30-24-32037

BY ALL GOVERNMENTS. THE BELOW CEILING RATES NOW EFFECTIVE WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED EXCEPT FOR THE RATE FROM BERMUDA TO THE UNITED STATES WHICH HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM 30 TO 20 CENTS AND THE RATE FROM BERMUDA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 25 TO 20 CENTS.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE 30 CENT CEILING IS FORESEEN AS LIKELY TO COMPLICATE THE CONTINUANCE OF THE FCC POLICY WHICH HAD BEEN TO REQUIRE AMERICAN CARRIERS TO ESTABLISH A 20 CENT MAXIMUM FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE RECENTLY REESTABLISHED WESTERN PACIFIC POINTS. THE COMPANIES HAVE BEEN PROTESTING THE COMMISSION'S PRACTICE OF USING LICENSING POWER TO ESTABLISH SUCH RATES WITHOUT HEARING AS TO ITS REASONABLENESS. THE CARRIERS ARE NOW EXPECTED TO USE THE PRECEDENT OF THIS CONFERENCE AGAINST THE COMMISSION.

JJ121OPES

OTTAWA, NOV 30-(AP)-RATIONING IN CANADA OF ALL USED AND RETREADED TIRES AND VIRTUALLY ALL TRUCK TIRES HAS BEEN LIFTED, MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE SAID TONIGHT.

JJ1252PES

DEC 1 1945

WASHINGTON, NOV 30-(AP)-SHIRLEY TEMPLE SAID TONIGHT THAT YOUTH IS DESIROUS OFPARTICIPATING IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE NATION AND THE WORLD.

THE FORMER CHILD SCREEN STAR, NOW 17 AND MARRIED, ADDRESSED A DINNER GATHERING OF A "YOUTH CONSERVATION CONFERENCE" SPONSORED BY THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

"WHEN YOUNG PEOPLE THINK OF ATOMIC POWER," SHE SAID, "THEY REGARD IT NOT ASAFRIGHTENING OMEN OFTHE FUTURE BUT AS A NORMAL PART OF THE WORLD IN WHICH THEYARETO LIVE. SINCE THEY WILL HAVE TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OFTHAT WORLD, THEY SHOULD LIKE TO HELP CONTRIBUTE TO ITS ULTIMATE SHAPING."

DOZENS OF BOBBY SOCKERS, SEEKING AUTOGRAPHS FROM THEIR CONTEMPORARY HEROINE, STOOD OUTSIDE THE BANQUET ROOM UNTIL THEY WERE ALLOWED TO STAND ALONG THE WALLS TO HEAR THE SPEECH.

GOVERNOR HARRY F. KELLY OF MICHIGAN OUTLINED HIS STATE'S PROGRAM FOR AIDING YOUTH. OTHER SPEAKERS INCLUDED MAGISTRATE ANNA M. KROSS OF NEW YORK AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

MRS. LAFELL DICKINSON, FEDERATION PRESIDENT, READ A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN PRAISING THE FEDERATION'S YOUTH PROGRAM. MR. TRUMAN WROTE THAT "THERE IS NO UNDERTAKING MORE ESSENTIAL TO THE WELFARE OF THE NATION THAN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE INTO HEALTHY, UNDERSTANDING, DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS."

SU1142PES

DEC 1 1945

NAZI FILMS

BY ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, NOV.30-(AP)-THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN, JAMES E. MARKHAM, HAS GOT A BEAR--A NAZI BEAR--BY THE TAIL. AND HE DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

IT'S ALL ON ACCOUNT OF A BATCH OF GERMAN-MADS MOVIES THAT FLICKER UNEASILY IN THE CUSTODIAN'S POSSESSION.

ABOUT 1,150 OF THESE FEATURES, SHORTS AND TRAVELOGUES WERE TAKEN OVER, ALONG WITH A LOT OF OTHER GERMAN KNICKKNACKS, AFTER THE WAR STARTED.

THE QUESTION IS:

SHOULD THESE NAZI-MADE FILMS--ALL PRODUCED IN 1939 OR EARLIER --NOW BE RELEASED FOR CIVILIANS TO SEE?

EUGENE TILLEUX TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THIS QUESTION IS CAUSING MORE EXCITEMENT THAN ANY HOLLYWOOD KILLER-DILLER. TILLEUX, AS CHIEF OF THE COPYRIGHT SECTION FOR THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN, HAS DIRECT CHARGE OF THE MOVIES.

OFFHAND, TILLEUX SAID, NOBODY WOULD THINK THESE FILMS WOULD AROUSE MUCH INTEREST. THERE AREN'T MANY THEATERS IN THIS COUNTRY DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO GERMAN MOVIES. DURING THE WAR THEIR NUMBER DWINDLED FROM 46 TO THREE, IN NEW YORK, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.

THESE THEATERS HAVE BEEN OPERATING WITH A FEW FILMS RELEASED BY THE CUSTODIAN. BUT THE EXHIBITORS COMPLAINED THAT THEY NEEDED SOME FRESH, EVEN THOUGH OLD, STUFF. THEIR CUSTOMERS--MOST OF WHOM KNOW LITTLE OR NO ENGLISH--WANTED A CHANGE.

SO IT WAS DECIDED THAT ANOTHER GROUP OF THE GERMAN MOVIES SHOULD BE TURNED LOOSE. IT WAS SO ADVERTISED--AND THE CUSTODIAN CAUGHT HIS BEAR.

A WHAT-SHALL-WE-DO-ABOUT-IT MEETING YESTERDAY PUT ON RECORD SUCH DIVERSE ORGANIZATIONS AS THE DENTAL TECHNICIAN EQUITY, CHAPTER 101, OF NEW YORK CITY AND THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS OF BOSTON. THEY SAID NO, NO, NO.

SO DID REPS. PATTERSON AND HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS, CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THURMAN ARNOLD, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, SAID, RELEASE THEM BY ALL MEANS, ALL OF THEM. CIVIL LIBERTIES' VIEW IS THAT AN AMERICAN CAN TELL A NAZI RAT WHEN HE SMELLS ONE.

AN ADVISORY GROUP TOOK OVER THE QUESTION. BUT ITS REPORT PROBABLY WON'T BE READY FOR A WEEK.

IN THE MEANTIME, IF YOU HAVE AN OPINION, DON'T WRITE THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

HE'S GOT TOO MANY OPINIONS ALREADY.

VH307AES

DEC 1 1945

NEW YORK, NOV. 30-(AP)-THE GIANT BRITISH LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH, NOW BEING USED IN THE REPATRIATION OF CANADIAN TROOPS, WILL DOCK AT NEW YORK IN THE FUTURE INSTEAD OF AT HALIFAX BECAUSE THE CANADIAN PORT IS SUBJECT TO WINTER STORMS, THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SHIP WILL ARRIVE HERE DEC. 7 AND SERVICEMEN WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO CANADA IN CANADIAN TRAINS, IT ADDED.

GH920AES

DEC 1 1945

Blanke

DEC 1 1945

COURT RULES HESS MUST STAND TRIAL WITH COLLEAGUES

Decision Is Made as Defense Tries in Vain to Break Testimony of General

VON PAPEN GAINS A POINT

DEC 2 1945

Keitel and Ribbentrop Counsel Unable to Discredit Account of Their Links to Crimes

Deluce

By The Associated Press.

NUREMBERG, Germany, Dec. 1—Rudolf Hess, self-confessed amnesia faker, was ruled fit to stand trial today, and then listened intently as defense attorneys failed to break down a German spy chieftain's testimony linking some of Hess' co-defendants with the worst horrors of Nazism.

NIGHT

British Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence announced the International Military Tribunal's decision that Hess was "capable of standing trial," with no further medical examination necessary. Before the court opened, Hess had regaled his fellow defendants with the story of his lost-memory hoax.

Attorneys for Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Hermann Goering and Joachim von Ribbentrop sought in vain to upset the story told by Maj. Gen. Erwin Lahousen, former officer of the German counter-intelligence, and first prosecution witness. General Lahousen had not mentioned Hess, and Hess' attorney put no questions to General Lahousen today.

Von Papen Gets Admission

But eight other German lawyers for three hours cross-examined General Lahousen, who declared yesterday that Hitler and the entire German High Command were responsible for atrocities on the eastern front.

The attorney for Franz von Papen, wily diplomat in the days of Nazi power politics, extracted from General Lahousen an expression of belief that von Papen "stayed on in a political capacity in order to exercise a mitigating influence" on Nazi policy.

Keitel's attorney, Otto Nelte, declared Keitel had denied General Lahousen's testimony that his client had ordered the assassination in 1940 of the French Gen. Maxime Weygand, and demanded written proof from General Lahousen.

General Lahousen replied that the order had been given verbally, but that he had been present "at a conference where Keitel asked me what happened about it."

The witness said that Keitel's orders to assassinate both General Weygand and Gen. Henri-Honoré Giraud never had been carried out by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, Greek-born head of the German Army's counter-intelligence section, to which the witness was attached.

Keitel's Attorney Makes Slip

Keitel's attorney let slip an admission that the orders for the branding of Soviet war prisoners had been the "result of a terrible misunderstanding" at Hitler's headquarters. The attorney asked General Lahousen if such were the case, and General Lahousen replied that he did not know.

To von Ribbentrop's counsel, General Lahousen only reaffirmed that the former Foreign Minister had said in September, 1939, that Polish farms must be burned and Jews killed.

Goering's attorney strayed far from preceding testimony to inquire if General Lahousen had failed to report promptly the American landings in North Africa.

"Please don't make me responsible for my whole department," General Lahousen retorted. "This was not my affair."

Counsel for Ernst Kaltenbrunner, ailing former chief of Germany's criminal police, being tried in absentia, was stopped short in attempting to prove that his client had limited control over the Gestapo. General Lahousen recalled that he had met Kaltenbrunner only once—a day in Munich when two university students were executed for having distributed leaflets containing an appeal to the Army—and that Kaltenbrunner had spoken cynically of the students' fate.

General Lahousen denied knowledge of a protest that the attorney for Hans Fritzsche, chief of the German propaganda service, said his client had made in 1942 to Field Marshal Friedrich von Paul-

Lahousen denied knowledge of a protest which the attorney for Hans Fritzsche, chief of the German propaganda service, said his client had made in 1942 to Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus against execution of Red [illegible] papers.

Hess Must Stay On Trial, War Court Rules

DEC 2 1945

NORGARD

Nurnberg, Dec. 1 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal ruled today that Rudolf Hess, who confessed he had been faking amnesia, must continue to stand trial with nineteen other Nazi leaders accused of war crimes.

DAY

Lord Justice Sir Goeffrey Lawrence, presiding, announced that no further mental examinations of Hitler's former deputy were necesary and that he was capable of standing trial.

Hess, who had read novels and paid scant attention to early portions of the trial, created a sensation yesterday when he told the court he had simulated loss of memory for "tactical" reasons and announced he would stand responsible for all his actions.

Talked With Others

Hess appeared much relieved by his confession and for the first time since the trial began engaged in lively conversation with other prisoners in the box just before the session opened.

Defense counsel got their first chance at cross-examination when the court recalled Maj. Gen. Erwin Lahousen, leading German army intelligence officer, whose testimony yesterday placed the blame for mass murder of Polish and Russian prisoners directly on Hitler and the High Command's chief of staff, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, one of the score of German leaders on trial.

Asked if he and other professed anti-Hitler military leaders knew the attitude of Franz von Papen, former German diplomat and one of the defendants, toward the Nazi war policies, General Lahousen replied:

"I recall that Canaris said they were negative." He referred to Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, German spy expert who was described as leader of a secret anti-Hitler military clique until his execution after the unsuccessful 1944 bomb plot against the Führer.

Heard Of Opposition

Lahousen, Austrian-born aide to Canaris, said that he had heard indirectly that Papen, like Canaris, had secretly opposed Hitler's war policies.

Questioned by Assistant British Prosecutor G. D. Roberts, Lahousen denied knowledge of the murder of 50 RAF flyers when they were recaptured after escaping from a German prison camp.

Keitel's attorney, Otto Nelte, in a long series of questions made little effort to dispute Lahousen's damaging testimony of yesterday concorning the high command's war-prisoner policy, but sought to gain admissions from the former intelligence officer that he had sabotaged Germany's war effort and was thus a traitor.

To this the Austrian-born general, who entered the Germany Army after Hitler's *Anschluss* in 1938, replied that he "stood for only what my conscience agreed with."

Austrian Military Leaders

Nelte unsuccessfully tried to gain an admission from Lahousen that Austrian military leaders favored the *Anschluss*, by which Austria was taken into the Reich.

Lahousen gesticulated vigorously as he declared that Keitel had demanded both military and political obedience from the army. Asked if the high command's fundamental attitude was military, he answered:

"It should have been, according to our opinion, but according to Keitel, Nazism came first. I don't know whether he got orders along that line, but certainly he ordered that, above all, our attitude must be National Socialist."

Political Viewpoint

Many of the army leaders felt, he added, that "everything was done from a political Nazi viewpoint and not objectively, from a military attitude."

Nelte declared that Keitel had denied Lahousen's testimony of yesterday that the high command chief had ordered the assassination in 1940 of French General Maxime Weygand, generalissimo at the time of France's defeat and later administrator for Marshal Pétain in North Africa, and demanded written proof from the witness.

"This order was given verbally by Canaris as coming from Keitel, but I was present at a conference and Keitel asked me what happened about it," Lahousen replied.

Never Carried Out

Lahousen said that orders from Keitel to assassinate Weygand and Gen. Henri Giraud, who later became the French leader in North Africa, were never carried out by Canaris. Greek-born head of the German Army's counterintelligence section.

Nelte asked: "If there was any plan to kill Weygand, how do you explain that he was later brought to Germany and was brought to a villa and given all military honors? How did it happen that nothing happened to him?"

Lahousen replied that the Nazi "attitude" varied and "some were highly thought of one moment and found in concentration camps the next"—an answer that Nelte reported "didn't hold water."

Nelte declared that Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Vichy France, had conferred with Giraud after the French General's escape from a German prison and had asked him to return to voluntary imprisonment. Pointing out that

d refused, Nelte rhetorically if it was not true that Keitel had declined to order him seized forcibly.

Ordered To Brand Russians

When Keitel's lawyer intimated that the order to brand Russian prisoners was "a terrible misunderstanding," Lahousen said he did not know that such was the case. Speaking of charges of mass executions of Polish prisoners in the Polish campaign, Nelte asked if it wasn't true that "the *Wehrmacht* had a different standpoint from the SS and SA troops?"

"Yes, at that time, it was true, I believe," Lahousen answered.

Taking over the cross-examination, Dr. Fritz Sauter, counsel for former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, told Lahousen that Ribbentrop "in his capacity of Foreign Minister went to Keitel and pointed out that he—as protector of international rights—objected to the branding of Russian prisoners."

Report To The Police

The army officer merely replied that he didn't know about it.

Recalling Lahousen's testimony that Ribbentrop had declared in a conference with Hitler that Polish farms must be burned and "all Jews" killed, Sauter raised a burst of laughter in the crowded courtroom when he asked why such a matter had not been reported to the police.

"Why didn't Hitler make a report?" the Australian-born general reported sarcastically.

A dispute between American prosecutors and defense lawyers broke out when counsel for Reichsmarshal Herman Goering asked if the Nazi leader could personally question Lahousen. Justice Lawrence said that the tribunal would "retire" to determine whether the accused Nazi, as well as his lawyer, could crossexamine witnesses.

Protest From Jackson

Chief United States Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson strongly protested, declaring the trial "would be turned into a show" if the defendants themselves conducted the crossexamination.

"The defendants have the right to conduct their own defense but if they avail themselves of counsel, we submit that they are not entitled to be heard in person," Jackson said.

A few minutes later Justice Lawrence denied Goering's petition to crossexamine witnesses but said that the accused Nazis have the right to take the stand in their own defense and could also make statements at the end of the trial.

Gestapo Cooperation

Bringing the name of Canaris into the trial again Goering's attorney, Otto Stahmer, asked if it wasn't true that the German spy ring leader had "pleaded for closest co-operation" with Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler and had been warned by Goering that "he should not go so far."

"Yes," answered Lahousen, "but I know why. So as to know things."

Stahmer then asked why Lahousen failed to report American landings in North Africa. The general replied: "That was not my affair."

Asked if he had seen Storm Troopers used as guards for Russian prisoners Lahousen said: "Yes, I saw the SA actually kick Russian prisoners."

Fritzsche Appeal Claim

Under questioning by the counsel for Hans Fritzsche, deputy propaganda minister, Lahousen said he did not recall an appeal in 1942 to stop killing Russian prisoners which Fritzsche claims he made to Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, later captured at Stalingrad.

The court adjourned at 1.37 P.M. (7.37 A.M. EST) until Monday.

Fellow Nazis

Nuernberg, Dec. 1 (AP)—Gaunt-faced Rudolf Hess, childishly self-satisfied at getting the spotlight in the international war crimes trial, laid aside his novel today and amused his fellow Nazi defendants with his tale of faking amnesia before the world.

Hess had Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and Erich Raeder shaking with laughter before the court session opened when he told them how he pretended loss of memory and partial insanity. All other defendants were absent yesterday when Hess made his sensational confession and most of them were convulsed with laughter when they learned of it for the first time today.

Followed Proceedings

Freed of further need of maintaining the absent-minded pose of a man who remembered nothing of the war years and his ruthless power as Hitler's deputy, Hess followed the court proceedings closely. Missing for the first time was the novel which he read during the opening days of the hearing.

Note To Hitler

Hess boasted of his skilled navigation on his mysterious flight to Britain four years ago when questioned briefly in his cell before the trial by Major Douglas Kelley, United States Army psychiatrist.

He confirmed reports that he had left a note to Hitler telling him he was going to appeal for peace in the hope of what he called saving civilization from Bolshevism. He told Kelley he wanted to make a direct appeal to Britain's King.

Goering Says He's Still Nazi; Would Follow Hitler Again

DEC 2 1945

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Associated Press submitted a list of written questions to Hermann Goering through his attorney, Otto Stahmer, who transmitted them orally to Goering and received oral replies which he copied and turned over to the Associated Press. These questions and answers are included in the following story.)

By Wes Gallagher and Louis P. Lochner

(Copyright 1945 by the Associated Press)

Hess Entertains

30.24 - 32039

NUERNBERG, Germany, Dec. 1 —(AP) Rotund Hermann Goering, on trial for his life before the International Military Tribunal, said flatly today that he was still a Nazi and that if he had a chance to try again he would "again support the fuehrer" as he knew him in 1933.

"As a representative of the system of government inaugurated by Adolf Hitler I stand ready to be judged," the former reichsmarshal said in reply to written questions presented through his attorney, Otto Stahmer, who also transmitted the reply.

"I consider myself a true paladin of my fuehrer. I was a disciple and a follower."

Stahmer indicated that Goering viewed with disapproval high placed German officials who sought refuge in the claim that they never were really Nazis.

To the question—"did you have any clashes with Hitler? If so, on what matters and when?"—Goering replied:

Lost His Place

"From 1942 on, radicals represented by Himmler and Bormann got the upper hand more and more and I receded into the background. It was not a question of my having any clash, but of losing the place I used to hold."

Goering in a subsequent statement elaborating on his relations with Hitler added this:

"During the years before the war we had few differences and these were purely minor matters, affecting details not principles. During the war, in the nature of things, differences ensued more frequently. After 1943 my influence with Hitler decreased and by 1944-45 practically disappeared. Our differences then were over foreign political, domestic and military matters."

"If you could start over again," he was asked, "would you support the fuehrer, the fuehrer prinzip (leadership principle) and National Socialism as postulated in Hitler's 26 points?"

He replied:

Naturally nobody ever stops learning. If I had to do it all over again, naturally, there are some things I would do differently. Fundamentally I would say the leadership principle and National Socialism were the only possible solution for Germany at the time. We had to get away from the multi-party system. In America, you have two parties. The British have two major parties. We, however, before 1933 had 20 odd parties. It just wouldn't work."

In a supplementary statement, he expanded on this:

"I should again support the fuehrer as I knew him when we took over reigning Germany," he asserted. "As to the leadership principle, I should of course not want it repeated with excesses but in its original moderate conception. Above all I should want to see incorporated an independent system of courts to which every citizen might take his troubles and where justice would be done him. As to the 26 points of the Nazi program, there is no party with principles to which every member subscribes in full. I, too, did not by any means subscribe to all. I am still a national socialist. I desire the elimination of multi-partisanship in politics. I am for community of our people (Volksgemeinschaft)."

DEC 2 19

Goering's present attitude on the tribunal's authority to try him was more mild than when, on the first day of the trial, he attempted to read a statement challenging its authority.

"Do you think the conduct of the trial has been fair thus far?" he was asked. "It is understood that you contested the authority of this court to try you. What kind of court do you think should handle this case and why?"

Says Court One-Sided

Goering: "I have the fullest and unreserved confidence in the members of the high tribunal as such. The President has conducted the proceedings in an exemplary manner and has shown that he stands objectively above all parties. This does not obviate the fact, however, that the court as constituted is one-sided, consisting as it does of members of the victorious nations only. I should have deemed truly international a court in which some neutrals and the loser were represented. It would be more equitable. But now that the court has spoken on this point, I bow to its decision."

In answering another question, Goering claimed he did everything he could to prevent the war. The question was: "Do you intend to summon defense witnesses? If so, whom?"

Goering: "Naturally I intend to request that certain witnesses be called, but it is too early now to indicate who they are to be. That depends on what the prosecution does and what turn the trial takes. One thing is certain, however, there are witnesses who can testify that I never desired aggressive warfare and, in fact, did everything possible to prevent the outbreak of this war."

In the courtroom, Goering has been the center of attention, nodding, laughing, grimacing and shaking his head at various points of evidence. He was asked: "It has been noted that from time to time, as a document is presented, you nod in apparent agreement. Does this mean that you agree as to the accuracy of the documents? That you agree with their contents?"

Goering: "When I nod it means that, of course, I agree, say, to the fact stated in a given document that I approved or participated in rearmament. Why should I deny it? The cannon, the airplanes, the guns were there weren't they? But I don't agree in the sense of the indictment, namely that I prepared for aggressive war.

"We have all earned the old Latin adage in school 'Si Vis Pacem Para Bellum' (If you want peace prepare for war). That's all I was after. Your President Truman, too, has stated that the United States must become strong militarily. But he denies all aggressive intent. We, too, armed only for the sake of a strong Germany. We realized people can be strong only if they have a strong armed force. That's what I deduct from those documents."

The last two questions dealt with the showing of horror films on Germany's concentration camps. Goering was asked "What was your reaction to the atrocity film shown in court Thursday?"

Was Horrified

He replied: "As every other human being, I was horrified. It is true that I started concentrations. But my purpose was a different one —I wanted to re-educate political recalcitrants and hold them until they became imbued with the concepts of National Socialism. From 1934 on, Himmler ran them. He carefully kept all of us away from them. I can truthfully assert that I had no idea such horrible things were happening there."

The last question was.

"Your policy in reference to Jews seems vacillating. You delivered strong anti-Semitic speeches, yet you and your wife are credited with having helped individual Jews. Just where do you stand in reference to anti-Semitism?"

Goering: "I was never in harmony with the manner and extent to which anti-Semitism was put into practice in Germany. I, therefore, helped where I could to prevent the worst injustices. I need but refer to Leo Blech to illustrate my point. (Blech had been conductor of the state opera under the Kaiser as well as under the Weimar Republic, and Goering continued him in office until Blech decided to emigrate to Sweden.) As to the economic measures taken against Jews after November, 1938, it was not my intention that Jews should be dispossessed altogether."

CLAIMS MADE FOR UNO SITE

Eight U.S. Delegations Appear Before Subcommittee

J. PARRIS

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—Eight American delegations appeared before a United Nations subcommittee today and offered territory for the permanent headquarters of the world-peace organization.

The delegations, heard in alphabetical order, represented Atlantic City, the Black Hills of South Dakota, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Newport, R. I., Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Bids from sixteen other communities were submitted by letter.

Secret Ballot Proposed

After the groups had spoken, Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, chief Yugoslav delegate to the United Nations Preparatory Commission and chairman of the subcommittee, said:

"These representatives have come in a state of friendliness and helpfulness and we appreciated it very much. We realize that you all have every desire—as you have shown here today—to do all that you can to promote the United Nations Organization."

A Canadian spokesman porposed that the UNO Preparatory Commission hold a secret ballot to decide which city should be chosen instead of balloting first on whether the organization should be located in Eurpoe or the United States—a matter still unsettled.

A motion to this effect, he said, has been submitted to the commission now in session and will be brought up for debate soon.

NIGHT

22 U. S. CITIES BID FOR UNO CAPITAL

J. PARRIS

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Delegations from twenty-four North American communities — twenty-two in the United States and two in Canada—began presenting oral arguments today on the merits of their respective localities as a permanent site of the United Nations Organization.

DAY

DEC 2 1945

A sub-committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission, receiving the delegations in alphabetical order, heard first from A. W. Phillips, representing the Governor of New Jersey, who presented the case for Atlantic City. Phillips explained the facilities of Atlantic City "without glamourizing our city," included a trans-Atlantic airport and what might be termed "an international island" for the permanent headquarters. The island referred to was Brigantine, N. J.

Ralph Bellamy of Rapid City, S. D., appearing in the interest of the Black Hills site, said his section was prepared to offer 100 square miles "tax free and independent of the sovereign State of South Dakota."

Boston's case was presented by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Barnet Hodes, heading the Chicago delegation in the absence of Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who was forced by pressing business to return to the United States, said that his city, "understanding the world importance of the organization," extended "an earnest and warm welcome."

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—A subcommittee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission today began hearing deputations from more than a score of American and Canadian cities which are offering sites for the permanent UNO headquarters.

DAY

The sub-committee — most of whose members have declared themselves in favor of establishing the headquarters in the United States—began hearing the delegations in alphabetical order, starting with Atlantic City, N.J.

Delegates from Australia, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Iran, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia make up the subcommittee.

Trusteeship Issue Studied

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP).—A member of the American delegation to the United Nations preparatory commission said today that Washington has been asked for instructions on the trusteeship issue which other delegates said involved the fate of American-won island in the Pacific.

The question of how far Russia should participate in deciding the future of such islands, it was reported, has been at the bottom of conference debates on the question of establishing a temporary trusteeship committee to administer former League of Nations mandates and captured territories.

Russia has opposed creation of a temporary committee on the grounds that no holders of mandates have come forward offering them for United Nations trusteeship administration, and hence the committee has nothing to do.

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin suggested in an address tonight that the "common man" be allowed to vote in a "world parliament" on whether he wanted to go to war.

"The common man will not go to war," he said, "if he is given the chance to determine the issue."

DEC 2 1945

Amery To Die December 19

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—The execution of John Amery, sentenced to death at Old Bailey Court after he pleaded guilty to high treason this week, has been provisionally fixed for December 19.

Amery, son of Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India in Winston Churchill's Cabinet, was a Nazi propaganda broadcaster.

Sarah Churchill Out Of Military Service

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Sarah Churchill became the second of former Prime Minister Winston Churchill's three daughters to leave military service when she was demobilized yesterday as a sergeant leader after four years in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. She said she hopes to resume her stage career.

Mary, Churchill's youngest daughter, still is a junior commander in the Army Transport Service (equivalent to the Wacs). Diana, the eldest, served as an officer in the Women's Royal Naval Service (equivalent to the Waves).

German Ship in Britain

Vessel Is Reported Unloading Secret Machinery

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The British Press Association reported tonight that the Elisabeth, German cargo ship flying a German flag and carrying a German crew, arrived at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, this week after a secret voyage from Kiel.

The agency said that machinery of an undisclosed kind is being removed from the ship by navy personnel and members of the staff of Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., all of whom were sworn to secrecy.

Official sources declined to comment.

Bandits, Terrorists Rounded Up In Berlin

Berlin, Dec. 1 (AP)—Berlin police, with the aid of Allied military police, rounded up a gang of 70 bandits and terrorists in an all-night gun battle around Anhalter Station as part of their efforts this week to smash the underworld hiding in Berlin's ruins.

The gang had been looting refugees and baggage cramming the station.

After resistance had been broken and remnants of the gang arrested, the police found 1,000,000 marks in cash, 200 pounds of butter and quantities of food and clothing which had been amassed to peddle to the black market.

The prominent members of this gang, police said, were former members of the SS and SA, and Hitler Youth toughs who had been responsible for a wave of robberies.

76 German Industrialists Seized by British in Ruhr

E. CHAMBERLIN

Iserlohn, Germany, Dec. 1 (AP). British security police, striking secretly last night and early today in simultaneous raids throughout the Ruhr, arrested 76 German industrialists, described by a senior British officer as "leading members of the most dangerous class in Germany."

Hundreds of British troops and special investigators staged the precision raids. The czars of Ger-

many's multibillion dollar steel and iron industry, surprised in their luxurious mansions, face possible charges as war criminals.

Round Up Lasts Four Hours

The round up, which began at 11 P.M. and continued until 3 A.M. in Dortmund, Essen, Duisberg, Duesseldorf and other centers, caught the industrialists in circumstances ranging from drinking champagne to taking stomach pills before retiring.

One director of the August Thyssen steel works was found in a bedroom with the blond 24-year-old daughter of a baron.

So well planned were the raids that only seven on the original arrest list escaped. A British intelligence officer said it was only a question of time until these would be arrested and sent to an internment camp with the others or indefinite detention. Among those rounded up were eight directors and advisers of the vast Krupp works.

Preliminary To Reconstruction

The British spokesman said the raids constituted a partial application of the Potsdam policy that German militarism and nazism must be wiped out. Removal of the industrialists "from the world of affairs," he said, "is a necessary preliminary to the reconstruction of German society."

Volumes of documents and records of the whole gigantic Ruhr industry, which equipped Hitler's war machine, are in the hands of British and American intelligence experts, the officer said. After study has been completed he indicated some of the steel magnates would be charged as war criminals.

Most of the industrialists, described by the British spokesman as "a class making for war and the suppression of democratic liberties of the people," already were in bed when the raids started.

Expected Nuernberg

Werner Carp, millionaire director of the Guttehoffnunghutte steel combine at Düsseldorf, aroused from his sleep in a silk-sheeted bed, asked: "When am I going to Nuernberg?"

Eberhard Letixerant director of Socium Steel, refused to open the door of his castle, and a British soldier had to break in a side door. The soldier said the "luxurious mansion was like a hothouse. There was a big stock of coal in the basement and plenty of food and wine—so much it was like a shop."

Otto Meier, in charge of foreign sales for Mannesmann toolworks, dressed calmly while his nervous, trembling wife forgot herself and undressed before a blushing British sergeant.

Rat Poison Taken From One

A bottle of rat poison was taken from Walter Eichorst, another director of August Thyssen.

The British officer, explaining the arrests, said that money and influence of the German heavy industry set Hitler on his road to power and "without it he could not have succeeded."

"The weight of the German heavy industry was behind the Nazi party even before its accession to power," he said, "and the authority and destructive ambition of the party before and during the war years were to a very large extent derived from the existing strength and ambition of German industry."

Once the industrialists had given their support to Hitler, he said "the interests of German industry and of the Nazi party were inseparable."

"These men have not been arrested because they rose to high rank in the party," he declared. "Many of them did not. But the understanding between them and the Nazis was complete. Their removal will be welcomed by all enemies of nazism and will contribute to prevent the resurgence of the type of grasping nationalism for which they stood."

76 Reich Steel Leaders Are Arrested

Iserlohn, Germany, Dec. 1 (AP)—Seventy-six steel magnates representing Ruhr industries worth billions of dollars were arrested at their homes last night in a series of raids by hundreds of British security police and troops.

The raids began at 11 P.M. and were so thorough that only eight of the original list of 84 marked for arrest were not apprehended. Picking them up was only a question of time.

The industrialists were caught in circumstances ranging from drinking champagne to taking stomach pills before going to bed.

Work Director Embarrassed

A director of the August Thyssen steelworks was embarrassed when the British said they found him in a bedroom with the blond 24-year-old daughter of a baron.

Fritz Baum, manager of the Ruhr gas utility in Essen, was drinking champagne with his wife and two friends. Rat-poison pills were taken from Walter Eichorst, another director of the Thyssen works.

Dr. Karl Lipp, head of the purchasing department of the Hoesch steel combine of Dortmund, was given permission to play a bedtime lullaby on the violin to his son before being taken away.

None Resists

Most of the industrialists were in bed and all came quietly, police said. The arresting parties operated on information partly supplied by an American intelligence detachment at Duesseldorf.

Senior British intelligence officers said the magnates would be transferred to an internment camp in the British zone, where they will be interrogated and masses of documents relating to the Ruhr industries will be studied with the possibility of charging some of the men with war crimes.

Those arrested included such prominent figures in German heavy industry as Heinz Gehm, chairman of the Deutsche Ed Elstahlwerke; Walther Schwede, director of the Reichsvereinigung Stahlwerke, and Friedrich von Beulow and Dr. Edward Hudremont, directors of Krupps.

Also Arrested

Others rounded up included Rudolf Siederleben, managing director of Otto Wolff K.G.; Arthur Hennecke, director of Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke and of Friedrich Flick K.G., and Dr. Guenther Henle, director of Kloeknerwerke A.G.

A senior British officer described the raids as part of the application, by the Allied Control Commission, of the policy of eradicating German militarism and Nazism.

The weight of heavy German industry was behind the Nazi party, even before its accession to power, he said, "and the authority and destructive ambition of the party before and during the war years were, to a large extent, derived from the existing strength and ambition of German industry."

SOME GERMANS CALLED THREAT

Continual Vigilance Needed, According To AMG

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 1 (AP)—An American Military Government report asserted today that a "dangerous and unhealthy element still exists in Germany, and that mechanized troops and armored cars were ready to deal with "any emergency that may arise."

"Despite enormous progress" in the de-Nazification program, certain Germans—particularly those indoctrinated as Hitler youths—are a constant threat demanding continual vigilance, the report said.

Hostile Incidents Localized

A growing boldness has been evident in deliberate attempts to sabotage the American de-Nazification program, it stated, and a disgruntled attitude toward the purge of Nazis from government and industries has spread even to clergymen as well as business circles.

"So far, hostile incidents and feeling have been localized and widely scattered, without trace of organized central direction," the report continued.

"The strongest residue of Nazi philosophy is present among younger people," with women retaining "more of the Nazi attitude than men; white-collar workers more than laborers, and nonunion members more than former members of trade unions."

Picture Of Germany Drawn

The report drew this picture of Germany, as of six months after its surrender:

"Despite enormous progress made so far, thorough de-Nazification of Germany is still not finished.

"Clear and unpleasant evidence" has been uncovered "that a section of the German population" still believes in the things Hitler stood for.

Bitterness Betrayed

"These Germans continue to distrust and hate democratic principles and institutions, although they are afraid to take overt action. Their reaction to the de-Nazification program has betrayed a combination of bitterness and despair, as they scramble to find loopholes through which to escape.

"Comprising many who were indoctrinated as Hitler youth, these Germans constitute a potentially dangerous and unhealthy element which must bear constant surveillance and watchful vigilance."

Lutherans Seek To Aid Germans

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 1 (AP). American Lutherans have applied to Washington for permission to extend relief to the Germans, Dr. S. C. Michelfelder, American representative of the Lutheran World Convention, said today.

"It is not a question of advocating a so-called soft peace," Dr. Michelfelder said in an interview, "but rather of granting aid to Germans who are not Nazis, so that they can help themselves."

An organization known as Lutheran Relief Inc., has already been incorporated in New York, he said, for providing aid to Lutheran churches throughout Europe. Restrictions, however, prevent sending anything to Germany, Finland, Hungary or Austria.

Need For Christianity

Citing the need for the "re-Christianization of Germany," Dr. Michelfelder said, "if we want to de-Nazify Germany, we must offer something better, and the church has got it."

"I think we can be humane and still just," he said. "We don't want to coddle the Germans, but we want the children to grow up to admire and not to hate us. You can't influence people politically or economically by a starvation policy."

Dr. Michelfelder, who is making a tour of Germany conferring with leading Protestant clergymen, said that 74 "Swiss barracks" have already been bought in Switzerland by the World Council of Churches for shipment throughout Europe—some to Germany—if the Army can provide transportation.

France To Vote Today On Nationalization Plan

Paris, Dec. 1 (AP)—France's Constituent Assembly will meet in special session tomorrow to vote on the proposed nationalization of the Bank of France and four major deposit banks amid indications the legislature may demand that additional banks be put under state control.

The Communist and Socialist parties favored extension of the nationalization measure to include an additional seven business banks and perhaps another deposit bank in addition to the four included in the project presented by General de Gaulle's Cabinet.

Business banks, differing from deposit banks, carry on extensive relations with banks abroad.

French Bank Plan Change Is Requested

Paris, Dec. 1 (AP)—France's three major parties submitted counter-proposals today to the Government's project for the nationalization of banks and credits.

Spokesmen for the Communists, Socialists and Popular Republican Movement (MRP) appeared before the assembly appointed finance commission and outlined various modifications.

The entire French press gave the Government proposition first place on its front pages today, but there was little editorial comment.

To Offer Amendments

Earlier, the MRP had expressed general approval of the Government plan and urged that its application to the four great "national banks" be speeded up.

Party members said they would offer some amendments to the plan when it comes up for debate by the Assembly tomorrow.

The program envisages the immediate nationalization of the Banque de France, whose shareholders would be reimbursed with negotiable bonds. Purchase of stock in the four other banks—Credit Lyonnais, Societe General du Commerce et de l'Industrie, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and Le Banque Nationale Poure le Commerce et l'Industrie—would be spread over a 50-year period, beginning January 1, 1947.

TROOPS REDEPLOYED

Paris, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The United States Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth Infantry and Twelfth Armored Divisions, and part of the Thirty-sixth Infantry Division were on the high seas today headed home from Europe, while two others were in port areas preparing to leave and another planned to move to a port within a week. This was the redeployment boxscore:

Thirty-sixth Infantry—First elements at sea and remainder in the Calais staging area at Marseille.

Eighty-ninth Infantry—In the Le Havre staging area. Five thousand of its men will be shuttled to the United Kingdom on December 4 and December 7 on their way home, while the remaining 10,000 will be shipped directly from Le Havre at a date not yet fixed.

Ninetieth Infantry—Arriving today at Calais, with final elements due there by tomorrow.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Scheduled to arrive at Calas from Camp Pittsburgh in the Oise base section of the first week in December.

Divisions alerted for shipment home but not yet moved up through the redeployment centers are the Twenty-ninth, 100th Eighty-fourth and Eightieth Infantry; Eighty-second Airborne, and Second Armored.

De Gasperi Opens Parley

To Form Italian Cabinet

Liberals Warn Against Bowing to Demands of Leftists

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP).—Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi today began attempts to form a new Italian government at conferences with Count Carlo Sforza, Vittorio Orlando and Ivanhoe Bonomi.

De Gasperi was invited by Crown Prince Humbert to form a government to succeed that of Premier Ferruccio Parri. Sforza, Orlando and Bonomi have been mentioned as possible ministers without portfolio in the new regime.

Meanwhile the Liberal party, which provoked Parri's downfall last week by withdrawing from his government, warned it might not participate in the new cabinet if the Leftists gained all their demands, particularly—that for the key Ministry of the Interior.

Polish Troops Leaving Italy

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP).—The first trainload of Polish troops who have expressed a desire to return home from Italy has left Caserta. The contingent, numbering 1,000, is part of 14,000 Poles scheduled to return home. The men served in the Polish 2d Corps, under the British 8th Army.

Sees It 46 Libe

Rome, I morning ne day quoted dent of the ? ber of Com as saying tha would give erty ships. northern

Acquiring Ships

1 (A. P.).—The per Il Tempo to- cole Sozzi, presi- American Cham- ce of New York, the United States ly forty-six Lib- i now is touring

Munitions Blast Kills 4

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Italian news agency Ansa reported four persons killed and thirty wounded when an Allied munitions depot blew up near Aversa last night.

Nazi General Who Ordered Yanks Killed Is Executed

DEC 2 1945

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Aversa, Italy, Dec. 1 (AP)—German Gen. Anton Dostler was shot to death by a firing squad today for ordering the execution of fifteen American soldiers captured behind the German lines in Italy in March, 1944.

Dostler, the first German general to die for war-crime participation in Western Europe, was convicted in October by a United States court martial; which disregarded his defense plea that in ordering the executions he was carrying out the commands of higher officers.

Holding himself stiffly erect in the prisoner stockade the German general died without flinching before a firing squad of United States soldiers.

The fifteen American soldiers were captured and executed without trial after they had landed behind German lines near La Spezia in a daring raid to blow up a railroad tunnel.

Shouting "Long live Germany," the 54-year-old infantry general was tied to a post before the firing squad. Two minutes after twelve bullets pierced his chest, Dostler was pronounced dead by Capt. A. N. Liberman, of Bangor, Maine.

Others Executed

British Army Headquarters, Germany, Dec. 1 (AP)—Capt. Heinz Eck, Lieut. August Hoffman, Naval Surgeon Walter Weissphennig and three of the crew of a German submarine were executed yesterday by a firing squad for the killing of survivors of the British freighter Peleus, torpedoed in the South Atlantic in March, 1944.

They were sentenced to death by a British military court at Hamburg in mid-October.

French Mission in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP). — A French delegation arrived by plane today from Paris to discuss proposals for a trade treaty between France and the Soviet Union. The delegation will also present the French point of view on international control of the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

SWEDEN PRESSES GERMAN REMOVAL

1,300 Former Soldiers Placed Aboard Russian Ship

Stockholm, Dec. 1 (AP)—Thirteen hundred former German Army soldiers had been loaded on board the Russian transport Kuban at Tralleborg by noon today, and Swedish authorities pushed extradition of others of the 2,700 Germans, Balts and Poles being turned over to [illegible].

An Austrian captain hanged himself at Rinkaby internment camp where removal operations began this morning, bringing the two-day total of suicides among the internees to three. More than 100 have attempted suicide, while 500 others are suffering from the effects of a hunger strike which started a week ago in protest to an order turning the former soldiers over to the Russians.

In two of the four camps from which the men were being removed, Germans slashed themselves with knives, razors, and bits of glass.

It is uncertain when the internees in hospitals as a result of the self-inflicted wounds and the hunger strike [illegible] removed.

NIGHT

GROGAN GET. [illegible]ZE STAR

Public Relatio[illegible]fficer Lef Headquarters for Combat

VIENNA, Dec. 1 (AP)—Col. Stanley J. Grogan of Washington, an Army public relations officer, received the Bronze Star today from Gen. Mark Clark for heroic action on Sept. 11, 1944, near Pistoia, Italy.

Colonel Grogan, who preferred the front to his headquarters desk job during the Italian campaign, was ambushed by a German patrol while taking a party of correspondents on a tour. He took command of three armored vehicles in the area and engaged in a fight of several hours, finally driving the Germans into the hills.

The citatoin said:

"His heroic actoins were responsible for the safety of his party and the death and capture of several enemy soldiers."

Greek Premier Rejects Demand by Communists

Refuses to Broaden Regime to Include E. A. M. Men

ATHENS, Dec. 1 (AP).—Premier Themistokles Sophoulis today rejected a demand by the K. K. E. (Communist) newspaper, "Rizo Fastis," for inclusion of E. A. M. (Leftist) representatives in his new government. He said: "My government does not need broadening, as it has quite strong popular backing."

At the same time, a K. K. E. E. A. M. delegation under George Siantos, calling on Vice-Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos and Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos, insisted on large-scale changes in the armed forces and asked removal of certain ministers, whom they accused of "showing no eagerness in supporting democratic solutions."

The Supreme Military Command ordered all persons held on charges of being involved in the 1943-'44 insurrectionist movements in the Middle East released from Athens milit[illegible] jails.

YANKS QUIT PILSEN; 300 TAKE BRIDES

PILSEN, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 1—(AP) American soldiers gave this city back to Czechoslovakia today after more than 300 of them had found Czechoslovak brides and there was a rush to the altar when departure became imminent.

The last marriage was that of Lt. Philip G. Palmer of Tucson, Ariz., to Olga Skala of Prague.

The American troops withdrew into Germany on schedule.

The Russian occupation army which is much larger and has further to go, is leaving daily and the prospect is that soon only Czech uniforms will be seen.

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MARSHAL TITO GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

BELGRADE, Dec. 1—(AP) The Yugoslav parliament today gave Marshal Tito a unanimous vote of confidence and refused the resignation of his cabinet, which he submitted as a formality following the creation of the Yugoslav federated republic.

NIGHT

Tito offered the resignation of his cabinet with the explanation that his government was responsible now only to the Yugoslav people, while the cabinet had been formed under an agreement between the committee of national liberation and the Yugoslav government in London.

Vladimir Nazor, president of the Croatian parliament, moved that the resignation not be accepted and instead suggested a vote of confidence.

Hungarian Food Crisis Reported

Budapest, Dec. 1 (AP)—Premier Zoltan Tildy told parliament today that Hungary had only enough bread supplies to last until the middle of January and said there was a similar shortage of fats and other provisions.

Tildy said everyone whose presence in Budapest was not imperative would be asked to move out into the country where the food situation is more favorable.

Albania To Vote Today Minus Negative Ballots

L. S. CHARGES

Tirana, Albania, Dec. 1 (AP)—Albanians will vote tomorrow for a constituent assembly in an election limited to candidates of Premier Enver Hoxha's National Democratic Front, with no negative ballots permitted.

NIGHT

On eve of the vote opposition leaders declared they had planned to distribute pamphlets criticizing the elections as undemocratic, but had canceled the plan because, they said, they were informed that any opposition action would result in "slaughter." Opposition leaders did not elaborate on how the information came to them.

Opposition groups said the pamphlets charged that Albania is dominated by Generalissimo Stalin and by Marshal Tito, of Yugoslavia, and that all the Democratic Front candidates were Communists.

Colonel General Hoxha and his entire Cabinet are candidates. The 120-member assembly will determine the future form of the Albanian Government and the method for selecting its head.

Albanian Election Pamphlets Withheld

Tirana, Albania, Dec. 1 (AP)—Leaders of the opposition to Premier Enver Hoxha's "National Democratic Front" told the Associated Press today that they had prepared pamphlets criticizing tomorrow's elections as undemocratic, but had withheld distribution after being informed that any opposition action would lead to "slaughter."

DAY

Opposition leaders said the pamphlets would have broadcast the accusation that Albania is completely dominated by Generalissimo Stalin and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, and the allegation that the "Democratic Front candidates are all Communists."

"Only One Ticket"

Albanians will elect a constituent assembly, but they have only the choice of voting for Hoxha's "National Democratic Front"—the only party on the ticket—or not at all. No negative votes will be permitted.

The opposition group charged that "terrorism, brutality and torture" are being inflicted on the Albanians in the suppression of freedom of speech and press.

Kelley said he had not told any correspondent that Hess had planned to take King George back to Germany.

Kelley said all Hess told him was that he had hoped to make an appeal to the King of England to help stop the war.

Resignations Talked in Cairo

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Three Egyptian Cabinet Ministers were said today to have threatened to resign unless Great Britain agreed to evacuate her troops from the country immediately. Makram Ebeid Bey, Minister of Finance, was reported to have threatened the resignations of himself, the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Supplies.

PREMIER OF IRAN EXPECTED TO QUIT

Pro-Soviet Successor Seen; Russians Leaving Tehran

Tehran, Dec. 1 (AP)—The resignation of Premier Mahmed Hakimi in favor of a pro-Russian leader was rumored in government circles tonight after the Russians had begun a surprise evacuation of Tehran.

NIGHT

These reports said Hakimi would resign within a week and probably would be replaced by the pro-Soviet Ghavam Saltaneh, former Iranian Premier.

[In London the Iranian Ambassador said he had not heard of the resignation report, but he did not appear surprised. Of Saltaneh he said: "The Russians always wanted him in office."]

Russians Quit Railway Station

Russian troops completely evacuated the railway station, communications center and private billets, including the military headquarters, in a withdrawal from Tehran that began Thursday night.

The reports that Hakimi would resign followed the replacement of the Tehran mayor, Ghulam Hussain Ebterhaj, by the Minister of Posts and Telegraph, Mahmud Nahriman, described as a Soviet sympathizer.

Government circles said that four other officials would be replaced.

[The Iranian Ambassador in London said that the Leftists in Tehran, who "represent the Russian view, have always been dissatisfied with the mayor, always attacking him."]

Reply To Soviet Note Due Today

Hakimi was scheduled to reply tomorrow in the National Assembly to a Soviet note denying passage of Iranian troops to the northwest trouble grounds of Azerbaijan province. The Soviet note asserted that "fighting and bloodshed would break out" if Iranian troops entered the territory, and that the Soviet Government would be forced to bring in additional troops.

The note denied Russia was intervening in the political or economic affairs of Iran and described as untrue allegations that the Soviet Government had given help to the Kurds in the north.

Russians Deny Iran Charge

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP).—Tass (Soviet news agency) dispatches today said that Russians in Iran had denied Iranian allegations of Soviet interference in activities in the northern part of the country and declared that the Soviet government at no time exercised any control over Iranian citizens.

Tass said the Russians charged that the Iranians had not lived up to the tripartite treaty of 1942 in several instances, especially in connection with maintaining order in Iranian territory.

Iranian authorities, Tass added, had interfered with the punishment and sentences of persons convicted of breaking the peace in the Soviet occupation zone, plundering Soviet property and even killing Red Army soldiers.

Explaining Soviet reasons for refusing admission of Iranian troops into the Soviet occupation zone, Tass said this was the Russian position:

"It should be taken into con-

(Continued on page 5, column 5)

sideration that if additional Iranion troops were brought into these northern districts—troops additional to the Iranian military units and gendarmes already there—this will stimulate more disorders and perhaps even bloodletting.

"In this event the Soviet would be compelled to bring into Iran additional reinforcements to keep order and assure protection of Soviet garrisons."

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TEHRAN EVACUATED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

Quit Military Headquarters and Rail Station in Surprise Move—Negotiations With U. S. on Korean Barrier Opened.

Tehran, Nov. 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Russians began carrying out a surprise evacuation of Tehran last night. The railway station, communications centers and private billets including the military headquarters were completely evacuated.

The Governor of Azerbaijan, appointed recently by the central Iranian Government, arrived in the provincial capital of Tabriz today from Tehran in a plane put at his disposal by Soviet authorities.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Foreign Ministry said the Russian note refusing passage of Iranian troops into trouble spots of northwestern Iran asserted that "fighting and bloodshed would break out" if Iranian troops entered the territory and that the Soviet Government would be forced to bring in additional soldiers.

Tass Confirms Text of Note.

[A Tass dispatch broadcast by the Soviet radio and recorded in London confirmed the Iranian text and commented that the Russian note declared the tripartite treaty of 1942 "was not always observed by the Iranian side in its part concerning the maintenance of internal order on Iranian territory." Expanding this statement, the broadcast said: "Behavior of some representatives of military and gendarmerie detachments by far not always contributed to the establishment of peace and order in the districts to which they went, and last year appropriate representations weer made to the Iranian Government on this matter."]

The note denied that Russia was intervening in the political or

economic affairs of Iran and termed untrue allegations that the Soviet Government had given help to Kurds of that region.

Red Comment On "Order"

A Tass dispatch broadcast by the Soviet radio and recorded in London confirmed the Iranian text and commented that the Russian note declared the three-power treaty of 1942 "was not always observed by the Iranian side in its part concerning the maintenance of internal order on Iranian territory."

"Behavior of some representatives of military and gendarmerie detachments by far not always contributed to the establishment of peace and order in the districts to which they went, and last year appropriate representations were made to the Iranian Government on this matter," the broadcast said.

British Blame Indonesians in Atrocity Cases

Discover Four Mutilated Bodies in Shallow Grave; R. A. F. Pounds Artillery

Batavia, Java, Dec. 1 (AP)—British planes pounded again today at Indonesian artillery outside Ambarawa, while naval guns were reported shelling headquarters of the Nationalist forces besieging a big Allied internment camp there.

Meanwhile, the British announced discovery of the multilated, naked bodies of four Englishmen and possibly eighteen Indian soldiers in a shallow grave at Bekassi, 12 miles west of Batavia. An Indonesian woman said Indonesians had hacked the men to death.

Mosquito Bomber Down

The Dutch news agency Aneta said British warships in Semarang harbor shelled the Indonesian headquarters in the Ambarawa area. The RAF [illegible]ped gun positions from [illegible] Indonesians had pumped shells into Ambarawa crowded with rescued civilian internees and former war prisoners.

Aneta said one RAF Mosquito bomber had been shot down or had crashed near Bandoeng, with the bodies of its pilot and navigator found by Japanese troops near the blazing wreckage of a vehicle the plane had been ordered to strafe.

Reprisals Reported

In the southern part of Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia, some Indonesians were reported taking reprisals against Europeans and Eurasians, the British said, and while the Indonesians have carried out a partial evacuation of the northern part of the city, some looting continues.

Approximately 1,000 internees were moved to the northern part of the town and 600 were transferred from another danger area north of the railway station.

British troops, supported by Indian-manned Japanese tanks, reopened the road between Bandoeng and Soekaboemi, encountering slight opposition in which five Indian troops were wounded.

The bodies discovered near Bekassi were believed to be those of survivors of a transport plane which crashed about eight miles from the burial scene.

An Indonesian woman who led the British to the burial spot said the men were led out of jail cells in Bekassi and hacked to death by about fifty Indonesians brandishing swords, knives and spears. The appearance of the bodies tended to confirm her story. Five Englishmen and twenty Indians were missing after the crash.

A released prisoner from Bekassi said here that he saw from his cell window four Europeans and eighteen Indians tied to stakes and killed with knives and spears last Sunday.

The Indonesians charged atrocities by the Dutch, and presented to correspondents a list of names and addresses of forty Indonesians they asserted were shot to death in Batavia Oct. 28 by Dutch troops working with Indian forces. The British said they had no confirmation, but added that their troops have orders to shoot Indonesians carrying arms without authority.

It was disclosed that Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, had succeeded in "breaking the ice" between the Dutch and Indonesians in Sumatra, and had arranged conferences which reportedly went well.

6 Bodies Of 22 Reported Killed Found In Batavia Grave

Bekassi, Java, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Naked bodies, believed to be those of eighteen Indian soldiers and four Englishmen, were found in a shallow grave in this village twelve miles west of Batavia today.

The Dutch news agency Aneta said the bodies were those of the crew and passengers of a transport plane which crashed in Batavia's outskirts last Friday. An Indonesian woman, who had been held prisoner in the barracks where the men were confined, led a British unit to the burial spot, about fifty yards from the prison. She said four white men and eighteen Indians were brought here naked in trucks last Saturday evening. They were beaten that night, she said, and Sunday they were led to the nearby river bank, one by one, with their hands behind them. There they were individually assaulted by yelling men with "anything that would cut," the woman said.

Troops Reach Scene.

The woman, who had been imprisoned because she was married to an Amboinese, said she overheard a telephone conversation which indicated that an Indonesian general was informed about the prisoners and had ordered them killed.

British native troops, acting on reports that the missing airmen had been in Bekassi, sent a battalion with tanks, mortars, artillery and air support to the village from Batavia.

The British forced a dozen Indonesian youths to accompany the expedition and these were set to digging with shovels and pickaxes and within an hour had uncovered half a dozen torn and naked bodies, dumped one on the other, white flesh intermingled with brown. From the size of the mass grave, the British said they believed they would find twenty - two bodies as the Indonesian woman had said.

The plane which crashed carried five Englishmen and twenty Indians. Two dismembered Indian bodies were found near the plane. If the mass grave contains twenty - two bodies, the fate of the fifth Englishman is still to be determined.

The Indonesian woman told in Malay the grim story of the killings.

"The Indonesian police ran away when the truckload arrived —they were afraid of the Indonesian youths who were against the police when the Japs were here," she said.

"They (the youths) tied the prisoners' hands behind their backs. First they led out an Indian, took him to the river bank, and jumped on him while he screamed.

Killers Used To Be Butchers

"Next, they took an Englishman and killed him the same way."

"The men in charge used to be butchers and knew best how to handle swords. One tall Indian worked his hands loose and tried to fight, but he was killed quickly.

"Others told me Dutch men and women were killed here before I came, but these were the first I saw killed."

The woman, who had been imprisoned because she was married to an Amboinese, said she overheard a telephone conversation which indicated that an Indonesian general was informed about the prisoners and had ordered them killed.

British native troops, acting on reports that the missing airmen had been in Bakassi, sent a patrol to this village yesterday. They found it deserted, with only a Dutch youth and three Amboinese women in jail.

This morning a battalion with tanks, mortars, artillery and air support set out again from Batavia. They reached here without difficulty in midmorning.

The British forced a dozen Indonesian youths to accompany the expedition and these were set to digging with shovels and pickaxes. Within an hour they had uncovered six torn and naked bodies, dumped one on the other.

Other Bodies Believed There

From the size of the grave, the British said they believed they would find 22 bodies, as the Indonesian woman had said.

The plane which crashed carried 5 Englishmen and 20 Indians. Two dismembered Indian bodies were found near the plane. If the mass grave contains 22 bodies, the fate of the fifth Englishman is still to be determined.

Indonesian notices on the barracks bore the signature of Hadji Rian, local Indonesian leader, who, reportedly warned by telephone, left Bekassi two hours before the British arrived.

Marshall To See Chinese Factions

Chungking, Dec. 1 (AP)—An exhaustive report of China's fratricidal troubles will be submitted to General Marshall when he comes to Chungking.

There was speculation that the new [illegible]s Ambassador also [illegible] the Communist capital of Yenan to confer with Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader, and his commander-in-chief, Gen. Chu Teh.

Failing that, the Communist side will be presented by Chou En-lai, deputy Communist leader, cheduled to return from Yenan to Chungking within a fortnight.

Soviet Move Aids Chungking

It was learned that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would be assisted in his discussions with Marshall by Premier T. V. Soong, and Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieng.

War Minister General Chen Cheng also is expected to attend, and it was reported that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Army, was coming here from North China for the talks.

Meanwhile, Chungking got a great lift from the official announcement of a new Soviet agreement under which the Russians will delay until January 3, their withdrawal from vital Manchuria.

Wedemeyer Noncommittal

This one-month postponement will give the Chungking Government time to send administrative personnel and troops into strategic cities of Manchuria ahead of Chinese Communists, who have been taking over areas as soon as the Russians retire.

It was not yet known whether the agreement would permit American forces to carry Nationalist troops into Manchuria by sea and air. Russians so far have opposed the entry of American forces into the territory.

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, was noncommittal on this report when questioned by correspondents in Shanghai.

Dispatches to Chungking said Nationalist troops driving along the Peiping-Mukden railroad had advanced to within about 85 miles of the city of Mukden.

Russia Agrees To Extend Stay In Manchuria

Month's Delay in Moving Out Will Let Chiang's Troops Take Control

Chungking, Dec. 1 (AP)—Russia has agreed to delay withdrawal of Soviet forces from Manchuria until January 3, the Chinese Government announced today.

The agreement will enable Chinese Government personnel to take over the administration of Manchuria and will permit Chinese Government troops to move in before the Soviet withdrawal is completed, the announcement stated.

Dec. 3 Date Changed

It was for this purpose, the Government said, that the date was changed. The Russians had been scheduled to withdraw December 3, but Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek feared that Chinese Communists—thick in Manchuria—would assume control if Soviet forces were evacuated that soon. Central Government troops have not yet been able to penetrate the territory in controlling strength.

Chinese Government troops now are driving toward Mukden. Dispatches reported the Nationalists advancing along the Peipin-Mutken railroad have reached a point 20 miles from Tahushan, 65 miles west of Mukden. They have not yet contacted Chinese Communist forces reported to have dug in near Tahushan.

Surrender Offers Reported

The dispatches reported alleged representatives of several Communist puppet forces approached Nationalist headquarters at Shinhsien with offers of surrender.

A semi-official Nationalist dispatch charged that some 200,000 Communist troops are preparing a four-pronged drive aimed at placing the strategic maritime province of Shantung entirely under Chinese Red control. The dispatch said Communist forces destroyed a sizable stretch of the Tientsin-Pukow railroad north of the junction city of Hsuchow as a preparatory move in the drive.

Official Chinese sources continued silent on reports that Russia had demanded joint control of Manchurian mining, power and other enterprises in return for handing the area over to Chiang Kai-shek.

Unofficially, some sources said that even if strings were attached, the agreement would be preferable to seeing all of Manchuria come under domination of the Chinese Communists.

The agreement also is regarded here as making easier the task of Gen. George C. Marshall, new United States envoy to China.

It is bound to be a bitter disappointment to Communists, who at one time seemed to think they had Manchuria in the bag.

They already have withdrawn from Changchun, Manchurian capital, various sources reported, and Nationalist officials who fled from the city to escape the tightening Chinese Communist grip are ready to return.

The executive committee of the Democratic League—still more a vocal than a political force in China—today urged self-government for Manchuria and also announced it would seek establishment of a coalition government in China.

A spokesman said the league opposed mediation by any single power, but saw no reason why the United States, Russia and Britain should not jointly mediate China's internal dissension.

Drive at Mukden Gains

CHUNGKING, Dec. 1 (AP)—Chinese Government troops are driving toward Mukden in Manchuria. Dispatches reported that the Nationalists, advancing along the Peiping - Mukden railroad, had reached a point twenty miles from Tahushan, sixty-five miles west of Mukden.

Nationalists Take Chinhsien

CHINHSIEN, China, Nov. 26 (Delayed) (AP).—Chinese Nationalist (central government) troops seized this old Manchu city of 200,000 population today after killing 200 Communists and capturing 700 more.

[The original announcement of the capture of Chinhsien, railway city 100 miles inside Manchuria, said it fell without opposition.]

Fighting in seveer cold of 10 below zero, the veterans of the Indo-China campaign under Lieutenant General Tu Li-ming captured the city at a cost of twenty wounded. The Nationalists had expected the Chinese Communists to put up a strong defense of the city, but instead most of the garrison, estimated at 40,000, took to the hills.

The three bridges across the Shaoling River had been blown when Tu's forces arrived. The troops waded out on the ice to gain the high earthen embankment on the other side. The Communists had mounted machine guns along the embankment, but the well trained Nationalists knocked them out quickly.

The Nationalists closed in from three sides. Part of Tu's troops entered the old walled city and the New Town built by the Japanese. Then the Communists attacked from the rear.

The Communists in turn were set upon by the local militia, which no one suspected even existed.

The opposition troops, whom Tu maintains are not Communists in the strict meaning of the word, appeared to be unorganized and fled. A few stopped by the tele-

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phone exchange building in the heart of the modern city and blew it up.

Senator Stewart's Son Explains Return Mix-Up

Denies Father Had Hand in Order to Leave Hawaii

HONOLULU, Dec. 1 (AP).—Eighteen-year-old Seaman Second Class Paul T. Stewart said today that his father, Senator Tom Stewart, Democrat, of Tennessee, had "absolutely nothing to do" with issuance of orders for his return to the United States for reassignment.

Honolulu, Dec. 1 (AP)—Eighteen-year-old Seaman Second Class Paul T. Stewart said today that his father, Senator Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.), had "absolutely nothing to do" with issuance of orders for his return to the United States for reassignment.

Young Stewart's pending return for reassignment was reported by *Stars and Stripes*, army newspaper, which said he was recommended for a Norfolk (Va.) assignment, although he lacked twenty points of being eligible for return.

"I'm perfectly willing to stay right here and serve out my time," Stewart said. "I don't know anything about how I was selected for return. All I know is that a group was named to go back home and I was one of them. I don't know why they picked me.

Navy's Explanation

"The *Stars and Stripes* threw it into me pretty hard and threw it onto dad, but he didn't know anything about it until reporters asked him."

(In Washington, the Navy Department explained that orders had been sent to the Waipio Amphibious Training Base in Hawaii where Stewart is stationed, to transfer a certain number of men in certain ratings to Norfolk. The orders did not name any individuals, a spokesmans said, and the fact that Stewart was in the list made up at Waipio was inadvertent.)

May Cancel Transfer

At Waipio, an officer who asked that his name not be used said that until "someone in higher authority" cancels the transfer, Stewart will remain in the group to be sent to Norfolk.

(A navy spokesman in Washington said that the Waipio base commander had authority to substitute someone else for Stewart if he desired.)

Jap Diet Refuses To Fire War Leaders

DEC 2 1945 LANDSBERG

Tokyo, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Japanese House of Representatives rejected today a demand that wartime leaders of the Diet resign, and Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara urged "calmness" in the Government's own investigation of war responsibility.

Shunting aside a Liberal party resolution calling upon Diet members who helped bring on hostilities to resign without delay, the House gave overwhelming approval, Kyodo news agency said, to a Progressive party resolution blasting all who joined "militarists and bureaucrats" in promoting the war. Of Diet members, however, the resolution asked only that they "silently reflect upon their past deeds."

Urges Caution In Judging Others

Shidehara told the House of Peers today that "it is a grave matter to try to judge others. Those who were responsible for the war have committed serious blunders, but in so doing they had no intention of betraying their country. We must deal with the question with tolerance and calmness."

Investigatitons to be made by the Cabinet's war inquiry commission into the causes of war—and of defeat—will clarify the entire situation, Shidehara said.

On another question asked from the floor, as to whether Japan's new democracy shall be modeled after that of Britain or the United States, Shidehara remained silent.

Japanese radio listeners heard the first broadcast ever made from the Diet today. It turned out to be a heated wrangle over details of election-law revision.

Radio Tokyo promised more later.

Japan's revived Communist party today opened its first rally in 20 years—while a demand was voiced in the House of Peers for legislation forbidding agitation for elimination of the emperor system. Elimination of the Emperor is a major Communist party plank.

Kyodo news agency said that the public was barred as 500 carefully identified delegates were admitted to the first session of the two-day Communist Congress.

Emperor System Defended

In the House of Peers, Giichi Matsumura condemned political parties which advocated elimination of the imperial system, adding "I desire a rule to deal with them." The Justice Ministry replied that it would "not be suitable at the present time to deal by law with the Communist argument."

The Japanese Communists have held three previous Congresses, the last in 1926. All were underground sessions.

Diet members also came up with the idea of establishing blame not only for those responsible for starting the war—but also those who helped lose it.

In the House Liberal and Progressive party members declared blame should be extended to "those Diet members who failed to cooperate in the war effort during hostilities, thereby causing the nation to be defeated," Kyodo News Agency reported.

There was speculation that the whole ticklish matter might lead up to mass resignation of the Diet just before it is scheduled to be dissolved.

Progress In Conversion

There was progress, however, in the changeover of the beaten nation from a war to peacetime basis. With the dissolution of the war and navy ministries, the Government has decided to staff their successors, the first and second demobilization ministries, entirely with civilians. Previously there had been talk of retaining military staffs.

The Foreign Office was reported drafting plans for establishing a reparations bureau to execute Japanese payments to be assessed against Nippon. Simultaneously the Foreign Office planned further reorganization and streamlining in conformance with a recent MacArthur directive suspending diplomatic functions.

With an eye to alleviating winter suffering, Allied authorities granted the Japanese permission to use 4,000,000 pounds of shortcut silk fiber for manufacture of civilian clothing and blankets. The Nipponese plan to make underwear, suits, overcoats and blankets from the silk which will be mixed with cotton, wool and other textiles.

There was no action taken on release of Japan's balance of 46,000 bales of exportable raw silk which the Government hopes to exchange for imports, but headquarters directed immediate gradings of 33,000 bales of semifinished and finished raw silk which the Japanese want to use for export souvenirs.

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JAPANESE PEER WOULD ABOLISH PRIVY COUNCIL

BRINES

TOKYO, Dec. 1 (AP) An influential peer proposed today to abolish Japan's appointive and aristocratic House of Peers in favor of an elective chamber modeled after the U.S. Senate.

As the House of Representatives prepared to consider election law revision, Mitsuo Miyata, former Tokyo police chief, laid his drastic plan before the House of Peers.

Miyat declared that the privy council, which walls in the emperor, should be abolished and its powers of approving treaties and advising the Emperor turned over to an elective upper chamber of commoners.

The election revision measure as introduced by the government is limited to changes in methods of electing representatives.

The House of Representatives gave an overwhelming majority to a progressive party resolution assailing "the political, financial and cultural circles" who joined militarists and bureaucrats in leading the nation to war, Kyodo News agency reported.

It rejected, however, a liberal resolution calling for the immediate resignation of diet members who helped bring on hostilities.

Premier Shidehara was asked in the House of Peers if the government planned legislation or the creation of a special tribunal to determine the blame for the disastrous war.

The Premier said investigations which would be made by the cabinet's war inquiry commission would clarify the question.

The Communist party opened its first rally in 20 years in Tokyo, and as its 500 delegates gathered its principal plank—abolition of the Emperor system—was attacked in the House of Peers.

Without mentioning the Communists, Giichi Matsumura, a member of the Peers, condemned political parties which advocate elimination of the Emperor, saying they were damaging "the foundations of national structure."

Report On Relief Gifts By Jap Banks Ordered

Tokyo, Dec. 1 (AP)—In a search for concealed assets Allied headquarters today ordered 29 banks and companies, closed since September 30, to report all contributions in excess of 25,000 (about $1,700 United States) yen to relief or welfare organizations.

The action followed disclosure that the Manchuria heavy industry development company — described by headquarters as the economic brains of Japanese interests in Manchuria and closely connected with the Kwantung army—had contributed 300,000,000 yen ($20,000,000) to the Manchuria Refugee Relief Association at about the time fighting ended in August.

Japanese General Surrenders

TOKYO, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Kyodo News Agency said today that Maj. Gen. Masatake Kaburagi, former Chief of Staff of the Thirty-fourth Japanese Army in the Hankow area of central China, had surrendered at Omori Prison. He was on the Allied list of suspected war criminals.

Korean Factions Clash In Japan

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Tokyo, Dec. 1 (AP)—Kyodo news agency said today that ten persons were hurt Thursday in a fight with daggers, hooked poles and clubs when 30 members of the Communist-inclined Federation of Koreans in Japan attacked offices of the Federation of Youths for Promotion of Korean National Construction.

Members of the first group attacked the second because the latter is pro-Japanese, Kyodo said.

U.S. And Russia Confer On Bisection Of Korea

MYERS

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 5 (AP)—Koreans were given reason to hope today that the artificial boundary splitting their country into Russian and American halves might soon be abolished.

Negotiations between Moscow and Washington have started, Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge disclosed, looking to eliminate the military barrier which bisects Korea along the thirty-eighth degree of latitude. Russians occupy all Korean territory north of the line and Americans the southern section.

"I hope the negotiations will be successful," the United States 24th Corps commander said, "and will relieve as soon as possible the inconvenience and distress that the Korean people are suffering from this artificial division of their country."

Meanwhle, politics in the American half of Korea continues lively. Kim Koo, popular patriot-in-exile during Japanese rule, is conferring here with rival Korean leaders. He faces a difficult task in seeking to weld extemist right and left groups of Koreans into a politically united nation.

Japanese Hide Materiel; 20 Plane Engines Found

By The Associated Press.

KYOTO, Japan, Dec. 1—Brig. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer of the Twenty-fourth Division spotted a piece of machinery through a break in the wall of a Japanese temple. Investigating, he discovered twenty new aircraft engines.

Moscow And D.C. Negotiating To Abolish Zones In Korea

MYERS

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 1 (AP)—Moscow and Washington are negotiating on elimination of the artificial barrier between Russian and American occupied sections of Korea.

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, United States 24th Corps commander, said today "problems to be negotiated include the opening of communications, unification of the economic life of Korea, and the exchange of goods and freedom of travel between the two zones.

Should Help Koreans

"I hope the negotiations will be successful and will relieve as soon as possible the inconvenience and distress that the Korean people are suffering from this artificial division of their country."

Russians occupy all Korean territory north of the thirty-eighth degree meridian—which crosses approximately halfway up the Korean peninsula—and Americans occupy the southern section.

Local Negotiations Fail

Hodge said that he previously had been authorized to negotiate with Soviet commanders in northern Korea, "but these local negotiations did not get any results, perhaps because the Russian commander didn't have as broad powers as I had."

Elimination of the thirty-eighth meridian division of the country admittedly would add complications to the already-complex Korean political picture, but it would at least provide a nation-wide stage for the party maneuverings.

Meanwhile, newly arrived Kim Koo, popular patriot-in-exile during Japanese rule, is conferring with rival Korean political leaders here. He faces a difficult task in seeking to weld extremist Right and Left groups of Koreans into a politically united nation.

Concealment of other military matériel has been reported, including large quantities of aircraft tools, parts for fabricating wings and fuselages and many nearly-completed wing sections hidden in a cotton mill at Imbari.

On Kyushu island, a Thirty-second Division demolition team is destroying fifty-five submarines equipped to launch piloted torpedoes. A detachment under Lieut. John W. Reynolds of Philadelphia found the submarines at Hikari arsenal.

Beheading Trial Completed

KWAJALEIN, Dec. 1 (AP).—The decision of an American military court as to whether ten Japanese officers must die for the beheading of five American airmen in the Marshalls probable will be handed down next week.

Trial of the ten for offenses committed on Mili Atoll in February, 1944, was completed yesterday on the eighth day, with the prosecution demanding the death penalty and the defense pleading "fair, righteous and impartial consideration."

AIDE TIES ATROCITY TO YAMASHITA 'NOD'

He Says Accused Indicated Approval for Killing of 600 Filipinos Without Trial

MANILA, Dec. 1 (AP)—A pint-

sized Japanese colonel with an owlish look testified at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita today that the nonchalant hero of the "Tiger of Malaya" on one occasion sent 600 Filipinos to the firing squad without trial.

Perched on the witness stand, with his feet barely touching the floor, diminutive Col. Hideo Nishiharu said he headed the judge advocate general's department of Yamashita's command and one day reported to him that there was a large number of suspected guerrillas in custody whom the military police were ready to kill.

Nishiharu asserted that Yamashita merely nodded at this, which he took as approval for waiving any hearings or trials and turning the group over to the MP's.

So at least 600 out of the group of about 1,000 suspects then were loaded into trucks, taken to a cemetery and summarily shot, he said.

The colonel's testimony was in sharp contrast with Yamashita's repeated protestations from the witness stand this week that he neither ordered nor condoned nor even knew of any atrocities by Japanese troops of his Philippines command.

Witness Vague in Details

Nishiharu was vague when pressed for further details of this and other instances of Japanese brutality. He emphasized that he himself did not actually witness any executions.

Asked if he recalled the case of Mabel Juricha, an American woman who was executed, he asserted that he had never heard of it. But when prosecution counsel asked him if he remembered handling case "C10-12" — Japanese docket number for the Juricha file — he said he recalled it. That, however, was as far as he went. Further questioning extracted no additional information on the subject.

The colonel disclaimed any knowledge of the case of four American business men taken from Santo Tomas internment camp and later executed. He was exceptionally cautious in framing his replies to questions, and repeatedly came back with:

"I don't quite understand what you mean."

He was still on the stand when the court recessed until Monday.

YAMASHITA NODDED AND 600 WERE SHOT

SCHEDULE

Manila, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—At least 600 Filipinos were shot without trial when Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita merely nodded non-committally on being asked what disposition should be made of a group of suspected guerrillas, a Japanese colonel testified today.

The officer, Col. Hidee Nishiharu, called by the prosecution as a rebuttal witness at Yamashita's trial on war crime charges, headed the Judge Advocate General's Department of Yamashita's command. He said he told Yamashita that there a large number of guerrillas in custody, and that a military police officer had said they would be killed as there was no time left for trials. The witness added that he considered Yamashita's nod as approval for turning the prisoners over to the military police. The 600 were then loaded into trucks, taken to a cemetery and shot, Nishiharu said.

Yesterday Yamashita testified he had no knowledge of the executions for which he is being tried.

Capt. Manning L. Webster, of Pomeroy, Ohio, of the prosecution staff, asked Nishiharu if he recalled the case of Mabel Juricha, an American woman executed. The colonel denied ever hearing of it, but when Webster asked if he remembered handling Case "CIO-12"—Japanese docket number for the Juricha file —Nishiharu said he recalled the case. No further details were elicited.

The trial recessed until Monday.

Bamboo Game Slated For Manila New Year's

Manila, Dec. 1 (AP)—It's the Bamboo Bowl game in Manila New Year's Day.

Elimination play between football teams from eight army bases scattered from Okinawa to the Shouten Islands will decide the opposing elevens.

MANILA, Dec. 1 (AP)—Headquarters of Army forces in the western Pacific announced today that last elements of Ohio's Thirty-seventh Division sailed Tuesday from San Fernando, northern Luzon, aboard the U.S.S. General Howze, which is due in San Francisco Dec. 16. The division began moving homeward Nov. 16. Brig. Gen. Charles F. Craig of Nashville, Tenn., assistant division commander, will be aboard the Howze.

BRAZILIANS ELECT PRESIDENT TODAY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 1—(AP) Brazilians, after a stormy political campaign which wound up with gunfire and violence in two cities, tomorrow will elect a president in the first popular election for a chief executive since 1930.

They will also choose representatives for a bicameral federal congress, a step marking re-establishment of the legislative branch of government which former President Getulio Vargas abolished in 1937 when he imposed a dictatorship on the country.

The freeist and most honest election in the history of Brazil has been promised by President Jose Linhares, who was drafted from his post as chief justice of the supreme court to rule the country after the armed forces ousted Vargas from office Oct. 29. The military charged that Vargas failed to guarantee the holding of elections.

About 6,000,000 of the nation's 7,613,339 registered voters were expected to cast ballots.

Canada Eases Tire Rationing

Ottawa, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Rationing in Canada of all used and retreaded tires and virtually all truck tires has been lifted, Munitions Minister Howe said today.

Congress May Ask Hurley To Speak

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Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—A proposal that Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley address a special session of Congress emerged today from a furor prompted by his sudden resignation as Ambassador to China.

The suggestion came from Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), as clamor mounted for a full-dress congressional investigation of the nation's foreign policy.

Referring to moves by four different committees to have the general testify about his accusations that "career diplomats" are undermining national interests abroad Mrs. Rogers said:

"The issue is of such magnitude, with the security of our country involved, that I think the General ought to tell the complete story to a joint meeting of the Senate and House.

"Also, as specified in my bill (introduced yesterday), Secretary of State Byrnes should supply Congress with all information he has about the sabotage of our foreign policy and why General Hurley resigned."

Will Talk Next Week

Just where the General will speak on Capitol Hill has not yet been decided, but it appears definite he will do some talking some place there next week. Informed of the bids for his appearance, he said:

"I am ready to appear at any public hearing that is afforded me by Congress. Now that the war is over the people are entitled to have the basic information to enable them to form intelligent opinions on American foreign policy."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee appeared to have the inside track for the General's initial testimony. Chairman Connally (D., Texas) has invited him to a Wednesday meeting.

Wants Open Meeting

Hurley said he is "committed" to attend this gathering, although he stressed he wants it to be an open session. Connally has scheduled it tentatively for a closed gathering.

Others bidding for Hurley's testimony include:

1. The House Committee investigating un-American activities. Chairman Wood (D., Ga.) said the group would hear the General "at his convenience." Wood declared, "We want any information he has about communistic or subversive elements in the State Department."

Hurley said Tuesday that "a considerable section of the State Department is endeavoring to support communism."

Military Affairs Committee

2. The House Military Affairs Committee. Chairman May (D. Ky.) said he would meet the General next week to discuss possibilities of his testifying about military problems in China. Six congressmen have introduced bills calling for immediate removal of American troops from that country.

3. The House Foreign Affairs Committee. Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) is out of the city but several members said they want Hurley to amplify before their group his remarks about foreign policy. Several senators said they favored a proposal by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) for a special committee to investigate foreign policy. In the House, Representatives Gore (D., Tenn.) and Herter (R., Mass.) said they had received widespread support for their measure to have a special five-member committee look into the problem. Representative Merrow (R., N.H.) proposed a 23-member committee.

Russ Writer Assails Hurley

Moscow, Dec. 1 (AP)—Soviet Commentator Boris Yakovlev charged today that Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, former Ambassador to China, was a "mouthpiece" for American imperialistic elements seeking "inseparable domination of the United States in Asia and in other parts of the world."

Yakovlev's comment on Hurley's resignation was published in the newspapers *Pravda* and *Trud*, and was the first reaction in the Russian press to the current controversy over the United States diplomacy in China. The comment was not published in *Izvestia* or *Red Star*.

Imperialistic Maneuver

Hurley's blast at United States diplomacy in China, the commentator wrote, "is an original maneuver of the most impetuous imperialist circles who, under the flag of criticism of 'professional diplomats' and 'introduction of corrections' in the policy of the United States, not only defended the imperialistic policy of the referred-to circles, but also tried to hang it into the state leadership of the United States."

Yakovlev declared that Hurley's statement implied that "maintenance by the U.S.A. of the Atlantic Charter is a mistake."

Criticized Further

The former ambassador's contention that United States interests in China are being jeopardized by "colonial imperialism" and "Communist imperialism" was "invented by Hurley himself," the Soviet writer declared. He added:

"Thusly, by his own statement, Hurley appears as the mouthpiece for those imperialistic elements in the United States who intend to establish the inseparable domination of the United States in Asia and in other parts of the world."

[In Washington, an aide said General Hurley had no comment on Yakovlev's statements.]

HOPE IN UNO STATED IN TRUMAN LETTER

Dec. 7 Message to 'U. S. at War' Says Strife Will Recede as Organization Grows

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — President Truman's preference for the United Nations Organization to the Big Three as an agency for dealing with world problems, expressed in a press conference on Thursday, was foreshadowed Nov. 15, when he said in a letter that unilateral action was a source of irritation that the UNO might eventually eliminate.

Resort to war as an instrument of policy, Mr. Truman wrote to the editor of the Army and Navy Journal, will move into the past along with barbarism and savagery as the UNO "becomes more and more the means for peaceful settlements."

On Thursday the Chief Executive said that no Big Three conferences were in prospect and that he was not in favor of such conferences and never had been, for such special meetings had paved the way for the downfall of the League of Nations.

Mr. Truman's letter of Nov. 15 was addressed to Col. John C. O'Laughlin, publisher of the service journal, who released it today. The Army and Navy Journal said that the letter would be printed in the fourth volume of its historical series, "United States at War," which will be published Friday, anniversary of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

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TEXT OF LETTER

The letter follows:

The global war was won by Allied unity. We are determined that that unity shall continue in order to assure enduring peace. The terrible struggle which cost us and the other members of the United Nations so much of our finest blood and treasure stirred humanity to its depths. As a natural consequence, old issues were revived and new ones created. To their adjustment we are addressing ourselves, and doing so with the realization that mutual dependence, understanding and tolerance must be the basis of our discussions, as they were of the common war effort. There is no doubt in my mind that the vital decisions the world is requiring will be made.

It is fortunate that as we are passing into the era of more deadly atomic and electronic weapons there is not only amongst the United Nations the will to peace but that they have devised a method and procedure to promote and protect it. In the United Nations Organization, the charter of which I was glad to welcome and the Senate to ratify, we have an agency charged with the duty of stopping aggression at its source and of intervening by an international police force, if and when necessary, in disputes that might lead to war. It is an agency also which through its Social and Economic Council will make for a wider distribution of the fruits of the earth, and thus improve the lot of mankind. Still in its formative stage, it already promises usefulness for the solution of problems that, unilaterally approached, might emphasize differences and thus provoke irritation in international relations. As we gain experience and as this agency becomes more and more the means for peaceful settlements, farther and farther the idea of war as an instrument of policy will recede into the background of barbarism and savagery.

Recalls Roosevelt Inspiration

While we vision this fair prospect for the world, we cannot, our country never will, forget the magnificence and power which we, together with our Allies, developed and displayed in achieving victory. In our own case, our armies, fleets and air forces with unexcelled valor participated in crushing our foes, our farmers toiled to produce record-breaking crops and our labor and management cooperated to provide the huge quantities of munitions for our fighting men and also for our Allies. We became in fact the Arsenal of Democracy which President Roosevelt inspired. As I look back over the period of self-sacrifice which began for us at Pearl Harbor and ended with the surrender, first of Germany and then of Japan, I see in it a divine purpose to prevent the slavery of mankind and to open the way to an era of peace in which the freedom-loving peoples of the earth will vie with each other to raise the standards of living everywhere, to promote social justice and to advance the arts and sciences to greater heights.

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PEARL HARBOR SNAG CLAIMED

Republican Says Democrats Try To 'Hamstring' Inquiry

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Repre-

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sentative Gearhart (R., Cal.) today accused the Democrats on the Pear Harbor investigating committee with "deliberately" unfolding the testimony in driblets to "hamstring a real investigation."

"They have accomplished their purpose," Gearhart, a committee member, told reporters. "They have turned this into a judicial body without any real investigative duty."

But Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) told a reporter that his mail has convinced him that "the American people are thoroughly satisfied with the way the committee and William D. Mitchell, its counsel, are conducting this inquiry."

Claims Access To Records Denied

"The doubting Thomases are beginning to believe that we are going to get all of the facts about Pearl Harbor and that is just what we are going to do," he declared.

Lucas expressed the opinion that the evidence thus far "indicates beyond a doubt that the various branches of the armed services were not co-ordinated sufficiently at the time of the attack so that all knew what the others were doing."

Gearhart complained that the committee members were being denied access to important records. He referred specifically to the testimony of witnesses who have appeared before as many as five groups concerned with the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Backed By GOP Colleague

"We should have all that before us to compare their testimony and we can't get it," Gearhart declared.

He got some immediate support from a Republican colleague, Representative Keefe, of Wisconsin. In addition, Representative Murphy, (D., Pa.) commented that he would like to have such records for comparison before cross-examining witnesses.

All three indicated they wanted, for example, all the testimony of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, former chief of military intelligence, who has been a witness on the Pearl Harbor case five times. Miles told the committee that one of those instances included a little-publicized investigation made by Brig. Gen. Carter Clark.

"Top Secret" Information

"That one I never heard of," Keefe said. "We ought to have that and I'm going to demand that it be made available immediately."

Gerhard Gesell, associate counsel for the committee, told Keefe that the Clark report was in his hands but that it contained some "top secret" information on codes and how to break them which the Army didn't want to get out.

"That's just the thing we've been complaining about from the start," Gearhart commented to reporters. "They (the majority) spoon out to us what they want us to know and nothing more."

Committee Takes Holiday

He said he was not impressed by the groaning record of 600,000 words already built and joined in Keefe's demand for more.

The Clark report came up during Miles's testimony about decoding Japanese spy information before the attack on Hawaii. Miles will resume the stand Monday for further cross-examination on the role military intelligence played in the tense prewar period.

Captive Japanese Study United States Democracy

Selected Group Enrolled at Texas Prisoner Camp

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Japan will have several hundred future citizens with a "made in America" knowledge of the workings of United States democracy.

They are a select group of Japanese war prisoners at the Huntsville, Tex., war prisoner camp, who asked to be allowed to study American democracy and are being given their chance.

The experiment in education was disclosed today by the War Department, which announced that the selected Japanese would remain in this country longer than the rest of their fellow-prisoners, who are expected to be returned to Japan within the next six weeks.

The nucleus of the study is a group of twenty-five to thirty well-educated Japanese who are doing research and planning as to how American institutions and government would work in a Japanese setting.

When this phase is completed, their ideas and suggestions will be complied in articles to be distributed among the other several hundred Japanese at the camp. Their reactions will be noted as part of the conclusions of the research.

Honolulu Pre-Riot Request Cited

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—A Hawaii attorney general's report says four days before the recent bloody Honolulu riot a navy officer wanted to let sailors avenge themselves on city "hoodlums."

The report on the November 12 riot of sailors from the Honolulu naval air station was addressed to Gov. I. M. Stainback of Hawaii and presented here to the House Territories Committee today by Delegate J. R. Farrington.

Four Sailors Reported Beaten

Acting Attorney General Rhoda V. Lewis said in the report that an air station public relations officer advised the Honolulu police chief that four sailors had been beaten by hoodlums in a certain city area.

The report said the officer suggested that it would "be a good idea to let the sailors go out and clean up that gang."

"Chief (of police) Gabrielson told him absolutely no; that when a gang goes out there are always innocent people hurt; that the best thing to do would be to let the police handle it."

750 Sailors In Mob

After an extra patrolman had been posted nothing happened until four nights later, when 750 sailors marched into the area armed with sticks, clubs, rocks, bars and knives, the report said.

"The sailors in the mob told the police officers that two sailors had been killed that night, which was not the truth," the report continued. "The source of that rumor was not discovered."

Lewis said police records show responsibility for Honolulu fights rest about equally between service men and civilians.

Voices Opinion

He added:

"Furthermore, there is no evidence that, aside from the riot of the sailors, . . . anything has occurred which is unusual, considering the size of the city, the large number of men as compared with women, the free availability of liquor and the fact that since the surrender of Japan . . . many men of the armed forces have little to do except await transportation home."

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Lehman Gives Facts on Staff Of U. N. R. R. A.

Says the 600 Dismissed in Agency's Tightening-Up Were Chiefly Europeans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, issued the following statement last night in connection with a story carried Thursday by The Associated Press from Herford, Germany, and subsequently corrected:

"It is unfortunate indeed that U. N. R. R. A., at this critical time, should have to defend itself against an erroneous press report from Europe which, it must be said in credit to the press association which carried it, was immediately corrected.

"The original dispatch, for which there was no foundation in fact, said that U. N. R. R. A. had 'dismissed, suspended or arrested more than 600 of its workers accused of diverting relief supplies into the black market.' The dispatch said further that 'a majority of the workers involved were Americans and Britons.'

Thorough Inquiry

"I have investigated the matter thoroughly. The facts are these:

"General (Sir Frederick A.) Morgan, chief of our operations in Germany, is now completing a reorganization. Over the last few months the services of 600 U. N. R. R. A. workers have been terminated for various reasons, including incompetency, illness, lack of adaptability, and other causes. These workers were chiefly European nationals, employed on the scene of operations, and not Americans and Britons.

"The unfortunate news dispatch, through some misunderstanding, linked this reorganization with the U. N. R. R. A. announcement that one U. N. R. R. A. worker of Czech nationality was imprisoned for theft and sale to the black market of coffee intended for displaced persons, and that thirteen other workers were suspended as the result of an U. N. R. R. A. investigation into charges of black-market operations.

"For several months a tightening-up process in U. N. R. R. A. operations has been under way. This has been done under my direction. U. N. R. R. A. officials in this country have been in constant touch with every move. I have assured Congressional committees that we have been replacing employees who have been found to be unsuitable with stronger personnel, now that the war is over and better-trained and more experienced workers are available to us.

New Appointments

"In line with this policy, Lieutenant General Sir Humfrey Gale, former administrative officer to General Eisenhower, has been appointed my personal representative in charge of the European Regional Office in London, and Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan, former deputy chief of staff under General Eisenhower, has been made director of the U. N. R. R. A. displaced-persons operation in Germany.

"I wish to reiterate here a statement I have made many times, and which was also made by General Morgan from Herford, Germany: 'U. N. R. R. A. officials are doing everything in their power to ferret out any incompetence and dishonesty in the ranks. The overwhelming majority of the U. N. R. R. A. workers are honest, sincere and loyal, and dedicated to the care of the displaced persons who are innocent victims of the war.'

"I believe that the steps we have been taking and are taking to weed out unsuitable personnel and to stamp out black-market operations and theft so far as possible are evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the U. N. R. R. A. operations."

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U.S. Officials Jab Producers About 'Hoarding Of Goods

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Government officials are confining themselves to verbal jabs on the ticklish question of whether manufacturers are withholding consumer merchandise to benefit from a January 1 tax cut.

The chiefs of at least two agencies have suggested that there has been some withholding and have deplored it.

One official said the barbs are intended to arouse public indignation to prevent any widespread delivery delays pending elimination of the excess profits tax at the start of the year.

This official said there is no other step the Government could take. There is no way to compel delivery of goods, he added.

The latest dig at producers comes from OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, who said in discussing reasons for the clothing shortage:

"I think . . . a most important factor is the tax situation.

"Companies can look forward to a windfall if they withhold shipments now and release them next year when the excess-profits tax is out of the picture."

"Public's Need Ignored"

Bowles added that "under the circumstances, the public's need for clothes seems to mean very little to some producers."

Earlier this week John W. Snyder, reconversion boss, said in a speech that "increasing reports are coming to Washington that some firms are holding up the flow of goods for which the markets are so hungry and which people need so badly."

Snyder declared that "damming up the flow of goods is increasing the pressure against controls that protect us from the threat of inflation, which is to no one's interest."

Inventories Checked

John D. Small, head of the Civilian Production Administration, has been investigating manufacturers' inventories but thus far has reported no evidence of any hoarding.

Aside from the tax motive Bowles asserted flatly that processors of cotton fabric for clothing "have been holding up deliveries" while waiting for OPA to decide whether they are entitled to a price increase.

Bowles acknowledged there has been a delay on this decision, but he said that "for a long time we were unable to get (processors) figures." He promised a ruling soon.

Gives OPA Viewpoint

Bowles also gave his reasons why OPA has been unable to reduce clothing prices six to seven per cent this year, a goal set by the agency last spring.

He said OPA'S plans were based on assumptions that the "volume of fabric shipment would be higher than it actually is and that the flow of material would be carefully guided to those types of clothes that are most essential and in the shortest supply."

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Vet Aid In Surplus 'Racket' Alleged

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Two Federal agencies have been asked by a congressman to investigate a recent sale of Government equipment at Atlanta, Ga., where, he declared, there was indications of a veteran-aided "racket" in surplus property.

Representative Walter (D., Pa.), who said in a House speech yesterday that some veterans were using their purchase priorities to buy equipment for dealers, said that both the Justice Department and the Surplus Property Administration are investigating the Atlanta sale at his request.

Tells Deal As He Heard It

"I have been informed that a veteran at that sale got $500 from a dealer for exercising his preference and buying a $22,000 piece of equipment for $10,000. The dealer, I was told, subsequently put a price of $17,000 on it," Walter declared.

A ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee Walter said he is asking the Justice Department if such a practice is a conspiracy in violation of law.

In the meantime, he said, the FBI has been assigned to investigate the Georgia case.

In his House speech Walter, a veteran of both world wars, declared veteran preference on surplus property would be eliminated if veterans "permit themselves to become the tools of racketeers."

Mitchell, Lindy 'Vindication' Demanded

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) demanded today that the House Military Committee turn loose his resolution to give the late Brig. Gen. Billy Mitchell, prophet of air power, the posthumous rank of major general.

At the same time Representative Mason (R., Ill.) awaited reaction to his proposal that the rank of colonel in the Army Air Force Reserve be restored to Charles A. Lindbergh, whom Mason calls "the Billy Mitchell of this war."

"Shamelessly Bottled Up"

Wiley said the Senate had passed his resolution three times and "three times it has been shamelessly bottled up" by the House committee.

A suggested reason, he said in a statement in the *Congressional Record*, has been that the House group did not want to "cast any adverse reflections upon General MacArthur," who served on the

court-martial which found Mitchell guilty of insubordination for his publicly expressed views on the administration of military aviation in the 1920s.

"This theory is 'all wet,'" Wiley declared, "because General MacArthur voted consistently against the court-martial verdict."

Quotes MacArthur Letter

He said he recently wrote MacArthur to confirm this and received a reply saying, in part:

"Your recollection of my part in his trial is entirely correct. . . . It would be ridiculous for anyone to say that any posthumous honors that might be granted him would be embarrassing to me. He was a rare genius in his profession and contributed much to aviation history."

The court-martial ordered Mitchell, then a colonel, suspended from rank and pay for five years. A presidential directive modified the pay penalty. In June, 1940, five years after Mitchell died, he was promoted on the retired list to brigadier general. However, the adjutant general's office said yesterday it had no record of any action to expunge the court-martial record.

Insists On Action

Mason, meanwhile, said that unless something is "done voluntarily" to "clear Colonel Lindberg" he would introduce legislation, probably in January, to accomplish the purpose.

Lindbergh resigned his commission in 1941 during a controversy with President Roosevelt over foreign policy.

Commenting on Mason's assertion that Lindbergh shot down "several" Jap planes while flying as a volunteer civilian instructor in the Pacific, Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far Eastern Air Force, told reporters yesterday there was no record of it.

He added, however: "I think the thing for you to do is to ask Lindbergh."

Pacific Air Forces Becoming One Unit

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The five air forces of the Pacific are being combined into an operational unit controlled by General MacArthur.

Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far Eastern Air Force, told newsmen the new lineup is:

Fifth Air Force, in Japan and Korea with occupation troops; 7th Air Force, moves from Okinawa to its peacetime base of Hawaii; 8th Air Force, in Okinawa; 20th Air Force, the Marianas; 13th, the Philippines.

Order Of Lenin Conferred On Davies

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, received the Order of Lenin at a ceremony at the Soviet Embassy last night witnessed by members of his family and Embassy officials.

The award was presented by Kikolai V. Novikov, Minister Counselor, for Davies's "successful activities" in contributing to the strengthening of friendly relations between the United States and Russia "and the growth of mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries."

BUTLER QUITS PEACE POST

Offers Resignation as Head of Carnegie Endowment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace today announced the resignation of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as its president. The announcement said the resignation, tendered at a meeting of the executive committee in New York yesterday, gave physical infirmities as the reason.

Dr. Butler, now 83 years old, also resigned as director of the division of intercourse and education, a post he had held since it was organized in 1911. Malcolm W. Davis was appointed acting director.

Dr. Butler became president of the endowment in 1925 when its first president, Elihu Root, retired. He shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.

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Heads Lumber Association

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—C. Arthur Bruce, of Memphis, was elected president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association at a two-day annual meeting in Chicago this week. The meeting closed with a testimonial dinner to J. Philip Boyd, former director of the lumber and lumber products' branch of the War Production Board.

Women Veteran Counselors

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—A program to provide women counselors for women war veterans was announced tonight by the Veterans Administration. A number of counseling positions previously filled by men will be opened to women. They will be employed as contact representatives, field examiners, training officers, vocational advisers and adjudicators.

Women's Leaders Back Training

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs today endorsed President Truman's request for universal compulsory military training. They also urged continued price control.

'Over The Hump In Returnee Shipping, Services Say

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.) told the Senate that army and navy shipping branches have advised him they are virtually "over the hump" in providing shipping space for return of service men and women from Atlantic and Pacific areas.

Representatives of the service branches disclosed, he said yesterday, that in December there will be enough ships in Atlantic and Pacific areas "to lift all available men."

"You will note that I use the words 'available men,'" he said. "Availability of these men was based upon a report of the area commanders in the Pacific and does not necessarily mean the number of men who are eligible for discharge.

"The shipping administration is basing its efforts on the number of men reported as available by the area commanders. I think now that we are approaching the position where there is availability of ships, the number of men in the Pacific should be made available for the maximum amount of shipping that can be employed in returning them to the United States."

Robertson hopes to get the enlisted man's version of demobilization complaints in Paris next week. This, he said, is the main purpose of a trip he is taking to Europe on an airliner scheduled to leave here Monday. Army officers have agreed to assemble a "representative group" of 25 enlisted men from camps and embarkation centers for a direct parley with the Senator.

Terminal Leave Asked For Enlisted Personnel

Hearings Start Monday on Bill to Alter Regulations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Congress will be urged Monday to give enlisted men of all services the same terminal leave privileges as their officers.

Hearings on a bill by Representative Dwight L. Rogers, Democrat, of Florida, to extend the leave pay to men in the ranks, will begin before a subcommittee of the House Military Committee. Officers now receive pay at the end of their service for all leave due them. Enlisted men do not.

Representative Rogers said he believes the regulations "unfair to boys who were fighting the same battle." His bill also would allow ninety days for enlisted men who have already been discharged, to apply for their back leave pay at near-by offices of their service branches, if his proposal becomes law.

ARMY RELEASING 15,000 DOCTORS

Washington, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The War Department made ready today to release 15,000 doctors and 5,000 dentists from the service under a reduced discharge score.

The score for these medical officers went down from 80 to 70 points, or three less than the new critical total for other officers which became effective today.

In addition, medical personnel with forty-two months of service or who are 48 years old are eligible for discharge now. Some specialists in scarce categories, however, will be retained.

70 Is Discharge Score For Medical Officers

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The War Department made ready today to release 15,000 doctors and 5,000 dentists from the service under a reduced discharge score.

The score for these medical officers went down from 80 to 70 points, or three less than the new critical total for other officers which became effective today.

In addition, medical personnel with 42 months of service or who are 48 years old are eligible for discharge now.

Some specialists in scarce categories, however, will be retained.

Marines Offer Two-year Hitch

Washington, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—For the first time in twenty-five years the Marine Corps opened its ranks today to youths who want to limit their hitch to two years.

Men 17 to 25 years old will be accepted without prior military service. Those aged from 26 to 31 who have been in the forces may re-enlist within a year. If they sign up after ninety or fewer days as civilians they will receive their old rank, the Marine Corps announced. Enlistments also will be acepted for the three and four-year terms which have been the rule since 1920.

Coast Guard Frees Reserves

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1 (AP).—Nearly 3,000 vessel officers of the Great Lakes shipping trade were back in full civilian status today after serving as reservists in the Coast Guard.

Disabled Vets' Day Urged

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The President would be requested to issue a proclamation designating the first Sunday in December of each year as Disabled American Veterans' Day under a resolution by Senator Young (R., S.D.).

Venereal Rate Rose in Army As War Ended

Civilian Agencies Warned of Problems To Be Faced in Controlling Disease

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Sharp increases in venereal disease rates among American troops at home and abroad as fighting ended or diminished were reported today by the Army Medical Department.

The Army doctors said these were among the reasons:

1. Post-combat "let-down" and increased leisure.

2. Exposure to populations with high venereal disease rates.

3. Diminished fear of infection as a result of improved treatment procedures.

A report in the December bulletin of the Medical Department gave these figures:

In the European theater, the venereal disease rate rose from 62 cases a 1,000 men a year in May (V-E month), to 155 in August.

In the Pacific area the rate increased from five cases per 1,000 men a year in January to ninety-seven in June.

"In the Pacific," the report said, "the marked increase in the rate occurred as the fighting in the Philippines diminished and there was more opportunity for exposure."

In the United States the rate was forty-three cases per 1,000 men a year in May, and fifty-three in August.

"A further post-V-J Day increase (in the United States) is anticipated," the report said. "In the Army in the United States the increased rate is due primarily to infections acquired by returnees during the thirty to forty-five day period after reporting to reception centers and assembly points.

"These recent increased rates," it continued, "forecast the extent of the venereal disease control problem to be faced by civilian agencies in the immediate future. . . . In the next year several million soldiers will have been discharged, all in the age group with the highest expected incidence of venereal disease. The Army has taken steps to assure that the number of men discharged with infectious venereal disease will be held to a minimum.

"Civilian agencies must now be prepared to accept the major responsibility for the increased venereal disease burden by providing control programs of optimum effectiveness. Failure to do so will almost certainly result in increased civilian rates."

LABOR TALKS END WITHOUT DEFINITE GAIN

But Leaders See Some Hopeful Signs After Conference.

DEC 2

LEWIS'S ATTITUDE STUDIED

Management Maintains That Wage Levels Were Not in Discussion Scope.

Washington, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Leaders of the National Labor-Management Conference, admitting that their gains had fallen short of their goals, today saw in its concluding deliberations some hopeful signs for the future.

NIGHT

Their statements, however, were overshadowed by speculation whether John L. Lewis's closing appeal for unity in the policies and leadership of the house of labor meant that he might return to the A. F. of L. The man who split off from the A. F. of L. to form the C. I. O. and then split off from the C. I. O. to run his United Mine Workers as an independent union told the labor delegates that they had worked at a disadvantage in the face of the management groups organized, efficient functioning while the labor groups quarreled.

Lewis declared that labor's division caused a "weakening in strength and in policies, and a failure sometimes to achieve all the objectives it might hope to attain." During one conference recess the United Mine Workers' leader went into an A. F. of L. caucus room.

Conference Battleground.

The conference became a labor battleground for a time in its final, full session late yesterday. A. F. of L. and C. I. O. offered rival resolutions calling for genuine collective bargaining and nationwide wage increases.

While labor disagreed, the management delegation voted against both resolutions and stuck to one of its own saying that wage levels were not the conference's business. In the end no resolution was adopted, not even the portions endorsing collective bargaining which all had contained.

The conference closed in disagreement on three major subjects, half its agenda. The split recommendations were on collective bargaining and observance of contracts, on management's right to manage, and on jurisdictional disputes.

Agreed on Arbitration.

Its chief accomplishment, in the view of most leaders, was agreement that arbitration or umpireship, instead of strikes and lockouts, should be the final word in grievances arising under existing labor contracts. This was one of three reports agreed on. Another was that the United States Conciliation Service should be strengthened, with an advisory committee representing labor and management.

The delegates also approved a permanent panel of top industry and labor leaders to continue the quest for labor harmony.

The meeting failed to produce any new machinery, however, such as voluntary arbitration or impartial fact finding, for the peaceful settlement of present strikes or future stoppages growing out of labor's demand for new contracts carrying higher wages to replace loss of wartime overtime earnings.

"The conference made very great progress," said the A. F. of L. president, William Green, "but not as much as we hoped it would make. Perhaps we can complete the work we undertook to do, sometime in the future."

Manufacturers' View.

Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "We know now—and the public knows now—better than ever before what both labor and management believe to be their respective rights, responsibilities and functions. That is all to the good."

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared that the important thing is to "continue to work together."

"I believe the results will be disappointing to the American people. In some respects they are disappointing to me as well. But that does not mean we should not go forward and see if we can resolve our disputes in a free society," he said. "We must try again, and seven times again, to be successful."

The C. I. O. president, Philip Murray, said: "I would not call the conference a failure. The decision to continue a committee to take up the unfinished business and meet from time to time to consider problems is a good omen."

Lewis said the conference had "educational value." He added that the reports agreed on "set forth a declaration of certain principles for the first time in a national conference, and that's something."

Murray lost his fight for indorsement of higher wage levels throughout industry.

House Members to Hear Labor View on New Bills

'Rump' Session Is Planned by Rules Group Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—A special meeting of House members to hear the views of labor leaders on proposed labor legislation on which they have not yet been heard will take place Tuesday, Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, chairman of the House Rules Committee, said tonight.

Mr. Sabath and eight other House members, four Republicans and four Democrats, called for the "rump" meeting, he said, because labor wanted to be heard on measures reported out by the House Military and Judiciary Committees.

"We want to give the members desiring to hear those leaders who were denied previous hearings an opportunity to learn labor's side of this question," Representative Sabath declared.

The measures include amendments to the Smith-Connally war labor disputes act, which would suspend the collective bargaining rights for one year of any union which violated a no-strike provision in its contract and would prohibit a union from using its funds for political contributions. Also included is a bill reported out by the Judiciary Committee that would remove from the anti-racketeering act of 1934 an exemption for labor unions.

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, have been invited to appear before the meeting. About 400 invitations to House members have gone out, Representative Sabath said. There are only 435 members in the House.

UNPRECEDENTED ACCORD MAY RETURN WORKERS TO HALF OF FIRM'S PLANTS

DEC 2 1945

Company Offer On Permitting Production Of Car Items For Its Competitors Is 'Generous,' Thomas, Of CIO Union, Tells Wilson

Detroit, Dec. 1 (AP)—CIO-United Automobile Workers agreed today to relax their strike against General Motors Corporation to permit production of parts for competitors of the giant automotive concern. A General Motors spokesman said the action might result in partial resumption of work in nearly half the corporation's plants.

The unprecedented agreement to permit some of the striking UAW-CIO members to produce car parts needed by G.M. rivals came from R. J. Thomas, union president, in response to a proposal by the General Motors president, C. E. Wilson.

In a letter Thomas told Wilson the offer was "generous" and came as a "welcome surprise," but he expresed belief there are "only one or two items on which G.M. production is an essential part of the picture for other manufacturers."

"I shall, of course, accept the offer," Thomas wrote.

Locals To Get Data

His letter gave no indication, however, of any retreat from the union's wage demands, which Wilson has assailed as "unreasonable."

Discussing the possibility that strikers returning to work on parts output might be asked to contribute portions of their pay to the union strike funds, a spokesman at International UAW-CIO headquarters said such a decision would be left to the local unions involved. He expressed belief some locals would take such action.

Noting that automobile-industry policy is "to have at least two suppliers and preferably more for each part or component," Thomas said he would seek to ascertain the dependence of other manufacturers on G.M. production, and the size of present stock piles.

After that, the Thomas letter said, the international union will "lay the facts before the various G.M. local unions which may be involved." The UAW-CIO head said he would communicate again with Wilson "as soon as the necessary data has been collected and analyzed."

Parts Plants Employ 40,000

Principal General Motors parts plants, a corporation spokesman said, employed more than 40,000 of the 175,000 workers now on strike in more than 70 factories.

How many of these would be affected by any partial resumption of production, he said, was impossible to estimate at present. Approximately 50 per cent of G.M. plants make parts in varying quantity.

The AC Spark Plug plant at Flint, Mich., produces, in addition to plugs, fuel pumps, which, the spokesman said, were used by about 90 per cent of the motor-car industry. It employs nearly 10,000 workers.

Other large parts producers in G.M. include the Delco-Ray and Guide Lamp units at Anderson, Ind., producing generators, starters and headlamps; the Saginaw Malleable plant, making cam shafts, at Saginaw, Mich.; the New Departure unit at Bristol, Conn., producing bearings; two Hyatt roller-bearing plants in New Jersey, and the Harrison radiator division at Lockport, New York.

First Break In Shutdown

The Wilson-Thomas agreement was the first indication of a break in the shutdown that spread through the nation's G.M. plants when the UAW-CIO struck November 21 to enforce demands for a 30 per cent wage increase within the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

corporation's present price structure.

Production of parts for competing manufacturers would coincide with the union's strike strategy of keeping other producers going while shutting down G.M. operations.

On the other hand, return of some strikers to jobs might result in individual situations where pickets would watch their fellow-unionists re-entering affected plants.

Wilson, who made the parts-production offer to the union last night, expressed belief it was "very unfair" for General Motors to be singled out for a "labor blockade."

G. M. PROPOSAL SEEMS LIKELY OF ACCEPTANCE

Union Officials Look Favorably on Opening Parts Factories.

DEC 2 1945

TO SUPPLY COMPETITORS

Wilson Makes Unusual Offer to Aid Rival Companies to Stay in Operation.

Detroit, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Acceptance of a General Motors proposal to reopen part of its strike-bound plants to produce parts and accessories for rival manufacturers was indicated today. High union officers who declined to be quoted said they expected quick assent to the G. M. offer which startled industry circles.

C. E. Wilson, G. M.'s president, made the unexpected move last night in a letter to the striking C. I. O. automobile workers' union, which withheld comment pending further study. DEC 2 1945

Increasing the proposal's importance—and therefore the union's reaction—was the dependence of most other car manufacturers on General Motors for essential parts. An industry spokesman had predicted a virtual shutdown of other automotive firms as a result of the G. M. strike.

The U. A. W.'s reaction was watched also in light of the union's announced strategy to "blockade" General Motors while assisting other producers in a hasty return to peacetime production. Whether acceptance of the proposal would weaken its firm strike grip on G. M. to an extent offsetting the advantages it would give competing firms was among the unanswered ques-

Union Called Unfair.

Wilson, in a letter to the U. A. W. president, R. J. Thomas, said he thought it was "very unfair" for the union to single out General Motors for its labor blockade. "Nevertheless," he added, "it has always been our principle to take care of our customers if there was any possible way to do it."

G. M., he said, is willing to ship any materials ready for shipment to other manufacturers and to operate all its parts and accessory divisions for the duration of the strike "exclusively on outside work—that is, on material required by manufacturers other than the General Motors' car, truck and body divisions." The management of each division, he explained, would call back to work the men required to do this "with the definite understanding that none of them will be asked to do any work not involved in the production and shipment of material for these outside manufacturers."

Walter P. Reuther, U. A. W. vice-president, declined immediate comment but a union spokesman said that Reuther told reporters at Washington Thursday that he was agreeable to shipment of finished G. M. parts to the Packard Motor Car Company to prevent a shutdown there.

The proposal came shortly after Reuther and G. M. officials had failed to reach an agreement at a meeting called to discuss the corporation's charge of illegal picketing at the struck plants. The company has refused to resume negotiations as long as supervisory employees are denied entrance and until the union modifies its 30 per cent wage increase demand. Reuther denied the illegal picketing charge and said, "We are not going to modify our wage demand as a condition for collective bargaining."

Negotiations With Ford.

H. W. Anderson, G. M. vice-president, will confer with the chief Federal conciliator, Edgar L. Warren and possibly with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach at Washington Tuesday.

The motor union, meanwhile, invited a group of nationally known educators, churchmen, editors, businessmen and farm leaders to serve as a citizens' committee in the dispute, and held what it may consider an ace-in-the-hole in its negotiations with the Ford Motor Company. Invited by the union to meet here December 4 and 5 and study a "verbatim transcript of negotiations to date" were Presidential Adviser Bernard M. Baruch; Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, (S. C.) News and Observer; Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the board of R. H. Macy & Co., New York

Also Dr. Arthur H. Compton, physicist; Clarence Avildson, chairman of the Republic Drill & Tool Company of Anderson, Ind.; Mrs. J. B. Caulkins, Y. W. C. A. president; Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, senior auxiliary Bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; C. F. Hughes, business editor of the New York Times; Murray Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Albert Goss of the National Grange, W. W. Waymack, editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune; Actor Orson Welles, Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of the New York area; Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and F. R. von Windegger, St. Louis banker.

Reuther said the meeting would be held because the press and radio had been barred, at General Motors' request, from negotiating sessions, and to show publicly "how far the union has gone in trying to obtain a fair settlement of the case."

The Ford negotiations were postponed from yesterday until Monday at the request of U. A. W.-Ford Director Richard T. Leonard, who said an important development had come up. The development is "so important from our point of view," he said, "that we can't reveal it, even off the record."

Rumors that Ford would grant a sizeable wage increase have persisted despite the company's rejection of the 30 per cent demand.

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WESTERN UNION VOTE CALLS FOR A STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced today that a majority of Western Union Telegraph Company employes had voted to strike. The board took a strike vote among the workers under the Smith-Connally Act. It announced these results:

Eligible to vote, 48,743; votes cast, 33,994; for striking, 28,701; against striking, 5,182; votes declared void, 111.

The Western Union division of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, American Federation of Labor, has expressed dissatisfaction with an arbitrator's award in a wage case. A 5-cents-an-hour increase was granted against a requested 15 cents.

JERSEY EXPECTS NO UTILITY STRIKE

Trenton, Dec. 1.—Gov. Edge today announced he has been assured by Edward Benz, president of the System Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, (A. F. of L.) there will be no strike of workers for the Public Service Electric and Gas Company, which would affect 80 per cent of New Jersey's population.

In a statement issued at the executive office, Edge declared that both company officials and union leaders have pledged there will be no withdrawal from arbitration on either side and that negotiations will continue until a settlement is reached. He further said he has received assurance from the union that no strike will be authorized in the meantime.

"There is a distinct difference between a labor dispute affecting the production of some ordinary commodity and one which deprives our people of a necessity of life which they cannot do without," the Governor said. "On this basis I am giving serious consideration to recommending legislation that will provide the machinery by which, regardless of any labor differences which might ensue, vital services and public utility facilities will be continued in operation."

A conference held yesterday at the state house between the companies and local unions failed to settled their differences.

The two-month-old strike involves 3,000 dye workers who are seeking a 25 cents an hour increase.

A management spokesman has charged the union with breach of the no-strike clause in the existing contract.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 1 (AP)—John McHale, president of local 36, Federation of Dyers and Finishers (CIO), said today that strikers of the United States Finishing Company had voted to return to their jobs.

The strike affecting about 650 workers was called Oct 9, and was part of a walkout involving 3,000 workers in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

UMW Strikers Accept A Proposal to Return

By The Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec 1—A proposal that striking members of United Mine Workers, District 50, return to their jobs at the International Nickel Company plant at Huntington and that management negotiate its differences with the union was accepted today by labor leaders.

William Blizzard, regional director of District 50, reported that his organization had agreed to the suggestion of Charles J. F. Sattler, West Virginia Labor Commissioner. Mr. Sattler said he had received no reply from the management.

Yesterday the State Supreme Court granted an injunction restraining UMW pickets "or others" acting in their behalf from barring "free access" to the plant, which has been idle for twelve days.

America, stated, however, "the fact that the one-week strike has ended as scheduled by no means is an indication the union has terminated its dispute with Ward's."

"This is only one of a series of victories we intend to win over Ward's," he said. "We shall press the fight relentlessly to improve the lot of the Ward worker and to obtain arbitration of union grievances."

Levy announced receipt of a new wage offer by Ward for employés in the retail store at Kansas City, Mo. The offer would increase minimum wages in the Kansas City store from 47 to 55 cents an hour, Levy said. The union has asked a nationwide 65-cent minimum.

Ward today placed newspaper advertisements stating every Ward retail store, mail-order house and order office throughout the United States "is open and in active operation."

Fir Strikers to Return

A. F. of L. Lumber Unions Accept 15-Cent Hourly Increase

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 1 (AP).—With more American Federation of Labor lumber and sawmill worker locals approving 15-cent hourly wage increases, most of the Northwest's strikebound fir operators prepared to resume production next week.

The agreement represents a compromise from the union's original 20-cent demand. The A. F. of L. estimated that most of the 30,000 strikers would go back to work.

However, pine-belt strikers—estimated by the union at 30,000—still are off the job. A wage increase there, if the A. F. of L. sticks to its original demand for an industry-wide minimum, would have to be more than 15 cents an hour. The 15-cent increase raised the fir minimum to $1.05, but pine premiums are lower.

DYERS END CONTRACTS WITH STRIKING UNION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1 (AP)—Three of seven struck Rhode Island and Connecticut dyeing companies have rescinded their contracts with the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers of America (CIO). The concerns are the Acme Finishing Company of Pawtucket, the Appanaug Company of Warwick, and the Glasgo Finishing Company of Glasgo, Conn.

Ward Union Ends One-Week Strike

Chicago, Dec. 2 (AP)—Leonard Levy, CIO union official, said today the week-old walkout of Montgomery Ward workers throughout the country "has ended as scheduled."

Pickets were ordered removed at 6 P.M. today from all Ward properties affected.

Levy, executive vice president of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employés of

9 Strike Votes Asked

BUFFALO, Dec. 1 (AP).—Strike vote notices involving nine companies in Niagara Falls have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, Meyer S. Ryder, regional N. L. R. B. director, said today. The union requested that the strike votes be taken Dec. 26 at the Carborundum Company, Electro-Metallurgical Company, National Carbon Company, Niagara Alkali Company, Niacet Chemical Corporation, General Abrasive Company, Chisholm-Ryder Company and Isco Chemical Company, and Dec. 27 at the Mathieson Alkali Company.

WARNS ON AUTO PRIORITIES

Ford Officials Stands on a First-Come, First-Served Principle

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (AP)—Reporting that abuse of informal "priority systems" for new-car sales had reached serious proportions, J. R. Davis of the Ford Motor Company warned the company's dealers today against any participation in what he called a "gray market."

Mr. Davis, Ford director of sales and advertising, said the abuses ranged from name-switching on the unofficial priority lists to payment of bonuses for transfer of cars after they left the dealers' hands.

The company has recommended that dealers permit no name substitutions on their lists and adhere to a first-come, first-served principle, that upward of 25 per cent of all new cars be allocated to veterans and that the now-abolished OPA priority lists be used to determine all "borderline" applications.

Hard-Coal Prices Up 5 To 65 Cents

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Prices for hard coal are up 5 to 65 cents a ton, depending upon grade and size.

The increase is effective today, but the OPA said some householders may not begin paying it until next week when dealers have received new schedules from the mines.

The price boost was ordered to restore mine operator's profit margins to the equivalent of what they were in 1942—19.9 cents a ton. This is the minimum fixed by the Government under price control.

The over-all average price increase amounts to 19 cents a ton. For the nine largest Pennsylvania anthracite producers the boost averages 11.6 cents, while for most other companies it averages 32 cents.

200 Scientists Advocate World Atomic Bomb Unit

Group Would Also Enlist

Advice of Business Men

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1 (AP).—A special international conference of the United Nations to regulate the future military use of the atomic bomb was propose in a resolution adopted by 200 of the nation's outstanding physicists, members of the American Physical Society, who ended a two-day conference today.

Dr. Alexander S. Langsdorf jr., of the University of Chicago, author of the resolution, said it will be presented to Congress as representing the conference's views and not those of the entire society and its 5,000 members.

A second resolution urged that the society enlist the co-operation of social scientists, business executives and statesmen to consider the "broad aspects" of atomic bomb control.

"Any international control dealing with military aspects of atomic power alone will be good only until a serious international quarrel arises," said R. L. Doan, former atomic bomb research executive of the Oak Ridge, Tenn., plant.

General and Privates Talk Over Pacific War

By The Associated Press.

BUTLER, Pa., Dec. 1—Pride in their Thirty-second "Red Arrow" Division overcame differences in the rank today for two privates and a general convalescing at the Deshon General Hospital here.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Gill, commander of the Thirty-second, met Pvt. William J. Murphy, 20, of the Bronx, in a hallway. The man who opened surrender negotiations with Japanese General Yamashita then sent a "command" invitation to Pvt. Tony Corovale, 20, of Franklin, N. J.

"The three of us got together," Murphy said, "and General Gill told us:

"The division has the longest combat record of any American division in any war—654 days. During the time 11,500 of our men received the Purple Heart. But we gave them more than we took. We accounted for 35,000 dead Japs during six campaigns.'"

3 DIE IN B-25 CRASH

Missoula Mont., Dec. 1 (A. P.)—Three Army flyers were found dead today in the wreckage of their B-25 Mitchell bomber which crashed on Miller Peak, twelve miles southeast of here last Tuesday. Capt. Amos R. Little, paradoctor who bailed out over the scene at dawn this morning with two United States Forest Service smoke jumpers, reported by radio that the men were killed instantly.

Aboard the ship were Capt. William C. Oeder of Missoula; Capt. Robert V. Peterson of Lincoln, Neb., and Sgt. John L. Brown of Rochester, N. Y.

Planes Seek Victims In Two Air Crashes

Portland, Ore., Dec. 1 (AP)—Aircraft cruised two widely separated sections of western Oregon today, seeking a Navy Ventura plane that vanished Thursday and three men missing from an army plane crash Monday.

Four men from the Monday crash were located by plane yesterday in the rugged southern Oregon coastal range about 50 miles northeast of Coos Bay. Five other survivors were rescued earlier.

Concentrated food, bedding and clothes were dropped to the four and to the ground party which reached the site before the squall. Three of the four men gave their names—via poor reception on a walkie-talkie set—as Lieut. John D. Clark, R. E. Kenneth and Corporal C. Bailey.

Farther northward, other search parties hunted the Navy Ventura, which, with six men aboard, disappeared Thursday.

Uniform Commercial Law Code Being Formed

Annapolis, Dec. 1 (AP)—J. C. Pryor, president of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws, informed Governor O'Conor today that the organization was preparing a uniform commercial code which it hopel all states would incorporate in their legislative enactments.

The Governor said that Maryland was represented in the conference by three commisisoners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the country. The three were: Attorney General William Curran, Judge Paul E. Mason, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, and C. Walter Cole, Towson attorney.

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Truman Bungling Offered As '46 Keynote

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 1 (AP)—Representative B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.) has suggested "Truman bungling" as the keynote for Republican opposition to the national Administration in the 1946 Congressional elections.

He addressed a letter to the Republican Executive Committee of the Tennessee Third Congressional District. It was read last night at a precampaign meeting of the committee.

"I believe the tide is turning in our favor, and very definitely so," Reece wrote. "It has become increasingly manifest that Truman is just bungling along. He has been caught up with by the New Deal tide and is simply being carried out to sea and, what is most unfortunate to all, he is carrying the country with it."

Reece also is national Republican committeeman.

Admiral Greenslade to Retire

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 (AP).—Vice-Admiral John Wills Greenslade, sixty-five, resources co-ordinator of the western sea frontier, will retire Monday after fifty years of Navy service, it was announced today. He served in combat service in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Cuban pacification campaign and the first world war.

MOTORISTS TO USE SYNTHETIC RUBBER IN POSTWAR YEARS

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—(AP) American motorists can expect to roll on synthetic rubber for a long time.

From all indications this war-developed synthetic will last as long or longer than the natural rubber which went into tires and tubes before Pearl Harbor.

The people who figure out just what is going to be used by the industry have decided a pretty regular pattern. What it sums up to is this:

At this point there is no telling

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just what the situation is in the Far East. Only piece-meal reports have been available so far. No overall survey has been made to learn the condition of natural rubber plantations there.

But all indications point to the use of synthetic for years. Right now general purpose synthetic rubber costs around 18 1-2 cents a pound.

This compares with 22 1-2 cents a pound for natural rubber. It currently is parceled out by the Rubber Reserve Co. at that price, which includes shipping costs from the Pacific.

In the meantime a price of 17 cents a pound for natural rubber is understood to be agreeable to both growers and consumers at the point or origin in the Pacific. Synthetic is better than natural for some purposes and vice versa.

One of the reasons advanced for heavily continuing the use of synthetic is that it would keep America self-sufficient in her rubber needs rather than be dependent upon world markets.

In view of the fact that political disturbances are rampant in Java, American rubber manufacturers figure it will be a long time before imports get back to normal. Natural rubber comes from Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo and other places in the Pacific.

For this reason B. F. Goodrich Co., Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. United States Rubber Co. and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. already have announced they are coming into the initial postwar years with synthetic tires equal to or better than natural rubber.

Current bottleneck in the United States is the lack of manufacturing labor to make tire and tubes.

The Rubber Manufacturers association figures there is a shortage of 7,000 workers and that tire production is running around 2,100,000 casings short of the monthly capacity of 6,000,000—or 35 per cent behind needs.

Lost One Fifth of Trees

W. E. Cake, head of United States Rubber's Scientific Research in the East Indies, said recently that his company had lost almost one-fifth of its rubber trees. He indicated plantations of some other American companies had been laid waste even more.

John W. Bicknell, managing director of the company's plantations, deftly parried a question as to whether his company would rebuild its far eastern plantations.

He said United States Rubber was sending a survey party of engineers and planters to find out the dollar damage and decide whether or not to rebuild the plantations in view of the inroads made by synthetic rubber on the nation's economy.

An international study group of rubber has just concluded a meeting in London. It was made up of American, British, Dutch and French experts.

Without making recommendations, the group agreed there would be a great rubber surplus for the next two or three years.

This would tend to make it appear that synthetic could fill a lot of needs unless natural rubber interests sharply reduced prices.

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Lindbergh Nearly Shot Down

Army Officer Discloses Jap Attack on Fighter Plane Over Truk.

North Hollywood, Cal., Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Charles A. Lindbergh, who was stationed on Biak as a technician, narrowly escaped being shot down when he accompanied a fighter mission over Truk, Capt. Robert De Haven, 23 years old, disclosed last night.

De Haven said Lindbergh was with three flyers of the 475th Fighter Group when "they encountered Zeros and Lindbergh's guns jammed. Col. (Charles A.) MacDonald shot down a Nip who was drawing a bead on Lindbergh's tail. It was after this that Gen. George C. Kenney, Far Eastern Air Forces commander, ordered that Lindbergh not be permitted to fly combat missions."

De Haven described the incident as occurring a few days after a flight over Halmahera, "during which Lindbergh shot down a Nip." He identified MacDonald as commanding officer of the 475th.

Urges Promotion for Mitchell.

Washington, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.) demanded today that the House Military Committee turn loose his resolution to give the late Brig-Gen. Billy Mitchell, prophet of air power, the posthumous rank of Major-General.

At the same time Representative Mason (R.-Ill.) awaited reaction to his proposal that the rank of Colonel in the Army Air Force Reserve be restored to Charles A. Lindbergh, whom the Illinoisan calls "the Billy Mitchell of this war."

Wiley said the Senate had passed his resolution three times and "three times it has been shamelessly bottled up" by the House Committee.

A suggested reason, he said in a statement in the Congressional Record, has been that the House group did not want to cast any adverse reflections upon Gen. MacArthur, who served on the court-martial which found Mitchell guilty of insubordination for his publicly expressed views on the administration of military aviation in the 1920s.

"This theory is 'all wet,'" Wiley declared, "because Gen. MacArthur voted consistently against the court-martial verdict."

He said he recently wrote MacArthur to confirm this and received a reply saying in part:

"Your recollection of my part in his trial is entirely correct. It would be ridiculous for any one to say that any posthumous honors that might be granted him would be embarrassing to me. He was a rare genius in his profession and contributed much to aviation history."

Greek Ship Carrying 28 GI's Taken In Tow

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Navarchos Koundouriotis, a Greek freighter carrying 28 returning service men, was under tow today after losing her propeller in high seas off the North Carolina coast, the New York Port of Embarkation announced.

The freighter, formerly the Liberty ship Cyril G. Hopkins, was scheduled to arrive here yesterday from Antwerp. The Third Naval District reported receiving a distress signal from the ship at 2 A.M. today and said a naval tug and a United States freighter had been sent to assist.

Vets Reaching Home Total 43,000

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[By the Associated Press]

Twenty-four transports, carrying more than 35,000 service personnel, are due today at three East Coast ports, while at four West Coast ports more than 8,000 troops are to debark from 35 vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Santa Rosa, from Karachi: 2,446 troops, including 236th Engineer Combat Battalion; 3,276th and 3,277th Quartermaster Clearing platoons and miscellaneous troops.

NYU Victory, from Le Havre—1,919 troops, including 376th Anti-Aircraft Battalion; 519th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company; 161st Chemical Company; 3,251st Ordnance Base Depot Company; 426th Military Police Truck Company.

Sheepshead Bay Victory, from Le Havre—1,560 troops, including 202d Field Artillery Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of 80th Quartermaster Battalion; 3,940th Quartermaster Gas Supply Company; 971st Quartermaster Service Company.

U.S.S. Reno, from Le Havre—611 troops, including 37th Engineer Combat Battalion.

U.S.S. Boise, from Le Havre: 1,188 troops, including 491st Anti-Aircraft Battalion; Headquarters Detachment of 29th Anti-Aircraft Group; 452d Ordnance Evacuation Company; 3,892d Quartermaster Truck Company.

Aiken Victory, from Antwerp: 1,667 troops, including 3,941st and 3,947th Quartermaster Truck companies.

Levi Woodbury, from Marseille: 625 troops, including 95th Evacuation Hospital; 419th Medical Collecting Company; 585th and 586th Ambulance companies.

William and Mary Victory, from Marseille: 1,489 troops, including 82d Armored Field Artillery Battalion; 92d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron of 12th Armored Division.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Hermitage: 5,779.

David Shanks: 1,940.

Joseph Cannon, from Antwerp: 120.

U.S.S. Randolph: 6,376.

Newport News Arrivals

At Newport News—Isaac Sharpless: 572 troops, including 449th Heavy Maintenance Company, 68th Quartermaster Refrigeration Company, 4,236th Quartermaster Sterilization Company.

St. Albans Victory: 1,950 troops, including 647th Ordnance Ammunition Company, 682d Ordnance Ammunition Company, 554th Motor Amphibious Company, 827th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

A. P. Hill: 624.

William Rawle: 565.

George Steers: 15.

Cristobal: 2,343.

Hall J. Kelly, originally due yesterday: 103.

Boston Arrivals

At Boston — Sedalia Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 1,536, including 688th and 809th Field Artillery battalions; 3,955th Quartermaster Gas Supply Company; prisoner of war escort guard detachment, some civilians.

Santa Maria, from Marseille: 1,725 troops, including headquarters and headquarters battery of 34th Anti-Air Artillery Brigade; 4th Combat Camera Unit; 876th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance Company; 353d Ordnance Maintenance Company; 677th, 678th and 679th Port companies.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Lesvos, from Leghorn, originally due Wednesday: 34.

Silas Mitchell, from Antwerp: 15.

Edward Grieg, from Le Havre: 12.

West Coast Ports

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Media, from Saipan: 410.

Kitkun Bay: 1,200.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous personnel on following, all from Pearl Harbor:

Escort Carrier Sargent Bay: 978.

Light Cruiser Montpelier: 464.

Also, 17 LCI's carrying total of 290 navy personnel.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Hospital Ship Relief, from Guam: 840.

Barwell: 346.

Amycus: 183.

Also, Camey, Great Republic, Walter Wyman, Mata and Ripon Victory with a few men each.

At Portland, Ore.—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Eastland, from Korea: 1,670 army, 176 navy.

Fairland, from Nagoya: 1,403 army.

Frances E. Willard, from Nagoya: 20.

Elwood Haynes, from Okinawa: 19.

Destroyer escort Grendsay: 16.

Henry L. Gantt, from Korea: 15.

CONGRESS TO ACT TO CURB STRIKES

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Action Predicted as Result of Labor-Management Conference Failure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—(AP) Failure of the labor-management conference to produce concrete machinery for settling industrial strife led to predictions tonight that Congress now would act on an anti-strike bill.

Rep. Michener (R-Mich.), a member of the House Rules committee which reported the measure to the floor last Wednesday, said he had opposed "action in Congress irritating labor or management" during the conference but that he now felt Congress should go ahead. Other congressmen had taken a similar stand.

Two of the bill's supporters, Reps. Howard Smith (D-Va.) and Cox (D-Ga.), told reporters they might seek a vote next week. The measure would impose heavy penalties on unions which violate no-strike clauses in labor contracts.

Not On Schedule

House leaders omitted the anti-strike bill from next week's schedule. But any member of the Rules committee can call it up on the floor. Cox and Smith are committee members as well as Michener.

Michener said he thought "a courageous statement" from the President would "obviate the necessity for anti-strike legislation at the moment." But lacking any signs from the White House, Michener said Congress should pass legislation at once to make labor "as responsible for its contracts and acts as is management."

The press officer of the labor-management conference, Fred C. Smith, predicted that "more strikes, more industrial upheavals of all sorts, strong government and congressional action" were almost certain to ensue.

Smith said in an interview that failure of the conference to produce "anything conclusive" signaled a need for stronger White House leadership to avert a labor crisis.

The meeting might have been saved, he said, had President Truman taken a hand when it bogged down instead of sticking to a decision that there should be no government interference.

"There is a difference," Smith said, "between guidance and interference."

He added that the industrial outlook raises a question "whether the government is to retire to a position of minor importance while selfish factions declare open warfare for the control of vital situations."

A member of the publishing house of Simon and Schuster and former vice president of American Broadcasting company, Smith attended all meetings of the conference's executive committee, closed to the press and most delegates.

David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, a conference delegate who touched off a futile last-minute effort to get delegates together yesterday, said he felt Mr. Truman "would have to move in."

Start Fact Finding

Fact-finding machinery showed up today on the agenda of the 12th national conference on labor legislation.

The conference, called by Secretary Schwellenbach and including delegates from 41 states and the District of Columbia, opens a four-day session here Monday.

State labor administrators, Federal labor officials, and representative of organized labor will attend.

On the program for discussion is the "strengthening state labor departments by adequate state appropriations for the enforcement of state safety and health, wage and hour laws, and for fact-finding," the labor department announced.

Noting that the war's end posed many peacetime reconversion problems for Federal and state labor departments, Schwellenbach said in a statement that the conference would discuss Federal-state cooperation in labor legislation and its administration.

LONDON, DEC 1-(AP)-A FRENCH PROPOSAL THAT A SPANISH REPUBLICAN BE ELECTED AS A JUDGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE WON THE SUPPORT TODAY OF UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES FROM RUSSIA, VENEZUELA, NORWAY, YUGOSLAVIA AND BELGIUM.

SOVIET DELEGATE EUGENE KOROVIN SAID HE SAW NO OBSTACLE TO THE ELECTION OF A SPANIARD "OF PROPER ORIGIN."

SPAIN IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND FEW MEMBERS RECOGNIZE THE EXILED REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO.

NO VOTE IS EXPECTED ON THE QUESTION DURING THE SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION, AS NO FORMAL MOTION HAS BEEN PROPOSED.

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ADD LON (UNOSITE) XXX SOON - PARRIS - NICHT

WHILE A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES HAVE SAID PRIVATELY THEY WOULD VOTE FOR A SITE IN THE UNITED STATES, A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY IS NECESSARY. BRITAIN, WITH THE BACKING OF SMALLER WESTERN EUROPEAN STATES, HAS BEEN CAMPAIGNING TO SWING THE CHOICE TO EUROPE.

UNDER THE CANADIAN PLAN, DELEGATES WOULD WRITE ON A BALLOT THE NAME OF ANY "CITY, TOWN, COUNTRY OR ISLAND" THEY FAVORED. SUCCESSIVE VOTES WOULD BE TAKEN UNTIL A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY WAS REACHED.

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HERE'S WHAT THE EIGHT UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS HAD TO SAY:

ATLANTIC CITY--A.W.PHILLIPS, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, OFFERED THE ISLAND OF BRIGANTINE, N.J., AS "AN INTERNATIONAL ISLAND," AND SAID THAT AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF THE RESORT CITY WAS THE FACT THAT IT WAS A TRANSATLANTIC AIRPORT.

BLACK HILLS--RALPH BELLAMY OF RAPID CITY, S.D., OFFERED 100 SQUARE MILES "TAX FREE AND INDEPENDENT" TO THE ORGANIZATION AND SAID HIS OFFER HAD THE BACKING OF THE GOVERNORS OF SOUTH DAKOTA, WYOMING AND NEBRASKA. HE RECOMMENDED THAT EACH COUNTRY OPEN SHOPS TO SELL ITS WARES, AND SAID THIS WOULD RESULT IN THE BLACK HILLS BECOMING THE "MARKET PLACE OF THE WORLD."

ADD LON (UNOSITE) XXX TECHNOCOPY - PARRIS - DAY

IN ADDITION, THE BOSTON DELEGATION PRESENTED A SHORT MOVIE - "HOLIDAY IN NEW ENGLAND"--AND SHOWED COLORED SLIDES OF GREATER BOSTON.

"GREATER BOSTON, WE BELIEVE, OFFERS THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, THE CLIMATE, THE FACILITIES AND THE ATMOSPHERE WHICH WILL DO MUCH TO FURTHER THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN ITS MISSION TO MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY," SAID TOBIN.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE HAS PROMISED TO AUTHORIZE THE TAKING BY EMINENT DOMAIN OF SUCH OFFICE SPACE, ASSEMBLY HALLS, HOTELS AND OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS AS MAY BE NEEDED, THE GOVERNOR SAID.

HE CALLED THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S ATTENTION TO FIVE POSSIBLE SITES WITHIN A RADIUS OF EIGHT MILES, AND ADDED:

"I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT AN INVESTIGATION ON THE SPOT WOULD REVEAL THE WIDE RANGE OF CHOICES AND PRACTICAL FEATURES OF THESE SITES. I HOPE YOU WILL COME TO LOOK AT THEM. THEY WOULD PROVIDE, AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT, A TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HOME FOR THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH WOULD HELP IT TO FULFILL ITS URGENT MISSION."

DR.COMPTON DESCRIBED THE "ENVIRONMENTAL" FEATURES OF GREATER BOSTON, AND SAID THEY SUPPLEMENTED THE "BUSINESS" FEATURES OF LAND, OFFICES, HOMES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

HE SAID THAT 19 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAD OFFERED 75 PERMANENT SCHOLARSHIPS, COVERING TUITION CHARGES, TO SUITABLY QUALIFIED CHILDREN OF DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT, IF THE HEADQUARTERS

WERE ESTABLISHED IN GREATER BOSTON.

THE INSTITUTIONS OFFERING SCHOLARSHIPS INCLUDE HARVARD UNIVERSITY, BOSTON COLLEGE, BOSTON UNIVERSITY, TUFTS COLLEGE, WELLESLEY COLLEGE AND MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

LOCAL OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS HAVE BOTH PLEDGED "THAT THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE OF THEIR MEMBERS IN CONNECTION WITH ANY WORK DONE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IN THE BOSTON AREA," COMPTON ADDED.

BARNET HODES, HEADING THE CHICAGO DELEGATION IN THE ABSENCE OF MAJOR EDWARD J.KELLY WHO WAS FORCED BY PRESSING BUSINESS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID THAT HIS CITY, "UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD IMPORTANCE OF THE ORGANIZATION," EXTENDED "AN EARNEST AND WARM WELCOME."

THE OFFICIAL INVITATION FROM CHICAGO, HE SAID, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A BROCHURE INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS AND EXPLAINING THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CITY.

HODES QUOTED KELLY AS SAYING THAT "LESS TANGIBLE BUT NO LESS SIGNIFICANT IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE WHICH ANY GIVEN LOCALITY WILL HAVE UPON THE ASSEMBLY'S DELIBERATIONS, AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR INFLUENCING WORLD THOUGHT WHICH WOULD EXIST IN ANY GIVEN LOCATION."

HODES SAID THAT CHICAGO "MEETS THESE CONDITIONS SUPERBLY." AND "WE BELIEVE THAT CHICAGO, BY EVERY RULE OF APPRAISAL, TYPIFIES THE HEART AND THINKING OF THE UNITED STATES."

30.24—32051

E73 (C)

"WE BELIEVE THAT CHICAGO, WHERE SONS AND DAUGHTERS FROM EVERY COUNTRY OF THE WORLD, WORKING AND LIVING TOGETHER IN HAPPY HARMONY AND UNDERSTANDING, HAVE BUILT A CITY WHICH GRIPS THE IMAGINATION OF THE GLOBE, SHOULD BE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS," HE SAID.

DR.LEVERETT S.LYON, FORMER ECONOMICS PROFESSOR AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY, SAID THAT "IF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD FIND THAT CHICAGO PROVIDES THE FACILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS WHICH ARE DESIRED IN THE WORLD HOME, YOU MAY DECIDE TO COME TO OUR CITY WITH CONFIDENCE THAT YOU WILL HAVE A GREATER OPPORTUNITY THAN IN ANY OTHER LOCATION TO INFLUENCE THE PUB

DEC 2 1945

IC OPINION OF OUR COUNTRY IN SUPPORT OF THE MOMENTOUS WORK IN WHICH YOU ARE ENGAGED."

CHICAGO, SAID LYON, "MAY BE CALLED THE MOST TYPICALLY AMERICAN OF ALL GREAT CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES."

"IT LIES IN THE HEARTLAND OF THE NATION," HE SAID. "IT IS ALMOST PRECISELY AT THE CENTER OF POPULATION AND INDUSTRY."

A MOTION PICTURE WAS SHOWN OF CHICAGO'S FACILITIES. JAMES M.CLEARY, A DIRECTOR OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, ALSO SPOKE.

MOST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE HAVE DECLARED THEMSELVES IN FAVOR OF ESTABLISHING THE HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE MEMBERS ARE FROM AUSTRALIA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EGYPT, IRAN, THE NETHERLANDS AND YUGOSLAVIA.

N1111AES

ADD LDN (BEVIN) XXX 1550C

SPEAKING AT A JUBILEE DINNER OF THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION IN LONDON, BEVIN SAID HE HAD BEEN ASKED, "HOW WILL YOU ARRANGE SUCH A WORLD PARLIAMENT?"

"THESE DIFFICULTIES ARE TRUMPERY," HE SAID, "COMPARED WITH THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES THAT LIE AHEAD."

PS725PES

ADD LDN (TRUSTEESHIP) XXX TO DEC

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES ARE RELIABLY REPORTED TO BE SEEKING A FORMULA WHEREBY RUSSIA UNDER THE PERMANENT SYSTEM WOULD SIT IN ON SOME TRUSTEESHIPS, BUT NOT ALL.

THE U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT WHICH RELUCTANTLY ACCEPTED THE TRUSTEESHIP PLAN AT SAN FRANCISCO TOOK THE VIEW THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO INTERFERENCE FROM ANY OTHER POWERS IN THE CONTROL OF STRATEGIC ISLANDS NEEDED FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE. MOST OF THESE ISLANDS WERE FORMER JAPANESE MANDATES.

JS322PES

PARIS, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT, TO CONSERVE FRANCE'S EBBING SUPPLIES OF ELECTRIC POWER, TODAY IMPOSED SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF LIGHT AND POWER, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, WHICH INCLUDE THE CLOSING OF ALL NIGHT CLUBS AND CABARETS.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION MINISTER MARCEL PAUL, COMMUNIST, WARNED EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT ELECTRICITY WOULD HAVE TO BE RATIONED UNLESS FRANCE RECEIVED IMPORTS OF COAL.

ALL HOUSEHOLDERS WERE NOTIFIED THAT THEIR RATION OF ELECTRICITY WOULD BE 25 PERCENT OF THEIR 1938 CONSUMPTION.

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LATER THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROMULGATE MORE EXTENSIVE REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND DOMESTIC USERS.

UX831PES

BERLIN, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE NAZIS EXECUTED MORE THAN 3,500 GERMANS ON A VARIETY OF CHARGES IN 1944 IN AN ATTEMPT TO HOLD THE LID ON THE CRACKING REICH, ACCORDING TO THE STATE ATTORNEY'S RECORDS WHICH HAVE BEEN SALVAGED BY THE NEW BERLIN SUPERIOR COURT.

THE FULL STORY MAY NEVER BE KNOWN BECAUSE RECORDS ARE INCOMPLETE ON EXECUTIONS RESULTING FROM THE ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE ON JULY 20, 1944. LIKEWISE, THERE ARE NO RECORDS ON DEATH SENTENCES CARRIE OUT IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS WITHOUT TRIAL.

AMONG THOSE WHOSE DEATH SENTENCES ARE RECORDED WERE SMALLFRY WHO STOLE PARCEL POST PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS OR LOOTED BOMBED OUT BUILDINGS. BUT THE GREATER NUMBER WERE PERSONS ACCUSED OF "DEFEATISM

UX1005PES

PARIS, DEC.1-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WOM 'S CONGRESS CLOSED ITS SESSIONS WITH ELECTION OF MME.EUGENIE COTTON, LEADER OF THE FRENCH "UNION OF FRENCH WOMEN," AS PRESIDENT OF THE NEWLY FORMED WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

PS723PES

WAR CRIMES TRIAL
BY NOLAND NORGAARD

NUERNBERG, DEC 1-(AP)-RUDOLF HESS, PATENTLY PLEASED WITH THE SENSATION HE CREATED WHEN HE DECLARED HIS AMNESIA WAS A FAKE, PREPARED TODAY TO GO BACK TO THE COURTROOM WHERE HE AND 19 OTHER FORMER NAZI LEADERS ARE ON TRIAL FOR THEIR LIVES.

THE ONE-TIME NAZI GLAMOR BOY AND DEPUTY TO ADOLF HITLER, WHO BECAME ONE OF THE WAR'S MYSTERY MEN AFTER HE PARACHUTED INTO SCOTLAND IN THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1941, HAD HARDLY LEFT THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL'S PRESENCE YESTERDAY WHEN HE BEGAN BOASTING THAT HE HAD MADE PSYCHIATRISTS OF FOUR NATIONS "LOOK RIDICULOUS."

HESS, AIDE TO HITLER IN THE WRITING OF MEIN KAMPF AND ONCE SECOND ONLY TO REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING IN THE LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE FUEHRER, APPEARED TO LOVE THE SPOTLIGHT WHICH SWITCHED SUDDENLY TO HIM AFTER HIS STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

MAJ. DOUGLAS KELLEY, A SAN FRANCISCO PSYCHIATRIST WHO HAD EXAMINED HESS, GAVE THIS INTERPRETATION OF THE GAUNT, DEFENDANT'S ANNOUNCEMENT:

"HESS' ACTION WAS A RETURN TO THE TYPICAL HYSTERICAL PERSONALITY HE HAS CONSTANTLY MANIFESTED. HIS AMNESIA WAS A DELIBERATE SIMULATION.

"UNDOUBTEDLY, AFTER YEARS OF PRACTICE IN A PURPOSEFUL FORGETTING IN ENGLAND, HE IS UNABLE TO RECALL CERTAIN EVENTS OF THE PAST, BUT IT IS OBVIOUS HE HAS BEEN USING AMNESIA AS A DEFENSE."

KELLEY SUGGESTED THAT HESS' OUTBURST MAY HAVE BEEN INSPIRED BY THE PRESENCE OF JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, THE AMERICAN CHIEF PROSECUTOR, THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY'S SESSION, FOR HESS IS BELIEVED SUFFERING FROM A "CONSCIOUS MALIGNITY" TOWARD JACKSON.

HESS' COUNSEL, GUNTHER VON ROHRSCHEIDT, DISCLOSED THAT HESS HAD PREPARED A STATEMENT FOR THE COURT AND PRESS TO BE RELEASED TODAY, THE FIRST TIME THE TRIBUNAL HAS HELD A SATURDAY SESSION. VON ROHRSCHEIDT ALSO SAID THAT HESS MADE IT PLAIN THAT HE "EXPECTS TO BE EXECUTED."

A22

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MEANWHILE, THE DEFENSE SQUARED OFF FOR ITS FIRST REAL CHANCE TO ATTEMPT TO FIND LOOPHOLES IN THE PROSECUTION'S CASE. THIS OPPORTUNITY WILL COME IN THE CROSS EXAMINATION OF MAJ. GEN. ERWIN LAHOUSEN, THIN FORMER AIDE TO THE CHIEF OF GERMANY'S MILITARY COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE.

YESTERDAY LAHOUSEN PINNED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SLAYING OF THOUSANDS OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS SQUARELY UPON FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, AS WELL AS UPON THE DREDED NAZI SS (ELITE GUARD) AND THE SECURITY POLICE.

THE DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT BY HESS, FOLLOWED A HALF HOUR OF LEGAL BATTLING OVER WHETHER THE FORMER HITLER DEPUTY SHOULD STAND TRIAL EVEN THOUGH HE SUFFERED TEMPORARILY FROM ANESIA. JUSTICE JACKSON INDICATED HE BELIEVED HESS WAS FAKING.

A BOARD OF PSYCHIATRISTS HAD REPORTED THAT HESS WAS "NOT INSANE" IN THE STRICT SENSE, BUT THAT HIS LOSS OF MEMORY "MIGHT INTERFERE WITH HIS ABILITY TO MAKE HIS DEFENSE."

HESS WATCHED, GRINNING OCCASIONALLY, AND THEN, WHEN LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LAWRENCE DECLARED THAT THE TRIBUNAL WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM THE DEFENDANT HIMSELF, LEAPED TO HIS FEET AND READ FROM A PIECE OF PAPER ON WHICH HE HAD SCRIBBLED A SHORT SPEECH.

"MY MEMORY IS AGAIN IN ORDER," HE SAID. "THE REASON WHY I SIMULATED LOSS OF MEMORY WAS TACTICAL. X X X"

VON ROHRSCHEIDT COMMENTED THAT "HESS IS A PSYCHOPATHIC CASE WITH A TREMENDOUS FEELING OF HIS OWN IMPORTANCE BUT HE'S DEFINITELY NOT CRAZY. X X X HIS GREATEST FEAR SEEMED TO BE THAT HE MIGHT BE DECLARED IRRESPONSIBLE."

BY GEORGE TUCKER

NUERNBERG, DEC 1-(AP)-SHEPHERDED BY A GI, 33 WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS ASSIGNED TO THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL HAVE COME THROUGH TWO

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WEEKS OF LIVING IN A CROWDED VILLA WITH A MINIMUM OF CASUALTIES.

CPL.MICHAEL A.GERARDI, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., BOSS AND HOUSEMOTHER OF THE VILLA, IS THE GUY THE GALS CALL FOR WHEN TEMPERS BECOME FRAYED. WITH ONLY TWO BATHROOMS AND ONE TELEPHONE IN THE PLACE, THE FRAYING COMES EASY.

TROUBLE FLARED THE FIRST NIGHT AFTER THE TRIAL OPENED WHEN A FRENCH WOMAN CORRESPONDENT GOT HER PARIS OFFICE ON THE LINE AND BEGAN DICTATING HER STORY IN A LOUD VOICE.

AS TIME AND HER STORY WORE ON, A BRITISH WOMAN CORRESPONBENT EMERGED FROM HER ROOM AND DECLARED:

"I WILL GIVE YOU JUST 15 MINUTES TO GET OFF THAT PHONE. YOU'RE KEEPING EVERYBODY AWAKE."

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TWENTY MINUTES LATER, WITH THE FRENCH LASS STILL GOING STRONG INTO THE PHONE, THE BRITISH WOMAN FLEW OUT OF HER ROOM. SHE YANKED THE TELEPHONE OUT OF HER COLLEAGUE'S HAND AND CLAMPED IT FIRMLY BETWEEN HER KNEES.

"I TOLD YOU!" SHE SHOUTED.

INSTANTLY EVERY ROOM IN THE VILLA ERUPTED WITH GIRLS OF ALL NATIONS IN CURLERS, PAJAMAS AND OTHER FLIMSIES CROWDING INTO THE HALL.

SOMEBODY SCREAMED FOR MIKE.

MIKE ARRIVED QUICKLY, AND PUT DOWN THE DISTURBANCE. THE TELEPHONE WAS BANNED FROM THEN ON FOR LONG DISTANCE USE.

THEN THERE WAS THE AFFAIR OF THE BATHTUB.

A GIRL REPRESENTING A PARIS NEWSPAPER DISCOVERED THE BATHROOM ENTIRELY DESERTED ONE NIGHT. OVERJOYED, SHE TURNED ON THE WARM WATER, WENT TO HER ROOM TO COLLECT HER TOWEL AND TOILET ARTICLES.

WHEN SHE GOT BACK THE DOOR WAS LOCKED AND SOMEONE ELSE WAS SPLASHING IN THE TUB.

DACHAU, GERMANY, DEC. 1-(AP)-JOHANN KICK, GESTAPO AGENT CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES AT DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP, TOLD AN AMERICAN MILITARY COURT TODAY THAT HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN TORTURED BY U.S. SOLDIERS UNTIL HIS "ARM WAS PARALYZED."

THE FORMER NAZI CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR SAID THAT AFTER HIS ARREST MAY 6 HE HAD BEEN BEATEN "THROUGHOUT A DAY AND NIGHT," KICKED, FORCED TO STAND AT ATTENTION "FOR MANY HOURS," FORCED TO KNEEL ON ROUND OR SQUARE OBJECTS, AND FORCED TO LOOK INTO A BRIGHT LIGHT FOR HOURS.

ASKED WHO ADMINISTERED THIS TREATMENT, KICK SAID:

"THEY WERE PERSONS WHO WERE WEARING THE UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES."

HIS CHARGES WERE MADE AFTER THE PROSECUTOR, LT.COL.WILLIAM DENSON, REPEATEDLY BROUGHT OUT DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN KICK'S WRITTEN AND ORAL STATEMENTS.

UX840PES

ADD NUREMBERG (HESS) XXX PRISONERS - DeLuce - NIGHT

THE TRIBUNAL DENIED A REQUEST BY THE DEFENDANTS THAT THEY BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO CONDUCT THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

THE TRIBUNAL DECREED THAT ONLY DEFENDANTS WHO LACKED COUNSEL COULD PARTICIPATE IN THE QUESTIONING. ALL 20 DEFENDANTS IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK HAVE THEIR OWN ATTORNEYS, AS DO TWO OTHERS BEING TRIED IN ABSENTIA. THE RULING CAME AFTER U.S. CHIEF PROSECUTOR JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON SAID THAT PERMITTING THE PRISONERS TO EXAMINE WITNESSES WOULD CONVERT THE TRIAL INTO A "PERFORMANCE."

DR.OTTO STAHMER, ATTORNEY FOR GOERING, EXPLAINED AFTERWARDS THAT HE MADE THE REQUEST FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT BECAUSE "AS TEMPERAMENTAL A MAN AS GOERING FINDS IT NEARLY UNBEARABLE TO SIT THERE DAY AFTER DAY WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO OPEN HIS MOUTH. HE WILL EXPLODE IF HE DOESN'T GET A CHANCE SOON TO UNBURDEN HIMSELF."

STAHMER SAID THAT IN MANY RESPECTS GOERING WAS LIKE A BIG BOY, RELATIVELY EASY TO GUIDE BUT WITH "OCCASIONAL GREAT OUTBURSTS OF TEMPERAMENT."

THE GAUNT-FACED HOLLOW-EYED HESS, CHILDISHLY GLEEFUL OVER GETTING THE SPOTLIGHT AT THE TRIAL, TOLD HIS COMRADES BEFORE THE SESSION STARTED ABOUT HIS FAKING AMNESIA.

GRAND ADMIRALS KARL DOENITZ AND ERICH RAEDER SHOOK WITH LAUGHTER, AND MOST OF THE OTHERS CHUCKLED AS HESS RELATED THE STORY TO THEM.

WHEN THE SESSION OPENED HESS LAID ASIDE THE NOVEL HE HAD BEEN READING DURING THE OPENING DAYS OF THE TRIAL, AND FOLLOWED THE PROCEEDINGS CLOSELY.

TO MAJ.DOUGLAS KELLEY, U.S. ARMY PSYCHIATRIST, HESS HAD BOASTED OF HIS SKILLED NAVIGATION ON HIS ASTOUNDING FLIGHT TO ENGLAND IN MAY, 1941. HESS CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT HE HAD LEFT A NOTE FOR HITLER SAYING HE WAS GOING TO TRY TO APPEAL FOR PEACE IN THE HOPE OF WHAT HE TERMED SAVING THE WORLD FROM BOLSHEVISM.

JS252PES

ADD FRANKFURT (Lutherans) xxx Transportation

THE "SWISS BARRACKS" ARE SAID TO BE CAPABLE OF SEATING MORE THA DA
200 PEOPLE AND COULD BE USED FOR CHURCH SERVICES AS WELL AS WARMING ROOMS, AND GENERALLY PROVIDE REFUGE.

MICHELFELDER, WHOSE HEADQUARTERS ARE IN GENEVA, WAS FORMERLY A PASTOR AT ST.PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH IN TOLEDON O., AND AT ONE TIME SERVED IN PITTSBURGH.

G1034AES

ROME, NOV 30-(AP)-MARK ETHRIDGE PREPARED TONIGHT TO DEPART BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON AFTER COMPLETING A MISSION TO ROMANIA AND BULGARI AS SPECIAL CONSULTANT FOR SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES.

THE LOUISVILLE, KY., PUBLISHER ARRIVED LAST NIGHT FROM BUCHAREST. HE DENIED REPORTS PUBLISHED ABROAD THAT HE LEFT ROMANIA BECAUSE OF "CONDITIONS BEYOND HIS CONTROL."

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"THERE'S NOTHING TO IT," ETHRIDGE SAID.

ETHRIDGE SAID HE CARRIED OUT HIS MISSION AS SCHEDULED, INTERVIEWIN HUNDREDS OF PERSONS IN SOFIA AND BUCHAREST, WHERE HE SAID HE WAS RECEIVED HOSPITABLY. HE ALSO MADE AN UNSCHEDULED TRIP TO MOSCOW AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HE HOPES TO REACH WASHINGTON EARLY NEXT WEEK.

JJ1202AES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (140)

ROME, DEC. 1-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI INFORMED CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO TONIGHT THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD NOT YET BEEN REACHED BY LEADERS OF ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES ON THE FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID DE GASPERI HOPED TO CONCLUDE HIS CONSULTATIONS WITH PARTY LEADERS TOMORROW. THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, WHICH WAS TO HAVE FORMALLY DESIGNATED DE GASPERI FOR THE PREMIERSHIP TONIGHT, WAS POSTPONED. THE SESSION TENTATIVELY WAS RE-SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID "THERE WERE NO FUNDAMENTAL DIFFICULTIES" BUT INDICATED THAT THE PARTIES STILL WERE DEADLOCKED ON DEMANDS FOR KEY CABINET POSTS INCLUDING THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. ITALY HAS REMAINED WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT FOR SEVEN DAYS.

DE GASPERI BEGAN HIS ATTEMPTS TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT BY CONFERRING WITH COUNT CARLO SFORZA, VITTORIO EMANUEL ORLANDO AND IVANOE BONOMI.

STOCKHOLM, DEC 1-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 600 GERMAN MILITARY INTERNEES, INCLUDING 100 WHO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OR SELF-MUTILATION, WERE HOSPITALIZED TODAY FOLLOWING A DAY OF VIOLENCE DURING WHICH THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT BEGAN THE EXTRADITION OF 2,700 FORMER GERMAN ARMY SOLDIERS TO SOVIET TERRITORY.

THE OTHER 500 WERE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF A WEEK-LONG HUNGER STRIKE. TWO OF THE DEPORTEES HAD SUCCEEDED IN TAKING THEIR OWN LIVES, SWEDISH AUTHORITIES SAID.

IN TWO OF THE FOUR CAMPS FROM WHICH THE GERMANS WERE BEING REMOVED TO A WAITING RUSSIAN SHIP AT TRALLEBORG, WILD SCENES WERE ENACTED WHEN SWEDISH SOLDIERS AND POLICE TRIED TO HALT THE INTERNEES AS THE LATTER CUT THEMSELVES WITH KNIVES, RAZORS AND BITS OF GLASS.

THE HUNGER STRIKE STARTED A WEEK AGO IN PROTEST TO AN ORDER TURNING THE FORMER SOLDIERS OVER TO THE RUSSIANS.

ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE 2,700 SOLDIERS WERE GERMANS, A NUMBER OF POLES, LITHUANIANS, ESTONIANS AND LATVIANS WHO HAD SERVED IN THE GERMAN ARMY ALSO WERE BEING DEPORTED.

DN603AES

VIENNA, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY PUBLISHED A LAW DESIGNED TO PUT AUSTRIA BACK ON A SHILLING BASIS, WITH THE "ENTIRE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL WEALTH" BACKING THE NEW CURRENCY AFTER DECEMBER 12.

BETWEEN DECEMBER 13 AND 20 AUSTRIANS WILL BE OBLIGED TO RETURN TO BANKS ALL GERMAN MARK NOTES OF TEN MARKS OR MORE AND ALL ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY OF TEN SHILLINGS AND MORE.

AUSTRIANS ARE TO BE ALLOWED TO COLLECT ONLY 150 SHILLINGS PER PERSON OF THE NEW MONEY TO BE ISSUED BY THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK AT THE TIME OF EXCHANGE AND ARE TO BE LIMITED TO WITHDRAWALS OF 150 SHILLINGS A MONTH THEREAFTER. THESE LIMITATIONS ARE DESIGNED TO CUT DOWN THE TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

GERMAN REICHSMARKS AND ALLIED OCCUPATION CURRENCY IN DENOMINATIONS OF TEN MARKS OR SHILLINGS AND ABOVE ARE NO LONGER TO BE LEGAL TENDER AFTER DEC. 20.

ONLY SMALLER DENOMINATIONS AND GERMAN COINS NOT IN CIRCULATION AND SHILLINGS TO BE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL BANK ARE TO BE ACCEPTED.

THE SHILLING IS QUOTED CURRENTLY AT THE EQUIVALENT OF TEN CENTS ALTHOUGH ON THE BLACK MARKET IT IS QUOTED AT 3 1/3 CENTS.

ALL AUSTRIAN BOOKS ARE TO BE KEPT IN SHILLINGS AFTER THE FIRST OF THE YEAR. THE NEW LAW DOES NOT APPLY TO ALLIED MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO ARE TO BE ABLE TO EXCHANGE THEIR OCCUPATION CURRENCY FOR NEW MONEY AT ARMY FINANCE OFFICES.

UX838PES

HELSINKI, (SUNDAY) DEC. 2-(AP)-SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT HJALMAR NEOVIUS HAS ASKED THE GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE HIM OF HIS DUTIES AS PRESIDING JUSTICE OF THE FINNISH WAR CRIMES COURT FOR "HEALTH REASONS," IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE MOVE FOLLOWED STRONG LEFTIST CRITICISM OF THE PREVIOUS HANDLING OF THE TRIAL WHICH HAS BEEN IN ADJOURNMENT SINCE NOV. 17. NEOVIUS WAS KNOWN TO HAVE CAST HIS VOTE FOR THE RELEASE OF FORMER FINANCE MINISTER VAINO TANNER AND THREE OTHER FINNISH WARTIME LEADERS PENDING A RESUMPTION OF THE TRIAL DEC. 10.

UX1247AES

FIRST LEAD YUGOSLAV (110)

BELGRADE, DEC. 1-(AP)-IVAN RIBAR WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT TONIGHT OF THE 39-MEMBER PRESIDIUM OF THE YUGOSLAV FEDERATED REPUBLIC'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

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SIX VICE PRESIDENTS, REPRESENTING THE SIX FEDERAL UNITS OF THE COUNTRY, ALSO WERE CHOSEN AFTER THE PRESIDIUM ITSELF HAD BEEN UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED. ALL POLITICAL PARTIES ARE REPRESENTED ON THE ADVISORY BODY, FIRST CHOSEN MEMBER OF WHICH WAS MARSHAL TITO.

PARLIAMENT EARLIER TODAY GAVE TITO, AS PREMIER, A UNINAMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AND REFUSED THE RESIGNATION OF HIS CABINET, WHICH HE SUBMITTED AS A FORMALITY FOLLOWING THE CREATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

RIBAR, 66-YEAR-OLD FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, HAS BEEN A NATIONAL POLITICAL FIGURE FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

(NO PICKUP)

HJ219AES

ADD ALBANIA xxx HEAD

THE HOXHA REGIME LAST MONTH WON CONDITIONAL PROMISE FROM BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, DESPITE PROTESTS FROM GREECE.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS ST PULATEDJ THAT THE RECOGNITION BE BASED ON THE HOLDING OF FREE ELECTIONS, WITH THE UNITED STATES MAKING THE ADDED PROVISION THAT AMERICAN NEWSMEN BE PERMITTED FULL FREEDOM TO COVER THE ELECTIONS AND THE SUBSEQUENT ASSEMBLY SESSIONS.

THE AREA, NOW A PART OF ALBANIA, WAS TAKEN BY THE GREEKS IN THEIR FIGHT WITH THE ITALIANS IN 1940-41, BUT WAS REOCCUPIED BY THE AXIS WHEN THE GERMANS OVERRAN GREECE. THE AREA HAS BELONGED TO ALBANIA SINCE 1914.

PS704PES

FOLO TEHRAN

LONDON, (SUNDAY) DEC. 2-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT IRANIAN REACTIONARIES WERE MISREPRESENTING THE SOVIET UNION'S "FRIENDLY ATTITUDE" TOWARD IRAN AND WERE "INTRIGUING TO STIR UP TROUBLE BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS."

THE BROADCAST, HEARD IN LONDON, SAID SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAD "NOTHING TO DO" WITH THE "NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT" DEVELOPING IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES OF IRAN. THE SOVIET UNION REGARDED THE MOVEMENT AS "THE INTERNAL AFFAIR OF IRAN," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

UX119AES

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, DEC.1-(AP)-TWO TOUCHDOWNS IN THE FIRST FIVE MINUTES GAVE NAVY A 12-0 VICTORY OVER ARMY IN THE FIRST CHINA BOWL FOOTBALL GAME, PLAYED BEFORE 10,000 WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC G.I.FANS IN CANIDROME STADIUM--A FORMER DOG TRACK.

THE ARMY ELEVEN, INFERIOR IN POWER, WEIGHT AND EXPERIENCE, NEVER CROSSED NAVY'S 35-YARD LINE.

SOME OF THE SPECTATORS HADN'T SEEN A FOOTBALL FOR TWO YEARS OR MORE. THE GAME HAD BEEN GIVEN A BIG BUILDUP IN THE STARS AND STRIPS, ARMY NEWSPAPER, AND RED CROSS WORKERS HANDED OUT 20,000 HOT DOGS AND DOUGHNUTS.

AT LEAST 1,500,000 BEWILDERED CHINESE WATCHED A THREE-MILE RICKSHA RACE PRECEDING THE KICKOFF. THE WINNER: A PRETTY SWEDISH BRUNETTE, JUNE NERGAARD OF SHANGHAI, PULLED BY A COOLIE WEARING A WHITE SWEATSHIRT WITH CBI ARMY PATCHES. SHE REPRESENTED THE NAVY PORT COMMAND.

LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, COMMANDING U.S. FORCES IN CHINA, PRESENTED MISS NERGAARD WITH A SILVER CUP. THE COOLIE GOT A FLORAL WREATH--RACEHORSE STYLE--AND 7,000,000 PUPPET DOLLARS.

THAT'S $25, U.S.

ONE RICKSHA ENTRY NEVER DID REACH THE STADIUM.

WW621APS NM

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, DEC.1-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN CHINA, TODAY TERMED THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL AS ENVOY "MOST FORTUNATE."

HE TOLD NEWSMEN AT A CONFERENCE THAT MARSHALL IS WELL EQUIPPED TO DECIDE IMMEDIATELY SUCH DIFFICULT QUESTIONS AS WHETHER TO WITHDRAW U.S. MARINES AND WHETHER TO SELL WAR MATERIEL TO CHINA.

ASKED WHETHER THE UNITED STATES WOULD TRANSPORT CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORCES TO MANCHURIA BY AIR, WEDEMEYER REPLIED THAT "MANCHURIA IS A RUSSIAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, AND IF CHINESE AND RUSSIANS ARE HOLDING THE DISCUSSIONS IN THAT REGARD, THEY ARE ON A HIGHER LEVEL THAN MYSELF--THE TWO CAN MAKE AGREEMENTS WITHOUT INVOLVING ME."

CONFIRMING THAT HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN ORDERED FLOWN INTO THE SHANGHAI AREA FROM INDIA AND BURMA, WEDEMEYER TOLD NEWSMEN THAT HE PERSONALLY HAD ORDERED THE MASS FLIGHTS HALTED WHEN HE LEARNED THAT WEATHER CONDITIONS HAD CAUSED LOSS OF 11 OF 22 FIGHTER PLANES ON ONE HOP IN EASTERN CHINA. HE SAID HE WANTED NO MORE "FLYING AROUND IN BAD WEATHER--I DON'T WANT TO JEOPARDIZE AMERICAN LIVES."

AT LAST REPORTS, TWO PILOTS WERE DEAD AND ONE MISSING, FROM THE LOST FIGHTER PLANES.

NO COMBAT PLANES HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO CHINA SINCE THE WAR ENDED, HE ADDED; AND ONLY NON-COMBAT TYPES WERE BEING ASSEMBLED FOR POSSIBLE SALE TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT.

HE OFFERED NO FURTHER EXPLANATION OF RECENT FIGHTER-PLANE HOPS TO SHANGHAI, BEYOND SAYING THAT HE WAS TRYING TO CONTRACT AMERICANS INTO THE SHANGHAI AREA "FOR FUNNELLING THEM HOME."

A98xx610APS

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, DEC.1-(AP)-THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL AS SPECIAL U.S.ENVOY TO CHINA WAS WELCOMED BY COMMUNIST, KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL) AND NEUTRAL FACTIONS IN NORTH CHINA, WHERE THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS, PLANES AND SHIPS HAVE BECOME A MAJOR ISSUE IN THE CURRENT CIVIL STRIFE.

AN UNOFFICIAL COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN EXPRESSED RELIEF THAT MAJ.GEN. PATRICK J.HURLEY HAD RESIGNED AS U.S.AMBASSADOR AND REGRETTED THAT LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, HAD NOT BEEN REMOVED AT THE SAME TIME.

A KUOMINTANG ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, THE PEIPING CHRONICLE, SAID EDITORIALLY "IT MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ASSUMED THAT GENERAL MARSHALL WILL PROVE A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL HURLEY AND THAT THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE IN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD CHINA, DESPITE THE AGITATION OF A SECTION OF WELL-MEANING BUT MISGUIDED SENTIMENTALISTS."

HURLEY WAS PRAISED BY THIS PAPER AS A MAN WHO "HAS ENDEARED HIMSELF TO THE HEARTS OF ALL TOP-RANKING OFFICIALS OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MARSHALL'S APPOINTMENT WAS WIDELY DISCUSSED IN THE FOREIGN COLONY OF PEIPING'S LEGATION QUARTER.

THE NON-PARTISAN WORLD DAILY NEWS PREDICTED THAT "MARSHALL WILL CERTAINLY ACCOMPLISH WHAT HURLEY DID NOT IN CHINA."

DS126APS NM

ADD CHUNGKING (MARSHALL) XXX MUKDEN MOOSA -

THESE ACCOUNTS SAID THE TROOPS HAVE BEEN PRESSED WITHIN 20 MILES OF TAHUSHAN, WHERE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE REPORTED DIGGING IN FOR BATTLE, WITHOUT MAKING CONTACT WITH THE RIVAL FORCES. NTG

WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME COMMUNIST FORCES APPROACHED CHIHSIEN, ADVANCED NATIONALIST HEADQUARTERS 100 MILES INSIDE MANCHURIA, WITH OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

(A YENAN BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO ALLEGED THAT GEN. HO HAD ORDERED A BIG NATIONALIST OFFENSIVE WITH SEVEN ARMIES ON THREE FRONTS IN NORTH CHINA, QUOTING "RELIABLE REPORTS FROM PEIPING."

(IT ALLEGED THAT THE 130TH, 52ND AND 94TH ARMIES WOULD DRIVE ON MUKDEN; THE 30TH AND 92ND ARMIES IN THE CENTER WOULD STRIKE FOR JEHOL PROVINCE'S CAPITAL OF CHENGTEH, 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF PEIPING, AND THE THIRD AND 16TH ARMIES WOULD PRESS ON THE COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD OF KALGAN, ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE NORTHWEST OF PEIPING.)

B207PCS

HONOLULU, DEC.1-(AP)-PUZZLED PACIFIC G.I.'S TODAY ARE TRYING TO FIGURE OUT THIS ONE:

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INFORMED MIDDLE PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS THAT OVERSEAS ARMY PERSONNEL RETURNING TO THE MAINLAND FOR DISCHARGES, WHO SUBMITTED PROOF OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR WHO HAD BEEN PROMISED EMPLOYMENT AT A NEW ADDRESS, MAY GO TO THE SEPARATION CENTER NEAREST THE NEW ADDRESS FOR DISCHARGE.

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HOWEVER, THERE IS ONE EXCEPTION:

"THAT PROVISION," THE ARMY ORDER SAID, "IS THAT THE TOTAL OF DISTANCES FROM THE PORT OF DEBARKATION TO THE NEW SEPARATION CENTER, PLUS THE DISTANCE FROM THERE TO THE POINT OF ENTRY ON ACTIVE SERVICE CAN NOT BE GREATER THAN THE DISTANCE FROM THE PORT OF DEBARKATION TO THE SEPARATION CENTER SERVING DISCHARGEE'S OLD ADDRESS, PLUS THE DISTANCE FROM THERE TO THE POINT OF ENTRY ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

STARS AND STRIPES, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, RAN THE STORY AND APPENDED A NOTE:

"STARS AND STRIPES REQUESTS THAT ALL LETTERS ASKING FOR EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE BE SENT DIRECTLY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

"WE DON'T KNOW WHAT IT MEANS, EITHER."

JQ832PCS

HONOLULU, DEC.1-(AP)-TRIM, BLUE-EYED MRS.IRIS BINGHAM, WORN BY THE LONG AIR TRIP FROM NEW ZEALAND, WILL BE FLOWN OUT OF HERE TONIGHT BY THE NAVY IN A RACE TO GET HER AND HER TWO CHILDRE TO CHARLESTON, S.C., BEFORE HER SAILOR HUSBAND THERE LOSES HIS EYESIGHT.

THE HUSBAND AND FATHER, WILLIAM BINGHAM, 23, NAVY COOK, OF COLUMBUS, S.C., NEVER HAS SEEN CHUBBY IRIS JENNIFER, 10-MONT OLD DAUGHTER BORN TO HIS NEW ZEALAND WIFE AFTER HE WENT TO SEA. BUT 19-YEAR-OLD IRIS AND THE CHILDREN WILL ARRIVE EITHER TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY IN CHARLESTON WHERE BINGHAM IS IN A HOSPITAL.

MRS.BINGHAM IS ACCOMPANIED BY LT. (JG) BARBARA OLD OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., NAVY NURSE WHO HELPS CARE FOR IRIS JENNIFER AND TWO-YEAR-OLD JESSIE. THE PARTY ARRIVED THIS AFTERNOON AT HICKAM FIELD FROM SAMOA.

MRS.BINGHAM SAID SHE MET HER HUSBAND WHILE HE WAS STATIONED IN NEW ZEALAND. THEY WERE MARRIED AND JESSIE WAS BORN WHIL HE WAS STILL THERE. IRIS JENNIFER A

NEW ZEALAND. THEY WERE MARRIED AND JESSIE WAS BORN WHILE HE WAS STILL THERE. IRIS JENNIFER ARRIVED AFTER BINGHAM WENT TO SEA 17 MONTHS AGO.

THEN BINGHAM SUFFERED AN EYE INFECTION AND WAS TAKEN TO CHARLEETON WHERE HIS EYES GREW WORSE. WHEN HIS CONDITION BECAME GRAVE IT WAS DECIDED TO FLY THE LITTLE FAMILY TO THE STATES SO HE SAILOR COULD SEE THEM.

UM-1002PRS NM

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

TSINGTAO, CHINA, DEC.1-(AP)-AMERICAN MARINES ARE DIGGING IN FOR A LONG, COLD WINTER IN THIS COMMUNIST-ENCIRCLED SEAPORT AND ELSEWHERE IN NORTH CHINA AS IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY EVIDENT THAT LANDING OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST EIGHTH ARMY IS NOT GOING TO BRING IMMEDIATE PEACE TO THE SHANTUNG PENINSULA.

TODAY CHINESE COMMUNIST EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY TROOPS HOLD POSITIONS WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE HEART OF TSINGTAO AND HAVE RECAPTURED THE INLAND RAILROAD CITY OF WEHSIEN.

MARINES OF MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL SHEPHERD'S SIXTH DIVISION WHO LANDED IN TSINGTAO OCT.1, NOW HAVE OUTPOSTS AROUND THE CITY AND AT THE NEARBY AIRPORT.

TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN-EQUIPPED NATIONALIST EIGHTH ARMY WHICH LANDED NOV. 14 HAVE PUSHED ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE OUTSIDE TSINGTAO. NO CLASHES WITH THE COMMUNISTS HAVE OCCURRED IN THE AREA, THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY RECENTLY HAVING BEEN REPATRIATION OF SOME 7,000 JAPANESE.

THE MARINES MEANWHILE HAVE GONE INTO THE GOAL BUSINESS, OPERATING OUT OF THE NEARBY PORT OF CHINWANGTAO.

TWELVE SHIPS LOADED WITH 100,065 TONS OF COAL HAVE SAILED FROM CHINWANGTAO. ELEVEN OF THE SHIPLOADS HAVE GONE TO SHANGHAI. THE COAL WAS MINED BY THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, A BRITISH-CHINESE CONCERN, IN THE VICINITY OF TONSHAN, SOUTH OF CHINWANGTAO.

"THE WHOLE MOVEMENT OF COAL FROM HERE WOULD STOP OVERNIGHT IF THE MARINES WERE WITHDRANW," A KMA COMPANY OFFICIAL SAID.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE CHINWANGTAO COAL BUSINESS WAS THE EXCHANGE OF COAL FOR 5,750 TONS OF U.S. FLOUR BY UNRRA, ACCORDING TO A RANKING AGENT OF THE KMA. THE TRADE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY A BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE CHINA OFFICE OF UNRRA. AN OFFICIAL SAID THE FLOUR WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED TO CHINESE MINERS IN LIEUOF WAGES.

JQ635PCS

NIGHT LEAD MANCHURIAN FACTORIES

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

CHINHSIEN, MANCHURIA, DEC.1-(AP)-ON A JEEP TRIP FROM THE GREAT WALL TO POINTS WITHIN 50 MILES OF MUKDEN--A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN 150 MILES--I HAVE SEEN NUMEROUS FACTORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN STRIPPED TO THE BARE WALLS SINCE THE JAPANESE SURRENDER.

LT.GEN.TU LI-MING, CHINESE GOVERNMENT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR THE NORTHEAST AREA, SAID THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD REMOVED THE EQUIPMENT, WHILE PEASANTS HAD CO

HAD REMOVED THE EQUIPMENT, WHILE PEASANTS HAD COMPLETED THE JOB OF PICKING CLEAN THE BONES OF PLANTS WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD SPENT 14 YEARS DEVELOPING IN THIS FORMER PUPPET STATE.

TO RESTORE THE FACTORIES WILL TAKE MUCH MONEY AND YEARS OF WORK.

GENERAL TU'S CHIEF OF STAFF, LT.GEN.CHAO CHI-SHIANG, AND THE SECRETARY GENERAL FOR MANCHURIA, PROF.YU HSIEH-CHUNG, STRONGLY SUPPORTED TU'S STATEMENT THAT THE RUSSIANS AND COMMUNISTS HAD TAKEN THE EQUIPMENT. PROFESSOR YU, FORMERLY OF THE NANKING UNIVERSITY FACULTY, WAS EDUCATED AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

30.24 — 3205-7

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, DEC. 1-(AP)-A WAVE OF STRIKES AFFECTING STEEL, COAL AND SHIPPING INDUSTRIES THREATENED TODAY TO MAKE IDLE APPROXIMATELY 300,000 AUSTRALIAN WORKERS IN WHAT SYDNEY NEWSPAPERS DESCRIBED AS CLASHES BETWEEN "COMMUNIST-DOMINATED UNIONS AND MODERATE ANTI-COMMUNIST UNIONS."

ALEXANDER MAIR, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE NEW SOUTH WALES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, TOLD A LIBERAL PARTY CONFERENCE THAT AUSTRALIA WAS "TEETERING ON THE VERGE OF ANARCHY AND REVOLUTION."

CHARGING THAT NEITHER THE STATE NOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS HAD THE COURAGE TO ENFORCE LAWS, HE SAID:

"SOME ACTION IS NEEDED IMMEDIATELY. THERE ARE LAWS WHICH OUTLAW STRIKES AND INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY. WE MUST MARSHAL PUBLIC OPINION TO SEE THAT THEY ARE CARRIED OUT."

THE STRIKES, WHICH INVOLVE NEITHER WAGES NOR HOURS, BEGAN WITH THE DISMISSAL OF A STEELWORKER WHO REFUSED TO DO ANOTHER MAN'S JOB.

THE SEAMEN'S UNION HAS ORDERED ITS MEN OFF ALL SHIPS CARRYING NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND NEWCASTLE AND PORT KEMBLE STEEL PRODUCTS, EFFECTIVE SUNDAY MIDNIGHT. POSSIBLY HALF THE SHIPPING ON THE AUSTRALIAN COAST WILL BE AFFECTED.

MEANWHILE, THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION RECOMMENDED THAT 17,000 NEW SOUTH WALES COAL DIGGERS DECIDE ON AN IMMEDIATE STRIKE AT MEETINGS MONDAY AND AUTHORIZED A GENERAL AUSTRALIAN STRIKE FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY.

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KA824AES

TOKYO, SUNDAY, DEC. 2-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY ORDERED LIQUIDATION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL CONTROL ASSOCIATION, A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED POLICY-MAKING ORGANIZATION WHICH HAD JURISDICTION OVER ALL THE EMPIRE'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

SCAP (SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED POWERS) SAID THE ASSOCIATION WOULD BE ABOLISHED. IT IS ONE OF 29 WARTIME BANKS AND FINANCIAL BODIES CLOSED SEPT.30. ITS REMAINING FUNCTIONS WILL REVERT TO THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

DS1124PPS NM

TOKYO, DEC 1 (AP)-JAPANESE RADIO LISTENERS HEARD THE FIRST BROADCAST EVER MADE FROM THE DIET TODAY.

IT TURNED OUT TO BE A HEATED WRANGLE BETWEEN THE HOME ADMINISTER AND A MEMBER FROM OSAKA OVER DETAILS OF ELECTION LAW REVISION.

RADIO TOKYO PROMISED MORE LATER.

GG1017ACS NM

TOKYO...1ST ADD OCCUPATION...XXX FOR EXPORT SOUVENIRS.

JAPAN'S REVIVED COMMUNIST PARTY TODAY OPENED ITS FIRST RALLY IN 20 YEARS--WHILE A DEMAND WAS VOICED IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS FOR LEGISLATION FORBIDDING AGITATION FOR ELIMINATION OF THE EMPEROR SYSTEM. ELIMINATION OF THE EMPEROR IS A MAJOR COMMUNIST PARTY PLANK.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT THE PUBLIC WAS BARRED AS 500 CAREFULLY-IDENTIFIED DELEGATES WERE ADMITTED TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWO-DAY COMMUNIST CONGRESS.

IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS, GIICHI MATSUMURA CONDEMNED POLITICAL PARTIES WHICH ADVOCATED ELIMINATION OF THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM, ADDING "I DESIRE A RULE TO DEAL WITH THEM." THE JUSTICE MINISTRY REPLIED THAT IT WOULD "NOT BE SUITABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME TO DEAL BY LAW WITH THE COMMUNIST ARGUMENT."

THE JAPANESE COMMUNISTS HAVE HELD THREE PREVIOUS CONGRESSES, THE LAST IN 1926. ALL WERE UNDERGROUND SESSIONS.

DSV

THE JAPANESE COMMUNISTS HAVE HELD THREE PREVIOUS CONGRESSES, THE LAST IN 1926. ALL WERE UNDERGROUND SESSIONS.

DS537APS

MANILA, DEC.1-(AP)-MORE THAN 30 FAR EAST NETWORK RADIO STATIONS--FROM FINSCHHAFEN'S WVTA AND MANUS' WVTD TO SEOUL'S WVTP--WILL BE REBROADCASTING THE PHILADELPHIA ARMY-NAVY GAME TODAY TO NIGHTHAWKING G.I.'S AND GENERALS.

KICK-OFF TIME IS 2:30 A.M. SUNDAY, MANILA TIME (1:30 P.M. SATURDAY, E.S.T.).

THREE COMMERCIAL AND THREE ARMY TRANSMITTERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND IN HAWAII WILL RELAY BROADCASTS IN THIS MOST AMBITIOUS HOOKUP EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE PACIFIC. ANYONE WITH A RADIO, FROM HOKKAIDO TO THE DEEP SOUTH SEAS, WILL BE ABLE TO HEAR THE GAME.

MANILA'S FAMED ARMY-NAVY CLUB, REVIVING BOTH ITS REPAIRED CLUBHOUSE AND ITS PEACETIME TRADITION, WILL AGAIN MAKE THE BROADCAST THE HIGHLIGHT OF AN ALL-NIGHT PARTY.

BETTING HERE FAVORS THE ARMY.

WW556APS

SEOUL, KOREA, SUNDAY, DEC.2-(AP)-THE FIRST SNOWFALL IN SOUTHERN KOREA TODAY CHILLED AMERICAN FORCES AND PROVIDED A COLD RECEPTION FOR THE SECOND CONTINGENT OF HE

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SOUTHERN KOREA TODAY CHILLED AMERICAN FORCES AND PROVIDED A COLD RECEPTION FOR THE SECOND CONTINGENT OF HERETOFORE EXILED PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. FLYING FROM CHUNGKING, THE OFFICIALS WERE FORCED TO LAND SOUTH OF HERE BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER.

THE PARTY, TRAVELLING IN AN AMERICAN ARMY PLANE, WAS MORE THAN A WEEK BEHIND THE FIRST GROUP, WHICH INCLUDED KIM KOO, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT IN EXILE.

THE COLD WEATHER TODAY FAILED TO COOL THE ENTHUSIASM OF KIM KOO'S SUPPORTERS, WHO PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS IN HIS HONOR, CARRYING UNITED STATES, RUSSIAN, CHINESE AND KOREAN FLAGS. KIM KOO HAS BEEN ACTIVELY SEEKING TO UNITE LEFTISTS AND RIGHTISTS INTO A WORKABLE GOVERNMENT.

UM1004PPS

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN THE ARMED FORCES RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING ORDER IN THE ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT FEB. 24 FOR PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TCOOPS WILL GUARD BALLOT BOXES UNTIL THE VOTES ARE COUNTED BY A NATIONAL ELECTORAL BOARD, BUT REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVILIAN POLITICAL PARTIES WILL BE PERMITTED TO BE PRESENT AT ALL TIMES, THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

UX842PES

ADD RIO DE JANEIRO (ELECTION) XXX BALL - DIEHL

THE COUNTRY WAS QUIET TONIGHT AFTER CLASHES THURSDAY NIGHT INJURED 14 PERSONS IN THE GOLD MINING TOWN OF NOVA LIMA AND GUNFIRE BROKE OUT DURING AN ANTI-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION AT BELEM.

THE VOTERS WILL CHOOSE AMONG FOUR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: GEN.EURICO GASPAR DUTRA, YEDDO FIUZA, GEN.EDUARDO GOMES AND MARIO ROLLIM TELLES. DUTRA AND GOMES APPEARED TO HAVE OUTDISTANCED THEIR CIVILIAN OPPONENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

DUTRA, BACKED BY THE VARGAS ADMINISTRATION AND THE POPULAR REPRESENTATION PARTY WHICH INCLUDES BRAZIL'S MOST RIGHTIST ELEMENTS APPEARED TO BE THE FAVORITE TO WIN A MAJORITY OF THE STATES.

GOMES, ENDORSED BY ANTI-VARGAS ELEMENTS RANGING FROM NON-COMMUNIST LEFTISTS TO GROUPS SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT OF CENTER, HAS SHOWN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

THE CONGRESS TO BE CHOSEN WILL INCLUDE A SENATE OF 42 MEMBERS AND A CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF 286 MEMBERS. THEY WILL MEET 60 DAYS

AFTER THE ELECTION TO DRAFT A NEW CONSTITUTION TO REPLACE THE 1937 CHARTER WRITTEN BY VARGAS.
FINAL VOTE TOTALS ARE EXPECTED WITHIN EIGHT TO 10 DAYS.
JS610PES

HAVANA, NOV 30-(AP)-CUBA WILL CONTRIBUTE CASH, SUGAR, MATERIALS AND MEDICAL AID TO THE WORLD'S WAR SURVIVORS, PRESIDENT RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN TOLD A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION TODAY.

IN AN AGREEMENT SIGNED BY PREMIER CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS AND UNRRA ADVISOR FRANCIS B.SAYRE, CUBA'S PRESIDENT PLEDGED 20,000 TONS OF SUGAR FROM THE ISLAND'S 1946 CROP TO BE DELIVERED BY THE END OF THAT YEAR; IMMEDIATE GRANT OF $1,000,000 TO ASSIST EMERGENCY REHABILITATION; SUPPLIES OF SHOES, ROPE AND OTHER MATERIALS, AND SERVICES OF 13 PHYSICIANS FOR EUROPEAN MEDICAL RELIEF AND POSSIBLY ANOTHER GROUP TO ASSIST IN ASIA.

PRESIDENT GRAU DECLARED HE WOULD REQUEST CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR CUBA'S CONTRIBUTION "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

JJ1230PES

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A143AH (KX FOLO)

(AH) CHICAGO--SECOND ADD PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS XXX COMPANY.

AT OMAHA UPWA-CIO MEMBERS IN SEVEN PACKING PLANTS VOTED 5,882 TO 240 TO STRIKE. NLRB FIELD EXAMINER CYRUS A.SLATER OF KANSAS CITY, SAID THAT OF 6,587 ELIGIBLE TO VOTE 6,080 CAST BALLOTS. HE SAID 18 WERE VOID.

AMONG OMAHA'S SEVEN PLANTS ARE CUDAHY, ARMOUR, SWIFT AND WILSON & CO., BRANCHES.

FE1134PCS NM

A89WX

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE CHINESE NATINAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION REPORTED TODAY THAT THE PRICE OF RICE IN SHANGHAI DROPPED 30 PER CENT RECENTLY AS A RESULT OF THE ARRIVAL OF UNRRA FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

"THE DROP IN THE PRICE OF RICE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "WOULD ALSO MEAN A DROP IN THE PRICE OF OTHER COMMODITIES AS DURING THE WAR, AS PRICES ROSE, RICE BECAME MORE AND MORE THE YARDSTICK OF PRICE INDEX IN CHINA."

LH925PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC. 1-(AP)-A LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL TODAY PREDICTED DEATH THIS WINTER FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN UNLESS INTERNATIONAL AID IN FOOD, CLOTHING AND MORAL SUPPORT IS GIVEN IN RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR-TORN COUNTRIES.

RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE MEETING IN PARIS, MISS KATHARINE F.LENROOT, CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CHILDREN'S BUREAU, GAVE A GLOOMY PICTURE OF GRAVE MALNUTRITION AND PRIVATION IN VIRTUALLY ALL AREAS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE NAZIS.

THIS COUNTRY WOULD NOT BE "PLAYING SANTA CLAUS" IN OFFERING AID, SHE DECLARED IN A STATEMENT. I TWOULD BE IN "ACCORDANCE WITH THE ONLY FOREIGN POLICY THAT HAS A CHANCE TO SAVE OUR OWN COUNTRY AND THE WORLD FROM UTTER DESTRUCTION", MISS LENROOT ASSERTED, ADDING THAT RELIEF OF ALL KINDS SHOULD BE GIVEN "UNTIL THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF EUROPE ARE REVIVED TO MEET HUMAN NEEDS."

A SURVEY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS, AS REPORTED TO THE ILO, INDICATED THAT MILLIONS OF PERSONS ARE HOMELESS AND LACK EVEN BARE NECESSITIES IN FOOD AND CLOTHING, SHE REPORTED. THE SURVEY INCLUDED THESE OBSERVATIONS:

POLAND: A MILLION HOMELESS, WITH 300,000 PEASANTS FACING A WINTER TO BE SPENT IN HOLES IN THE GROUND; ONE OUT OF EACH NINE CHILDREN UNDER 14 HAS LOST BOTH PARENTS (COMPARED WITH ONE IN 100 IN THIS COUNTRY), AND 300,000 HAVE BEEN SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES. ANOTHER 2,000,000 MUST BE CLOTHED AND PARTIALLY FED.

NETHERLANDS: ACUTE SHORTAGES OF HOUSING, FOOD, SHOES, CLOTHING AND OTHER NECESSITIES. INFANT MORTALITY NEARLY FOUR TIMES NORMAL.

BELGIUM: ONE-SIXTH OF WORKING POPULATION DEPORTED AS FORCED LABOR; UNDER-FEEDING AND TUBERCULOSIS CONDITIONS ARE SERIOUS. THE GOVERNMENT IS MAKING PROGRESS TOWARD RECONSTRUCTION.

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GREECE: MORE THAN 1,300 OUT OF 6,500 TOWNS DESTROYED, INCLUDING 879 TOTALLY WIPED OUT, AND APPROXIMATELY 1,200,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS. THERE ARE 400,000 CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ONE-THIRD OF THE POPULATION HAS MALARIA.

HUNGARY: FOOD AND HEATING PROSPECTS ARE SERIOUS, WITH 75 PER CENT OF COUNTRY'S LIVESTOCK GONE.

ITALY: APPROXIMATELY 8,500,000 HOMELESS, TRANSPORT DISORGANIZED, SEVERE SHORTAGE OF WHEAT AND PRACTICALLY NO FUEL.

AUSTRAI, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, AND ALBANIA: SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

FRANCE: NO HEATING FUEL, VERY LITTLE MILK, EGGS OR MEAT, INCREASING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, AND INFANT MORTALITY TWICE THE NORMAL FIGURE.

"THE STORY IS MUCH THE SAME FOR ALL EUROPE," MISS LENROOT DECLARED. "ECONOMIC LIFE IS BROKEN DOWN; MATERIAL RESOURCES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED; THE PHYSICAL RESISTANCE OF THE PEOPLE, AFTER THESE YEARS OF PRIVATION, HAS BEEN WEAKENED. FAMILIES ARE SEPARATED. AND, A SERIOUS MATTER, LARGE NUMBERS OF YOUTH ARE DEMORALIZED."

30.24—32059

A88WX

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1-(AP)-SIR EDWARD BRIDGES, BRITAIN'S PERMANENT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, ARRIVED TODAY BRINGING THE LATEST INSTRUCTIONS OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE 11-WEEK-OLD ANGLO-AMERICAN FINANCIAL TALKS.

ALTHOUGH THE CONFEREES ARE AGREED ON MANY POINTS, THEY HAVE FAILED TO AGREE ON STERLING AREA ARRANGEMENTS AND ON THE AMOUNT OF THE LOAN. BRITISH DELEGATES SEEK $4,000,000,000 WHILE AMERICAN OFFICIALS AREKPORTED OFFERING $3,500,000,000, PLUS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS IN CREDITS WITH WHICH BRITAIN COULD WIND UP HER LEND-LEASE ACCOUNT AND PURCHASE SURPLUS AMERICAN WAR GOODS.

LH923P

BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,DEC 1-(AP)-TWO SETUPS WHICH THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CREATED FOR WARTIME APPEARED TONIGHT TO HAVE SUPPORT OF BOTH THE ARMY AND NAVY FOR CONTINUANCE IN PEACETIME DESPITE THEIR DISPUTE OVER A MERGER.

THESE ARE:

1. THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THE TOP GROUP OF ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE COMMANDERS.

2. THE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SENATORS WILL LEARN ABOUT WARTIME OPERATIONS OF BOTH NEXT WEEK WHEN ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, ONLY OFFICER EVER TO SERVE AS CHIEF OF STAFF FOR A PRESIDENT, TESTIFIES TUESDAY BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMITTEE CONDUCTING THE LENGTHY HEARINGS ON LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS FOR A SINGLE DEPARTMENT OF THE SERVICES.

LEAHY WAS SELECTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHEN HE SET UP THE POST IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND HAS CONTINUED TO SERVE PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

ALL WAR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMEN HAVE URGED SPEEDY ACTION ON UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES INTO A SINGLE CABINET DEPARTMENT WITH CO-EQUAL LAND, SEA AND GROUND FORCES.

EVERY NAVY DEPARTMENT WITNESS HAS OPPOSED SUCH A CONSOLIDATION WITH THE FRANK ARGUMENT THAT THE SMALLER PEACETIME NAVY WOULD BE IN AN UNFAVORABLE MINORITY POSITION.

DESPITE THIS CLASH MOST GENERALS AND ADMIRALS, AS WELL AS CIVILIAN SECRETARIES, URGED THAT CONGRESS GIVE LEGAL AND PERMANENT STATUS TO THE JOINT CHIEFS SETUP AND THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR.

REAR ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN, LATEST NAVY WITNESS, SAID THAT "IN WASHINGTON UNITY OF OPERATIONAL COMMAND CAN AND SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY ACHIEVED UNDER THE PRESIDENT BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND THEIR NUMEROUS SUBORDINATE AGENCIES."

DEMOBILIZATION (100)

WASHINGTON, DEC 1-(AP)-A FORMER PRIVATE IN THE BRITISH ARMY, NOW A SENATOR, HOPES TO GET THE ENLISTED MAN'S VERSION OF DEMOBILIZATION COMPLAINTS IN PARIS NEXT WEEK.

SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-WYO) TOLD A REPORTER THIS WAS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF HIS TRIP TO EUROPE ON AN AIRLINER SCHEDULED TO LEAVE HERE MONDAY.

ARMY OFFICERS HAVE AGREED TO ASSEMBLE A "REPRESENTATIVE GROUP" OF 25 ENLISTED MEN FROM CAMPS AND EMBARKATION CENTERS FOR A DIRECT PARLEY WITH THE SENATOR, WHO ISA MEMBER OF THE NAVY COMMITTEE.

ROBERTSON SAID HE BELIEVES HE CAN TALK THEIR LANGUAGE AS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE "THIRD BATTALION, WELSH REGIMENT DURING THE BRITISH-BOER WAR BACK IN 1899 TO 1902."

"I WAS A PRIVATE THE WHOLE TIME," THE SENATOR RECALLED.

SU717AES

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SIDEBAR (220)

WASHINGTON, DEC 1-(AP)-HERE IN BRIEF ARE THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FAILURES OF THE FOUR-WEEK LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE.

THE DELEGATES AGREED TO:

1. A RECOMMENDATION THAT COMPANY-UNION CONTRACTS CONTAIN CLAUSES REQUIRING PROCESSING OF GRIEVANCES OVER THE MEANING OF THE CONTRACT BY ORDERLY PROCEDURES INCLUDING FINAL AND BINDING ARBITRATION WITHOUT RESORT TO STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS.

2. A RECOMMENDATION FOR PROMPT BARGAINING IN "GOOD FAITH" TOWARD WRITING INITIAL COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS WITHOUT WORK STOPPAGES "UNTIL ALL OTHER PEACEFUL PROCEDURES" INCLUDING VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION HAVE FAILED.

3. A RECOMMENDATION TO STREGNTHEN THE U.S.CONCILIATION SERVICE AND DEVELOP A PART-TIME STAFF OF SKILLED GOVERNMENT ARBITRATORS.

4. CREATION OF A CONTINUING COMMITTEE OF EIGHT TOP MANAGEMENT AND LABOR LEADERS TO WORK OUT IMPROVED RELATIONS.

5. A DECLARATION URGING "TOLERANCE AND EQUALITY OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IN RESPECT TO RACE, SEX, COLOR, RELIGION, AGE, NATIONAL ORIGIN OR ANCESTRY IN DETERMINING WHO ARE EMPLOYED AND WHO ARE ADMITTED TO LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP."

THE CONFERENCE DISAGREED ON:

1. A STATEMENT ON RECONVERSION WAGE POLICIES.
2. FACT-FINDING FOR PUBLICLY SIFTING ISSUES IN DISPUTE.
3. EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE LAW FOR LABOR AND MANAGEMENT.
4. A DEFINITION OF "MANAGEMENT'S RIGHT TO MANAGE" AND SOLUTION TO THE DISPUTE OVER UNIONZATION OF FOREMEN.
5. A PROCEDURE TO MINIMIZE OR PREVENT REPRESENTATION AND JURISDICTIONAL STRIKES.

SU730AES

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,DEC.1-(AP)-THE TREASURY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SALE TO CORPORATIONS OF MARKETABLE ISSUES OF THE VICTORY LOAN WILL BEGIN MONDAY AND CONTINUE THROUGH DEC.8.

A NATIONAL QUOTA OF $7,000,000,000 HAS BEEN SET FOR THAT TYPE OF BOND SALES.

THE TREASURY ALSO REPORTED THAT BOOK AND AUTHOR RALLIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY HAVE RESULTED IN THE SALE OF $14,786,000 WORTH OF BONDS.

SALES OF E BONDS TODAY PASSED THE HALF WAY MARK ON THE WAY TO THE $2,000,000,000 E BOND GOAL.

THE WAR FINANCE DIVISION SAID TOTAL SALES TO INDIVIDUALS WERE $3,692,000,000 OF WHICH $1,006,000,000 WAS IN E BONDS.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.2).

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC.1-(AP)-THE ARMY WILL HOLD A "PACIFIC OLYMPICS" DURING DECEMBER AND JANUARY WITH COMPETITION IN 15 SPORTS. SOME 1,400,000 MEN IN THE AREA WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE.

THE FINALS WILL BE RUN OFF SIMULTANEOUSLY IN JAPAN, MANILA, HONOLULU AND THE MARIANAS ISLANDS JAN. 26-28, AS FOLLOWS:

JAPAN--VOLLEYBALL, FOOTBALL, HORSESHOES AND TOUCH FOOTBALL.
MANILA--TRACK AND FIELD, BADMINTON, BASEBALL AND BASKETBALL.
HONOLULU--GOLF, BOXING AND SWIMMING.
MARIANAS--TABLE TENNIS, TENNIS, HANDBALL AND SOFTBALL.

THE ARMY HAS DIVIDED THE PACIFIC THEATER INTO FOUR AREAS. THE OCCUPATION AREA INCLUDES JAPAN AND KOREA. THE PHILIPPINE AREA INCLUDES

OKINAWA. THE OTHERS ARE THE HAWAIIAN AND MARIANAS AREAS. EACH AREA WILL HAVE ITS 15 CHAMPION TEAMS OR INDIVIDUALS PICKED BY JAN. 5.

THEN COME THE SEMIFINAL ELIMINATIONS FOR TEAM COMPETITION. SEMIFINALS IN VOLLEYBALL, FOOTBALL, BASKETBALL AND TOUCH FOOTBALL WILL BE HELD IN JAPAN JAN. 12-14. SEMIFINALS FOR THE MIDDLE PACIFIC WILL BE HELD IN THE MARIANAS JAN. 19-21 AND WILL INCLUDE VOLLEYBALL, SOFTBALL AND BASEBALL.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST SHOWS WILL BE IN RIZAL STADIUM, MANILA. THE JAPANESE USED THE STADIUM FOR MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS BUT 500 FILIPINOS HAVE BEEN TIDYING IT UP FOR THE OLYMPICS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.2)

VH111AES

NEW YORK, [redacted]--(AP)---A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY SUTAN SJAHRIR A WEEK BEFORE HE BECAME PREMIER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC NOV. 13 HOLDS THAT ONLY THE ELIMINATION OF "IMPERIALISM AND CAPITALISM FROM THIS WORLD" WILL GIVE THE INDONESIANS COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

DEC 2

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FROM THE NETHERLANDS WOULD GIVE "A FREEDOM IN NAME [redacted] ONLY" SO LONG AS [redacted] PRESENT BRITISH AND AMERICAN IDEAS OF GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCE PREVAIL, SAID THE DOCUMENT, A COPY OF WHICH WAS RECEIVED HERE TODAY.

"AS LONG AS THIS WILL BE THE CASE, WE SHALL CERTAINLY FALL UNDER AND BE RULED BY THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-ENGLISH IMPERIALISM AND CAPITALISM AND, THOUGH WE EXERT OURSELVES TO THE UTMOST, WE SHALL NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT POWER OURSELVES TO CAUSE THE COLLAPSE OF THIS WORLD. X X X "

WRITING UNDER THE HEADING "OUR FIGHT," THE 36-YEAR-OLD SOCIALIST LEADER TOLD HIS FOLLOWERS THAT THE END OF WORLD WAR II LEFT THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA AS DOMINANT POWERS AND "ALL OTHER POWERS LOST THEIR SOVEREIGNTY."

HE SAID THAT RUSSIA WAS NEARLY SELF-SUFFICIENT POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY, WHILE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN "NEED THE COMPLETE WORLD AS A LIVING SPACE FOR THEIR CAPITALISTIC-IMPERIALISTIC ECONOMY."

DUTCH POWER WAS TERMED "MERELY A PAWN IN THE ENGLISH POLITICAL GAME OF CHESS UP TILL NOW."

NEVERTHELESS, SJAHRIR CAUTIONED THAT [redacted] WORLD REGARD WAS NECESSARY FOR THE AIM OF INDEPENDENCE AND WARNED THAT A CONTINUANCE OF MURDER AND ROBBERY OF FOREIGN [redacted] AND INDONESIANS THEMSELVES INVITED MILITARY INTERFERENCE WHICH HE "COMPARES WITH SUICIDE."

HE BLAMED JAPANESE BRUTALITIES AND PROPAGANDA FOR HATE OF THE WHITE RACES, THE CHINESE IN [redacted] DUTCH COLONIAL SERVICE AND OTHERS, INCLUDING SOME NATIVE GROUPS AND

DECLARED NATIONALIST UNREAST AND [redacted] "MARCHING WITH LANCES" MISGUIDED.

DEC 2 1945

STRIKING AT THE REGIME OF PREMIER SOEKARNO, [redacted] SJAHRIR CHARGED IN HIS 13-POINT ESSAY THAT HE HAD FAILED TO GAIN POPULAR SUPPORT AND COMMAND BECAUSE IT WAS WEAK.

HIM "BECAUSE IT DOES NOT KNOW BETTER," HE SAID, "ITS METHODS OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION IT COPIED AND LEARNED FROM THE JAPANESE, AND THEREFORE WAS FASCIST."

DEC 2 1945

SJAHRIR'S

30.24 - 32061

MacArthur Orders 59 Japanese Leaders Held for War Trial

IMPERIAL PRINCE, TWO EX-PREMIERS WILL BE ARRESTED

Political Leaders, Admirals, Generals and Industrialists Named.

HITS AT ZAIBATSU

Industrial Financial Hierarchy to Be Broken Up By Allied Orders

LANDSBERG

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 3.—(AP) In the most important single list of war crime suspects yet issued by Allied headquarters, General MacArthur today ordered the arrest of 59 prominent Japanese, reaching for the first time into the Imperial household and the ranks of Japan's industrial-financial hierarchy, the Zaibatsu.

MacArthur's abolition of the National Financial Control association and completion of a detailed inventory of Japanese industry, to form the basis of whatever reparations Japan may be required to pay, were other steps in the direction of demilitarizing Japan.

Those ordered arrested included 71-year-old Prince Morimasa Nashimoto and two former premiers, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and Koki Hirota. Two other ex-premiers, Kuniaki Koiso and Hideki Tojo, already are behind bars.

Political leaders, several generals and admirals, two newspaper executives and a number of important industrialists and bankers who financed Japan's aggression were among the persons whose arrest by the Japanese government was ordered by the Supreme Allied Commander.

The headquarters announcement did not specify any charges against Nashimoto, a lesser prince who became a field marshal in 1932 and who was a supreme war councillor for many years.

Family Control Hit

The new list, appearing as the Allies prepared to prosecute the first of 259 suspects in custody, seemed to answer the question raised here since family control of Japanese industry and finance was ordered broken up: Would members of the Zaibatsu themselves face trial?

Ordered arrested were such financial giants as Kiyoshi Goko, former president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries company; Seihin Ikeda, a Mitsui banker who became governor of the Bank of Japan; and Chikuhei Nakajima, founder of a fighter aircraft production company.

Military leaders ordered jailed included Admirals Soetake Toyoda and Sankichi Takahashi, each of whom had served as commander-in-chief of the combined fleet and chief of the Navy General Staff, and Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, former commander-in-chief of Japanese expeditionary forces in China and former minister of war.

DEC 3 1945

Diplomats Face Trial

Japan's diplomatic corps contributed to the new list such figures as Eiji Amau, longtime Foreign Office spokesman and author of the Amau statement of April 1934, warning other powers to keep hands off China; and Masayuki Tani, who was foreign minister in the Tojo cabinet in 1942.

The newsmen named were Ingosuke Furuno, who was president of the recently disbanded Domei agency and councillor of the Cabinet Information bureau during the war; and Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri and former chief of the criminal section of the Metropolitan Police bureau.

When arrested, the newly-named suspects will join those previously jailed and now awaiting trial at Sugamo and Omori prisons in the Tokyo area.

The National Financial Control association which MacArthur ordered abolished was one of 29 wartime financial bodies and banks closed Sept. 30. It was a policy-making organization sponsored by the government and with jurisdiction over all the Empire's financial institutions.

Inventory Completed

The industrial inventory was given to Edwin W. Pauley, chief of the U. S. reparations mission, only 12 days after he had requested it. It contained production figures, war damage and plant equipment inventories on all Japanese war industries, as well as compilations of all foreign assets owned by the Japanese whether government, corporate or private.

The list presumably may be used to determine what industries may be transferred bodily from Japan to Allied countries as reparations, or be destroyed in furtherance of the policy to demolish Japan's capacity to prepare for war.

The report covered in detail 23 major industries, including values of raw materials and finished products; lists of specific products, processing methods, types of equipment and materials required; relative positions of the nation's 15 largest family-dominated monopolies; price lists covering more than 100 commodities; and a tentative export-import program for 1946.

Pauley praised Lt. Cmdr. Joseph Reday of Washington, D. C., chief of the Research division of the Economic and Scientific section of Allied headquarters, and Corp. Jack McKela, Dalton, Mass., writer of the report, for the speed with which they accomplished a difficult task.

DEC 3 1945

American In Japan Gets Wish—A Marine Parade

Saga, Kyushu, Monday, Dec. 3. (AP)- A marine intelligence patrol located an 82-year-old American in the hills of this southern Japanese island and gave him the "one more thing I want of life"—a chance to see a full dress Marine Corps parade.

He is Edward Zillig, who said he was a marine veteran of the Spanish-American war and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

His home was in Nagasaki, where he was a watchmaker, but he escaped the atomic bombing because in 1941 the Japanese removed him to an internment camp.

Interest Growing Over UNO Posts

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Delegates to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization have shown greatly increased interest in high posts in the peace agency since President Truman announced that UNO should take over the world problems which the Big Three have been handling.

Although the elections will not take place until the General Assembly meets in January, delegates are discussing possible candidates for secretary general. Among those mentioned are General Eisenhower; Norman Robertson, Canadian Under Secretary of State, and Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Minister.

Ballot Proposal Discussed

Chief candidates for the presidency of the General Assembly are Belgium's Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak and Australia's Foreign Minister Herbert Vere Evatt.

Meanwhile, the delegates also were discussing Canada's proposal for a secret ballot on a permanent home for the UNO. The Canadians proposed that a vote be taken on the precise site, without a preliminary decision between Europe and America.

If this plan is adopted, delegates say, it is possible that some countries will reverse their decision to vote for the United States, which at present seems to have a clear-cut majority.

ORTHODOX JEWS CONVENE

First World Congress Since 1938 Opens in London

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Delegates from twenty-five nations opened a week's session of the International Congress of World Organizations of Orthodox Jews tonight—their first meeting since 1938.

NIGHT

Before the 100 delegates of the congress, known to Orthodox Jews as Agudath Israel, Rabbi Pincus Teitz of Elizabeth, N. J., chairman of the American organization with headquarters in New York, said: "Jews of America will never rest until the Jewish problems have been solved."

Other American delegates included Michael G. Tress of 118 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, representing the Agudath, Israel Youth Council, and Rabbi Michel Feinstein of 135 Henry Street, New York.

Ace British Test Pilot Killed On Trial Flight

Radlett, England, Dec. 2 (AP)—Flight Lieut. Jimmy Talbot, one of Britain's most famous test pilots, was killed today when his plane crashed during a trial flight.

Talbot, for many years chief test pilot for Handley-Page, had just taken off in a new Hermes four-engined airliner.

DEC 3 1945

FRENCH ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR STATE BANKING CONTROL

Bank of France and Four Major Depositories Affected by Action.

DEGAULLE BACKS MOVE

At His Request, Two Business Banks Are Excluded Under Law.

WILSON

PARIS, Dec. 2 — (AP) The Constituent Assembly today nationalized the Bank of France and four major deposit banks, placing more than 80 per cent of France's bank deposits under state control. The vote was 521 to 35.

Gen. de Gaulle personally appeared before the Assembly and asked that the government's measure be passed without any profound changes. Two large business banks were not included in the nationalization at his request. Meeting in an extraordinary session before tomorrow's opening of the stock exchange, the Assembly wrought in France one of the most sweeping financial reforms ever achieved by democratic means.

The bill provides for the nationalizing before Jan. 1, 1946, of the Bank of France, with 47,000 stockholders, and the four deposit banks, all having a total capitalization of $53,500,000. The four deposit banks have a total of 400,000 stockholders.

The nationalized banks will be directed by 12-members commissions named by the government.

The government will take over the shares of these banks, and assume their management with government appointed officials. The law provides also for narrow control of business banks, through naming of a government commissioner to each one.

Creates Credit Council

The measure also created a National Credit Council, which could recommend nationalization of still other bank establishments.

Shareholders of the Bank of France will be reimbursed with dividends not higher than those of 1944, and the rate of interest on the amortized sinking fund bonds is restricted to not more than two per cent.

Shareholders of deposit banks will have their stock purchased over a 50-year-period, beginning in 1947, and will be reimbursed with dividends on an average stock value of the past year.

De Gaulle, in asking that business banks be left outside the nationalization program, supported the contention that to include these banks would be harmful to France's chances for reviving her export trade, since the reserve in those banks was vital in that respect.

In addition to the Bank of France, the Assembly voted to nationalize these four deposit banks, holding 55 per cent of France's bank deposits: Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, and Banque Nationalie Pour le Commerce et L'Industrie.

The legislature's Finance commission had sought to extend nationalization to the Banque de Paris et Des Pays-Bas and the Banque de L'Union Parisienne, two business banks.

De Gaulle Backs More

De Gaulle appeared after the Assembly had voted 519 to 38 against a substitute measure proposed by a group of moderates that would have excluded all banks but the Bank of France from the nationalization program.

"The government has provided in its program for nationalization of credit," said De Gaulle. "The project, drawn up with great care, takes into consideration all conditions, interior and abroad, that are to be envisaged in the matter.

"There are certainly differences of opinion on the details, and under normal circumstances a second study would be useful, but there should be no question of that today.

"The government asked the Assembly, very strongly, to not make any profound changes in its text, for that would make necessary a second governmental deliberation which no one wishes."

Deputy Joseph Laniel, in arguing that nationalization be confined to the Bank of France, said that the shares of the five major banks whose nationalization was proposed had fallen 10,000,000,000 francs ($200,000,000) on the stock exchange in the past week, and that nationalization would wreak a great hardship on the stockholders.

Finance Minister Rene Plevin, speaking for the government's proposal, said the French were not following the program of the Labor government in England for nationalizing only the Bank of England "to which is confided the task of orienting credit in the public interests."

He said that "in none of the countries who will be our partners (in foreign trade) tomorrow have the business banks been nationalized. If one wishes the revival of our exports, we must have a bank reserve."

France's business banks are chiefly concerned with the taking of shares and administration of shares in enterprises. They accept only a few classes of deposits.

The Assembly voted, despite Communist opposition, to amend the method of reimbursing shareholders of the Bank of France. The rate of interest on the sinking fund bonds was restricted to not more than two per cent, instead of three per cent, and it was specified that dividends on stockholder shares of 1945 and 1946 could not be higher than those of 1944.

The government proposed purchase of the stock over a 50-year period and payment of a dividend based on the average stock value of the past year.

DEC 3 1945 NIGHT

Trio In GI Garb Stage Paris Diamond Robbery

Paris, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Paris jeweler reported a 400,000 franc ($8,000) diamond robbery today by three men wearing American uniforms, and Paris police carried out a series of raids on the Left Bank of the Seine last night in an effort to check a growing crime wave.

The police raids netted 21 persons, two wanted on charges of attempted murder. The police questioned 3,325 individuals.

HITLER'S NAME DISTURBS HESS

Prison Psychologist Conducts Surprise Examination

TUCKER

Nuernberg, Germany, Dec. 2 (AP). Rudolf Hess, the self-confessed amnesia faker once known as "Hitler's obedient shadow," flared angrily today at each mention of Hitler's name during a surprise re-examination conducted by a prison psychologist.

Dr. G. M. Gilbert, who quizzed Hess, said the tests were undertaken to determine what effect the "sudden restoration of memory" had on the man who until his flight to England in 1941 had trotted faithfully for years at Hitler's heels.

Angry Retort By Hess

Hess, whose confession that he was only pretending to be a sufferer from amnesia was followed by a decision of the International War Crimes Tribunal that he was fit to stand trial with nineteen other top Nazis, had no difficulty in remembering Hitler's name. He was asked by Dr. Gilbert:

"Don't you know what Hitler said about you after you flew to Scotland?"

"I don't know, I don't want to know, it doesn't interest me," Hess retorted angrily, according to Dr. Gilbert.

Hitler was reported to have been furious over Hess's flight, which caught the entire Nazi hierarchy by surprise in May, 1941.

"A Refuge In Amnesia"

Dr. Gilbert said Hess subsided after this outburst, and replied quietly to all questions until Hitler's name again was mentioned.

The psychologist asked Hess if he knew that all the streets that had been named after him had been changed by direct order of Hitler.

"Of course I know it, including a hospital that was named after me," Hess bristled.

"Oh, so you know about that," Dr. Gilbert said.

"I didn't know about it, but only assumed it was so," Hess amended. "It would have been justified under the circumstances."

Dr. Gilbert said the reply showed "the defensive mechanism of a hysteric personality reacting to an idea that was catastrophic to his ego—he was seeking a refuge in amnesia."

Opinion Confirmed

Dr. Gilbert said that after talking about incidental matters he asked Hess whether his previously claimed loss of memory "was really a fake."

"Well, maybe not entirely," Hess replied.

"Was it a habit?" Gilbert pressed.

"Maybe," Hess said. "Maybe I just didn't try to remember, or didn't pay attention. I suppose that's possible."

Dr. Gilbert declared this confirmed the opinion of psychiatrists that Hess was actually suffering from hysterical amnesia, and that it contained an element of "deliberate motivation." Dr. Gilbert said his original claim to outright simulation was only "a rationalization."

Goering Reported Upset

Later Dr. Gilbert recalled to Hess stories out of Britain during the war in which Hess had scoffed at reports of destruction of German cities by Allied air armadas.

Hess said he still had not seen the destruction, because after flying from England to Nuernberg he was transferred from the airfield to the jail in a closed ambulance.

"Ah, well, those old buildings," Hess sighed. "It's about time somebody destroyed them, anyway."

Reichsmarshal Goering, the No. 1 defendant in the war crimes trial, was reported today to be considerably upset over the damaging testimony given Friday and Saturday by Maj. Gen. Erwin Lahousen, German counterintelligence officer plucked from the prison-camp jungles of Austria as a star witness for the prosecution.

Point Generally Overlooked

Goering was reported to have turned to Field Marshal Keitel during Lahousen's testimony and to have said:

"My God! We overlooked that dog on July 20."

Goering's reference was to the wholesale execution of German officers and others which followed the attempt to assassinate Hitler on that date in 1944.

Associate Prosecutor Col. John Amen, of New York said today a point generally overlooked was that Lahousen was promoted to the infantry as a general officer after the work of the secret inner group in army intelligence had been completed.

"If he had been around at the time of the bomb plot he certainly would have been executed," said Amen, explaining that since he was not connected with the group at the time of the Nazis' investigation he apparently was overlooked.

Claims Role For Patriots

Lahousen has been under the wing of the prosecution only since August. Until then he was thought dead.

When he testified, Keitel and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl shrugged and were reported to have exclaimed "traitor."

When advised of this Lahousen smiled bleakly and said, "I don't blame them."

"I had to speak for the patriots who were murdered," he explained. "I am the only one left."

Keitel had been accused by Lahousen of giving orders for the assassination of French Generals Maxime Weygand and Henri Giraud, which were never carried out. Lahousen said also that the German high command was responsible for atrocities on the Eastern front.

British Judge Proves 'Toughest' Figure at the Nuernberg Trials

GALLAGHER

NUERNBERG, Dec. 2 — (AP) After two weeks of this international war crimes trial, the "toughest" character in the courtroom has emerged—and he is not in the defendants' dock.

He is a small, bald, lantern-jawed individual who looks like the John Bull cartoons and who sits in the middle of the judges' bench—Chief Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence.

There is no doubt in the mind of anyone here as to who dominates the courtroom. In two weeks, the dry, unemotional son of one of Britain's Lord Chief Justices, Lord Trevethin, has won the honor hands down.

Sir Geoffrey wears glasses but seldom looks through them. He usually peers over them, and when he does even the toughest and most courtwise of the prosecution lawyers peckle, gape for words and look red-faced.

Even Hermann Goering, who once had quite a reputation as a tough guy, halts his endless grinning and acting when the chief justice cocks a disciplinary eye in his direction.

The American lawyers are fond of making wisecracks as they present their case, but all such attempts have fallen flat under Lawrence's frosty gaze.

"The chief justice believes in the dignity of the court and does not believe the court is a place to make jokes," one of his friends confided.

Sir Geoffrey, as chief justice, has the toughest job facing any jurist. He has to keep the trial moving despite the differences in five legal systems and four languages. Often he confers with his colleagues, particularly U. S. Judge Francis Biddle, but much of the time he just goes on his own. That the trial keeps moving is a tribute to skill, gathered in 12 years as a traveling circuit judge.

He usually sits leaning forward on the bench, his glasses on the end of his nose, taking notes in a big black book. And woe betide the careless attorney who slips while presenting the number of a document of reference in the case.

Sir Geoffrey will inqure in a testy voice: "I can't find that; where is it?" and he usually looks at the flustered attorney as if he were a not-too-pedigreed specimen of Guernsey bull, which he judges as a hobby.

Windy lawyers who shadow box all around a main point—and the court has a considerable number—suddenly find themselves interrupted by a dry voice saying "don't you mean this?" and Lawrence sums up the whole argument in about 10 words.

The best comeback any of the noted attorneys here has made to date after such an interruption was "yes sir."

British attorneys, apparently well aware of the chief justice's sternness, have been extremely careful and correct. The other lawyers are learning in the same way a small boy finds out whether a stove is hot—and with the same result.

DEC 3 1945 NIGHT

FORMER NAZI LEADER REPORTED NEAR DEATH

NUERNBERG, Dec. 2. — (AP) Dr. Karl Haushofer, whose teachings of geopolitics to the Hitler clique almost caused him to be landed in the prisoners box at Nuernberg as a defendant, is near death at his home near Munich, it was learned today.

The 76 year-old exponent of the Nazi superman myth suffered a stroke three days ago, according to a letter from Haushofer's wife to the Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S J., vice president of Georgetown University.

Father Walsh, on leave to Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson as an expert consultant on matters of religious persecution, studied thousands of words of Haushofer's microfilmed lectures, speeches and magazine articles before it was decided not to indict the aging educator as a war criminal.

Tenth Berlin Newspaper

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (AP).—Berlin's tenth newspaper, the Russian-licensed "Night Express," is scheduled to appear within a week. A daily, it will employ German personnel and have no affiliations with political parties or occupying armies. It will be the seventh paper published in the Russian sector of Berlin. Those published in other sectors are the American-licensed "Der Tagesspiegel," the British Army's "Der Berliner" and the French Army's "Der Kurier."

DEC 3 1945

30.14-32063

U. S. OCCUPATION AROUSING REICH

Growing German Resentment Stirs Talk of Resistance, Report Says.

By JAMES P. KING

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 2.—(AP) A secret survey by American intelligence officers disclosed today said German resentment against American occupation methods is developing into bitter hatred with growing talk of resistance.

The 20,000 word report on "The German Viewpoint" compiled by two American intelligence officers and two trusted Germans and disclosed what Germans are talking about among themselves. The report was described officially as "more nearly true than any yet produced."

Even among some clergymen and Germans who profess pro-Allied sympathies the view is held that the American military was involved in red tape, and suffers from lack of policy which has led to injustices and confusion.

The report pictured Germany as a land of groaners, and quoted one civil servant as saying "the only thing Germans would be able really to agree on would be some form of resistance."

The council of the Evangelical Church in Germany made a formal protest to the Inter-Allied Control Council charging injustices in the denazification program, the report disclosed.

"This campaign as we see it in the American zone will not exterminate Hitlerism," clergymen said. "Indeed danger exists that Hitlerism will win new adherents."

The report said that mention of a new "Freikorps" (illegal military formations organized after th first World War) was frequent and that it was expected in many quarters that desperation and idleness of youth will have violent consequences.

"The Germans indicate their apprehension in various ways," the report stated. "One university intends to keep a sharp lookout for the formation of Nazi and Communist cells, while parents fear that their children will form into gangs."

Clergymen and laymen were reported to be of the opinion that the American policy is "resentful of the church's position as a defender of rights and suspicious of the church as an educational force."

Asserting that this has been evident in all levels of the Catholic hierarchy, the report said "One Catholic priest had to be restrained by his superior from delivering strongly anti-American sermons."

The Evangelical church protest stated, "We never let it remain in doubt that we do not consider it possible to leave devoted adherents of Hitler in leading positions. Today however we find above all in the American zone that in cases of dismissals no investigation is made whether the former party members joined the party under pressure. We find that many persons are being arrested or dismissed who did not even belong to the party and some whom at the risk of other existence fought against national socialism."

The protest said Michael Cardinal Von Faulhaber of the Catholic church was ignored some weeks ago when he "drew atention to the military government to injustices that are being commited daily in the dismissal of former National Socialists."

The clergymen protested too against the "freedom accorded the Poles and other foreigners when they take their revenge on the German people for evils which the Nazis inflicted on them."

Charge Army Stands By

The clergymen charged that the American army stands by at these acts of outrage while UNRRA encourages their activity.

The intelligence investigators heard some Germans talking of organizing vigilante bands against the displaced persons while many others felt "groups may be organized to punish fraternizing women."

The report said that a feeling of hopeless despair is voiced by virtually the whole German nation, with demands that something be done to help rebuild the country.

Fraternization is still one of the main causes of burning resentment, and wide concern is expressed over the loose morals of German girls, the survey said.

Simple but strong motives of jealousy may convert otherwise non-political Germans into members of the resistance," the investigators were told.

King Christian Receives Patton

Copenhagen, Dec. 2 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was received by King Christian X of Denmark today. During the day the General toured Copenhagen with the United States ambassador, Monnett B. Davies, and Count Folke Bernadotte, of Sweden.

Finnish Judge Asks to Quit

Chief Justice of War Crimes Court Assailed by Left

HELSINKI, Dec. 2 (AP)—Supreme Court President Hialmar Neovius has asked the government to relieve him of his duties as presiding justice of the Finnish War Crimes Court, for "health reasons," it was learned today.

The move followed strong leftist criticism of the handling of the trial, which has been in adjournment since Nov. 17. Neovius was known to have cast his vote for release of former Finance Minister Vaino Tanner and of three other Finnish war-time leaders until resumption of the trial Dec. 1.

Pravda Says World State Discussions Injure UNO

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—A foreign affairs commentator in *Pravda*, Communist party organ, said today that discussions of a world state—advocated on several occasions by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin—were injuring the United Nations Organization.

Without mentioning Bevin by name, the reviewer asserted that "foreign proposals" for a world state offered no panacea for war and atomic-bomb dangers and said the arguments in favor of such proposals were "little convincing."

This is true, he said, "because in no way can the fact be ignored that, under the flag of preaching universal trust, there is being pulled a project for undermining the real substance of the charter of the United Nations—its efficiency based on the collaboration, first of all, between the great powers on whom rest the responsibility for maintaining peace."

Kalinin Urges Language Study

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (AP).—President Michael I. Kalinin advised Soviet youth today to become better acquainted with the languages, customs and characters of foreign peoples, in view of Russia's expanding international contacts. He addressed a session of the fourteenth plenary meeting of the Comsomol Russian youth organization.

AID FOR ARMENIANS PROMISED BY RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Dec. 2—(AP) A special decision published today by the Council of People's Commissars says that preparations are under way for receiving and accommodating Armenians living abroad who wish to return to the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, a member republic of the Soviet Union.

Tass agency said Armenians abroad are applying for permission to return to Armenia.

The Soviet government has earmarked a fund to pay 50 per cent of the cost of building individual houses for returning Armenians and has decided that the Armenians will not have to pay customs duties on possessions brought back with them.

CABINET CRISIS HOLDS IN ITALY

ROME, Dec. 2—(AP) An unexpected leftist demand for two key cabinet posts added new difficulties today to attempts of Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi to form a new Italian government.

As the political crisis which has prevented formation of a government went into its eighth day, the Socialists and Action party were understood to have insisted on both the interior and foreign affairs portfolios.

A source close to de Gasperi said the Christian Democratic leader would never yield both posts to the left wing. This informant expressed hope, however, that the six coalition parties would still come to terms at a meeting of their secretaries with de Gasperi.

Leone Cattani, Liberal party secretary, described the leftist demands as a "deliberate attempt to sabotage de Gasperi." In the tug-of-war for key ministries, the Liberals themselves have insisted on the interior portfolio.

The Leftists had not objected previously to de Gasperi's retaining the foreign affairs portfolio himself.

Rome newspapers predicted that the Liberals, who provoked the current crisis by forcing the resignation of "moderate leftist" Premier Ferruccio Parri Nov. 24, would not participate in the new government unless they were given the interior post.

The Socialist newspaper Avanti said "after eight days the crisis is still at the starting point," and speculated that de Gasperi might decline to form a government if the Liberals refused to participate.

The Christian Democrat Il Popolo said speed was essential in forming a new government because of discussions in the United States on UNRRA aid for Italy.

Valencia Police Stop Carlist-Falange Fight

Madrid, Dec. 2 (AP)—Shots fired into the air by police broke up a fight in Valencia between 500 Carlists demonstrating for the return of monarchy, and a group of members of Franco's Falange Youth Front.

Valencia's Calle dela Pas was filled with people when the Carlists marched toward the Falange Youth headquarters. Shortly after the two groups clashed, nine police, led by a captain who fired into the air, dispersed the rioters. No serious injuries or arrests were reported.

Vote In Albania Runs Smoothly

Tirana, Alabania, Dec. 2 (AP)—Albania's first national election in 21 years was held today without incident and although the results were not expected before late tonight, it is generally accepted that Premier Enver Hoxha's Democratic Front ticket would be named intact to the constituent assembly.

A field of twenty independent candidates—narrowed to eighteen by last minute withdrawals—was offered in the districts where Hoxha and his ministers were not running. They are not classified as opposition candidates, however.

A previous announcement that negative votes would not be permitted was amended last night and boxes for negative votes appeared at all voting places.

Early returns on votes cast up until noon showed that 52 per cent of Tirana's electorate and 65 per cent of the votes in Durrazo voted. The Democratic Front newspaper *Bashkimi* said Hoxha's ticket of 82 candidates expected to get 85 per cent of the vote.

AUTONOMISTS SAID TO HAVE 4,000 ARMED

British Deny Anglo-U.S. Reinforcements Are

Moved Into Iran

Tehran, Dec. 2 (AP)—Rebel democrat autonomists, with about 4,000 men under arms, have seized police and Government officials in strife-torn Azerbaijan province, three official American observers reported today after returning from that province to the borders on Soviet Russia.

The British Embassy here, simultaneously, vigorously denied reports that British and American reinforcements had moved into Iran.

The American Embassy said 2,000 American troops had arrived from the United States, but that these had been sent as replacements for men going home under the army point system.

Three U.S. Camps Remain

Two hundred of the new arrived Americans were sent to Tehran to complete liquidation of American military installations, definitely scheduled for January 1, it was stated. The United States State Department has suggested that British and Russian troops also evacuate Iran by that date.

Only three main American camps remain in Iran—Amirabad, Khorramshahr and Abadan.

It is understood the Americans have requested the Russians to evacuate "Camp Stalingrad," near Kazvin, which was turned over to the Russians several months ago. The request was made, it was reported, so camp property can be disposed of.

Governor Reported Killed

At the same time, the Tehran *Journal* reported that "rebels who entered the town several days ago" killed the Governor of Maraghen and wounded a military officer and a soldier.

Americans making the trip were John D. Jernegen, secretary of the American Embassy at Tehran; Major Carl P. Garver, embassy air attache, and Capt. Alixis M. Gagarine, assistant military attache.

The Americans said their general impression was that conditions at Tabriz, main city of Azerbaijan, were "superficially normal." Azerbaijan is the province which Iranian troops have been prevented from entering by Soviet authorities who contended greater bloodshed might result.

Election Boycott Reported

The Americans said members of the autonomist party all wear white armbands, and some carry white flags covered with Persian lettering.

They estimated the number of "tourists" in Azerbaijan at 2,000. Iranians have contended that "tourists" were allowed to cross over an uncontrolled border by the Russians.

The observers said that Assembly elections held recently in Azerbaijan had been boycotted by all parties except the autonomists.

Many Roadblocks Found

The Assembly, as one of its first official acts, voted for autonomy for the province.

Jernegen and Garver made the trip in Garver's personal plane, while Gagarine traveled by automobile. They reported innumerable roadblocks between Tabriz and Kazvin, guarded by autonomists who demanded identity papers of all travelers, with the exception of those in Soviet military vehicles.

Maragheh is about 50 miles south of Tabriz, main city of Azerbaijan which Soviet authorities have prevented Iranian troops from entering for the purpose of putting down an insurrection.

Dispatch From Tass

The newspaper said the governor was shot down in the street and died immediately. It added that Colonel Moine-Azad and his orderly were seriously wounded. The name of the governor was not given.

[A Tass dispatch from Tehran quoted newly appointed Governor General Bayart, of Azerbaijan, as saying the Iran Government had given him full freedom of action in the province.

[Bayart also was quoted as saying that when he was at Tehran he wanted to introduce a law for Azerbaijan's self-administration, but had failed.]

U.S. Plan Rejected Soviet Diplomat Says

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Moscow diplomatic source said today the Soviet Union has turned down a United States proposal that Allied troops be withdrawn from Iran by January 1.

The Moscow radio, meanwhile, said Russia would take no part in the politics of northern Iran, which is occupied by Red Army troops.

[The United States State Department made public November 26 the text of a note delivered to the Russian Government in Moscow

which said American troops would be withdrawn from Iran by January 1 and proposing similar action by Britain and Russia. The note said that since hostilities had ceased there was no "compelling reason" for Allied troops to remain in Iran until March 2, 1946—the date originally agreed upon by the Big Three.]

Moscow Radio Disclaimer

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Moscow radio said today Iranian reactionaries were misrepresenting the Soviet Union's "friendly attitude" toward Iran and "intriguing to stir up trouble between the Soviet Union and the British and Americans."

The broadcast said Soviet representatives had "nothing to do" with the "national democratic movement" developing in the northern provinces of Iran. The Soviet Union regarded the movement as "the internal affair of Iran," the broadcast added.

ARABS PLAN BOYCOTT OF ZIONIST INDUSTRY

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 2—(AP) The Arab League Council, in a move to throttle Jewish trade in Palestine, decided today to boycott all Zionist industry.

If the council's decision is approved by delegates of the league's seven member nations, the action would mean the loss of all Middle East outlets for Palestine's rapidly expanding industries.

A statement said the actual provisions of the boycott would be announced tomorrow by Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary general of the league.

tiative.

Nehru said he expected the administration of India to form a central government after the elections next spring, "representing the democratic forces within the country." Then, he said, should follow the setting up of a constituent assembly.

Brings Army Close To People

Nehru asserted that the activities of the Indian National Army, organized in Burma to fight against the British, and the present trial of its officers had had the effect of bringing the army closer to the people. Heretofore most Indians had considered the army as something apart from themselves and almost foreign, he said.

Exploits of the Indian National Army, disclosed by the lifting of censorship and the trial of national army officers, Nehru said, had caused many of the country's youth to question the Gandhian philosophy of nonviolence. Many were not thinking of using force as a means of gaining independence. This, he continued, was the subject of considerable thought and discussion by congress leaders.

Gandhi Confers With Casey

Calcutta, Dec. 2 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, who has begun a five-week tour of Bengal and Assam provinces, conferred for more than an hour and a half last night with R. G. Casey, governor of Bengal.

Details of the meeting were not disclosed, but it was believed the two men discussed recent anti-British disturbances in Calcutta in which at least 36 persons, including one American soldier, lost their lives.

It was the first meeting between Casey and the Indian Nationalist leader.

The New Szechwan daily asserted that a new Sino-Russian agreement on Manchuria was taking shape in negotiations which it said "are proceeding satisfactorily." This would supplement a recent agreement under which Russian withdrawal from Manchuria was deferred a month to enable Nationalist administration troops to take over.

The new agreement, granted that one is in the making, probably would concern joint Sino-Russian control of the more important enterprises in Manchuria.

Yesterday, Nationalist forces were reported to have reached Tahushan, where Chinese Communists earlier were said to have dug in for a firm stand. Tahushan is 65 miles miles southwest of Mukden. It was not clear whether the Nationalists had by-passed Tahushan or whether the Communists had withdrawn.

The China Times reported that troops of free-lance warlord Chang Hsueh-shih, formerly depicted as supporting the Communists, had entered Mukden. However, other sources said that General Chang had dispatched emissaries to Chinese Government headquarters at Chinhsien to surrender his Manchurian army, and there was uncertainty whether his force was pro-Nationalist or pro-Communist.

General Chang is reported to have stipulated that if surrender terms were signed they must provide for the full freedom of his brother, "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been under surveilance since December, 1937, for the twelve-day detention of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Sian.

Meanwhile, Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, Seventh Fleet Commander, announced that United States naval personnel on Dec. 10 would begin training Chinese crews to operate amphibious vessels.

The school, which will enroll 600 Chinese sailors and sixty officers, will be "for the purpose of providing Chinese crews for ships employed in effecting the surrender terms of Japan," Admiral Barbey said.

While the three-month training period probably would prevent Chinese trainees from transporting Government troops to Manchuria in time to affect the present situation, the fleet commander expressed hope that eventually they would replace United States sailors and permit their demobilization.

At present the Chinese Navy has no amphibious vessels and Admiral Barbey declined to speculate whether it was planned to provide any. He said that a ten-man staff and three LST's manned by low-point crews would operate the training program at Tsingtao.

Another development in the Manchurian crisis was the departure of President Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Chiang Chung-kuo, for Changchun, Manchuria capital.

Chiang Chunk-kuo, who left Manchuria in the face of Chinese Communist pressure, is the first important Government official to return there since the announcement of the agreement under which the Russians are delaying their withdrawal from Manchuria to permit Chinese Government administrators and troops to move in.

Accompanying young Chiang was Chang Kian-gau, chairman of the board of directors of the Chinese Changchun Railway, which under the recent Russian-Chinese treaty will be jointly owned and operated.

Renewed Parleys Forecast

In Chungking, new interest was shown in the long-delayed peace parleys between Nationalists and Chinese Communists after reports that the discussions would be resumed December 10.

Communist sources here foresaw new fighting, however, saying that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, commander in chief of the Nationalist army, had issued orders on November 3 for seven government armies to launch drives in the direction of Kalgan, Chingteh and Mukden.

In China proper the first Nationalist-operated train on the northern section of the Canton-Hankow railroad since the Japanese occupation began in October, 1938, moved from Wuchang toward Hengyang.

Claims Documentary Proof

He submitted what he said were captured Government documents ordering wholesale attacks on Chinese Communists.

"There is hope for peace, but its realization depends on efforts of both sides, as well as the good will of foreign friends, especially America," Yeh asserted.

He said more than 80,000 men have been killed and wounded in the two opposing forces since Japan's surrender. He termed the situation "very serious but not hopeless; we do not look in the present fight as all-out civil war, yet."

The last civil war, more than ten years ago, lasted a decade, he said, although it involved smaller forces and the Communists' position then was weaker.

Aided By Coalition Idea

"Today, with Communists strengthened through reliance on the idea of a coalition government in contradiction to the old Soviet plan," the war could last ten years, he remarked.

He estimated the strength of Chinese Communists at more than 3,000,000 men and declared that they could sustain themselves for a decade without military aid from outside.

General Yeh contended, however, that the Communists never had objected to Nationalist landings at Manchurian ports and would not oppose airborne movements into other sectors. At the same time, he declared the Communists could not be responsible for acts of "popular armies" in Manchuria.

Will Send Delegates

Communists soon will send seven delegates to Chungking to talk peace, he announced, but "without political democracy there will be only false peace."

He charged the Kuomintang (Nationalist party) with a "double-faced" policy during the Japanese war, asserting that it fought the Japanese with one hand and Communists with the other. Now that this war has ended, he alleged that Nationalists were using puppets and armed Japanese to continue their war with the Communists.

He claimed evidence to Japanese participation in the form of 260 Nipponese soldiers of a unit captured by Communists November 29 and 40 from a police detachment captured November 27 in Shantung province.

Declaring that the Nationalists used "bandit" as a euphemism for "Communist," Yeh said that Chiang Kai-shek's "bandit suppression" order contained the statement that "on the present bandit suppression campaign depends the happiness and prosperity of the Chinese people." He said Chiang also had expressed the belief that unity in China would be impossible as long as Communists existed.

Yeh outlined the major areas of conflict as:

1. Central-southwest Shansi province, where the Chinese Reds face the forces of Gov. Yen Hsi-shan.
2. The Peiping-Suiyuan railroad extending southwestward.
3. The Peiping-Suiyuan (Inner-Mongolian) railroad.
4. The Tientsin-Pukow railroad extending southward.
5. Hopei province.
6. Honan province.
7. East Chekiang, south Kiangsi and south Anhwei provinces.

Yeh said 144 nationalist divisions, totaling 1,200,000 men, were opposing the Communists.

Ready for Long War

YENAN, China, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Chinese Communists, although anxious for peace, are prepared to fight a ten-year civil war, the Red chief of staff, General Yeh Ching-yin, declared today at an interview to which he devoted nine hours. RODERICK

A guerrilla tactician, General Yeh reviewed in detail events leading to the present strife in North China and concluded with an accusation that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists had used the disarming of Japanese as a pretext to attack and try to annihilate the Communist 8th Route Army. He submitted as proof what he said were captured government documents ordering wholesale attacks on Chinese Reds.

"There is hope for peace, but its realization depends on efforts of both sides, as well as the good will of foreign friends, especially America," Yeh asserted.

He said more than 80,000 men have been killed and wounded, in the two opposing forces, since Japan's surrender. He termed the situation "very serious but not hopeless; we do not look on the present fight as all-out civil war, yet."

Embassy Official Lays Blame On Chinese Reds

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Chinese Communists "have been doing more shouting than shooting," and the situation should not cause undue alarm, Chen Chih-mai, counselor at the Chinese Embassy, said today.

Asserting that he preferred to make his comments as a private citizen, Chen said in a broadcast that "when people talk about confusion and trouble in China, they are talking about the Chinese Communists."

"When the war ended, the Communists tried to reap the fruits of victory by seizing a portion of North China and filtering into Manchuria. . . . The Communists are now launching an open secession movement against the Government of China by means of force. Hence the trouble.

"But one should not be unduly alarmed by the situation. The Communists form only a distinct minority in China. . . ."

Chen also declared that "nobody in China today thinks that the United States, or Great Britain, or the Soviet Union, or France is reviving the game of power politics and imperialistic aggrandizement in China."

China and Chile Tighten Tie

CHUNGKING, Dec. 2 (AP).—China and Chile have raised their respective legations to embassies, the government announced today.

NEHRU PREDICTS RULE BY INDIANS

Expects Quick Move By British Or "Others" Will Act

New Delhi, India, Dec. 2 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru, a leader of the Indian National Congress party, said today he expected the British to take quick action after the forthcoming elections to turn the Indian Government over to the Indians, or "other people" will take the ini-

CHINESE FORCES APPROACH MUKDEN

Chiang's Troops Reported Within 30 Miles of Vital Rail Junction.

CHUNGKING, Monday, Dec. 3—(AP) Vanguards of the Chinese Nationalist army today reached points within 30 miles of Mukden, vital rail junction, Chinese Central News Agency dispatches reported.

The agency said Nationalist troops would be flown into Manchuria starting next week.

Chinese Communists Ready For 10-Year War, Chief Says

RODERICK

Yenan, China, Dec. 2 (AP)—Chinese Communists, although anxious for peace, are prepared to fight a ten-year civil war, their chief of staff, Gen. Yeh Ching-yin, declared today in an interview to which he devoted nine hours.

Yeh reviewed in detail events leading to present strife in North China and concluded with the accusation that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists had used the disarming of Japanese as a pretext to assault and try to annihilate the Communist 8th Route Army.

YANKS TO TRAIN CHINESE SAILORS

School For Amphibious Crews Planned By 7th Fleet

BERGHOLZ

With U.S. 7th Fleet off Manchuria, Dec. 2 (AP)—American naval personnel will begin training Chinese crews December 10 to operate and maintain amphibious vessels, the 7th Fleet commander, Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey announced today.

The school, which will be held at Tsingtao, will be "for the purpose of providing Chinese crews for ships employed in effecting the surrender terms of Japan," Barbey said.

To Relieve Americans

The fleet commander recom-

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mended several weeks ago that Chinese crews be provided for American ships used in transporting Nationalist forces, thereby relieving American sailors and permitting them to be demobilized.

At present there are no amphibious vessels in the Chinese navy and Barbey declined to speculate on whether the Chinese trainees eventually will be provided with such craft.

The outlined three-month training period indicated the improbability the Chinese trainees might be able to assist materially in transporting Nationalist troops to Manchuria in time to affect the present situation.

Staff Allocated

A ten-man staff, headed by Commodore P. L. Carroll, and three LST's with normal crews have been allocated to the training program.

Only low-point service men will be used, Barbey emphasized.

Approximately 600 Chinese men and 60 officers are expected to enroll for the first course.

First Snowfall Chills U.S. Forces In Korea

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 2 (AP) — The first snowfall in Southern Korea today chilled American forces and provided a cold reception for the second contingent of heretofore exiled provincial government officials.

Flying from Chungking, the officials were forced to land south of here because of bad weather. The party, traveling in an American Army plane, was more than a week behind the first group, which included Kim Koo, provisional president in exile.

The weather failed to cool the enthusiasm of Kim Koo's supporters, who paraded through the streets in his honor, carrying United States, Russian, Chinese and Korean flags. Kim Koo has been actively seeking to unite Leftists and Rightists into a workable government.

There was fighting also in the Soerabaja area farther east, where sixteen Indonesians were killed near a road block.

Flareup On Sumatra

Some signs of Indonesian resistance flared on Sumatra, where Japanese troops, instructed to provide transport and move all Amboinese (native Dutch) troops from Padang to Fort De Kock, reported that native police were obstructing them.

The British announced that the bodies of 22 English and Indian victims of an Indonesian massacre were cremated at Bekassi, village 12 miles west of Batavia.

The victims, who had survived a plane crash in the area, were taken from their cells in the Bekassi jail and hacked to death with swords, the British said.

The British investigated an Indonesian charge that 40 Indonesians were slain by Amboinese in Batavia on November 28, and found 20 bodies.

The British said all the victims were young men killed by mortar shells, grenades or bullets, and showed no signs of bayonet wounds. The investigators concluded they had been brought to a Red Cross post from near-by street fighting. The Indonesians charged that the killings were unjustified.

British Turn Japanese Guns On Indonesians At Bandoeng

HAUGLAND

Batavia, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Japanese artillery battery, under British orders, blasted today at an Indonesian headquarters in Bandoeng, Java summer capital 75 miles southeast of Batavia.

The British, who had said previously they were using Japanese troops in Java for "defensive" action, announced that they had organized a Japanese battery of three Krupp guns and three mountain cannon.

Indonesians said their headquarters at Bandoeng was bombed by British planes, and a British report said two Thunderbolts bombed out an Indonesian strong point blocking convoys evacuating refugees from near Bandoeng.

At Least 10 Indonesians Killed

At least ten Indonesians were killed in a battle with British Indian troops evacuating 600 refugees from northern Bandoeng. The Indonesians, using machine guns, grenades and mortars, wounded two Indians.

The British said they were continuing the removal of 3,000 Eurasians from the southern sector of Bandoeng, from which they had cleared most of the Indonesians after giving them an ultimatum to evacuate that portion of the city.

Killings of Eurasians continued in Southern Bandoeng, British reports said.

Rival Annamite Parties Renew Battle in Tonkin

ChineseArmy Reported Taking an 'Impartial Attitude'

SAIGON, Dec. 2 (AP).—New clashes between rival Annamite groups in Chinese-occupied Tonkin Province were reported today, adding to an already tangled situation in French Indo-China.

Advices from Hanoi said the new outbreaks involved Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh party, which is advocating Annamite independence, and the rival Dong Minh Hoi party, understood to be linked with the Chinese Nationalists. It was the second such clash reported since Nov. 12.

Chinese Army authorities occupying Tonkin said the situation was "well in hand" and that an "impartial attitude" was being maintained toward the two groups.

In fighting far to the south, the French captured Banmethout, 155 miles northeast of Saigon, in a two-hour battle in which Viet Minh forces were dislodged from that important communications center in Annam Province on the road to Cochin China.

Evasive Jap Quizzed In Trial Of Yamashita

Manila, Monday, Dec. 3 (AP)—Col. Hideo Nishiharu, Lieut. Gen Tomoyuki Yamashita's judge advocate general, was so persistently evasive today that the president of the United States military commission trying Yamashita as an accused war criminal took over the questioning.

Maj. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds, commission president, demanded to know who took action before executions were carried out after execution papers were signed (presumably by a military tribunal).

"I do not believe that after the report on the case was made up and signed by the reviewing officer that it required any signature or approval of the commanding officer for execution of the death sentence," Nishiharu replied.

17,000 RELEASED BY SEVENTH FLEET

WITH U. S. SEVENTH FLEET OFF MANCHURIA, Dec. 2.—(AP) Seventeen thousand U. S. Navy personnel and 137 ships of all descriptions will have been released from the Seventh Fleet by Dec. 10 and will be in the United States by Christmas, Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey announced today.

The Seventh Fleet commander, reviewing demobilization activities, said that since he took command Nov. 19, 29,000 men had been detached from the fleet and assigned to the job of carrying American personnel home. He did not estimate the number released earlier.

Thus, he continued, by Dec. 10 more than half of all Seventh Fleet personnel afloat will have been released to return to the states. The percentage of ships released will be much higher than that, he added.

In addition, five squadrons of Seventh Fleet planes, half the fleet air strength, will have been released. Included are two seaplane tenders and 60 planes.

The fleet is getting some replacements "but not many," he remarked. Efforts are being made to remove low-point men from ships returning to the states and to replace them with high-point men from vessels remaining here.

PRESIDENT VOTE HEAVY IN BRAZIL

Ballot Is First In 15 Years; Congress Being Elected

CHANDLER DIEHL

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2 (AP)—Heavy voting was reported throughout Brazil today as the nation elected a president for the first time in fifteen years and chose a Congress which will draft a new constitution.

There was no immediate indication how the race was going among the four presidential candidates, since the official count will not begin until tomorrow and final results may not be available for eight or ten days.

A report from Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grandedo Sul, home state of former President Getulio Vargas, said, however, that Vargas, a candidate for the Federal Senate, had received a heavy vote throughout the state.

Two Pre-Election Favorites

Vargas's candidate for President, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, was one of two pre-election favorites. Gen. Eduardo Gomes, another favorite, had shown considerable strength in the federal district and in northeastern Brazil here he served as air commandant during the war.

The other candidates were Yedda Fiuza, a non-Communist supported by the Communists, and Mario Zoilin Telles, Agrarian candidate. Fiuza entered the campaign only fifteen days ago and Telles made no attempt to campaign.

It was apparent from the long lines of voters at the polls that a large precentage of the nation's 7,613,339 registered voters were participating in what was undoubtedly the freest election in the history of Brazil.

No Disturbances Reported

Army and police forces were stationed at the voting booths to insure order, but no disturbances had been reported at a late hour. Tension of the past weeks appeared to have been replaced by a holiday atmosphere.

The voters, many of whom had never cast a ballot before, chatted gayly as they waited their turn. There was some delay in getting the voting started in some districts, but this was only because the election officials were out of practice after not functioning in any form for eleven years.

Many business houses and private homes flew the Brazilian national flag in observance of the restored voting privileges.

U.S. Envoy Tours City

Extra tram service was provided in the capital to insure that voters could get to the polls easily. State and municipal trucks were used in many rural districts to carry voters to the polls. They were under instructions to provide transportation for members of all parties.

Perfect weather was reported throughout the country.

United States Ambassador A. A. Berle, Jr., accompanied by his secretary, toured Rio de Janeiro during the polling, apparently to observe conditions under which the election was being carried out.

The election was the climax of a stormy campaign which began shortly after Vargas was ousted by the army October 29 on charges that he failed to guarantee the holding of elections. He was replaced by Jose Linhares, Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court, to serve until after the voters chose a new President.

Last President Elected in 1930

The last President elected by the Brazilian people was Washington Luis Pereira Souza, who was elected October 24, 1930, and overthrown by Vargas ten days later.

In today's balloting, the voters elected a Senate of 42 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 286 members. The Congress will meet 60 days after the election to draft a constitution to replace the 1937 charter which was written by Vargas.

Brazil has been without a legislative branch since 1937 when Vargas abolished Congress and imposed his "new state" dictatorship on the country.

Disorders Rise Again In Argentina On Sunday

Buenos Aires, Dec. 2 (AP)—Mounted and infantry police charged into a group demonstrating for former Vice President Juan Perón today, as disorders broke out for the third successive Sunday in front of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Apparently no one was injured, but several persons were arrested for carrying firearms.

The disturbances at the church started November 18, when a group of women walked out of services, protesting that politics had been injected in the church.

Witnesses said the police today acted energetically in breaking up the demonstration. This was in contrast to other recent pro-Perón demonstrations where police refused to interfere.

Berle Recall Disclaimed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The White House today disclaimed knowledge of a published report that President Truman has recalled Ambassador Adolf A. Berle jr., from Brazil to explain charges of political intervention in the Brazilian Presidential campaign.

Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, told The Associated Press that he "had heard nothing about the matter." Otherwise, Ayers would not comment. The report, carried by the New York Herald Tribune, said Mr. Truman was disturbed over the fact that Berle had apologized to former President Vargas for a speech given on Sept. 29 in which he declared the United States favored the holding of elections in Brazil on schedule.

Enemy Property Unit's Heads Quit In Argentina

Buenos Aires, Dec. 2 (AP)—Argentina's board for the control and disposition of enemy property was left virtually without officials today following the mass resignation of most of its members in protest against alleged interference with their work.

Submitting their resignations to Foreign Minister Juan Cooke were the board's vice president, general secretary, general manager, four members of the board and eight members of the board's administration committee.

In a letter to Cooke, Dr. Carlos Adroque, secretary general of the board, said the officials had decided to resign because they could not accept the "policy of interference" which had resulted in difficulties "affecting gravely" the board's duties.

He said he had the full support of the board, but that "the base of success was that the board should have the backing of the Government and complete autonomy of action."

PROPAGANDA LAID TO BRITAIN

Zionist Charges Drive To Sway U.S. Sentiment On Palestine

Salt Lake City, Dec. 2 (AP)—Dr. Harry S. May, Western division director of the Zionist Organization of America, charged tonight that the British Government is spending millions of dollars "to make the American public believe the Jews are trying to push the Arabs out of Palestine."

Jews and Arabs can and do live side by side in peace, Dr. May declared at a public meeting in the First Unitarian Church.

'Arab-Jewish relationship would be excellent," said Dr. May, "if it were not for the British Colonial Department, which aims to confuse public opinion abroad, particularly in the United States.

"Can Live Together"

"Millions of dollars ore spent in the United States by the British Government to make the merican public believe the Jews are trying to push the Arabs out of Palestine. Past history of Arab-Jewish relationship in Palestine has shown the two nations can live together in complete harmony and mutual trust."

"Once again the Jews in Palestine are ready to fight for inde-

pendence," declared Dr. May after referring to the exploits of the Jewish brigade at El Alamein.

He stated there "is no question of the Jews displacing the Arabs in Palestine," and said the groups opposing Jewish immigration were the colonial office and "Arab leaders, backed by British oil magnates."

"British Stranglehold"

The last two groups, "both want to keep the Arab masses in obedience and subjugation, always afraid the awakening of the masses with a plea for democratic development might endanger the British stranglehold on the various countries of the Middle East, primarily India."

Britian "is anxious to withhold from the general public," the information that the Arab population in Palestine has more than doubled, and that Arabs outside Palestine make no more than 12 cents a day.

"In Palestine they enjoy complete equality and the same high level as Jewish laborers," Dr. May continued.

He described the Arab in other countries as an "illiterate and a serf to Arab landowners or effendies, who have kept them in ignorance and on a subsistence level."

Dr. May said Arabs in Palestine "participate on an equal basis (with Jews) in all social and political function in the Jewish community."

Of the United States place in the struggle for Jewish independence, Dr. May said:

"If the world is to be free, then the Jews and the homeless in Europe must be given a chance to prove to the world they too are ready to make their contribution toward a lasting world peace. America must take the lead in this great humanitarian and social endeavor."

voy to China.

The five star General, former Chief of Staff, will testify before the joint Pearl Harbor investigating committee as soon as he can fit the appearance into a schedule crammed with last minute conferences about his new mission.

At the same time, Senator George (D-Ga) said it is his understanding that Marshall will be asked to give the Senate Foreign Relations committee a preview of what he intends to do in Chungking, where he will replace Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, resigned.

Some Foreign Relations members already have talked informally with Secretary of State Byrnes about the conditions that caused Hurley to resign. Lesser lights in the State department, Hurley said, had been undercutting his efforts to provide support for the Chiang Kai-Shek government.

One of those who attended said Byrnes told the senators that this country is committed to the removal of about 300,000 Japanese soldiers and upwards of 400,000 Japanese civilians from Manchuria, where the Chinese Communists have shown their greatest strength.

Russia May Aid

This country may be helped in carrying out this commitment, senators said, by an agreement announced Saturday under which Russian forces will not complete their withdrawal from the area until Jan. 3, instead of Dec. 3.

President Truman has said he will announce the policies which will start Marshall's course in Chungking, but some Foreign Relations members want to discuss a little further than that behind the scenes with the General.

Gen. Marshall to Testify In Pearl Harbor Inquiry

Former Chief of Staff Also Expected to Discuss Plans in China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — (AP) Gen. George C. Marshall may fill a double engagement on Capitol Hill this week to tell Congressional committees something about how the war started and what his policies will be as President Truman's envoy to China.

The Foreign Relations committee is expected to vote tomorrow on whether its hearing, scheduled Wednesday, will be open, as Hurley desires. Chairman Connally (D-Tex) has indicated he is willing to open the doors to the public, and Senator Lucas (D-Ill) said he saw no reason why Byrnes and Hurley shouldn't testify publicly.

To Bare War Details

Marshall's appearance before the Pearl Harbor committee—which may begin Monday because of Byrnes' desire for the General to start his long trip as soon as possible—is expected to bring a barrage of questioning about almost every phase of this country's activities prior to the Japanese attack of Dec. 7, 1941.

William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, said in an outline of prospective testimony that the group wants to hear from Marshall about "conferences with cabinet officers and President Roosevelt, handling of warning messages, extent of knowledge of impending attack, conferences with Navy department and Dewey incident of 1944."

The Dewey incident revolved around a letter Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has said he received from Marshall during the 1944 presidential campaign. Marshall purportedly urged Dewey at that time not to reveal for war security reasons some information he had obtained about the Pearl Harbor attack.

George said he expects Marshall to be on the stand for "three or four days."

Meanwhile Representative Rankin (D-Miss) said the House committee on Un-American Activities also should inquire into the Hurley allegations.

"It is the duty of the committee on Un-American activities to investigate the charges made by General Hurley to the effect that subversive elements in the State department are undermining this government," Rankin said in a statement.

They aren't conceding anything publicly, but several of them acknowledged to reporters they fear the President's proposal for a year's training will be killed. They expressed willingness privately to settle for a compromise four-months plan.

A final committee decision is not expected until sometime next year, however.

Martin's resolution would call upon the President, the Secretary of State, and the President's representative on the United Nations Organization to "work unceasingly for an immediate international agreement whereby compulsory military service shall be wholly eliminated from the policies and practices of all nations."

No special machinery was proposed for carrying out any such agreement.

PATTERSON SEES NEED FOR DRAFT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — (AP) Secretary of War Patterson said today that voluntary enlistments alone are not likely to keep the Army up to minimum needed strength while combat veterans are being discharged.

"If we are to fullfill our goal of

Martin Presses Plea for Ban On World Military Training

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts called on the Military committee tonight to start hearings on his bill for an international ban on compulsory military service.

He asked in a letter to Chairman May (D-Ky.) that the military group conduct the hearings before a decision is reached on a pending bill for a universal military training program requested by President Truman.

"I firmly believe this effort should be made before we fasten compulsory military service in peacetime upon the young men of the United States," Martin said in the letter, which he made public.

His request came at a time when sponsors of the universal training program were growing pessimistic over chances of their measure passing.

more than seven million discharges in the period between V-E day and July 1, 1946, Selective Service inductions must continue," Patterson asserted in a statement prepared for the annual edition of the Army and Navy Journal, unofficial service publication.

"Otherwise," he added, "men who have already risked their lives in combat will have to remain in the Army while those who have not served at all are exempted from any military duty."

It is of paramount importance to this country and the whole world, he said, to maintain an effective military strength in the postwar years.

"Postwar reaction in a democracy tends to reduce its military establishment to impotence. In the past, the error has been remediable when attack threatened. In the future, it will be irreparable. If there is another war, the unready will be conquered."

LEADERS GIVE MERGER VIEWS

Nimitz On Air Against, Stilwell For One-Department Plan

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—Some of the nation's top fighting men carried the Army-Navy merger controversy to the country tonight in two broadcasts.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz warned that development of naval power "should not be interrupted for the sake of an administrative amalgamation in the name of undemonstrated economies."

On another program, Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, former commander of the United States 10th Army on Okinawa, called for "unification at the top" and said "national defense is one job." Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far Eastern Air Forces, supported unification, but Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, commander of Carrier Division 1, said separate administrative departments meant greater efficiency.

Lewis And Father Sheehy

Nimitz participated in a broadcast with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and the Rev. Dr. Maurice S. Sheehy, head of the department of religious education, Catholic University.

"While our own people now bask in the great achievement of having suppressed the most dangerous nations that have ever threatened humanity, we are once again toying with the notions that made us so vulnerable prior to 1942," Admiral Nimitz said. "The complacency with which we cut down our Navy after World War I to a bare semblance of a protective force is once again the background of danger. . . .

"With the potentials of atomic energy not yet fully known, we as a nation must move cautiously in removing from the present unsettled world any element of balance that maintains the hard-won peace. . . .

"Let us be realistic in our appraisal of predictions of nations dueling with 5,000-mile robot bombs. It is only common, everyday horse sense for use to retain the known, proved naval advantage we so laboriously constructed until a better substitute has been demonstrated to be technologically feasible. . . .

"The Navy intends to increase the striking power of our fleet through the use of new, offensive weapons. Your Navy can be developed as a strategic force of ever-increasing three-dimensional striking power and mobility. That development should not be interrupted for the sake of an administrative amalgamation in the name of undemonstrated economies."

"Concentration Of Power"

Lewis, although saying that he had not fully studied the merger suggestions, expressed belief "it will make for a greater concentration of military power than we have before had in this country."

He said he was "reluctant to see the civilian influence and policy direction over military forces reduced or weakened.

"We have seen what happens in other countries when such is the case," he said, and added:

"While giving all possible help to the armed services, we must insure that in the future the threat of military dictatorship should not hover over this land."

Dr. Sheehy, a navy chaplain for 59 months, said:

"While my service with the Navy has terminated, I can not but regard as an evil thing any movement which changes radically the conditions of life of a half a million men. . . . If the Navy is absorbed or loses its identity, the Government is striking against them."

Stilwell Uses Analogy

Stilwell used what he called the "homely, but very apt parallel" of the modern-city fire department to express his views.

"The fire-fighters are organized in chemical companies, hose companies, ladder companies and, in some cities, fire boats are used," he said. "But when the alarm rings, they all rush together to the one fire. And it's the fire chief who decides what piece or pieces of equipment will be used, to put out the blaze in the shortest possible time.

"National defense is one job. We have the tools to do that job. We must keep them virile and in fighting trim by unification at the top."

Asserting the term "merger" is a misnomer for the unification plan, General Kenney declared:

"If we do not have unity at the top, we re-establish the Pearl Harbor state of mind."

Admiral Sherman paid tribute to the ground armies and said, "We are all agreed that there must be unity of operational command in peace and in war." But, he added:

"This does not make it necessary or desirable to merge the War and Navy departments. Greater efficiency will result from keeping separate administrative departments."

MCVAY FACES TRIAL TODAY

Skipper Of Lost Indianapolis Before Naval Court

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The skipper of the 10,000-ton cruiser Indianapolis, which sank last July 30 with heavy loss of life after a mysterious explosion, will face a navy court-martial Monday.

Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, 47, who commanded the ship when it went down while en route from Guam to Leyte after delivering atomic bomb material, will answer to charges growing out of loss of the ship. The Indianapolis had made a high speed run from San Francisco to Guam with its secret cargo.

The Navy, which withheld the detailed charges and specifications against Capt. McVay, said the court will be concerned only with the skipper's responsibility for the cruiser. Other questions, including reasons for delay in beginning a search for the ship and its survivors, are the subject of a continuing investigation, officials said.

Cruiser Sank In 15 Minutes

Fifteen minutes after the explosion the ship sank. Survivors were in the water for four days before a navy seaplane, on a routine mission, sighted them and summoned help.

Of the Indianapolis' total personnel of 1,196, 880 were listed as dead or missing and 316 wounded.

Capt. McVay told Associated Press Reporter Morrie Landsberg in a Peleliu hospital last August that his guess was "that it was an underwater torpedo attack."

The Japanese have denied since, that they had any submarines in the vicinity, but either a mine or a torpedo apparently hit the forward 8-inch-shell magazine of the cruiser. Shell blasts then ripped the forward part of the ship, and she plunged under.

Orders Calls For Help

McVay related to Landsberg that he told the navigator, later lost:

"For God's sake, make certain the contact reports gets out. Say we've been torpedoed, our position is . . . and we are sinking rapidly and need assistance."

Although two radiomen attempted to send distress signals, they apparently were not heard, and survivors were not sighted

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until the fourth day.

McVay also told Landsberg that he gave the word to abandon ship when it became apparent the vessel was sinking, and that the order was passed along by word of mouth, without the aid of loudspeakers or the telephone system, which was out of commission.

Rear Admiral Baker Presides

Survivors interviewed shortly after their rescue said the ship sank so rapidly no one knew for sure what hit her.

The court-martial to convene at the Washington Navy Yard at 10 A.M. (E.S.T.), will have as its senior officer Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, of Bay City, Mich., until recently chief of staff to the first carrier task force.

First order of business will be the formal reading of the charges and specifications. It was considered probable that the court would then recess, possibly for a week or ten days, to allow the defendant to prepare his reply.

said:

"While our own people now bask in the great achievement of having suppressed the most dangerous nations that have ever threatened humanity, we are once again toying with the notions that made us so vulnerable prior to 1942. The complacency with which we cut down our Navy after World War I to a bare semblance of a protective force is once again the background of danger.

"With the protentials of atomic energy not yet fully known, we as a nation must move cautiously in removing from the present unsettled world any element of balance that maintains the hard-won peace.

"Let us be realistic in our appraisal of predictions of nations duelling with 5,000 mile robot bombs. It is only common, everyday horse sense for us to retain the known, proved naval advantage we so laboriously constructed until a better substitute has been demon-

Nimitz Flays 'Economies' Curtailing Power of Navy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — (AP) Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said tonight development of the Navy's striking power through new weapons "should not be interrupted for the sake of an administrative amalgamation in the name of undemonstrated economies."

Participating in a broadcast program with John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, and the Rev. Dr. Maurice S. Sheehy, head of the Department of Religious Education, Catholic university, Nimitz had reference to proposals to merge the armed forces.

Lewis, although saying that he had not fully studied the merger suggestions, expressed belief "it will make for a greater concentration of military power than we have before had in this country."

Dr. Sheehy Hits Merger

Dr. Sheehy, a Navy chaplain for 59 months, said:

"While my service with the Navy has terminated, I cannot but regard as an evil thing any movement which changes radically the conditions of life for half a million men. If the Navy is absorbed or loses its identity, the government is striking against them."

After referring to the part naval air and sea power played in the defeat of Germany and Japan, Nimitz

strated to be technologically feasible.

"The Navy intends to increase the striking power of our fleet through the use of new offensive weapons. Your Navy can be developed as a strategic force of ever-increasing three-dimensional striking power and mobility. That development should not be interrupted for the sake of an administrative amalgamation in the name of undemonstrated economies."

Assails Military Power

Lewis said he was "reluctant to see the civilian influence and policy direction over military forces reduced or weakened.

"We have seen what happens in other countries when such is the case," he said, and added:

"While giving all possible help to the armed services, we must insure that in the future the threat of military dictatorship should not hover over this land."

Air Merger Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — (AP) Unification of the armed services was debated over the air today by officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Army Air forces.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, former commander of the U. S. Tenth army on Okinawa, and Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Far Eastern Air forces, spoke in favor of the proposal.

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, commander of carrier division 1, opposed it.

Sherman paid tribute to the ground armies and said "we are all agreed that there must be unity of operational command in peace and in war." But, he added:

"This does not make it necessary or desirable to merge the War and Navy departments. Greater efficiency will result from keeping separate administrative departments. We believe that a single department would become a huge cumbersome military bureaucracy in which waste and inefficiency could more easily occur than in smaller departments compactly integrated."

"If the Navy is absorbed by the War department as a minority element," he added, "the Navy may be ready to fight if needed—or it may not be ready.

"We hear stories of great economies which the War department could achieve after a merger. If these economies are to be achieved by cutting down the Navy it certainly will not be ready."

Stilwell used what he called the "homely but very apt parallel" of the modern city fire department to express his views.

"The fire fighters are organized in chemical companies, hose companies, ladder companies, and in some cities, fire boats are used," he said. "But when the alarm rings, they all rush together to the one fire. And it's the fire chief who decides what piece or pieces of equipment will be used, to put out the blaze in the shortest possible time.

"National defense is one job. We have the tools to do that job. We must keep them virile and in fighting trim by unification at the top."

Urges 'Unity'

Asserting the term "merger" is a misnomer for the unification plan, General Kenney declared:

"If we do not have unity at the top, we reestablish the Pearl Harbor state of mind."

Admiral William F. Halsey had been scheduled to take part in the program, which was carried over NBC, but was unable to appear.

ACTION SOUGHT TO EASE HOUSING

House Committee Opens Hearings Today on Plea for Federal 'Czar.'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking committee announced tonight that his group will open hearings Monday on a proposal to create a Federal "czar" to solve the housing shortage.

First witness will be Representative Patman (D-Tex.), with National Housing Administrator John Blandford and OPA Chief Chester Bowles next.

Patman is author of the bill the committee will consider. It would establish an office of housing stabilization, headed by a director with broad emergency power to meet housing problems.

The housing director would have authority to set price ceilings on homes, give housing priorities to veterans, allocate building materials and coordinate all federal housing programs.

Patman told a reporter "this extreme action is necessary because the housing crisis is now so acute we can't solve it any other way."

He said veterans alone need least 1,500,000 new homes built in the coming year, and that plans now call for only about half a million. He added:

"I have delayed action on this problem in hopes that real estate and building groups might solve it. But in all parts of the country there is a growing tide of resentment, irritation and unrest over high prices of homes and scarcity of shelter."

Considerable opposition to the Patman plan seemed assured. Representative Herbert (D-La.) characterized the proposal as "the first signpost on the road to permanent regimentation of American lives." Talking to a reporter, he added:

"This plan for a housing czar is merely an expression of the real thoughts and purposes of Chester Bowles to perpetuate himself and his administration in power over the lives of Americans.

"Some proponents of public or socialized housing will, of course, welcome this as a means of advancing their plans and proving the inadequacies of private enterprise operations.

"The home-building industry, like all others, must go through a difficult period of reconversion, but the fewer restrictions imposed upon it the more rapidly it can supply new housing in volume."

BOWLES DEMANDS FACTS ON PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — (AP) Price Administrator Chester Bowles today called on the National Retail Dry Goods association to substantiate its contentions that OPA discriminated in fixing certain ceiling prices.

He referred to a merchandise exhibit sponsored by the association which Bowles said had been designed "to prove that OPA prices have created difficulties for old manufacturers and allowed special advantages to new manufacturers."

The merchandise recently was displayed in the House Office building in Washington, and was discussed when Bowles testified before a House committee Nov. 20.

In a letter to Lew Hahn, general manager of the association, Bowles said he was asking for the third time that the organization turn over to OPA the names of manufacturers represented in the exhibition "so we could track down each case individually and get the true facts."

Hahn, Bowles said, had indicated emphatically that the association was unwilling to do this. The price chief added:

"In a few instances where we have been able to obtain the names of manufacturers of certain items in the exhibit, the facts have proved to be radically different from the information given in the exhibit.

"In view of the mistatements that have already been uncovered, I must say that your failure to identify the manufacturers naturally creates some doubt as to whether the other items would stand examination."

Bowles said that in one case the exhibit had stated, "OPA expects this manufacturer to produce this pair of men's shorts at $3.55 per dozen."

"Actually," Bowles said, "this manufacturer is producing thousands of dozens of this item each week, and is not even charging as much as his allowable ceiling."

RETURN TO WORK IN AUTO STRIKE APPEARS UNLIKELY

Opposition Develops in Union to Making G. M. Parts for Other Firms.

'TERMS' OUTLINED

C.I.O. Leader Says Strikers Want to Decide What Parts Would Be Made.

DETROIT, Dec. 2—(AP) Leaders of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers strike against General Motors took steps today to strengthen the ranks as prospects for a proposed partial resumption of work appeared remote.

Opposition developed in union circles to the proposal of General Motors that auto parts production for other manufacturers be restored in the 12-day-old walkout which has idled more than 70 factories and 225,000 persons.

While one strikers group attacked that proposal, Local 235 of the Chevrolet Gear and Axle factory in Detroit decided to penalize strikers $1 a day for failure to fulfill picketing assignments, with a $3 a week maximum.

Vice President Walter P. Reuther, commenting on the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase from General Motors, told the Chevrolet workers:

"What we auto workers do here is as important as what the foreign minister does in London."

The union demands the wage boost within General Motors' present price structure. General Motors maintains that is impossible.

There was no immediate prospect for the suggested return to work of striking auto parts men.

Influential U.A.W.-C.I.O. groups at Flint, a stronghold of the union, protested any parts manufacture, and Union President R. J. Thomas said tonight that the International Union "has no intention of arbitrarily and immediately ordering strikers back to work in the General Motors parts plants."

Corrects Impression

Thomas issued a statement in which he said he wished to correct "certain erroneous impressions which seem to have arisen from a misinterpretration" of his letter Saturday to General Motors on the subject of parts manufacture during the strike.

The union chief called attention to provisions in his letter and said it was "obvious" that it would be "necessary for the U.A.W. to determine just what G.M.-manufactured items, if any, are essential to continuous production in the plants of competitor companies."

"When all the facts are ascertained, they will, as I said, be laid before the G.M. local unions involved," Thomas said. "In accordance with the well-established democratic procedure of the U.A.W. no groups of strikers will go back to work under any circumstances until they have voted to do so."

A union spokesman previously had emphasized conditions in Thomas' acceptance of G.M.'s proposal.

This union source said the U.A.W.-C.I.O. would first seek to determine "where" such parts were needed to maintain operations and "whether they were needed."

Dispute Need

Labor and industry have disputed the extent to which other motorcar manufacturers are dependent on General Motors in the supply of car parts such as spark plugs, fuel pumps, and ignition wiring.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. Local 651 in Flint expressed itself as fearing "violence" in the event some strikers were permitted to return to work. The local also said such action would weaken the union's position.

A similar objection was voiced by the Flint Industrial Union Council, which claims to represent 40,000 of the G.M. strikers.

At union headquarters it was said that no steps had yet been taken to get men back to work.

The proposal originated with G.M. President Wilson, and Thomas, in answering, said it was his "personal opinion" that there were "only one or two items on which General Motors production is an essential part of the picture for other manufactu[illegible]s."

Thomas said the union would take steps to learn from other manufacturers what parts they receive from General Motors and that the information would be turned over to the affected General Motors locals of the union.

Crisis Easing

In nearby Windsor, Ont., the crisis was easing today although the strike of 10,000 Ford Motor company workers continued into its 32nd day.

Sympathy walkouts of another 8,000 auto plant workers in the Canadian city were discontinued after several weeks of idleness. Chrysler and General Motors of Canada will reopen tomorrow and work will resume later this week at 25 smaller plants.

The sympathy strikes were called by Allied C.I.O. Auto Workers in support of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. walkout in demand for union security and wage adjustments from Ford of Canada.

A government proposal for ing the Ford strike, details which were not made public, failed to win the Ford strikers' approval by a scant margin in a vote week.

UNION HITS G. E., WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Says War Plants 'Abandoned' for Low Wage Areas —Firms Deny It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) The C.I.O. United Electrical Workers today said the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric companies are "abandoning" 15 government-built war plants costing $132,000,000 and erecting new factories in small town, low wage areas.

James J. Matles, director of organization for the union, said in a statement that the plants being abandoned, located in industrial areas where the union is strong, "could have been converted speedily and have produced tens of thousands of radios, refrigerators, washington machines and other electrical appliances for an appliance-hungry public."

Matles asserted the products of the 15 plants, including small motors, generators and wiring devices, are needed by other industries whose reconversion, he said will be hampered.

Charge Denied

In Pittsburgh, a spokesman for Westinghouse said "there is no abandoning," and he added:

"The plants are not our plants. The Navy has owned them right along, and we have simply been operating them for the Navy. There is no provision made for us to buy the plants. The Navy is now going to exercise its right to assume management.

"As to 'erecting new factories,' I don't know of a single construction job going on now."

An official of General Electric said in a statement issued in New York city that factories built by the government and the firm during the war "were constructed to meet conditions prevailing then and were not planned for conditions that might prevail in peacetime."

"We are planning our peacetime manufacturing to meet peacetime conditions such as accessibility to raw materials, proximity to markets, transportation and cost," the official said. "Also we have to seek areas where help is available."

The union said it is seeking a congressional investigation of the matter, along with its contention that the radio and electrical manufacturing industry is engaged in "a deliberate hold-back" of electrical appliances from the Christmas trade.

"American housewives who have sought to purchase a new radio or washing machine know from experience that the new models on distributors' floors are 'samples only' and that dealers refuse to promise early delivery," Matles said.

"The electrical industry is holding back production and, in many cases, placing these products in warehouses, waiting until 1946 when the companies will no longer pay excess profits taxes and when, they hope, a higher price for their products can be squeezed from the American public.

"There is a direct connection between this hold-back and the demand by the U.E.-C.I.O. for a $2-a-day wage and salary increase for the 750,000 men and women our union represents in the industry."

A strike vote will be taken Dec. 13 by the National Labor Relations board, under the War Labor Disputes act, among 270,000 U.E. workers at General Electric, Westinghouse, and the Electrical division of General Motors Corporation.

A union spokesman said that approximately 5,000 workers are being laid off in each of the 15 war plants, totaling 75,000 union members who were forced to take other jobs in their communities or scatter for employment elsewhere.

No estimate of the number of workers who would be employed at the 32 projected new plants could be obtained, the union said.

G. E. Statement

The General Electric statement said:

"After Pearl Harbor the government as well as ourselves built factories close to our existing work where we would have necessary engineering and supervisory personnel to get into war production quickly, even in face of heavy losses of manpower to the armed forces.

"These buildings were constructed to meet conditions prevailing then and were not planned for conditions that might prevail in peacetime.

"We are planning our peacetime manufacturing to meet peacetime conditions such as accessibility to raw materials, proximity to markets, transportation facilities and cost.

"Also we have to seek areas where help is available. In many of our present work cities we have not been able to get help to meet our requirements although we have been advertising regularly for some time.

"Looking toward more efficient production in smaller units and, therefore, smaller prices to customers, these plants nevertheless will provide more jobs than larger manufacturing units would. We believe that both of these goals, more jobs and lower prices, are good for the country and General Electric.

"Of course if it had worked out that these war plants would fit our peacetime requirements, we would expect to find the union deploring their sale to the company by the government instead of criticizing us for not using them as they are now doing.

"The charge that we are holding up shipments and storing completed materials is simply false.

"Only a few days ago, an officer of this same union stated that they were considering making it impossible for General Electric to ship its goods so that our competitors would have an advantage. It is likely that we would voluntarily bring this about?

"We are doing everything we know to get samples in the hands of distributors and dealers and fill distribution lines to our customers."

Westinghouse Firm Denies C. I. O. Charge

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2—(AP) A spokesman for Westinghouse Electric Corporation today denied assertions the company is "abandoning" government-built war plants and erecting new factories in low wage areas.

Commenting on a statement by James J. Matles of the C.I.O.-United Electrical Workers, the spokesman said Westinghouse has been operating three Navy ordnance plants which, by contract terms, the Navy can "take over" at any time.

"There is no abandoning," the spokesman declared.

He continued:

"The plants are not our plants. The Navy has owned them right along, and we have simply been operating them for the Navy. There is no provision made for us to buy the plants. The Navy is now going to exercise its right to assume management.

"As to 'erecting new factories', I don't know of a single construction job going on now.

"The Navy has indicated it will take over management of the Canton, O., plant tomorrow, Dec. 3," he said, "one at center line, Mich., Feb. 3, and one at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24. All will be operated under civil service as regular, peacetime, government ordnance plants."

Westinghouse did not wish to buy a steam turbine plant which it operates in South Philadelphia for the U. S. Maritime commission, he declared, "since it duplicates our own capacity for steam turbines there."

The spokesman declared the company's recent purchase of several factories did not indicate any trend toward building in small town, low wage areas.

Concerning the union's contention the industry is "holding back" electrical appliances, the spokesman declared Westinghouse has no appliances in its warehouses but "is shipping them directly from production lines to its more than 10,000 dealers and distributors."

The company said it had recently purchased a small plant from the Talon, Inc., at Meadville, Pa., the Ken-Rad Lamp Co., Owensboro, Ky.; the Atlantic Elevator plant, Philadelphia and the C. T. Sturdevant Company, Boston.

Over Billion V-Mail Units Handled By Army

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—A total of 1,250,000,000 V-mail letters, the "dehydrated" notes to and from GI's overseas, was handled by the Army in the three and a half years' operation of the system.

In a summary today, the Army said more than 140 tons of air cargo space was used to transport the microfilmed mail, but that if all the letters had been handled in standard size and weight they would have used up 14,000 tons of space.

Penicillin for Dublin, Paris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Two million units of penicillin will be flown to Dublin and Paris on a TWA transport on a preview passenger flight to Europe tomorrow. The penicillin, still scarce in Europe, is the gift of Mayors John E. Kerrigan of Boston and Edward J. Kelly of Chicago. It will be delivered to Lord Mayor Peadar Doyle in Dublin and André Le Trocquer, President of the Paris Municipal Council.

LASKI IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—(AP) Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor party, has been in the United States since last Wednesday and will address an atom bomb conference here tomorrow night, Miss Freda Kirchwey, editor of the Nation, said today.

Miss Kirchwey said the British Laborite arrived in New York after having flown from England to Montreal in a British plane, and later visited in Washington with Supreme court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

The forum on the atom bomb is being sponsored by Miss Kirchwey's magazine.

MARITIME MEN PLAN TO HALT WORK TODAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 — (AP) The National Maritime Union (C.I.O.) said today troopships, colliers, tankers and vessels carrying relief supplies would be the only ships manned in the nation's ports tomorrow during a 24-hour work stoppage.

The stoppage is scheduled to begin at 8 a.m. (E.S.T.) in protest against what the NMU termed a slow return of servicemen from abroad.

The NMU said members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards association, the Inland Boatsmen's Union and the Marine division of the American Communications association, all C.I.O. affiliates, and the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, Independent, also would refuse to man ships.

Joseph Curran, NMU president, has estimated that 20,000 workers would be involved in the stoppage.

KAISER NAMES AIDE IN CLOTHING DRIVE

NEW YORK, Dec. 2. — (AP) Henry J. Kaiser, national chairman of the Victory Clothing Collection, announced today the appointment of Dan A. West as executive director of the nation wide clothing drive for overseas relief in January.

The goal in the collection, Jan. 7-31, is 100,000,000 serviceable used garments, in addition to shoes and bedding. West reported that 6,816 communities already are organizing local drives.

AAF HONORS HARVARD

Awards War Work Certificate and Gives Medal to Professor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2 (AP) —Awards by the Army Air Forces of the Distinguished Service Medal to a Harvard professor, a certificate of appreciation to another, and a certificate of service to the university were announced today.

Professor Edmund P. Learned of the Business School has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as special consultant for program control to the commanding general of the Army Air Forces, Gen. H. H. Arnold.

The President and thhe fellows of the University received the certificate of service "in recognition of meritorious service" for wartime training given at the Graduate School of Business Administration where nearly 3,200 officers and officer candidates were trained.

Dr. Learned, a professor of marketing at the start of the war, was the first director of the Army Air Forces Statistical School which was organized and functioned at the Business School.

Emory University scientists three of whom worked on the atomic bomb.

The plan is this:

Scientists—including social scientists and humanist—would be attached to embassy staffs. They would be empowered to visit all laboratories.

They would make reports on scientific and industrial developments in all parts of the world.

"It is not in the tradition of science to close laboratory doors," the scientists said in a statement. "Scientists of all nationalities do so only under compulsion."

"The attachment of visiting specialists to embassy staffs would remove the secrecy and suspicion of scientific industrial development and would help pave the way for moral forces to flourish."

Making the statement were J. Harris Purks, Jr., dean of the college and a research worker in radioactivity; Dr. R. A. Day, a chemist who worked at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Dr. R. T. Lagemann, physicist who worked on atomic research and Dr. W. H. Jones, a former laboratory director at Oak Ridge.

How would such a program be enforced?

The scientists suggest that the other nations should break diplomatic relations with and outlaw any nation trying to restrict the observations of the visiting scientists.

"Now, as never before," the statement said, "the United States is in a position to bargain with other nations.

"That position will deteriorate the instant another nation produces an atomic bomb. Time is running out while we foolishly boast of secrets."

Family Rushed Across World By U.S. Navy

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 2 (AP)—Cheerful at the prospect of soon seeing her husband again, Mrs. Iris Bingham and her two daughters arrived here today from New Zealand en route to the navy hospital at Charleston, S.C.

The little family is being rushed across the world by the United States Navy so they may see their husband and father, William Bing-

Scientists Outline Proposal For Peace in the Atomic Age

ATLANTA, Dec. 2—(AP) A design for world peace in the atomic age was advanced today by four

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ham, Navy cook, who is reported going blind from an eye infection contracted in Okinawa.

The party arrived aboard a naval air transport service plane from Honolulu at 10 A.M. and was assigned to another plane leaving for Washington, D.C., at 4 P.M. They will be taken from the National Capital to Charleston.

Eisenhower Recovering From A Severe Cold

White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, hospitalized here for treatment of a severe cold, believes "this fine West Virginia air is doing wonders and I am rapidly heading toward complete recovery."

The new chief of staff has been a patient at the Army's Ashford General Hospital for about 10 days.

Writing to the hobby editor of the Charleston *Gazette*, General Eisenhower commented on his improvement and listed his hobbies as fishing—by a quiet stream, preferably in Kansas, and with bird shooting his next choice.

Army Used Radio Static To Save Lives in Pacific

Device Found Storm Positions Within 2,000 Miles

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 2 (AP).—That radio static with which you're so familiar enabled the War Department to save countless lives and aircraft in the Pacific.

A device—a close secret during the war—records this static and can locate the position of a storm within a radius of 2,000 miles.

The War Department, in a now-it-can-be-told story released today, said the device—which is called a static or "sferics" direction finder, holds great peace-time promise.

In the advanced stages of its development the direction finder was put to combat tests in a simulated theater of war here at the American Air Force center.

Even though the final kinks had not been worked out, eighteen of these instruments were put in use during the final phases of the war, so great was the need for them.

The finder consits of a cathode ray indicating tube similar to those used in television and radar sets, and two mutually perpendicular receiving loops and amplifiers.

Recordings of the static by several A. A. F. stations in a network taking simultaneous observations can locate storm positions in a few minutes within a radius of 2,000 miles.

'DIXIE' DIVISION IS ON WAY HOME

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—(AP) The 31st (Dixie) division, which distinguished itself in the First World war, and again on the Philippine island of Mindanao during World War II, is coming home.

The Port of Embarkation today reported word from Manila that the first of Maj. Gen. Clarence A. Martin's units already had departed on three vessels and that five other ships had been deployed to pick up the remainder of the outfit.

The low point men were screened out before departure and transferred to other divisions and the 31st's complement filled with high point men from other organizations, including 1,000 men of the 96th (Deadeye) division, which was formed at Camp Adair, Ore., and distinguished itself in the Leyte and Okinawa campaigns.

The Dixie division, originally was a National Guard outfit from Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida. The nickname Dixie dates back to the First World war. Now however, what with casualties, replacements and previous return of high point men the 31st represents every one of the 48 states.

The S. S. Charles Carrol, carrying elements of the 167th Infantry regiment, which dates back to 1836 and claims Aalabama as its home, was the first of the Dixie's troop ships to clear Mindanao. The Carroll is due in San Francisco or Los Angeles on Dec. 6. Elements of the 117th Field Artillery battalion also are aboard.

DUBLIN, DEC. 2-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TONIGHT RULED OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT IRISH AIRLINES MIGHT RELAY PASSENGERS OF PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, FROM EIRE, TO ENGLAND.

THE SUGGESTION HAD BEEN MADE AS THE RESULT OF BRITISH ACTION LIMITING PAN AMERICAN TO TWO FLIGHTS WEEKLY, FORCING PLANES FROM NEW YORK TO LAND AT RINEANNA FIELD, EIRE.

AN IRISH AIRLINE EXECUTIVE SAID EIREANN WAS UNABLE TO GET PLANES FOR SERVICE DIRECT FROM RINEANNA TO ENGLAND. THERE IS NO AIR LINK FROM RINEANNA TO DUBLIN AND, EVEN IF THERE WERE, THIS SPOKESMAN SAID, DUBLIN-BRITAIN PLANES ARE BOOKED UP FROM A MONTH TO SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

PAN AMERICAN PASSENGERS NOW BEING LANDED AT RINEANNA TRAVEL BY BUS AND RAIL TO DUBLIN AND SAIL FROM THERE TO ENGLAND.

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PARIS, DEC. 2--(AP)--THE FRENCH SUBMARINE IRIS HAS PUT INTO ORAN, FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, AFTER BEING RELEASED FROM WAR-TIME INTERNMENT IN SPAIN. THE IRIS WAS ONE OF THE SUBMARINES WHICH ESCAPED FROM TOULON IN 1942 AT THE TIME OF THE SCUTTLING OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

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THREE OTHER SUBMARINES WHICH ESCAPED AT THE SAME TIME SUBSEQUENTLY JOINED THE ALLIES. THE IRIS PUT IN AT CARTAGENA AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL SAT FRIDAY.

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A8

LONDON, DEC 2-(AP)-SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, FORMER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND FORMER BRITISH FASCIST, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD ENTER THE PUBLISHING FIELD NEXT YEAR.

"IT IS A GENUINE BUSINESS VENTURE WHICH WILL NOT BE SUBSIDIZED BY ANYONE," HE SAID. "IT IS A PUBLISHED CONCERN AND NOT A POLITICAL PARTY."

HE ADDED THAT HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS WERE UNCHANGED AND, "IF ANYONE WANTS TO SHOOT ME FOR THE OPINIONS I HOLD, LET THEM GET ON WITH IT."

MOSLEY WAS JAILED IN 1940 UNDER A WARTIME MEASURE AIMED AT HIS BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS. HE WAS RELEASED IN 1944.

G114PES

BORDEAUX, DEC 2 -- (AP) -- THIS CITY WAS CUT OFF FROM THE SEA TODAY WHEN A BAN WAS PLACED ON NAVIGATION IN THE UPPER GIRONDE ESTUARY AFTER A GREEK COAL SHIP "AGHAIA" WAS BLOWN IN TWO BY A MINE YESTERDAY WITH A LOSS OF THREE KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED. THE SHIP WAS CARRYING 2,000 TONS OF COAL FROM SUNDERLAND.

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SHANGHAI,MONDAY,DEC.3-(AP)-THE TENTH AND 14TH AIR FORCES WENT OUT OF EXISTENCE TODAY.

LT.GEN.GEORGE STRATEMEYER, COMMANDING GENERAL OF ARMY AIR FORCES IN CHINA, ANNOUNCED THAT HEADQUARTERS OF BOTH FORCES WERE PUT ON A NON-OPERATIONAL BASIS AND WERE PROCESSING THEIR MEN FOR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES. THE ONLY UNITS SCHEDULED TO REMAIN IN CHINA ARE THREE SQUADRONS AND A TROOP CARRIER GROUP HEADQUARTERS CONTAINING LOW POINT MEN AND VOLUNTEERS.

THE 14TH AIR FORCE FLYING TIGERS DATE TO JULY 4, 1942, WITH ACTIVATION OF THE CHINA AIR TASK FORCE UNDER MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT. IT WAS BUILT FROM A NUCLEUS OF AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP POINTS. THE TENTH FOUGHT IN WEST CHINA AND BURMA.

(LAST WEEK, THE 10TH AND 14TH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FERRIED SOME 700 TRANSPORT AND FIGHTER PLANES TO SHANGHAI AREA FROM BURMA, PRESUMABLY FOR TRANSFER TO THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.)

UM1020PPS NM

AP2FX

YENAN,CHINA,DEC.2-(AP)-GEN.CHU TEH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMIES, ASSERTED TODAY THAT HIS FORCES:

1. NEVER HAD OBJECTED TO NATIONALIST LANDINGS AT MANCHURIAN PORTS--ALTHOUGH THE VERY PRESENCE OF COMMUNISTS HAS, UNTIL NOW, BEEN SUFFICIENT TO FORESTALL SUCH LANDINGS.

2. WOULD NOT OPPOSE AIRBORNE MOVEMENT OF NATIONALISTS ACROSS CENTRAL MANCHURIA'S LIAONING PROVINCE INTO OTHER SECTORS.

HOWEVER, HE WARNED, COMMUNISTS COULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTIONS OF "POPULAR ARMIES" OR REMNANTS OF THE FORCES OF CHIANG HSUEH-LIANG, FORMER MANCHURIAN WARLORD, WHICH NOW ARE IN THE INTERIOR.

CHU ASSERTED THAT THE COMMUNISTS' PRINCIPAL AIM IS CONTINUATION OF "LOCAL POPULAR SELF-RULE" IN MANCHURIA RATHER THAN A NATIONALIST "ONE-PARTY DICTATORSHIP."

HW256APS NM

AP6

CANTON, DEC 2-(AP)-CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ARMY OFFICERS SAID TODAY THERE HAD BEEN INTERMITTENT ACTIVITY ALONG THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY BY RAIDERS WHOM THEY DESCRIBED AS COMMUNISTS.

THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY CONSISTS OF MINOR ATTEMPTS TO RAID SUPPLY POSTS, THEY SAID. THE RAILWAY IS GARRISONED BY THE AMERICAN TRAINED AND EQUIPPED CHINESE FIRST ARMY.

ONE CHINESE COLONEL EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE MARAUDERS WERE SEEKING TO FORCE THE RETENTION IN THE CANTON AREA OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS WHO OTHERWISE MIGHT BE TRANSFERRED TO NORTH CHINA, THE SCENE OF MAJOR FRICTION BETWEEN CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES.

DN655AES

BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC 2-(AP)-BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS, EVACUATING 600 REFUGEES FROM THE NORTHERN PORTION OF BANDOENG, KILLED AT LEAST 10 INDONESIANS, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY. TWO BRITISH INDIANS WERE WOUNDED.

IN A NOON PRESS STATEMENT THE BRITISH SAID THEY REMOVED 3,000 EURASIANS FROM THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE INTERIOR JAVA CITY, 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BATAVIA.

THE STATEMENT ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE BRITISH HAD ORGANIZED A JAPANESE ARTILLERY BATTERY AT BANDOENG AND HAD USED IT TO ENGAGE A KNOWN INDONESIAN HEADQUARTERS.

IN THE SOERABAJA SECTOR OF EASTERN JAVA 16 INDONESIANS WERE KILLED NEAR A ROADBLOCK IN THE VICINITY OF WAROE. THE BRITISH APPREHENDED ONE GERMAN IN THAT SECTOR.

JAPANESE ON THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT AND MOVE AMBOINESE TROOPS OF THE DUTCH ARMY FROM PADANG ON THE WEST COAST TO FORT DE KOCK, 45 MILES TO THE NORTH, THE BRITISH SAID. THE JAPANESE REPORTED THAT INDONESIAN POLICE WERE OBSTRUCTING THEM.

DN617AES

TOKYO, MONDAY, DEC.3-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF 39 JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS WHOSE ARREST BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS ORDERED TODAY BY GENERAL MACARTHUR:

YOSHISUKE AIKAWA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF MANCHURIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION;

EIJI AMAU, FORMER PRESIDENT OF BUREAU OF INFORMATION;

SABURO ANDO, RETIRED LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND CABINET OFFICIAL;

KAUO AOKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION;

COUNT YORIYASU ARIMA, PRESIDENT OF GREATER EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY;

GINJIRO FUJIWARA, TOPFLIGHT INDUSTRIALIST, CABINET MINISTER;

INOSUKE FURUNO, PRESIDENT OF FORMER DOMEI AGENCY;

KIYOSHI GOKO, PRESIDENT OF MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, CABINET ADVISOR;

FUMIO GOTO, VETERAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL;

HIKOSABURO HATA, GENERAL AND DIPLOMAT;

SHUNROKU HATA, FIELD MARSHAL, MEMBER OF SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL;

BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA, CAREER POLITICIAN;

KOKI HIROTA, EX-PREMIER, EX-FOREIGN MINISTER, ON MACARTHUR'S ORIGINAL "WANTED" LIST BUT REMOVED FROM IT SEPT.15;

KUMATARO HONDA, CAREER DIPLOMAT;

NAOKI HOSHINO, CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY IN TOJO CABINET;

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NAWAKITSU IDA, DIRECTOR IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION;

SEIHIN IKEDA, MITSUI INTERESTS BANKER AND CABINET MINISTER;

CHUKO IKESAKI, ONCE PARLIAMENTARY COUNCILLOR OF BUSINESS AFFAIRS BUREAU;

MAJ.GEN.OTOGORO ISHIDA, EX-HEAD OF MILITARY POLICE;

KOICHIRO ISHIHARA, ACTIVE IN FAR EAST ENTERPRISES;

MAJ.GEN.MASACHICHI KAMISAGO, NAMED COMMANDER OF MILITARY POLICY IN FORMOSA LAST JANUARY;

LT.GEN.SHOZO KAWABE, COMMANDED NORTH CHINA DETACHMENT DURING CHINA INCIDENT, LATER CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF IN CHINA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BURMA, 1943-44;

TAKEO KIKUCHI, RETIRED LIEUTENANT GENERAL;

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MAJ.GEN.EIICHI KINOSHITA, NAMED COMMANDER OF EASTERN DISTRICT MILITARY POLICE, FEBRUARY, 1945;

JUNICHIRO KOBAYASHI, RETIRED COLONEL, DIRECTOR OF IMPERIAL RULE ASSOCIATION;

SEIZO KOBAYASHI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, COMBINED FLEET, 1931-33, FORMER GOVERNOR OF FORMOSA, MEMBER SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL, PRESIDENT OF IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION;

B37KK

YOSHIO KODAMA, POLITICIAN, FORMER PUBLISHER;

HIROMASA MATSUZAKA, FORMER MINISTER OF JUSTICE;

RENTARO MIZUNO, MINISTER IN TWO CABINETS;

LT.GEN.RENYA MUTAGUCHI, HELD VARIOUS COMMANDS IN BURMA AREA;

MAJ.GEN.TSUGIO NAGAMOTO, COMMANDER, CENTRAL DISTRICT MILITARY POLICE;

CHIKUHEI NAKAJIMA, AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER, FORMER CABINET MINISTER;

LT.GEN.AKITO NAKAMURA, COMMANDED JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE IN 1941-43, HEADED JAPANESE ARMY IN SIAM;

PRINCE MORIMASA NASHIMOTO, FORMER FIELD MARSHAL AND WAR COUNCILLOR;

GENERAL TOSHIZO NISHIO, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN CHINA, TOKYO GOVERNOR;

MAJ.GEN.TOSHIRO NOMI, HEAD OF MILITARY POLICE IN FORMOSA;

NAGAKAGE OKABE, CAREER DIPLOMAT;

SHUMEI OKAWA, NATIONALIST WRITER;

KUNIHIKO OKURA, INDUSTRIALIST, FORMER PRESIDENT OF TOKYO UNIVERSITY

MAJ.GEN.KOICHO ONO, MILITARY POLICE OFFICIAL;

PROF.KOZO OTA, ONCE CABINET MINISTER AND CHIEF SECRETARY;

MASATAKA OTA, FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL;

HYOGORO SAKURAI, POLITICAL FIGURE NAMED RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSFER OF BURMESE RELIGIOUS RELICS TO JAPAN;

RYOICHI SASAKAWA, LEADER OF ULTRA-NATIONALISTIC ORGANIZATIONS;

KENRYO SATO, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF SUPREME WAR COUNCIL DURING WAR;

HIROSHI SHIMOMURA, FORMER NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVE AND PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF INFORMATION;

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KAZUMA SHINDO, PRESIDENT OF GENYOSHA BLACK OCEAN (CORRECT) SOCIETY;

SUEHIKO SHIONO, MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THREE CABINETS;

LT.GEN.NOBUTAKE SHIOTEN, ONE-TIME REPRESENTATIVE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND HEAD OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN;

MATSUTARO SHORIKI, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER;

GEN.HAYAO TADA, COMMANDER IN NORTH CHINA FROM 1939 TO 1941, WAR COUNCILLOR;

ADM.SANKICHI TAKAHASHI, ADVISER TO EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT HEADQUARTERS OF IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION;

MAJ.GEN.MOTO TAKAJI, COMMANDER OF KOREAN GENDARMERIE;

MASAYUKI TANI, DIPLOMAT;

ICCHIRO TOKUTOMI, LEADING JOURNALIST;

ADMIRAL SOETAKE TOYODA;

SHINGO TSUDA, INDUSTRIALIST, ADVISOR TO FINANCE MINISTRY;

GEN.JUN USHIROGU, ARMY COMMANDER IN CHINA, VICE CHIEF OF ARMY GENERAL STAFF;

YUI YOKOYAMA, DESCRIBED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AS "WELL KNOWN AND MISTRUSTED BY WIDELY DIFFERENT CIRCLES OF SOCIETY, BOTH FOREIGN AND JAPANESE, DURING THE WAR."

JQ9&746PCS

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,MONDAY,DEC.3-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DIET TODAY BEGAN THE SECOND WEEK OF A SPECIAL SESSION UNDER THE SHADOW OF A NEW AND IN SOME RESPECTS SENSATIONAL WAR CRIME SUSPECT LIST WHICH IMPLIED CLEARLY THAT OTHER NAMES--POSSIBLY MORE PARLIMENTARIANS--WOULD BE ADDED.

THE LEGISLATORS ACCOMPLISHED ABSOLUTELY NOTHING IN THE FIRST WEEK O THE SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION CALLED SINCE THE OCCUPATION.

THEY NOW ARE PREPARED TO GET DOWN TO BUSINESS ON BASIC GOVERNMENT REFORM MEASURES, INCLUDING AN ELECTION LAW. THE GROWING LEGAL SHORTAGE THREATENS NEW AND SHARP PROBING INTO GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

TOKYO NEWSPAPERS, MEANWHILE, REPORTED ONE PERSON KILLED AND TWO OTHERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN UNRELATED ARMED ROBBERIES IN ONE NIGHT HERE, WHICH THEY TERMED "FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE PEOPLES' RESTLESSNESS."

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THE QUESTION OF WAR RESPONSIBILITY PROBABLY WILL COLOR DIET SESSIONS. MUCH OF THE FIRST WEEK'S UNPRODUCTIVE DEBATING WAS DOMINATED BY INTER-PARTY WRANGLING IN THE HOUSE OR REPRESENTATIVES ON THIS SUBJECT.

A NEW RULING FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR, HOWEVER, PLAINLY TOLD THE REPRESENTATIVES THEIR OPINIONS ARE UNIMPORTANT AND THAT OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES WILL DECIDE ON WHO ARE THE WAR CRIMINALS, WITH NO WARTIME LEADERS IMMUNE.

DS829PPS

TOKYO,SUNDAY,DEC.2-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY ORDERED LIQUIDATION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL CONTROL ASSOCIATION, A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED POLICY-MAKING ORGANIZATION WHICH HAD JURISDICTION OVER ALL THE EMPIRE'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

SCAP (SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED POWERS) SAID THE ASSOCIATION WOULD BE ABOLISHED. IT IS ONE OF 29 WARTIME BANKS AND FINANCIAL BODIES CLOSED SEPT.30. ITS REMAINING FUNCTIONS WILL REVERT TO THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

ADD MANILA - YAMASHITA XXX REPLIED

BEFORE REYNOLDS ASSUMED THE QUESTIONER'S ROLE, NISHIHARU HAD TESTIFIED THAT YAMASHITA RECEIVED FOR REVIEW ALL CASES IN WHICH IT HAD BEEN DECIDED TO PROSECUTE BEFORE A MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

HE HAD TESTIFIED SATURDAY THAT YAMASHITA NODDED WHEN TOLD THE JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE HAD RECOMMENDED EXECUTION OF 600 FILIPINO GUERILLAS.

TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN DEFENSE, YAMASHITA LAST WEEK VEHEMENTLY STATED HE NEVER ORDERED, CONDONED OR EVEN KNEW OF ANY ATROCITIES BY HIS TROOPS.

DS833PPS

ADD SAGA - PARADE XXX CAMP

ZILLIG, IN CAMP WHEN THE WORLD'S SECOND ATOM BOMB FELL ON NAGASAKI, TOLD MARINE CORRESPONDENT CPL. DON MADDEN "IT WAS HORRIBLE AND BLOODY. YET IT WAS MAGNIFICENT. IT WAS THE MAGNIFICENCE OF A NATION DETERMINED TO REMAIN FREE, NO MATTER WHAT THE COST."

BORN IN SWITZERLAND, ZILLIG WAS BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN THREE YEARS OLD. HE JOINED THE MARINE CORPS AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1888. IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR HE SAID HE LANDED IN MANILA WITH A 12-MAN RECONNAISSANCE PATROL BEARING SURRENDER TERMS FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY TO THE SPANISH GENERAL COMMANDING ENEMY FORCES IN THE PH

AFTERWARD HE S

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ADMIRAL DEWEY TO THE SPANISH GENERAL COMMANDING ENEMY FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AFTERWARD HE SERVED 10 YEARS WITH AN AMERICAN COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS IN SHANGHAI. IN 1918 HE BECAME A CLERK IN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S REVENUE DEPARTMENT. A TOUR OF JAPAN IN 1927 PROMPTED HIM TO SETTLE DOWN HERE.

THE OLD MAN RECEIVED HIS LONG-CHERISHED WISH AT A RECENT PARADE BY TROOPS OF THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION. STANDING BESIDE LT.COL. JOHN E.ANTONELLI, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND BATTALTION, 27TH MARINE REGIMENT, HE WATCHED THE MODERN LEATHERNECKS SWING BY--AND HE REMEMBER TO SALUTE AT THE RIGHT TIME.

JW755PPS NM

MANILA,MONDAY,DEC.3-(AP)-A CAUCUS OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE PHILIPPINES CONGRESS, PRECEDING A SPECIAL SESSION THIS AFTERNOON TO FIX ELECTION DATES, DISCLOSED AN APPARENTLY IRRECONCILABLE SPLIT BETWEEN THE OSMENA AND ROXAS WINGS OF THE NACIONALISTA (MAJORITY) PARTY, LEADING MORNING NEWSPAPERS REPORT.

CONGRESSMEN AGREED IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO NAME PRECINCT ELECTION INSPECTORS ON THE BASIS OF A PROBABLE SPLIT, ASSIGNING ONE INSPECTOR EACH FROM PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA'S WING AND ONE FROM BRIG.GEN. MANUEL A.ROXAS' FACTION.

SOME CONGRESSMEN APPEARED DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO FORCE AN EXTENSION OF THE LIFE OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS, WHICH NORMALLY GOES OUT OF EXISTENCE JAN. 1. CONGRESSMAN NARCISO RAMOS SPONSORED A CAUCUS PROPOSAL WHICH MET GENERAL FAVOR TO CONTINUE THIS CONGRESS TO CANVASS RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION, WHICH MAY BE HELD IN LATE APRIL. HE SAID IT OBVIOUSLY WOULD BE IMPROPER FOR THE NEW CONGRESS TO CANVASS RESULTS OF ITS OWN ELECTION.

THE CAUCUS COMPROMISED ON A PRECEDENT-SETTING PROPOSAL TO PERMIT PHILIPPINES ARMY PERSONNEL TO VOTE. IT AGREED TO LET GUERILLAS AND RESERVISTS VOTE, BUT BARRED REGULARS.

DS836PPS NM

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MANILA,MONDAY,DEC.3-(AP)-H.B.REYES' SHUTTLE SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AND FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY HERE CAME TO A TEMPORARY STOP TODAY AS THE FILIPINO ASSUMED PRESIDENCY OF THE SECOND SCHOOL.

REYES WAS GRADUATED FROM CORNELL, AND RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES AS INSTRUCTOR IN THE U. OF P. ENGINEERING SCHOOL. HE ROSE TO A FULL PROFESSORSHIP, THEN RESIGNED TO BECOME DEAN OF FEU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. HE WENT BACK TO THE U. OF P. AS VICE PRESIDENT, BUT RETURNED AGAIN TO FEU AS PRESIDENT, SUCCEEDING DR.NICANOR REYES, WHO WAS KILLED BY THE JAPANESE DURING THE OCCUPATION.

DS939PPS

MANILA,SUNDAY,DEC. 2-(AP)-NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRETARY ALFREDI MONTELIBANO SAID TODAY THE RIGHT OF BRIG.GEN.RAFAEL JALANDONI TO SERVE AS ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY IS BEING INVESTIGATED ON GROUNDS THE OFFICER IS A CITIZEN OF HYDERABAD, INDIA.

(JALANDONI WAS NAMED ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY ~~ENEMY FOREIGNERS~~ TO REPLACING MAJ.GEN.VAL POST ON THE PHILIPPINE MILITARY COMMIS

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(JALANDONI WAS NAMED ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY ON NOV. 7, 1945, REPLACING MAJ.GEN.VALDES WHO RESIGNED TO ASSUME A POST ON THE PHILIPPINE MILITARY COMMISSION.)

A REPORT SUBMITTED TO MONTELIBANO STATED JALANDONI WAS BORN RAFAEL JALANDONI GURBUXANI AT HYDERABAD ON JAN. 10, 1891. HE CAME TO THE PHILIPPINES IN 1916 AND WAS NATURALIZED IN 1923. THAT NATURALIZATION WAS REVOKED 10 YEARS LATER ON GROUNDS JALANDONI WAS INELIGIBLE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND HENCE INELIGIBLE FOR FILIPINO CITIZENSHIP.

ET1251ACS

SYDNEY,MONDAY,DEC.3-(AP)-A JAPANESE OFFICER WAS FOUND GUILTY BY AN AUSTRALIAN MILITARY COURT AT WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, OF MUTILATING THE BODY OF AN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER AND EATING A PORTION OF THE FLESH. HE WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME, ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN MILITARY COURT AT MOROTAI FOUND CAPT. TOKIO (CORRECT) IWASA GUILTY OF ORDERING AND CAUSING TO BE CARRIED OUT THE BAYONETING OF AN AUSTRALIAN AIRMAN AT TALAUD ISLAND, OFF THE CELEBES, MARCH 23, 1945. HIS SENTENCE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY.

THESE WERE T E FIRST JAPANESE CONVICTED OF WAR CRIMES ANYWHERE IN THE PACIFIC.

IWASA'S PLEA THAT HE WAS ACTING UNDER ORDERS OF HIS SUPERIORS FAILED.

A137FX

THE JAPANESE CONVICTED OF CANNIBALISM WAS LT.TAKEHIKO TAZAKI, WHO WAS CONVICTED OF EATING THE FLESH OF AN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER KILLED IN ACTION JULY 19.

SPEAKING IN HIS OWN BEHALF, TAZAKI SAID "I ATE THE FLESH BECAUSE I WAS VERY HUNGRY AND WEAK AND WANTED TO BRING BACK MY STRENGTH SO THAT I COULD LIVE AND CARRY ON."

A JAPANESE CORPORAL, EICHI YAMAMOTO, TESTIFIED THAT TAZAKI HAD TOLD HIM "MAN'S FLESH IS DELICIOUS."

TAZAKI DECLINED TO APPEAL FROM HIS SENTENCE---DEATH BY HANGING ---AND REJECTED AUSTRALIAN OFFERS OF FACILITIES FOR MAKING A WILL AND OF WRITING TO RELATIVES IN JAPAN.

UM1039PPS NM

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC 2-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 27,500 ARMY AND NAVY PACIFIC VETERANS TODAY AWAITED TRANSPORTATION TO DISCHARGE CENTERS AND THE NUMBER IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE WITH THE ARRIVAL OF 6,000 MORE TOMORROW.

SOME 20,000 NAVY MEN WERE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION AT TREASURE ISLAND, PLUS 7,500 ARMY MEN IN BAY AREA INSTALLATIONS.

THE ARMY HAS MADE INROADS IN THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS WAITING TRANSPORTATION WITH THE DIVERSION OF SHIPS TO OTHER PORTS. LESS THAN 1,000 SOLDIERS HAVE ARRIVED IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS.

ADM. ROYAL E. INGERSOLL, 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT COMMANDANT, HAS ASKED CURTAILMENT OF UNNECESSARY CIVILIAN TRAVEL TO GET THOUSANDS OF SERVICEMEN HOME FOR CHRISTMAS.

HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMEN ON FURLOUGH WERE ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN RAIL TRANSPORTATION EAST AFTER CANCELLATION OF THE PLANE RESERVATIONS DUE TO ALLOCATION OF 70 PER CENT OF COMMERCIAL AIRLINE SPACE TO RETURNEES. THE ORDER PROVIDES TRANSPORTATION FOR 666 MEN EACH DAY, 132 OF THEM FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

JW750PPS

MANILA,MONDAY,DEC.3-(AP)-VINCENTE FORMOSO, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED NATIONAL TOBACCO CORP., SAID TODAY 10,000 UNITS OF FARM EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN ORDERED FROM UNRRA TO REHABILITATE THE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO INDUSTRY WHICH FURNISHED A PRE-WAR LIVELIHOOD FOR 2,000,000 PEOPLE.

FORMOSO SAID 300,000 PESOS HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE FOR LOANS TO PLANTERS. THE INDUSTRY'S PRE-WAR INCOME WAS 200,000,000 (M) PESOS. A PESO IS WORTH 50 CENTS U.S.

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...MOD WASH-CCT MARITAL XXX REPLY

CAPT.MCVAY IS A SON OF ADMIRAL CHARLES B.MCVAY, JR., RETIRED. HE IS A NATIVE OF EPHRATA, PA., AND NOW LIVES IN WASHINGTON. HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1916 BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

IN 1942, AFTER ASSISTING IN FITTING OUT THE NEW CRUISER CLEVELAND, HE SERVED AS HER EXECUTIVE OFFICER UNTIL APRIL 2, 1943. DURING THAT SERVICE HE WON THE SILVER STAR MEDAL FOR "CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY AND INTREPIDITY" IN THE CLEVELAND'S BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY INSTALLATIONS OF KOLOMBANGARA.

GG1236PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.2-(AP)-TOP-RANKING BRITISH AND AMERICAN FINANCIAL OFFICIALS CONFERRED SIX HOURS TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO SMOOTH OUT DIFFERENCES OVER A PROPOSED MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR LOAN TO BRITAIN.

A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID "SOME PROGRESS" . BEEN MADE IN TODAY'S CONVERSATIONS AND THAT A DECISION "ONE WAY OR THE OTHER" COULD BE EXPECTED SHORTLY. THE TALKS ARE IN THEIR TWELFTH WEEK.

EG1116PES

WASHINGTON, DEC.2-(AP)-UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED SERVICES WAS DEBATED OVER THE AIR TODAY BY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY, AND THE ARMY AIR FORCES.

GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE U.S. TENTH ARMY ON OKINAWA, AND GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES, SPOKE IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSAL.

ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN, COMMANDER OF CARRIER DIVISION 1, OPPOSED IT.

SHERMAN PAID TRIBUTE TO THE GROUND ARMIES AND SAID "WE ARE ALL AGREED THAT THERE MUST BE UNITY OF OPERATIONAL COMMAND IN PEACE AND IN WAR." BUT, HE ADDED:

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"THIS DOES NOT MAKE IT NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO MERGE THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS. GREATER EFFICIENCY WILL RESULT FROM KEEPING SEPARATE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS. WE BELIEVE THAT A SINGLE DEPARTMENT WOULD BECOME A HUGE CUMBERSOME MILITARY BUREAUCRACY IN WHICH WASTE AND INEFFICIENCY COULD MORE EASILY OCCUR THAN IN SMALLER DEPARTMENTS COMPACTLY INTEGRATED."

"IF THE NAVY IS ABSORBED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AS A MINORITY ELEMENT," HE ADDED, "THE NAVY MAY BE READY TO FIGHT IF NEEDED -- OR IT MAY NOT BE READY.

"WE HEAR STORIES OF GREAT ECONOMIES WHICH THE WAR DEPARTMENT COULD ACHIEVE AFTER A MERGER. IF THESE ECONOMIES ARE TO BE ACHIEVED BY CUTTING DOWN THE NAVY IT CERTAINLY WILL NOT BE READY."

STILWELL USED WHAT HE CALLED THE "HOMELY BUT VERY APT PARALLEL" OF THE MODERN CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT TO EXPRESS HIS VIEWS.

"THE FIRE FIGHTERS ARE ORGANIZED IN CHEMICAL COMPANIES, HOSE COMPANIES, LADDER COMPANIES, AND IN SOME CITIES, FIRE BOATS ARE USED," HE SAID. "BUT WHEN THE ALARM RINGS, THEY ALL RUSH TOGETHER TO THE ONE FIRE. AND IT'S THE FIRE CHIEF WHO DECIDES WHAT PIECE OR PIECES OF EQUIPMENT WILL BE USED, TO PUT OUT THE BLAZE IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

"NATIONAL DEFENSE IS ONE JOB. WE HAVE THE TOOLS TO DO THAT JOB. WE MUST KEEP THEM VIRILE AND IN FIGHTING TRIM BY UNIFICATION AT THE TOP."

ASSERTING THE TERM "MERGER" IS A MISNOMER FOR THE UNIFICATION PLAN, GENERAL KENNEY DECLARED:

"IF WE DO NOT HAVE UNITY AT THE TOP, WE REESTABLISH THE PEARL HARBOR STATE OF MIND."

ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO TAKE PART IN THE PROGRAM, WHICH WAS CARRIED OVER NBC, BUT WAS UNABLE TO APPEAR.

(EDS: IF DESIRED, THE FOREGOING MAY BE USED AS AN ADD TO THE ADMIRAL NOMITZ-JOHN L. LEWIS ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 PM EST TONIGHT, DEC.2)

VH707PES

CHICAGO, DEC. 2-(AP)-A BRITISH WAR BRIDE WHO ARRIVED IN CHICAGO LAST THURSDAY ON AN OVERSEAS AIRLINER FROM LONDON, IS BEING SOUGHT BY HER HUSBAND, A UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER STUDENT THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SAID TONIGHT.

MRS.L.J.CARBONE, 19, FORMERLY MISS JEAN PAULINE OLGA GLOOR OF LONDON, APPARENTLY LEFT CHICAGO FOR DUBUQUE, IA., WHERE SHE PLANNED TO MEET HER HUSBAND, FORMER ARMY LT.L.J.CARBONE OF (352 FLOWER CITY PARK) ROCHESTER, N.Y., THE RED CROSS SAID.

OVERSEAS TRAVELING COMPANIONS OF MRS. CARBONE, INCLUDING MAYOR EDWARD J. KELLY OF CHICAGO, LT.GOV.HUGH W. CROSS OF ILLINOIS, TWO OTHER BRITISH WAR BRIDES, AND NEWSPAPERMEN, SAID MRS. CARBONE TOLD THEM SHE WAS TO MEET HER HUSBAND IN DUBUQUE AND DECLINED TO LEAVE THE PLANE WHEN IT STOPPED OVERNIGHT AT NEW YORK CITY.

A CHICAGO RED CROSS INVESTIGATOR SAID SHE UNDERSTOOD THE DUBUQUE CHAPTER AND POLICE THERE HAD FOUND NO TRACE OF MRS. CARBONE, AND THAT HER HUSBAND HAD NEVER BEEN THERE AND KNOWS NO ONE THERE. HE MADE HIS APPEAL FOR HELP TO THE RED CROSS IN ROCHESTER.

ER1149PCS NM

STRIKE AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) ABOUT 550,000 WORKERS IDLE IN 145 LABOR DISPUTES--FIVE OF THEM MAJOR STRIKES.

CHIEF STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS:

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AUTOMOTIVE---PROSPECTS FOR PROMPT RESUMPTION OF WORK IN GENERAL MOTORS PLANTS SEEM REMOTE AS OPPOSITION DEVELOPS IN SOME LOCAL UNIONS TO PRODUCTION OF PARTS FOR OTHER MANUFACTURERS; 12 DAY OLD WALKOUT KEEPS 225,000 IDLE IN 70 FACTORIES.

LUMBER--AFL UNION PREDICTS 30,000 FIR WORKERS TO END 10-WEEK STRIKE TODAY (MONDAY), BUT 30,000 PINE WORKERS TO STAY OUT IN NORTHWEST STATES.

MANUFACTURING--2,000 SLEEPING CAR EQUIPMENT WORKERS TO RESUME JOBS AT KENOSHA, WIS., UNION SAYS, GETTING FIVE CENT HOURLY INCREASE AFTER NINE WEEK STRIKE.

SHIPPING---CIO NATIONAL MARITIME UNION SCHEDULES 24-HOUR WORK STOPPAGE OF 90,000 WORKERS IN NATION'S PORTS.

NICKEL---COMPANY DECLINES, UNION ACCEPTS STATE LABOR PLAN TO END 12 DAY STRIKE OF 1,600 INTERNATIONAL NICKEL WORKERS.

--DASH--

30.24.—32075

Russia Rejects U.S. Request To Leave Iran

REASON FOR MOSCOW'S ACTION NOT ANNOUNCED BY STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington Presumes British and Soviet Date Of Withdrawal Still Stands At March 2; American Note Sent 10 Days Ago

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Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The State Department said tonight that Russia had rejected an American request that all Allied troops be withdrawn from Iran by January 1.

NIGHT

The reason for the Russian rejection was not given by the department, which has proposed to Moscow publication of its note received here over the week end.

Officials presumed, they said, that the withdrawal date for both British and Russian troops still stands at March 2. President Truman was described as intent upon this Government's objective of withdrawing all American troops by January 1.

U.S. Note Sent Ten Days Ago

The United States had proposed the latter date to London and Moscow in a special note ten days ago, arguing that the best way to restore peace and security to the troubled Middle Eastern country was to get all foreign troops out as quickly as possible.

Of the Russian reply, Michael J. McDermott, State Department information officer, said simply that the Russians had advised the United States Government they do not find it possible to accede to the American request that British and Russian troops also be withdrawn by the first of January.

Warning By Russia

This development came after dispatches from Tehran told how the Iranian Government was petitioning Moscow for permission to transport Iranian troops into Azerbaijan province where armed rebel groups were reported to have seized police and Government officials.

Previously the Russians had turned down a Tehran request that troops be allowed to enter the province and had warned that the presence of more Iranian troops there might increase fighting and bloodshed.

Anxiety Over Iranian Rights

The United States has been especially anxious to find out whether in Russian activities there has been denial of the rights of the Iranian Government to exercise sovereign authority over its own territory, to maintain law and order and to send troops wherever necessary within its own borders.

The Russians have argued all along that they would take no part in the political developments in Azerbaijan province which their army occupies, but American officials have strongly indicated that they would oppose any use of foreign troops in Iran which even passively deprived the Government of power to control its own territory.

No American Combat Troops

The United States entered the picture because the late President Roosevelt signed at Tehran in the fall of 1943 a declaration made jointly with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin pledging the full independence of Iran.

British troops rode into southern Iran and Russian troops into northern Iran during the war for the announced purpose of safeguarding it as a strategic territory through which lend-lease supplies could be moved to Russia. American troops were not combat units but transport forces concerned with operation of rail and highway lines and many have been pulled out since the end of the war in Europe.

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, a Republican congressman charged the State Department "did not tell the whole story" in saying our military forces will leave Iran by January 1.

Two United States military missions are scheduled to stay there longer, Representative Mundt, of South Dakota, told the House, and a United States officer is in effect commander of the Iranian gendarmerie with its thousands of men.

Mundt declared he had confirmed with the War Department today that contracts recently signed with Iran will continue the two missions two more years.

Missions Held "No Secret"

He asserted he had protested the condition to President Truman October 25 and observed:

"It is reasonable to suppose that this is one reason for Russia's reluctance to withdraw from Iran."

A State Department official said of Mundt's charges that presence of the military mission was "no secret" since the Iranian Government had requested them.

He said the American officer, Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, was there "in an attempt to make the Iranian gendarmerie more effective" and that the latter did not determine policy.

War Strategy Measure

Both missions, added the official who commented anonymously, will be withdrawn by the United States upon congressional termination of the national emergency unless specifically exempted.

These missions were sent to Iran to implement United States policy toward the country as decided "before the Tehran declaration," the official stated. Joint occupation was agreed upon as a war-strategy measure before the Tehran conference.

Mundt said the missions of about twenty men each included one under Maj. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, "engaged for the past three years in reorganizing the supply and administrative sections of the Iranian Army.

"A second mission headed by Colonel Schwarzkopf, who has also been in Iran three years, has the position of commander of the gendarmerie."

"Backing Up A Long Way"

Mundt said Schwarzkopf was not there as an adviser or counselor "but he is vested with full administrative authority and is in effect the chief and commander of the gendarmerie," and added:

"This gendarmerie as of last September consisted of a headquarters and fifteen regiments, totaling 20,000 men and 1,000 officers. . . ."

"In my mind, this is backing up a long way from the pious phrases once enunciated in the Atlantic Charter," Mundt declared.

He said this country would look with disfavor on a situation where Russia might assign her officers to one or more of the South American republics.

Reports From Tehran

Also today the State Department began receiving reports from three officials who went from the United States Embassy at Tehran into strife-ridden areas of northern Iran to try to find out what is going on there. But Michael J. McDermott, department information officer, said that some of the reports were still being decoded and other than saying that they generally confirm the presence of disturbances in the northern areas he could not tell their contents immediately.

The British have not yet replied to the January 1 proposal.

IRAN'S CHIEFS READY TO TALK

Willing 'To Meet Legitimate People' In Azerbaijan

Tehran, Iran, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Iranian Government told Russia today that it would be willing "to meet the legitimate people" in troubled Azerbaijan province, presumably to discuss demands for local autonomy, as soon as order is restored in northern Iran.

The Government's offer, considered by some Cabinet members as the inauguration of an appeasement policy, was made in a note replying to a Russian refusal to permit Iranian reinforcements from entering the province on the ground that their presence would cause further fighting and bloodshed.

Quick Russian Reply Sought

Iranian forces would be used only to prevent disorder or aggression, the note said, and "in this way the northern provinces will be quickly pacified and Government officials will be able to meet the legitimate people of Azerbaijan."

The note asked Russia to inform the Iranian Government as soon as possible what steps could be taken to permit local officials "freedom of action" and to allow the movement of Iranian troops into the northern provinces.

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"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs," it said, "considers incorrect the Soviet statement that an increase of Iranian forces in the north would be a matter for suspicion, and this argument should not be used for the Russians to increase their forces in Iran."

Appeasement Swing Visioned

The conciliatory tone of the Government's reply, coupled with the replacement of Tehran's Mayor, Chulan Hussian Ebterhaj, by Mahmud Nahriman, described as a Soviet sympathizer, was seen by some Government members as a definite swing toward appeasement.

The expressed fears that any show of weakness might result in demands which would push the country "slowly but surely under the influence of a foreign power."

London Announces Answer

Other resignations and dismissals were expected in the next day or two, and the pro-Russian press already has started a campaign against Sayed Zia, former premier and arch-enemy of Russia, who emigrated to Palestine twenty years ago and returned here two years ago. Pro-Russian newspapers and deputies are urging his immediate expulsion from Iran..

NIGHT

Iran Asks Russia Let Army Move

Tehran, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Iranian Government urgently petitioned Russia today to permit transportation of Iranian troops to Azerbaijan province, where armed democrat autonomists were reported to have seized police and Government officials.

Soviet military authorities in Azerbaijan—which borders Russia—have prevented Iranian reinforcements from entering the province on the ground that their presence would cause further fighting.

In a note handed to the Soviet Embassy, the Iranian Foreign Ministry declared that Government troops were needed in Azerbaijan to restore order and promised that they would not be used for aggressive measures against the populace.

DAY

Note Felt Conciliatory

The note requested that the Soviet Embassy inform the Government "as soon as possible of the steps to be taken with Soviet authorrities to insure the freedom of action of proper officials in the internal affairs of the northern provinves as well as for transport of security forces of the Iran Army in general an dthat body of Iranian troops in particular now held up by Soviet military authorities at Sharifabad en route to Azerbaijan."

The communication, generally regarded in diplomatic circles here as conciliatory in tone, expressed the Iranian Government's satisfaction with Russia's assurances of nonintervention in the internal affairs of Iran and with Russia's assurances of respect for tripartite agreements concerning Iran.

Disputes Russian Stand

The note added, however, that "the Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers incorrect the Soviet statement that an increase Iranian forces in the north would be a matter of suspicion, and this argument should not be used by the Soviets to increase their forces in Iran."

The Iranian note followed publication of reports here that the Governor of Maragheh, 50 miles south of the main Azerbaijan city of Tabriz, had been killed by "rebels who entered the town several days ago."

4,000 Rebels Under Arms

Three official American observers just back from a trip to Azerbaijan estimated that the autonomists have about 4,000 men under arms in the province.

The American observers declared conditions in Tabriz were "superficially normal," but said armed autonomists had established nu-

merous road blocks outside the city and were demanding identity cards of all travelers except Soviet military officials.

Reinforcements Denied

The British Embassy, meanwhile, denied reports that British and American reinforcements had been moved into Iran. The United States Embassy added that 2,000 American troops had arrived from the United States, but said they were merely replacements for men going home under the point system.

Two hundred of the newly arrived Americans were brought to Tehran to complete the liquidation of American military installations, now scheduled for January 1, the United States Embassy said.

U. S. Reply to Mundt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—A State Department official said today, concerning Representative Mundt's charges, that the presence in Iran of American military missions was "no secret," since the Iranian government had requested them. He said Colonel Scwarzkopf was there "in an attempt to make the Iranian gendermerie more effective," and did not determine policy.

Both missions, added the official, who commented anonymously, will be withdrawn by the United States upon Congressional termination of the national emergency, unless specifically exempted.

The missions were sent to Iran to implement American policy toward that country as decided "before the Tehran declaration," the official stated. Joint Allied occupation was agreed upon, as a war strategy measure, before the Tehran conference.

British, American and Russian Army troops from Iran by January 1. The witdrawal date originally agreed upon by the Big Three was March 2, 1946.

Raises Cry of Free Speech.

London, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Cuban delegate to the United Nations Preparatory Commission launched a fight for "freedom of speech" today, with a charge that debate in the United Nations General Assembly was in danger of being severely restricted. Guy Perez Cisneros declared at a committee discussion that a proposal to establish a small steering committee to run the debate of the assembly would limit freedom of discussion.

He argued that every member of the United Nations should be represented on a general committee to insure freedom of speech. He said later that he believed the committee should be composed of the president of each of the fifty-one delegations. Under the plan advanced by the Executive Committee, the steering committee would be composed only of the president and vice-presidents of the assembly and the heads of the committees.

Preliminary debate showed that Perez Cisneros was likely to be backed by Russia and Yugoslavia at least. Another committee voted down an Australian proposal to postpone the election of judges for the International Court of Justice and approved, 27 to 3, a recommendation to hold the elections at the first session of the assembly in January.

Moscow Replies to London.

London, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Moscow had replied to Britain's note on separatist disturbances in northern Iran, but details of the reply were not announced.

Britain had suggested that Soviet interference with the movement of Iranian Government forces into the province of Azerbaijan might have arisen through a misunderstanding on the part of the Red Army commander in the province. Britain also recalled that the sovereignty of Iran had been guaranteed jointly by Russia, Britain and the United States. Moscow dispatches reported that Russia had rejected a proposal advanced by the United States for the withdrawal of

BRITISH CONSIDER TERMS OF U. S. LOAN

London, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee and his Cabinet today considered a draft of final proposals under which the United States would make a loan to Britain. Details were not disclosed, but it was understood that the principal difference remaining between the two governments was whether Britain could waive interest payments if she experienced a "bad year" financially.

Under a tentative proposal, the Bretton Woods Council would sit as a third party to determine what would be considered a "bad year." Acceptance of this proposal would be conditional upon British ratification of the Bretton Woods agreement.

24,311 Tons Of Rubber Bought By British

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Britain has purchased 24,311 tons of Malayan rubber since liberation of the peninsula from the Japs, John Wilmot, Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production, told Commons today.

A total of 16,484 tons has been shipped to the United Kingdom.

Wilmot said no purchases of tin had been reported to the Board of Trade.

85% Of Albanian Voters Back Gen. Enver Hoxha

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Tirana radio said tonight that 85 per cent of the Albanian electorate voted in Sunday's election for the democratic-front candidates of Premier Gen. Enver Hoxha.

Albanians went to the polls for the first time in 21 years to elect a constituent assembly.

Previous reports from Tirana said there were no opposition candidates, although eighteen independents ran in districts in which the Hoxha front did not present candidates.

France Planning Power Firms' Nationalization

Paris, Dec. 3 (AP)—Nationalization of France's electrical industry was forecast today as the next goal of the Constituent Assembly, which passed a sweeping financial reform program at a special session yesterday.

The Assembly voted 521 to 35, to take over the shares and management of the Banque de France and four major deposit banks. It was a marked victory for General de Gaulle, interim president, who appeared personally in the Chamber of Deputies to appeal to the legislature not to press for the nationalization of business or investment banks. He said inclusion of these banks would be harmful to France's chances for reviving her export trade.

Deposits Run High

The nationalized deposit banks are Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie. They have combined deposits of $4,140,000,000, representing 55 per cent of the country's total bank deposits.

The Banque de France will be nationalized before January 1, and shareholders will be reimbursed with dividends not higher than those of 1944. The rate of interest on the amortized sinking fund bonds is restricted to not more than two per cent.

Commissions To Operate Them

The five banks affected by yesterday's legislation will be directed by twelve-member commissions named by the Government. The Government will take over the shares of these banks and assume their management with Government-appointed officials.

The law also created a national credit council, which could recommend nationalization of still other banking establishments, and provided for narrow control of business banks through the naming of a Government commission for each one.

Communists Conciliatory

Passage of the legislation was marked by the conciliatory attitude of the Communist party, which precipitated a nine-day governmental crisis when de Gaulle first named his interim Government Cabinet. The Communists earlier had expressed a desire to widen the scope of the nationalization program, but bowed yesterday to de Gaulle's personal appeal.

Communist Deputy Jacques Duclos, however, served notice that his party awaited further action in this field.

In de Gaulle's first speech to the Assembly ten days ago, he called for nationalization of credit, electricity and insurance; reform of Government administrative machinery, of the civil service and the judiciary system; for a constitutional change in the military structure for national defense; for "modernization" of mining, industry and agriculture; for an immediate budget, and for revaluation of the franc.

Greek Prince to Seek Danish Citizenship

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—Prince Peter of Greece, declaring that "royalty is going somewhat out of style these days," said today that he plans to apply for citizenship in Denmark, homeland of his ancestors.

The Prince has just arrived from China, where he completed a book on Eurasian highways. He said he intends to make his living henceforth as a writer and has plans for two books about America.

Frenchman Accused Of Collaboration Slain

Paris, Dec. 3 (AP)—Robert Denoel, a leading French publisher, facing trial on charges of printing collaborationist and anti-Semitic books during the German occupation, was slain last night on a well-lighted Paris street, police said today.

Belgians Cut Toy Prices

Brussels, Dec. 3 (AP)—In response to an appeal by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, all stores in Belgium have agreed to reduce the price of toys by 30 per cent for the first postwar Christmas.

More German Plants Ordered Destroyed

Berlin, Dec. 3 (AP)—The American Military Government office announced today that eight more German war plants had been ordered destroyed, making a total of 25 demolished or earmarked for destruction in the United States occupation zone in Germany.

All the general purpose machinery and usable raw materials will be removed and the power plants and specialized military facilities will be blown up. The eight factories are:

Fabrik Fritz Sauer at Gerathofen which produced flares; Werke Weldon at Weldon and Werke Schrobenhausen at Schrobenhausen which produced essential elements for explosives; Rheinisch-Wesiefelisch-Sprengstoff at Landsberg, mortars; Fabrik Muenchen at Munich, triggers for mines and explosives, the Gustav Genschow factory at Durlach and another at Wolfart, small arms ammunition, and the Eschenstruth machinery and equipment plant at Eschenstruth, dies for pressing powder.

STORY OF MUNICH BARED AT TRIAL

Hitler Planned to Attack Czechs as He Pledged No Territorial Claims.

NUERNBERG, Germany, Dec. 3 —(AP) An American prosecutor today laid bare before the international war crimes tribunal Hitler's most famous act of treachery—how he told the world he had no more territorial claims to make and at the same time secretly planned to attack Czechoslovakia.

Unfolding what he called the "inside story" of the Munich pact, Sidney S. Alderman, assistant U. S. prosecutor, pointed to the 20 solemn Nazi leaders in the prisoners' box and declared that the Munich agreement "was a trap set by these people who are here on trial."

Traces Hitler's Moves

Throughout the day he presented evidence to support his assertion, tracing step by step the historic four-power meeting at Munich in September, 1938, then the German occupation of the Sudetenland and finally the seizure of Moravia and Bohemia.

Official Nazi documents showed that one month after the occupation of Austria in March, 1938, Hitler and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel met to discuss a "pretext" for the invasion of Czechoslovakia and that from then on plans went forward, despite Hitler's pious assertions and his signature of the Munich pact on Sept. 30, 1938.

Germany's intentions were made clear in numerous documents such as a directive from Hitler dated May 30, 1938, which opened with the words: "It is my unalterable decision to smash Czechoslovakia by military action in the near future. It is the job of the political leaders to bring about the politically or militarily suitable moment."

This directive, transmitted by Keitel to commanders of the army, navy and air force, was supplemented by an order from the supreme commander fixing Oct. 1, 1938, as the deadline for the attack.

Hungary Drawn Into Plot

Alderman also introduced documents showing that Hungary had agreed to participation in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and had informed Hitler that she would be ready by Oct. 1. The Hungarian government, Alderman disclosed, was reluctant at first, but agreed after Germany told Hungary that if she wanted to take part in the "eating" of her neighbor state she would also have to participate in the "cooking"—the invasion.

The American prosecutor introduced a memorandum from Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, one of the defendants, to Hitler dated Aug. 24, 1938, which he said showed Jodl's complicity in "the shameful fabrication" of an "excuse for war."

"Operation green," the memorandum said, "will be set in motion by means of an 'incident' in Czechoslovakia which will give Germany provocation for military intervention.

Plans Never Abandoned

"Fixing of the exact time for this incident is of the utmost importance. It must come at a time when weather conditions are favorable for our superior air force . . . and at an hour which will enable authentic news of it to reach us."

The Munich agreement delayed the attack, but Alderman presented documents to show that the Nazi leaders never abandoned their plans to smash their little neighbor.

About three weeks after Neville Chamberlain returned from Munich to utter his famous "peace in our time" phrase, Hitler ordered the German armed forces to prepare for "the liquidation of the remainder of Czechoslovakia and the occupation of Memelland."

Sudeten Party Subsidized

Hitler's treachery went even beyond the military sphere, the evidence showed. Into the growing mountain of documents went the Foreign Office minutes of a conference January 21, 1939, at which Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop told the Czech Foreign Minister that a reduction in the size of the Czech Army would be a "decisive" factor in German-Czech relations.

Alderman also presented evidence showing that the Sudeten party in Czechoslovakia was being subsidized by the Germans from 1935 on and that the party leader, Konrad Helein, went on the Nazi pay roll as early as 1933.

Shawcross To Talk Today

This was in line with the Nazi plan, read into the record by the American prosecutor, to "direct national groups such as the Sudeten Germans to support German forces and to influence neutrals into our way of thinking."

Presentation of evidence on the

30.24—32077

Czechoslovakian aggression was unfinished at nightfall. The tribunal disclosed, however, that it would proceed with its original plan to have Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief British prosecutor, give his opening statement tomorrow outlining the case against the prisoners for aggression against Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and the Balkan countries. The Czechoslovakian case will be finished later.

Munich Threat Not A Bluff, Court Told

GALLAGHER

Nuernberg, Dec. 3 (AP)—Hitler was not bluffing when his threats of war in 1938 led England and France to sign the Munich pact, secret German war plans introduced at the international war-crimes trials of twenty leading Nazis disclosed today.

Documents laid before the international military tribunal showed that the Munich pact—by which the Czech Sudentenland was handed over to the Nazis — was signed only two days before the date set by the German high command for four armies and the air force to be prepared for a *Blitz* invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Not only were plans complete for the invasion of Czechoslovakia with the help of Hungary but the German Air Force expected France to join the fight and had prepared detailed plans for attack in the West, the evidence introduced by American prosecutors made plain.

Keitel Quoted

Relaying Hitler's "unalterable decision to smash Czechoslovakia by military action" to commanders of the German Army, Navy and Air Forces, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the High Command, was quoted in an official directive as ordering that "its execution must be assured as from October 1, 1938, at the latest."

Detailed plans for the invasion and an agreement that Hungary would join in the attack left little doubt at the trial that the cold-blooded invasion would have been carried out if England and France had not signed the Munich pact on September 29, 1938—two days before the deadline set by the high command.

Prague Raid Plans

Plans for the bombing of Prague without warning were made by Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, German Army chief of staff, while Sudeten Germans were ordered to stir up unrest and Hungary had promised to be ready to "take part in the conflict by October 1." official German documents disclosed.

Keitel, according to another German document introduced as evidence, was ordered on September 26, 1938, to move his assault forces up to the jumping-off places for the Czechoslovak invasion. Next day Britain mobilized her fleet and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain joined French Premier Edouard Daladier at Munich, where they finally gave in before Hitler's threat of war and signed the Munich pact on September 29.

Citing the growth of the Nazi party into a powerful fifth column among the Sudeten Germans, an official Czechoslovak report filed with the court asserted that "few people knew that Henlein (Konrad Henlein, Nazi leader in Czechoslovakia) went on Hitler's pay roll . . . in 1933."

Mobilization "A T[illegible]"

Declaring that the [illegible] tells the "inside story" of the Munich pact, Assistant Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman said the mobilizing of Germany's armed might was "a trap set by these people who are here on trial."

Disclosure that two SS "Death's Head" battalions were actually engaged in raids across the Czechoslovak border before the Munich meeting came in the reading of another order signed by Jodl.

The SS battalions were operating under the command of Heinrich Himmler, chief of the SS and all secret police, but were to change to regular army control if war broke out, the order said. Sudeten Free Corps units were also to come under army control at the start of hostilities.

Further evidence that Henlein's Nazi fifth column stirred up trouble in Czechoslovakia as part of Hitler's terror campaign was seen in records of a secret meeting on March 29, 1938, in which the Sudeten Nazi chief was ordered by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to avoid reaching any agreement with the Prague Government that might settle the coldly calculated "crisis."

Henlein requested in August, 1938, that secret German Nazi subsidies to the Sudeten movement be increased from 15,000 marks (nominally $6,000 at prewar rates) a month to 17,500 marks ($7,000). The memorandum said subsidies began in 1935.

As the third week of the historic trial opened, American prosecutors presented German Army High Command orders revealing that Nazi conquest of Czecho-Slovakia was planned in 1937—two years before the actual invasion and at a time when Hitler was assuring the world he had no desires for additional territory.

"Unalterable Decision"

Another top-secret Hitler directive added to the mounting pile of evidence disclosed that the Führer said on May 30, 1938—four months before the Munich pact and a year before the Germans goose-stepped into Prague—that "it is my unalterable decision to smash Czechoslovakia by military action in the near future."

Alderman said the Nazi plotting was carried on under a pretext of "friendship" through the Locarno pact and other treaties. Hermann Goering nodded in agreement as Alderman quoted the former No. 2 Nazi as assuring the Czechs that "I give you my word of honor" that Germany had no aggressive intentions toward their country.

The German high command plan for the *Blitz* invasion of Czechoslovakia, drawn June 24, 1937, declared that "the necessary conditions to justify such action politically and in the eyes of international law must be created beforehand."

Meeting With Keitel

One month after the Austrian *Anschluss* in March, 1938, Alderman said, Hitler met with Keitel and discussed the previously disclosed plot to assassinate the German envoy to Prague as a pretext for invasion of the neighboring country. This plan, he added, was abandoned.

Hitler's May, 1938, directive for the Czech invasion declared that "it is the jot for political leaders to await or bring about the politically or militarily suitable moment."

Another order, entitled "Case Red" and dated June 2, 1938, was the Air Force staff plan for war on France. The document added:

"Regardless whether France enters the war as a result of Case Green (attack on Czechoslovakia) . . . the mass of German offensive formations will, in conjunction with the army, first deliver the decisive blow against Czechoslovakia."

Spying Activities

Alderman produced a letter from the German air attaché in Prague giving a detailed report on his spying activities preparatory to invasion.

Hitler's calculated plans to stir up unrest among Germans in the Czech Sudetenland were made plain by a directive amending the "Case Green" invasion plan calling for propaganda war to intimidate Prague officials by threats and to "direct national groups such as the Sudeten Germans to support the German forces and to influence neutrals into our way of thinking."

Also disclosed were plans to eliminate opposition to the invasion in Hungary and Poland by dismembering Czechoslovakia among the three countries. Poland got the Teschen-Bohumin area and Hungary took over the Province of Ruthenia after Hitler finally had moved in.

Horthy-Hitler Parley

Telling of a conference between Hitler and Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, in mid-Summer of 1938, one document showed that Horthy favored the dismemberment of the little country but a fellow Minister opposed it.

"Whoever wants to join the eating must help in the cooking," Hitler was reported as saying.

Italy, also, was aware of the conspiracy, according to a German Foreign Office memorandum which declared that "Attolico (Italian Ambassador Bernardo Attolico) added that we had made it unmistakably clear to Italians what our intentions are regarding Czechoslovakia." A note initialed by Ribbentrop declared that Mussolini was to be one of the first to be notified as to the actual date of occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Koloman von Kanya was quoted as telling Ribbentrop that his country "would be ready as far as armaments were concerned to take part in the conflict by October 1 of this year (1938)."

Earlier, Ribbentrop had assured Hungarian diplomats that Yugoslavia would not dare to go to the defense of the Czechs and said that "England and France would remain tranquil—England would not recklessly risk her empire."

Jodl Memo Introduced

Alderman then introduced a memorandum signed by Jodl which he said showed complicity in "shameful fabrication . . . as an excuse for war." The Jodl memo declared:

"Operatino Green (invasion of Czechoslovakia) will be set in motion by means of an 'incident' in Czechoslovakia which will give Germany provocation for military intervention. Fixing of the exact time for this incident is of the utmost importance. It must come at a time when weather conditions are favorable for our superior air force . . . and at an hour which would enable authentic news of it to reach us."

Warnings "Impossible"

"Even warning to diplomatic representatives in Prague is impossible before the first air attack," Jodl told Hitler in the plan, which the Führer promptly approved.

The four-power tribunal took great interest in a detailed German study on how to deal with all possible violations of international law involved in the Czech invasion.

The court recessed for lunch at 12.45 P.M. (6.45 A.M. E.S.T.).

American prosecutors presented German Army high command orders revealing that the conquest of Czechoslovakia was planned in 1937—two years before the actual invasion and at a time when Hitler was assuring the world he had no desires for additional territory.

Prosecution Can't Prove Goering Burnt Reichstag

Evidence Is Lacking and He Denies Any Participation

NUERNBERG, Dec. 3 (AP).—Spokesmen for the prosecution in the war-crimes trial said today they have no evidence that Hermann Wilhelm Goering was responsible for the 1933 burning of the Reichstag.

They were commenting on a United Press story which said it was understood that Allied authorities possessed evidence, including affidavits, that Goering was personally and directly responsible for the fire.

Colonel Robert G. Story, an assistant American prosecutor, said American interrogators questioned Goering repeatedly about the burning of the Reichstag, but he stood fast on his disclaimer of participation. He said the American prosecution has no other information on the subject.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, British prosecutor, said: "We have no knowledge of such affidavits, and only last night I was remarking that no evidence had turned up on this."

A French spokesman commented: "This has nothing to do with our case. We have no knowledge of any such affidavits. We are not interested in Goering setting fire to the Reichstag. We are interested in his setting fire to the world."

Nazis Sentenced In 'Sweat' Case

Wuppertal, Germany, Dec. 3 (AP). Capt. Erich Killinger, 52-year-old German prison-camp commandant, was sentenced by a British military court today to five years' imprisonment, and two of his aides received prison terms for ill-treatment of RAF flyers in a "sweat-box" camp.

Killinger and two staff officers—Major Heinz Junge, chief interrogation officer, and Lieut. Heinrich Eberhardt, an interrogation officer—were convicted on charges of torturing airmen in hot, asbestos-lined cells in an endeavor to make them disclose Allied air secrets.

Two Acquitted

Junge was sentenced to five years and Eberhardt was sentenced to three years. Two other defendants, Major Otto Boehringer and Lieut. Gustav Bauer-Schlichtegroll, were acquitted.

Defense counsel pleaded for leniency [illegible] Killinger, on the grounds of his age and the fact that he has a wife and three children.

Ship Leaves Sweden With 1,600 Germans

Stockholm, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Russian transport Kuban sailed today for Soviet territory with 1,600 German army men who were evacuated from Swedish internment camps last week after riotous scenes of resistance and attempts at self-injury by the inmates.

About 600 who were hospitalized as a result of their self-inflicted wounds or hunger strikes still are in Sweden. They probably will be taken away in small groups as they recover. Three committed suicide. Fifteen Germans who escaped from the camps were still at large.

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (AP)—A commentator of the New Times today attacked the coverage of the Yugoslav elections by THE NEW YORK TIMES, saying that the outstanding majority of foreign correspondents as well as British Members of Parliament who were in Yugoslavia during the balloting had unanimously approved the elections, the commentator added:

"But what about correspondents who make dollars only because they write different fairy tales about the new Yugoslavia? For instance, what about Brewer [Sam Pope Brewer], the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who must find facts about the 'undemocracy' of the elections? He has only one way out and that is to give free run to his imagination and irresponsible thinking. * * * Brewer has nothing to do with facts. He must satisfy his bosses—and he used American "freedom of the press' to lie about Yugoslavia."

ITALY FORMS GOVERNMENT

Official List Of New Ministers Not Yet Compiled

Rome, *Tuesday*, Dec. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi said early today he had succeeded in forming a new Italian Government to succeed that of Ferruccio Parri, whose coalition Cabinet fell November 24.

De Gasperi had been conferring with the heads of Italy's six major political parties for several days in an attempt to reach a compromise on the allotting of key Cabinet posts.

Liberals Accept New Proposals

He made the announcement after Liberals (rightists) accepted new proposals for entering the Government. The Liberals and the Christian Democrats precipitated the governmental crisis when they withdrew after feuding with leftists over control of machinery for the elections next spring and Fascist purge measures, forcing Parri's resignation as Premier.

Leone Cattani, Liberal party secretary, said the party decided to enter the Government because of its "great esteem for De Gasperi."

Orlando Favored For Vice Premier

"We feel he is the best man in Italy at this time," Cattani said, adding that the Liberals also decided to adhere to the new Government because "its base is broadened."

Although an official list of new cabinet ministers has not yet been compiled, it was understood that Vittorio Emmanual Orlando—who previously had been backed by the Liberals for the premiership—will

get the post of vice premier. Monarchists had been pushing Orlando, World War I Italian leader, for the premiership, but Leftists refused to accept him.

The post of Minister of the Interior, it was understood, will go to the Socialists. In view of the forthcoming national elections this post had assumed vital importance during the conferences leading up to formation of the new government and was the chief obstacle in the crisis.

De Gasperi left the Foreign Office immediately after his announcement and went to the Royal Palace to receive the premiership officially from Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm.

Ethridge Enroute to U. S.

ROME, Dec. 3 (AP).—Mark Ethridge, special observer for Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, was en route home today to report his observations on turbulent Balkan politics. The Louisville publisher left Rome early Sunday aboard an Army Transport Command plane and unless delayed at Casablanca should rech the United States late today.

Greek Elections Set For March 31

Athens, Dec. 3 (AP)—Greek Premier Themistokles Sophoulis said tonight that Greek elections definitely will be held on March 31, 1946.

Elections previously had been scheduled for next January 20. The British Foreign Office had suggested they be held next March.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos said 800 Allied civilian and military observers would arrive in Athens "shortly" to supervise the elections.

Greek Trade-Union Move

Athens, Dec. 3 (AP)—Greek trade union representatives signed today with Louis Saillant, secretary general of the World Trade Union Federation, an agreement outlining conduct of forthcoming elections to choose a trade union executive.

Arabs Urged to Join Boycott

CAIRO, Dec. 3 (AP).—The Pan Arab Council, declaring that Zionist Palestine could prosper only at the economic expense of the Arab, adopted a resolution today urging Arab nations to join in a boycott of all Jewish goods manufactured in Palestine, starting Jan. 1.

Calling for action against the "Zionist economic danger," the council asked Arab countries to deny licenses for importation of Palestine goods and proposed that the league name a committee to supervise execution of the resolution's terms.

Abdul Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary general of the league, said the boycott resolution was not directed at the Jews as a people, but against the aims of Zionism. He said the Arabs were "ready for the consequences" of possible retaliation.

The league's boycott measures would be lifted, he said, when Jewish immigration to Palestine is halted.

British Action On Palestine Issue Assailed

Statement Questions Empire Aims and Urges U. S. to Re-examine Commitments

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Eight prominent Americans, including two Congressmen, declared today in a joint statement that the United States should "re-examine" its commitments to Britain in the light of what they termed British "short-sighted self-interest" in Palestine.

The statement was signed by Representative Andrew L. Somers, Democrat, of New York, and Bertrand W. Gearhart, Republican, of California; Will Rogers jr., former Democratic Representative from California; William B. Ziff, publisher and author; Emil Lengyel, author and educator; Mrs. Karin Michaelis, Danish-American writer and feminist, and Louis Bromfield and Ben Hecht, authors.

"We believe," the statement said, "that a powerful effort is being made by official Britain to utilize (Palestine) and related situations for the purpose of bringing American troops, planes and warships into the Middle East, where their presence would serve as a bulwark against the threat to British interests which undeniably exists there. . . . The British are apparently not so much interested in peace and stability in Palestine or elsewhere."

Under the heading, "We can give our money only to clean hands," the statement warned that America should consider the possible use of money advanced to England in loans before completing current financial negotiations. "How much of the loan . . . will be used to shoot down innocent women and children who try to flee . . . to Palestine?" the statement asked.

The 6,000-word document charged the British with stifling Jewish industrial attempts in Palestine because they might compete with British interests, issuing an "unofficial order" forbidding British soldiers to fraternize with Palestine Jews, and supporting both the Arab League and anti-Jewish riots in the Middle East.

It also charged that a protest made at Belsen, Germany, against British Palestine policy resulted in the arrest of Jewish men, women and children who "were indiscriminately beaten by police with rubber truncheons."

CHINESE PLAN HARBIN DRIVE

Will Reach Manchurian City In Month, Commander Says

Chungking, Dec. 3 (AP)—Chinese Nationalist forces advancing in Manchuria were reported within 30 miles of the important city of Mukden today and their commander said, "we expect to be in Harbin in a month or so."

Chinese Central News Agency dispatches reporting the new gains said air transportation of Nationalist troops farther into Manchuria would start next week.

An Associated Press dispatch from Peiping said that Nationalist officals, who had fled from Changchun, Manchurian capital, in mid-November for fear that Russian withdrawal would leave them at the mercy of the Chinese Communists, were preparing to return tomorrow and take over the government.

To Discuss Air Ferry

Among these officials is Chiang Chung-kuo, eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He said he would discuss with the Russians the projected airborne Nationalist troop movement.

Credible reports in Chungking said that the Russians already had undertaken to protect the airfields at Changchun and Mukden, but that the Nationalists had appealed to them to guarantee rail transit as well, because airborne operations could not be on a sufficiently large scale to ensure Nationalist invulnerability to Communist attacks.

The Russians, who have agreed to stay in Manchuria until January 3 so that the Nationalists can consolidate in that territory, apparently have made no commitments to admit the Nationalists anywhere except Mukden and Changchun.

Charge Aid To Communists

Some Nationalist sources here alleged that the Russians still were aiding the Communists, but Lieut. Gen. Tu Yu-ming, supreme Nationalist commander in the northeast, said he had found no evidence that any foreign power was giving his opponents material help.

Speaking to Associated Press correspondent Olen Clements, at advance headquarters in Chinhsien Manchuria, General Tu said he expected the opposition to collapse within two months because of lack of organization and supplies.

"I do not expect any large-scale fighting anywhere in Manchuria," General Tu said, adding that he expected to be in Mukden in a few days.

Returned To Mukden

Reports received from Mukden indicated the Russians left that city November 10 but returned to restore order eight days later after irregulars and guerrillas had begun a looting rampage.

General Tu, peppery little 42-year-old field commander, fought beside the Americans in Burma during the Japanese war. He predicted that his present operations soon would boil down to a matter of guarding against guerrilla hit-and-run raids and protecting communication lines.

In line with this forecast, Chinese press dispatches today from Inner Mongolia said the Communists besieging Paotow had failed in a new attempt to scale the city's walls and might soon have to abandon their siege after repeated repulses.

Chinese Advance 30 Miles In Day

Chungking, Dec. 3 (AP)—The rich industrial city of Mukden, in Manchuria, lies only 30 miles ahead of advancing Nationalist spearheads, the Chinese Central News Agency reported today.

As Chiang Kai-shek's forces rolled northward without reported opposition Central News said the first Government troops to be flown into Manchuria would be taken in next week.

35-Mile Advance

Today's report indicates an advance of 35 miles. The Nationalists yesterday reached Tahushan, 65 miles from Mukden. Central News did not specify if Tahushan had been by-passed or the Communists had withdrawn.

Press dispatches stated negotiations are "proceeding satisfactorily" on a new Chinese-Russian agreement on Manchuria.

The Russians recently agreed to defer for a month withdrawal of Red troops from Manchuria, thus enabling Nationalist forces to take over.

Chiang's Son Going To Capital

The Generalissimo's son, Chiang Chung-kuo, has departed for Changchun, Manchurian capital.

Reports of the Nationalist approach to Mukden followed a *China Times* assertion that troops of the free lance general, Chang Hsueh-shih, had entered the city. It was uncertain whether he favored the Nationalists or the Communists.

There were reports the long-delayed peace talks between Nationalists and Chinese Communists would be resumed December 10.

Yank Flyers Returning

In Shanghai, Lieut. Gen. George Stratemeyer, commanding United States Air Forces in China, announced headquarters of the 10th and 14th Air Forces are on a non-operational basis and are processing personnel for return home. Three squadrons and a troop carrier headquarters group, containing low point men and volunteers, are scheduled to remain in China.

The 14th AAF has been in China since July 2, 1942. It was activated by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault as the China air task force, built on veterans of the famed "Flying Tigers" of the American volunteer group which fought the Japanese before America entered the war.

Two U.S. Air Forces In China Disbanded

Shanghai, Dec. 3 (AP)—The 10th and 14th air forces went out of existence today.

Lieut. Gen. George Stratemeyer, commanding general of army air forces in China, announced that headquarters of both forces were put on a nonoperational basis and were processing their men for return to the United States. The only units scheduled to remain in China are three squadrons and a troop carrier group headquarters containing low-point men and volunteers.

The 14th Air Force Flying Tigers date to July 4, 1942, with activation of the China air task force under Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault. It was built from a nucleus of American Volunteer Group pilots. The 10th fought in West China and Burma.

U. N. R. R. A. Deputy Is Critical

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3 (AP).—Roy F. Hendrickson, deputy U. N. R. R. A. director, sharply criticized today China's failure to transport U. N. R. R. A. supplies into the interior. He declared curtailment of future shipments would be necessary unless China developed a swifter distribution system.

Hendrickson, who has just completed a three-week inspection of China's stricken areas, said U. N. R. R. A. supplies were piling up in Shanghai warehouses. Eight large supply-laden vessels have docked here since Nov. 8, but "supplies in port warehouses do not feed starving people 500 miles away," said Hendrickson, who left for the United States late today.

Nazi Raider Captain Found in Peiping

Destroyer of 168,000 Tons of Allied Shipping Is Living Quietly With Untroubled Conscience.

Peiping, Nov. 24 (Delayed)—(A. P.).—Living quietly today in Peiping is Hellmuth von Ruckteschell, a man of considerable distinction in German naval circles, a middle-aged, ruddy-cheeked, sea-going Junker, who wears the Knight's Cross and Oak Leaf presented by a grateful Reich for his work in destroying 168,000 tons of Allied shipping in second world war.

He was successively captain of two Nazi auxiliary raiders, and among his twenty-four victims were the British vessel, Gloucester Castle, sunk in seven minutes with all hands, including a number of women and children; the 10,000-ton American tanker Connecticut, torpedoed off Trinidad, which he watched burn for seven hours; and twenty-two other ships of British, French, Norwegian, Greek and American registry which came within range of his six-inch guns, his motor torpedo boat and his two scout planes.

"If you should meet the captain of the Blue Funnel liner Menelaus, present him my compliments, Von Ruckteschell told an Association Press reporter. "He is the only man who ever outmaneuvered me and got away."

In all, more than 600 prisoners of war from fourteen nations spent varying periods as captive guests aboard his vessel until they were transferred to Japanese hands. And when it is suggested that Allied courts of inquiry might like to look into his record, this blue-eyed German replies with a shrug: "Make what you want of me. I did my job and my heart is absolutely clear."

His first raider was the converted Hamburg-America Line freighter Neuemark of 8,000 tons. His second was a converted Polish steamship of 4,500 tons carrying a crew of 400 men and twenty-two officers. Most of the complement perished later when the ship was torpedoed off Japan by an American submarine.

Second Thanksgiving For G. I.'s in China

Chungking, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—American forces in Chungking will have a second Thanksgiving dinner next Sunday to dispose of 499 pounds of Turkey which arrived belatedly from the United States.

Goes On 36-Hour Week

Chungking, Dec. 3 (AP)—American Army personnel in Chungking went on a 36-hour work week effective today.

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Canton Paper Under Censor

Canton, Dec. 3 (AP)—Newspaper censorship under Chinese military direction was clamped on Canton today as a reoccupied city in which Chungking dictates "guidance" on the contents of the papers.

JavaIndoChina Parley Headed By Mountbatten

British, French and Dutch to Confer at Singapore; No Indonesians Included

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 3 (AP).—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten will preside at a conference of top British, French and Dutch leaders in Singapore Thursday night in an effort to solve the politico-military problems of Java and Indo-China, it was announced today.

Among those expected to sit with the Allied supreme commander in Southeast Asio are Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General. Staff; Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison and Major General Douglas Gracey, British commanders in Java and Indo-China, respectively; Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, commander of Dutch naval forces in the Pacific; Major General Jacques Leclerc, French commander in Indo-China, and Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies.

While the announcement of the conference mentioned no Indonesians, it was recalled here that Van Mook said he will continue to hold the door open for discussions with representatives of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic.

The Dutch news agency, Aneta, said fresh attempts were being made to arrange a Dutch-Indonesian meeting, and a Nationalist-sponsored article in an Indonesian newspaper mentioned various means of settling disputes by conciliation. The article spoke of "events that might take place in the near future."

Meanwhile, British naval guns were in action again to disperse Indonesian forces near Semarang, and British planes attacked a force massing near Bandoeng, seventy-five miles from Batavia. Indonesians kidnaped four Europeans and set houses afire in a raid at Bandoeng Saturday night.

British authorities received an apology from Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir for the mass slaying of twenty-two survivors of a British plane crash near here on Nov. 23. Sjahrir said the slayings resulted from "a misunderstanding between occupation troops and the people."

Annamese And French Reported In New Clash

Saigon, Indo-China, Dec. 3 (AP)—An official Anglo-French statement today disclosed a new clash between French troops and Annamese nationalists near Nhatrang, coastal town 190 miles northeast of Saigon.

"French troops have broken through Viet Minh defenses northwest of Nhatrang, inflicting heavy casualities on the extremists," the statement said. "The area occupied has been cleared."

Meanwhile, rubber shipments from Indo-China to the United States were reported delayed by the general disorganization of loading facilities and the refusal of stevedores to work in the face of Annamese threats.

The American-flag liner Red Rover, which arrived here in mid-November to transport 8,000 tons of rubber to Baltimore, remained idle. Washington has been asked by American representatives here to send no more ships for Chinese cargo until harbor conditions are clarified.

Indonese Seize 4 Europeans

Batavia, Java, Dec. 3 (AP)—Indonesi. Extremists raided European homes in Bandoeng and kidnapped four persons Saturday night after firing several houses, an official British statement declared today. The nationality of the Europeans, one of whom later escaped, was not disclosed.

Elsewhere in Java, the statement disclosed, there was little heavy fighting. North of Tjibadak, in the Bandoeng area, a strong force of Indonesians attacked a British native company, but was dispersed by RAF planes.

Mobilizing Near Semerang

At Ambarawa, where native troops have moved in to protect 10,000 civilian internees in a large camp, no developments were reported. The Indonesians, however, were said to be mustering their forces east and southeast of Semarang, 30 miles north.

The British cruiser Sussex shelled the area, the British said, and British troops fully occupied Oengaran, between the two cities.

British tanks have entered Waroe, 10 miles south of Soerabaja.

Slayings a "Misunderstanding"

BATAVIA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Government has expressed regret to General Christison, British commander, for circumstances leading to the slaying of twenty-three survivors of a British plane crash near Batavia on Nov. 23. Premier Sjahrir termed the incident a "misunderstanding between the occupation troops and the people."

Rubber Shipment to U. S. Delayed

SAIGON, Indochina, Dec. 3 (AP).—Shipment of rubber from Indochina to the United States is being delayed by the general disorganization of loading facilities and the inability to round up local labor in the face of a continuing threat of Annamite attacks against stevedores.

Sheets of crude rubber are awaiting loading on the American-flagged Panamanian liner Red Rover. An American representative, who makes a daily round of responsible agencies seeking stevedores, said he has asked Washington to send no more ships solely to take out Indochina rubber until conditions improve.

'War Criminal' In Japan Still Undefined

Tokyo, Dec. 3 (AP)—General MacArthur's newest directive ordering the arrest of 59 prominent Japanese as war crimes suspects reaches into every strata of Nipposese society but leaves unanswered the question: What is a war criminal?

Neither rank nor position will protect suspected war criminals, MacArthur's directive demonstrates.

The new "rouges gallery" includes one imperial prince, an ex-president of the Privy Council, two former Premiers and nine erstwhile Cabinet Ministers, five prominent *zaibatsu* (industrialists), militarists, bankers and newspaper executives.

Influential Leaders On List

These men are sandwiched into the latest war criminal list among somoe of Japan's most influential leaders—and some whose presence in this company is puzzling.

The newest group reached deeply into domestic totalitarianism. Seven of the militarists once were top men in the dreaded *kempeitai*, or thought police. Several were prominent in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Japan's first single party, and its successors. The list included:

Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, former War Minister who retired in 1940 and gave Dictator Hideki Tojo his big chance by naming him as his successor. Hata miraculously escaped death by sitting out in an air-raid shelter the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

Hiranuma An Ex-Premier

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier and now president of the Privy Council and senior elder statesman. Although known as a Japanese Fascist, he opposed the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy.

Former Premier Koti Hirota, under whose administration the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed in 1936 as a substitute for the Tripartite Pact.

Naoki Hoshino, who as chief Cabinet secretary was instrumental in applying Manchurian-developed controls to the Japanese homeland.

Nishio Adviser To Tojo

Gen. Toshizo Nishio, former commander in chief in China, who was considered one of Tojo's closest military friends and advisers.

Lieut. Gen. Saburo Ando, another Manchurian general, who took over the Home Ministery under Tojo to enforce more strictly the repressive laws in Japan.

Although MacArthur demanded the arrest of the man who named Tojo War Minister it ignored, for the time being at least, the man who selected him as Premier—Marquis Koichi Kido, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The list included Imperial Prince Nashimoto, presumably because of his position as Lord Custodian of the national Shinto Shrines.

Nip Prince Puzzled By His Arrest

Tokyo, Dec. 3 (AP)—A bewildered old man with Nineteenth Century mustachios stood amid the bomb-charred ruins of his imperial mansion today and professed ignorance as to why he was the first member of the Japanese imperial household named as a suspected war criminal.

"I have no idea why I was named and it was very much a surprise to me," Imperial Prince Morimasa Nashimoto said.

Reprieve Is Asked

Almost as he was speaking Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida submitted a formal Japanese Government request to Allied headquarters asking "for a reprieve" for the aged prince, whose arrest along with that of 58 other suspects was ordered earlier in the day.

Standing stiffly in his garden, the 71-year-old Nashimoto described himself as a field marshal without a command, a prince without influence and a Shinto ritualist with little to do.

"Nothing To Do" With War

"I had nothing whatsoever to do with the war and nobody ever consulted me on political affairs," Nashimoto said. "I didn't actively oppose it but you can imagine how I felt . . . I can imagine what you think of (wartime Premier Hideki) Tojo and I feel the same way."

The prince declared that he retired from direct participation in military affairs in 1932—"not in opposition to the Manchurian incident but because of ill health." Since then he has served on the board of marshals, which functioned infrequently when the Emperor asked its advice on military matters.

Member Of Societies

"Foreign Minister Yoshida notified me a short time ago about the war-criminal list," Nashimoto said. "He thought maybe I would be named because of my connection with several societies."

The societies, he added, included honorary chairmanships in organizations for the military arts—such as sports taught in schools—and for training airplane glider pilots for air-raid defense.

"But I was only an honorary chairman; the real work was done by someone else," he explained.

The prince paused and said: "Let's see what else I have done."

Then he looked up solemnly and added: "Nothing."

Jap, Arrested, Calls It An Honor

Tokyo, Dec. 3 (AP)—Ryoichi Sasakawa, former president of the ultra-nationalistic Kokusai Domei Political Association, was quoted tonight by Jiji news agency as saying the new list of 59 suspected war criminals comprised "Japan's first-class persons" and he was glad his name was among them.

"To be named by the Allied army as a war criminal is eloquent proof that I devoted my whole self to the prosecution of the war," he said.

Jiji reported that Sasakawa and Lieut. Gen. Nobutaka Shioten, anti-Semtic leader, took their seats in the Diet as usual today but Shioten left hurriedly upon learning his name was on the list.

Hata Is Unapologetic

TOKYO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, proud and unapologetic, said today: "I will take responsibility for all operations" while Commander in Chief of Japanese forces in China.

Declaring it was no shock to find his name on the new list of Japanese war leaders ordered arrested by General MacArthur, the 66-year-old Chief Aide de Camp to the Emperor said: "I feel the responsibility of the war."

"I expected it. I feel the responsibility of the war."

Marshal Hata offered no defense for a career that reached a bloody climax when he led Japanese troops into Shanghai in 1938 and commanded all Japanese forces in China until December, 1943.

He disclosed that the Japanese were preparing for American landings on the coast of China as far back as September, 1944. An invading force could have walked in at almost any time up to the surrender, Hata said, for though more than 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers were in China there was only one regiment and half a brigade—5,000 men in all—deployed along the expected American beachhead.

Japan Must Boost Taxes To Meet Proposed Budget

TOKYO, Dec. 3—(AP) The Japanese Diet, operating under the shadows of growing domestic unrest and new American probing into war responsibilities, was told today that heavy tax increases would be required to meet a proposed budget of 13,600,000 yen (about $907,000,000 at the official exchange rate.)

Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa, presenting the budget to the House of Representatives, said estimated revenues would meet less than two-thirds of it. He called for increases in income taxes, luxury taxes, many indirect taxes and higher prices for sake and tobacco, which are government monopolies.

Diet to Recess

The Diet, which has accomplished nothing in the first week of its session, scheduled a recess for tomorrow so that committees could wrestle with the budget and bills for election revisions.

Sharpening coal shortages and reported increases in crimes of violence posed additional problems which must be faced eventually.

The lower House sessions have been marked by inconclusive wrangling over war responsibility, but General MacArthur's new list of 59 wanted big-time operators made it clear to the members that their decisions on that subject would carry no weight.

The new list included a prince of the blood, eight peers and two former premiers, leaving out of the "wanted" category only two men who have served as government leaders since 1937. They were former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and former Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai.

The 71-year-old, white-moustached Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, who said he had no idea why he was on the list, declared he was a prince without influence, a field marshal without a command and a Shinto religious ritualist without duties. Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida asked Allied headquarters to "reprieve" the old man, but no immediate reply was received.

Accepts Full Responsibility

Others on the new list reacted differently. Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, former commander-in-chief in China, said he was not at

all surprised he had been included and declared, "I will take responsibility for all operations" while commanding in China. Hata remarked incidentally that the Americans could have invaded the China coast at any time after September, 1944, because he had available as a defensive force only 5,000 men out of the 1,000,000 Japanese in China.

Another suspect was Ryoichi Sasakawa, leader of ultra-nationalistic organizations. He said he was proud to be on the list because it was composed of "Japan's first-class persons" and that he had been "waiting with my neck cleaned for the Allied army to name me as one of the war criminals."

Sasakawa and Lt. Nobutake Shioten, anti-Semitic leader, took their regular seats in the Diet today but Shioten left when he learned he was on the wanted roster.

The war responsibility question already has split the dominant party in the House of Representatives, the so-called Progressives. Only 178 of its 275 members voted for a resolution Saturday which whitewashed the Diet members by merely asking that they "reflect on their past."

Confusion On Language Marks Yamashita Trial

Manila, Dec. 3 (AP)—Presentation of testimony in the month-long war-crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita ended on a note of confusion tonight as opposing counsel agreed that some of the questions asked of the defendant in English had a different meaning in Japanese.

Maj. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds, president of the military court, resolved the linguistic riddle with a ruling that in doubtful cases the chief interpreter's decision would be final.

Expects Verdict Friday

Reynolds then declared a recess until Wednesday to allow attorneys time to prepare their final arguments, and said the court expected to be able to announce its verdict on Friday.

Yamashita himself was the last witness to take the stand. He was recalled by defense counsel to counter damaging testimony by the prosecution's rebuttal witnesses.

In a final effort to emphasize his contention that he was not responsible for alleged Japanese atrocities in the Philippines, the General testified that one of his army groups had the power of life and death over prisoners and he was helpless to intervene.

Had Power To Hold Trials

He said the 35th Army Group operating east of Manila, where prosecution witnesses have testified many atrocities were committed, had authority to appoint courts-martial and try prisoners of war and internees. The army group was vested with this power at the time of its activation, he explained, and he was without authority to take it away.

Earlier in the session the prosecution's star rebuttal witness, Col. Hideo Nishihara, became lost in a maze of defense questions attacking his credibility. His replies of "I don't know" or "I think I have forgotten" became so frequent that Reynolds finally intervened to protest that the witness was "getting everyone confused."

Failed In Philippines Court

Yamashita's move today to put his case before the Supreme Court of the United States came after he had drawn a blank in his efforts to have the case taken out of the hands of the American military commission by the Philippines Supreme Court.

The Philippines court on November 28 rejected a petition by Yamashita's attorneys for a writ of habeas corpus that would have transferred him to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth's courts.

It did this despite the fact that the Army ignored its summons and sent no representative to the hearing. The Army's view was that the Philippines courts had no jurisdiction over its actions.

'No Power' Over Lower Courts: Yamashita

Manila, Dec. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita declared at his war-crimes trial today that one of his army groups had the power of life or death over prisoners and he was helpless to intervene.

The former Japanese commander in the Philippines made the startling statement when his counsel called him back to the stand to counter damaging testimony by the prosecution's rebuttal witnesses.

Yamashita said the 35th Army Group operating east of Manila, where many atrocities for which the prosecution seeks to hold him responsible were committed, had authority to appoint courts-martial and try prisoners of war and internees.

Vested At Activation

The Army group was vested with this power at the time of its activation, the General testified, and he was without authority to take it away.

The prosecution in crossexamination struck vigorously at some of Yamashita's previous testimony. After much wrangling it was agreed by both sides that some questions asked him in English had a different shade of meaning in Japanese.

Whereupon the military commission trying Yamashita ruled that henceforth the chief interpreter's decision would be final.

YAMASHITA SEEKS HIGH COURT RULING

Petition Challenges Authority Of Military Tribunal

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—General Yamashita, first of Japan's leaders on trial for war crimes, asked the United States Supreme Court today to take over and bring him to Washington.

From Manila, where Yamashita is denying responsibility for atrocities against Filipinos, his American lawyers sent a petition that his trial before a United States military commission be halted.

Petition By Airmail

Yamashita in a formal petition airmailed from the Philippines asked the Supreme Court to issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring Gen. Douglas MacArthur to produce him before the tribunal or one of its justices for any action the high court considers proper.

He also asked a "writ of prohibition," prohibiting continuation of his trial as a war criminal. He requested that the high court order him returned to the status of prisoner of war "in conformity with provisions of the Geneva convention."

No Martial Law Is Claim

Yamashita's petition, contending the military commission lacked authority to try him, said:

"There being no martial law, no military government of occupied territory, and no active hostilities in the Philippines at the time of the appointment of the commission, there was no authority to appoint the commission and it is without jurisdiction."

The court will act on the petition later.

Attachés said they expected Yamashita to file another petition, asking the Supreme Court to review a decision by the Philippines Supreme Court. The islands tribunal denied the General's contention that the military commission was illegal and that Philippine civil courts should take over his case.

"Surprise" At Singapore

San Francisco, Dec. 2 (AP)—Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, on trial on war criminal charges in Manila, didn't expect Lieut. Gen. Arthur Ernest Percival to surrender Singapore in February, 1942, the one-time "Tiger of Malaya" was quoted today in a Mutual Broadcasting System broadcast.

MBS Correspondent Robert Stewart said Yamashita told him he used "some 40,000 to 30,000 men" to defeat the British from he believed "more than 100,000."

"Sheer Luck"

Yamashita, reported Stewart, said it was "'by sheer luck our entire forces were not annihilated when we attempted to cross Johore Straits" from the Malay Peninsula to Singapore Island.

"The British guns could have annihilated us. I expected the British guns to wipe us out to the last man, but they never did."

Yamashita said his table pounding and fist waving at the surrender parley with the British officer arose out of efforts to make an interpreter understand what he was trying to tell Percival.

Re-Enlistment Record Set

Manila, Dec. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Jack B. Dunn, in charge of Army re-enlistments in the Pacific theater, reported today that all records for regular Army re-enlistments were broken last week with 11,835 men signing up for additional military duty.

Dunn said industrial unrest at home and the new twenty-year retirement plan are contributing factors.

Japanese to Hang as Cannibal

Australian Court Convicts First Foe as a War Criminal

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 3 (AP).—A Japanese Army officer who turned cannibal "because I was very weak and hungry and wanted to bring back my strength" awaits hanging as a war criminal. He is Lieutenant Takehiko Tazaki, whom an Australian military court at Wewak, New Guinea, convicted of eating flesh from the body of an Australian soldier killed in action July 19.

A second Australian military court, at Morotai, found Captain Tokio Iwasa re[illegible] for bayoneting an Au[illegible]rman at Talaud Island[illegible] Celebes, March 23, 1945[illegible] was not announced[illegible] vasa are the first [illegible] have been con[illegible]

VARGAS MAN LEADING VOTE

Dutra Ahead In Four States; Seven Brazilians Killed

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 3 (AP)—Army General Eurico Dutra, backed by former President Getulio Vargas, took an early lead today over three opponents in returns from Sunday's presidential elections in Brazil in which seven persons were killed.

Dutra and Air General Eduardo Gomes, leader of the anti-Vargas forces, were easily outdistancing their civilian opponents on the basis of the unofficial returns. It was Brazil's first election for President in fifteen years.

Gomes Leads In Six States

Returns from ten states gave Dutra 16,723 votes; Gomes, 11,138; Yeddo Fiuza, Communist party candidate, 5,108, and Mario Rollim Telles, Agrarian party candidate, 48.

Gomes held the lead in six states, which have a total of 1,564,924 registered voters, while Dutra led in four states with a registered vote of 3,895,613. It was estimated that from 75 to 90 per cent of all those registered in the country cast ballots.

Dutra was showing early strength in small cities and rural areas where the long-established Vargas political machine was least affected by the ousting of the former President from office last October 29.

Plurality Voting For Senators

Dutra's early lead, based on rural votes, may be challenged by returns from metropolitan areas, where both Gomes and Fiuza are running well. Telles failed to register as a candidate in many states.

Only two boxes were counted in this capital today. They gave Gomes 205, Dutra, 194; Fiuza, 117, and Telles, 7. The decision will go to the candidate gaining a plurality of the nation's 7,613,339 registered voters. The electoral tribunal said if the contest is close final results may not be known for ten to fifteen days.

Election of Federal senators also will be plurality voting. Election of members of the Chamber of Deputies, however, will be on a proportional basis, each party obtaining a number of seats from each state according to its proportionate vote in that state.

Vargas Gets Early Lead

Vargas, a candidate for the Federal Senate from his home state, was leading on the basis of early reports. The former President made no campaign, but both the Brazilian Labor and Social Democratic parties indorsed him in a number of states, under rules which permit multiple candidates, for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Party officials said Va[illegible] voted today in his home city of São Borja.

All state capitals reported the most orderly elections and the heaviest voting in Brazil's history. Five persons, however, were killed when an election dispute flared in the jungle town of Flores in the Recife area, and two others were killed in a dispute in the town of Carpina in the state of Pernambuco. Otherwise only minor incidents have been reported.

DUTRA IS LEADING IN BRAZIL VOTING

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The first three districts to report in Brazil's first presidential election in fifteen years gave a slight lead today to Gen. Eurico Dutra who had the backing of former President Getulio Vargas.

Press dispatches disclosed that seven persons were killed in political fights yesterday.

The first ballot box opened at Petropolis, summer capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro, gave Dutra sixty-nine votes. Gen. Edourdo Gomes, his principal opponent, received 135, Yedda Fiuza, a non-Communist backed by the Communist party, fifty-five, and Rollin Telles, Agrarian, two.

At Fortaleza, capital of the northern State of Ceara, the first box gave Gomes 203, Dutra sixty-five and Fiuza eighty-six. From Araguay in the State of Goyaz the first election totals were 970 for Dutra, 170 for Gomes and ninety for Fiuza.

The final results from Sunday's voting may not be learned for ten days.

Argentine Fascists Seen Planning A 'Putsch'

Buenos Aires, Dec. 3 (AP)—The English language newspaper *Standard* today quoted Emilio Troise, president of the Committee Against Racialism and Anti-Semitism, as saying that Nazi elements in Argentina would attempt in a few days a "Putsch similar to the firing of the Reichstag in Germany."

The newspaper said Troise had telegraphed the accusation to Interior Minister Gen. Felipe Urdapilleta.

The *Standard* quoted Troise as saying the plotters would attempt to make Jews appear responsible for placing bombs in meeting places of supporters of former Vice President Juan Perón, and would then destroy Jewish property and beat Jews, as an act of revenge.

Argentine Bishopric Tells Catholics to Vote Against Anti-Peron Democratic Union Ticket

PARANA, Argentina, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Catholic weekly Acción today published instructions signed by the provincial bishopric ordering Catholics not to vote for candidates of the Democratic Union, which was formed among the major political parties in Argentina to combat the Presidential candi-

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dacy of Col. Juan Perón.

The article said it was a "directive—not merely advice."

The instructions did not mention the Democratic Union by name, but it told Catholics that they must not vote for the Communist or Socialist parties, "nor for parties that unite or collaborate with them."

The Democratic Union was formed by a coalition of the Socialist, Communist and Radical parties.

The instructions said Catholics were forbidden to vote for Socialists or Communists because those parties propose the separation of the Church and State, elimination of the religious oath, suppression of religious teaching in schools and legal divorce. Argentina's population is more than 90 per cent Catholic.

The instructions said the Church does not mix in politics, "but when politics touches the altar, it can and should intervene, instructing Catholics about their duties."

The article said the instructions were issued in conformity with the orders of the Archbishop of Argentina. But the pastoral letter of the archbishop told Catholics only to keep calm, vote according to their conscience and avoid hatred.

U.S. Plane, 13 Missing

Montevideo, Dec. 3 (AP)—Uruguayan radio stations tonight reported a United States Army plane with thirteen persons aboard had been missing since 10.30 A.M., en route from Asuncion, Paraguay, to Montevideo, a distance of about 650 miles.

NIGHT

The plane was last reported near the frontiers of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, flying in a southeasterly direction through a heavy wind and rain storm.

Military aviation headquarters here said the plane should have landed at the Montevideo air port at 5.30 P.M. It left Asuncion at 6.15 A.M.

Senator's Son Has Return Canceled

Honolulu, Dec. 3 (AP)—Orders transferring Seaman 2/c Paul T. Stewart, son of Senator Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.) from the Hawaiian Islands to Norfolk, Va., have been canceled at young Stewart's request.

NIGHT

Capt. H. W. Hurney, chief of the amphibious command, administrative section, said today that Stewart, 18, would remain here.

In a letter to his commanding officer, asking that he be allowed to remain, young Stewart said: "I feel that my continued presence overseas is desirable so that it will be evident that my status in the Navy can in no way be attributed to any possible political influence."

Canada's "Top B" Dissolved

Ottawa, Dec. 3 (AP)—Dissolution of Canada's Industries Control Board, the wartime body mainly responsible for the distribution of war materials, was announced today by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe.

Plane Missing; Twelve Aboard

Seattle, Dec. 3 (AP)—The 13th Naval District said tonight a search by air and sea was being conducted all the way from Seattle to Kodiak, Alaska, for a navy plane missing since November 29 with twelve persons aboard.

The public relations office said the "privateer" plane—Navy version of the B-24 Liberator—was not contacted after it left Kodiak. The names of those aboard were withheld pending location of the plane and notification of next of kin.

All naval craft have been alerted to be on the lookout for indication of the plane's location and two small craft are searching. Planes from Whidby Island, north of here, Coast Guard planes from Port Angeles, Wash., and navy aircraft in Alaska are flying over the 1,000 miles of rugged coastline which was the privateer's intended route.

The Western Defense Command of the Royal Canadian Air Force offered its assistance in the search.

NAVY PLANE, 15 [illegible] OARD, REPORTED M[illegible]SSING

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 3—(AP) United States planes fighting heavy winds searched tonight for a U. S. Navy plane missing on an Alaska-Seattle flight with 15 persons, believed to be Navy personnel, abroad.

The missing plane left Kodiak, Alaska, on the 1,000-mile trip Saturday. Since then violent gales have swept the British Columbia coast

U.S. HAD NO SPIES AT START OF WAR, WITNESS ASSERTS

Pearl Harbor Probers Learn Intelligence Committee Was Paper Organization.

MILES BACKS ESPIONAGE

General Believes Secret Service Should Be Part of National Defense Set-Up.

NOT DEC 3 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — (AP) Army's pre-Pearl Harbor intelligence chief testified today that the United States had no secret foreign intelligence service before the war and that a joint Army-Navy intelligence committee existed only on paper.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, appearing before the joint congressional committee investigating Pearl Harbor, said that difficulties over office space figured in failure of the joint Army-Navy board, technically created in October, 1941, to meet until two days after the Japanese attack on the American fleet.

Differed on Duties

Its functioning also was delayed, he said, by differences between the War and Navy departments over just what duties it should perform.

Miles cited these difficulties as among the reasons why "I believe thoroughly and have for many years in the unification of the services."

Asked by Senator Lucas (D-Ill.), if the United States should maintain a foreign secret intelligence service in peacetime, Miles declared:

"Decidedly, yes. In my opinion a secret intelligence service is essential for national defense."

He commented that before the war the Army "never had any money for espionage."

Miles amplified under questioning from Rep. Murphy (D-Pa.) earlier testimony that all military men knew a possible attack on Hawaii was "inherent" in any war with Japan.

However, he did not believe there was anyone in high place, Miles said, who anticipated in the tense days of 1941 that such an attack was Japan's "most likely" initial move if she decided to risk war.

Third Day as Witness

It was the bulky general's third day in the witness chair. For the most part, his questioning revolved about the warning messages sent from Washington to overseas Army stations.

Miles emphatically demurred when Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif.) suggested that an admonition not to "alarm civil population," contained in a message to Hawaii, led commanders there not to order a full state of alert.

In his opinion, Miles said, a full alert could have been ordered without alarming civilians.

Reply Was in Adequate

He contended that Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in Hawaii, made a "totally inadequate" reply when—in response to a warning from Washington—he reported that he [illegible] alerted his command against [illegible] age.

But the witness [illegible] ined to express an opinion [illegible] whether officials at the W[illegible] department should have detec[illegible] the alleged inadequacy.

Miles said in reply to a question that the message Gen, George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, sent to Hawaii Nov. 27, 1941, was "sufficient warning to cause the necessary and proper alert to be put into effect."

When Rep. Clark (D-N.C.) asked whether anyone at the War department should have done something about Short's reply, Miles said that question should be directed to one of the three men who, so far as he knew, were the only ones who saw Short's message.

He named these men as Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War; Marshall and Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, then head of the War Plans division.

Gerow, Marshall to Testify

The committee will have opportunity later this week to question two of the three on that point. Gerow is to follow Miles to the witness chair and Marshall is to begin testifying on Thursday.

Short, who has been attending all sessions of the hearings, got up and left the room during Miles' testimony.

The message from Marshall had said that Japanese "hostile action" was "possible at any moment." It directed that Short "undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary" but not "alarm civil population." A report of action taken was requested.

Short's reply, sent the next day, said: "Report department alerted to prevent sabotage period liaison with Navy reurad four seven two twenty seventh. (Reurad means "reference your radio."

As has been brought out in previous Pearl Harbor investigations, Short ordered only his No. 1 alert into effect. This alert was a defense against sabotage, espionage and subversive activities without any threeats from the outside.

Short's operating procedure designated as No. 3 alert a defense against all-out attack.

Miles turned over to the committee correspondence between the War department and General Hugh Drum, commanding the Hawaiian department in 1936, which showed the department had envisioned in almost every detail the possibility of just such an attack as the Japanese made on Dec. 7, 1941.

Drum had raised the question whether additional airfields should not be constructed on outlying islands as part of the defense against surprisee air attack.

The department decided against constructing such bases. One reason it gave was that planes on islands to the east and west of Oahu, where Pearl Harbor is located, would not be in a good geographical position for defense against a carrier raid [illegible] from the northeast.

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The analysis made at that time presumed an enemy carrier force would speed toward the island during the night and loose its planes at dawn. It was calculated that, to make such an attack, the carriers need not approach closer than 665 to 1,000 miles during the daylight hours of the day preceding the attack.

Impossible to Patrol Perimeter

The department concluded that it was an almost "impossible task" to patrol the entire perimeter at 665 or more miles from Oahu.

"In 1936 we were just beginning to build our big bombers and radar was unknown," Miles commented.

"Did succeeding officers (to Drum) have the benefit of these documents?" Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn) asked.

"I assume they were on file in the Hawaiian department," Miles replied.

The witness also read to the committee what he said was an affidavit by Col. George F. Bicknell, then Hawaiian intelligence officer, that he learned from naval officers on Dec. 3, 1941, that Japanese consuls had been instructed to destroy their codes.

Bicknell said he reported this at a staff meeting Dec. 6 and said then that "something warlike by Japan is likely to happen somewhere." It was not brought out whether Short attended that meeting of his staff.

taken, "there is an inference of that." He said a reference by Short to liaison with the Navy "might or might not" indicate that the General was planning a later message covering other actions.

Clark noted that messages simi-

General Short's Reply 'Inadequate', Miles Tells Probe Unit

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Sherman A. Miles said today that the reply Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short made from Hawaii on November 28, 1941, to a war-warning message from Washington was "totally inadequate."

Miles testified before the Senate-House group investigating Pearl Harbor. On Thursday the committee is to hear General of the Army George C. Marshall, who sent the warning message. Evidence was cited by Representative Clark (D., N.C.) that on November 27 Marshall warned Short that "hostile action is possible at any moment" and to take reconnaissance and such other measures "as you deem necessary."

Short's Reply

Filed as a reply was word from Short to Marshall the next day that the Hawaiian department was "alerted to prevent sabotage."

"Was that in any way responsive?" asked Clark.

Miles, who was head of army intelligence at the time of Pearl Harbor, demurred. He said he would like that question to be directed to officers who saw the reply. He named these as Secretary of War Stimson, General Marshall and the chief of the war-plans division, Gen. Leonard T. Gerow.

But Clark persisted, saying that he wanted Miles' opinion as a military man of long experience.

"Totally Inadequate"

"Very well, sir," replied Miles. "My opinion is that that message was a totally inadequate reply to th[illegible] message it purported to reply to."

Miles continued that while the Short message did not say that only steps against sabotage had been

lar to the one sent to Hawaii were dispatched at the same time to other overseas stations.

Refers To MacArthur Reply

He directed attention to a reply from Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur in the Philippines that reconnaissance had been extended and ground forces put in a state of readiness for defense.

Saying that Short's message was "conspicuously different," Clark asked: "Ought not someone in the War Department have detected that difference?"

"There again," Miles replied, "I would rather you would ask that question o[illegible] someone who did see the message."

Clark did not press him for an opinion.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) asked if Miles conferred very often with Marshall during that period.

Conferred With Marshall

He saw Marshall from time to time, Miles said, but in so far as possible tried to avoid taking any more of Marshall's time than was absolutely necessary because the chief of staff was very busy.

"What was he doing?" Lucas asked.

"Well, Senator, he had to appear frequently before congressional committees. He was trying to build an army with none too great support from the American people."

Miles added that Marshall was

planning the training and maneuvers of the army forces as well as planning moves which would be made if this country was forced into the war.

Held "Sufficient Warning"

Miles previously testified that he considered Marshall's November 27, 1941, message "sufficient warning to cause the necessary and proper alert to be put into effect" to meet the Japanese Pearl Harbor attack.

Under questioning by Representatives Cooper (D., Tenn.) and Clark (D., N.C.) Miles told the committee he regarded the message of Marshall, then chief of staff, as word to the Hawaiian fortress that "the situation you were built for has arrived; be on the alert."

Cooper asked specifically if Miles thought the Marshall message was "sufficient warning to cause the necessary and proper alert to be put into effect" by Short.

"I did, sir, most definitely," Miles replied in a solemn voice.

Had Placed No. 1 Alert

Previous inquiries have disclosed that Short had placed into effect a No. 1 alert, designed primarily against sabotage. This alert was two steps away from the No. 3 full alert under which guns would have been manned constantly.

Clark asked if the Japanese success in the December 7, 1941, raid depended largely on surprise.

Miles said that the intelligence officers believed that, for the Japanese to attack the Hawaiian fortress and the fleet that was there, risking ships they could not replace, their chances of success would rest in surprise—in "finding the fortress unprepared and unalerted."

Clark asked the General if he meant Hawaii was unprepared as well as unalerted.

"Man Must Pull Trigger"

"No gun will go off unless there is a man there to pull the trigger," Miles replied. "If the man who is supposed to pull the trigger is not there to pull it, the gun is unprepared."

Cooper asked if Short was presumed to know what to do to defend Hawaii and his command.

"I assumed, sir, that he had no other reason or purpose for having command there," the witness replied.

"A lieutenant general of the United States Army would be presumed to know what to do if somebody started shooting at him, wouldn't he?" Cooper pressed.

"Yes, sir," Miles replied.

Termed "The Obvious"

Under questioning by Clark, Miles said that he still fails to see why it should have been necessary to repeat in messages to Short what Miles termed "the obvious" possibility of an attack on Hawaii.

He said the general staff "constantly thought of the element of surprise in connection with Hawaii."

"We never lost sight of the fact that Japan, if it engaged in war with us, probably would attack Hawaii," Miles declared.

Miles previously testified to an affidavit he said was obtained from Col. George F. Bicknell, then Hawaiian intelligence officer.

Learned About Message

Bicknell said in the affidavit that on December 3, 1941, he learned from naval officers about the Japanese message to their consuls. Bicknell added that he had discussed this and had learned from Robert Shivers, FBI head in Honolulu, that the local consul was destroying his papers.

In the affidavit, Bicknell said he had reported this information at a staff meeting held for Short by Colonel Phillips, Short's chief of staff. The affidavit did not make it clear whether Short himself was in attendance.

Meeting Held Dec. 6

Bicknell said in the affidavit that he told the staff meeting, held December 6, that "something warlike by Japan is likely to happen somewhere."

Miles testified that the affidavit was obtained by Lieut. Col. Henry C. Clausen, who, Senators Ferguson (R., Mich.) and Brewster (R., Maine) recently told the Senate, former Secretary of War Stimson "sent around the world" getting statements from officials who previously had testified before inquiry boards.

Miles took the stand to correct what he said were some errors in his previous testimony after William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, announced that Marshall would testify beginning Thursday.

Gerow To Follow Miles

Mitchell said Gerow would follow Miles on the stand.

Miles said he had testified last week that he did not know if the Army had been informed of the message the Navy sent about Japanese burning their codes. He said he meant to say he did not know about it in 1941 but did know about it last week because he had read Bicknell's affidavit.

He also wanted it understood, Miles said, that there had been no "complacency" in the intelligence division about the slowness of decoding and translating Japanese messages that had been intercepted.

Miles Cites Technical Work

The committee has been informed that several important messages intercepted before December 7, 1941, the day of the attack, were not translated until much later.

Stressing that this process entailed much technical and detailed work, Miles said the intelligence division was sure that the "devoted men" who were doing the work were rushing it through as much as they could.

"The astonishing thing," he said, "was not that the translation of the messages was delayed but that we were able to do it at all."

More Information Due

Gerhard Gesell, one of committee counsel, said information soon would be made available to the group about the time the messages were intercepted, by which monitoring station, the time they were forwarded to the technical services to be decoded, the method by which they were forwarded and the time consumed in getting them into English.

Lucas considers the code-destroying message one of the most important sent by Washington to field commanders before the Japanese sneak attack.

"I can't understand w' the message that the Japanese had been ordered to destroy their codes didn't put every military leader on a full alert," Lucas said. "Even a layman knows that when codes are ordered destroyed, war is likely to come, and come fast."

Message Is An Issue

Gesell said one of the greatest controversies expected in the hearing revolves around the delivery or nondelivery to Short of a message the Navy sent its fleet commanders, including Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, on December 3, 1941.

The message said:

"Highly reliable information has been received that categoric and urgent instructions were sent yesterday to Japanese diplomatic consular posts at Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Washington and London to destroy most of their codes and ciphers at once and to burn all other important confidential secret documents."

Reply Is Cited

On December 6, Admiral Claude C. Bloch, commander of the Pearl Harbor naval district, sent this message to Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations:

"Believe local consul has destroyed all but one system although presumably not included in your eighteen double five of third." The latter reference was to Washington's December 3 message.

The Army Pearl Harbor inquiry board cited the Roberts report on the disaster which quoted Short as saying:

"I never got that (December 3) message." The Army board added however, that "Short was advised by the FBI that it had tapped the telephone line of the Japanese consul's cook and had found the consul was burning his papers."

Stressed December 6 Information

The board said that at 10 P.M. December 6, Washington time, information was delivered to Marshall's office that "indicated very emphatically that war with Japan was a certainty and that the beginning of such war was in the immediate future."

It said that about 8.30 A.M., December 7, information reached the Army Intelligence Division "vital in its nature and indicating an albetween the United States and most immediate break in relations Japan." The report added that when an officer attempted to reach Marshall "he discovered the general was horseback riding."

DEC 3 1945

PRESIDENT URGES CONGRESS TO ACT TO HALT STRIKES

Proposes Appointment of Fact-Finding Boards in Major Industries

DEC 3 — 1945

REQUESTS SPEEDY VOTE

Panels Would Recommend Settlements, with Walkouts, Lockouts Barred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — (AP) President Truman today asked Congress to legalize fact-finding in big labor disputes — with work stoppages barred for 30 days — and requested 225,000 striking General Motors employes to go back to work.

In a special message, he asked quick legislation under which he could set up fact-finding boards to recommend settlements in crucial disputes. Under the legislation strikes and lockouts would be prohibited while the boards worked.

Will Name Two Boards

He announced that meanwhile he would create such boards for the gravest present crisis, the 20-state General Motors strike of C.I.O. auto workers, and for the gravest industrial threat, the nationwide steel wage dispute. The steel workers were requested not to strike.

President Eric A. Johnston of the United States Chamber of Commerce issued a statement endorsing the fact-finding principle, but withholding judgment on Mr. Truman's actual plan until he learned the possible "form and scope" of the legislation.

The available labor comment was adverse. A.F.L. President William Green stated his belief the plan would be "unacceptable to labor." In Detroit, three C.I.O. leaders voiced dissatisfaction with the back-to-work proposal, but announced that General Motors workers would hold a meeting Saturday to decide what course to take.

On Capitol Hill senators interviewed various their reaction from quick approval to the opinion that Mr. Truman's plan did not go far enough.

In the House a move developed for a joint Senate-House committee to recommend national labor legislation. A resolution for such a committee was introduced by Rep. Smith (D-Va.).

Smith later introduced a bill to set up, for industry and labor generally, mediation boards modeled after the railway mediation boards.

The legislation also would outlaw sympathy and jurisdictional strikes and require unions to register with a Federal agency and make annual financial statements.

Fears Reconversion Setback

Warning that present stoppages are so serious as possibly to "cripple our reconversion program," Mr. Truman asked for passage of the fact-finding bill before Congress' Christmas recess, which is to start Dec. 20, only 17 days away.

Besides asking the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers to resume work in GM's far-flung plants, Mr. Truman wired United States Steel corporation and the C.I.O. United Steelworkers to permit no break in production while the fact-finding board assigned to their wage dispute goes to work.

Benjamin F. Fairless, U. S. Steel president, announced the corporation would give "immediate attention" to Mr. Truman's wire and send a reply "as soon as possible."

The GM president, C. E. Wilson, said in New York he had not yet received the presidential telegram and would need time to study it.

The fact-finding boards set up for steel and automobiles would work exactly like those proposed to Congress, government officials said, but lacking legislative authority, they would depend on voluntary cooperation of the companies and unions.

Expressing his disappointment that industry and union leaders had failed to agree on machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes at the National Labor-Management conference which closed Friday night, Mr. Trumman said in his message to Congress:

"Now that the conference has adjourned without any recommendation on the subject, it becomes the duty of the government to act on its own initiative."

Similar to Railway Act

The White House plan is patterned after the Railway Labor act, which has kept substantial peace in railroading for 20 years.

It also has striking similarity to management fact-finding proposal offered unsuccessfully at the conference just closed; but it contains elements to which both sides could not agree voluntarily.

Industry, for instance, objected to laying open its records to fact-finders; the Truman plan would give Presidential investigators power to "subpoena individuals and records." Labor resisted limitation of the right to strike; the White House plan prohibits strikes and lockouts for 30 days.

It would be applied, Mr. Truman said, only to vital and widespread industries, and he named steel, automobiles, aviation, mining, oil, utilities and communications as examples.

If a major dispute did not yield to negotiation or conciliation, and if voluntary arbitration was refused, the Secretary of Labor would certify the case to the President, who could appoint within five days a fact-finding board of three or more "outstanding citizens." In these five days, stoppages would be prohibited.

The board would make "a thorough investigation of all the facts which it deems relevant in the controversy," reporting within 20 days on its findings and recommendations for settlement.

For 25 more days—the 20-day investigation, and five days thereafter—Mr. Truman said it "should be made unlawful to call a strike or lockout, or to make any change in rates of pay, hours, working conditions or established practices, except by agreement."

Public Would Get Facts

"The parties would not be legally bound to accept the findings or follow the recommendations of the fact-finding board, but the general public would know all the facts," the Congress was told.

"The result, I am sure, would be that in most cases, both sides would accept the recommendations, as they have in most of the railway labor disputes.

"I believe that the procedure should be used sparingly, and only when the public interest requires it."

Mr. Truman described the plan as "fair to both sides" and expressed hope that Congress, in its disappointment over the failure of the Labor-Management conference, would not "adopt repressive or coercive measures against either side."

"Legislation which would stifle full freedom of collective bargaining on either side would be a backward step which the American people would not tolerate."

Mr. Truman did not announce immediately the members of the General Motors and steel fact-finding panels, but was expected to do so shortly.

In sending his message to Congress, Mr. Truman carried out the notice he had served upon the delegates to the labor-management conference when he opened it one month ago: "If the pepole do not find the answers here, they will find them some place else."

The early reaction from Senate members was generally approving, but in many cases lukewarm. Sen. Ball (R-Minn) indicated wholehearted support, however, telling the Senate the message was "the most hopeful words I have seen on this particular front for a long time."

Sen. Reed (R-Kans) told his colleagues he hoped they would act promptly on the message, and a House member, Rep. Smith (D-Va) proposed creation of a joint Senate-House committee to make recommendations for national labor legislation.

Under the Smith resolution, the joint committee would "specifically investigate the desirability of legislation requiring mutuality of responsibility under contracts between labor and industry, the desirability of federal enforcement of law and order in labor disputes involving inter-state commerce or affecting inter-state commerce, the desirability of legislation to allay jurisdictional disputes, boycotts, and sympathy strikes."

DEC 3

30.24—32083

Asks Auto Walkout's End; Would Avert Steel Shutdown

DEC 3 194

Text of President's Message on Page 2

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—President Truman today set up fact-finding boards to deal with the General Motors strike and the threatened steel walkout, and asked Congress for permanent machinery to handle labor disputes in "important nation-wide industries."

The President appealed publicly for 225,000 CIO-United Automobile Workers to return to their jobs with the General Motors Corporation and urged the 700,000 who might be involved in a steel [illegible] main at work.

Mr. Truman said in a special message, fast on the heels of the labor-management conference which could not agree upon a fact-finding recommendation.

Asks Curb On Stoppages

He proposed:

A law setting up machinery for naming fact-finding boards to prevent work stoppages in important, nation-wide labor disputes.

A ban on strikes or lockouts for at least 30 days—five after certification of a dispute by the Secretary of Labor, 20 for the fact-finding board to deliberate, and five more.

The President cited such widespread industries as steel, automobiles, aviation, mining, oil, utilities and communications as the kind to which the act should apply. He said the legislation should not cover small and local labor troubles.

Naming Board For G.M. Case

The President said he was appointing such a board on his own authority to deal with the dispute between General Motors and the CIO United Automobile Workers.

"While this board will not have the statutory powers which I hope the Congress will soon authorize," Mr. Truman said, "I am sure that the American people will expect the employer and the employes to co-operate with the board as fully as if appropriate legislation had already been passed.

Asks End Of G.M. Strike

"In the meantime, I am asking both parties to the dispute to display the same kind of patriotism as they displayed during the war. I am asking all the workers to return to work immediately, and I am asking the employers to proceed energetically with full production.

"I make this appeal on behalf of the American people to their fellow citizens who are now responsible for this major obstacle holding up our reconversion program.

Also Naming Steel Board

"In connection with the threatened strike involving the United States Steel Corporation and the United Steel Workers, I am appointing a similar board. The public will expect full co-operation with the board by both sides. I am making the same appeal to the United Steel Workers to remain at work pending the report of the board's findings and recommendations."

The first reaction from labor ranks came from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. He told reporters that "in my judgment" President Truman's recommendations would not be approved by organized labor.

"AFL Cannot Approve This"

"The principles and policies incorporated in the Railway Labor Act are in no way suited to private industry as a whole," Green said. "The plan proposed for fact-finding will operate disadvantageously to both employers and workers in many cases. The AFL cannot approve this legislation."

A CIO official who declined to be named said, "This is such a serious proposal and so far-reaching that we will want to study it carefully before making any comment."

Mr. Truman's outline of the fact-finding legislation said it was "not applicable to small industries or to small local disputes in large industries."

Labor Secretary's Role

"The objective," he added, "should be to cover by legislation only such stoppages of work as the Secretary of Labor would certify to the President as vitally affecting the national public interest."

Mr. Truman said "the American people have been patient" and "waited long in the hope that those leaders in labor and management whose business it was to handle this problem would be able to do so in agreement."

The Recommendations

The President recommended:

"In industrial disputes in such industries, where collective bargaining has broken down and where the Conciliation Service of the Federal Government has been unable to bring the parties to agreement, and where the Secretary of Labor has been unable to induce the parties voluntarily to submit the controversy to arbitration, I recommend the following procedure:

"Upon certification by the Secretary of Labor to the effect that a dispute continues despite his efforts, and that a stoppage of work in the affected industry would vitally affect the public interest, the President, or his duly authorizesd agent, should be empowered to appoint, within five days thereafter, a fact-finding board similar to the emergency board provided for under the Railway Labor Act.

Pay, Hours Would Stand

"I recommend that during these five days after the Secretary of Labor has made the above certificate, it be unlawful to call a strike or lockout, or to make any change in rates of pay, hours or working conditions, or in the established practices in effect prior to the time the dispute arose.

"The board should be composed of three or more outstanding citizens, and should be directed to make a thorough investigation of all the facts which it deems relevant in the controversy. In its investigation it should have full power to subpoena individuals and records, and should be authorized to call upon any Government agency for information or assistance. It should make its report within twenty days, unless the date is extended by agreement of the parties with the approval of the Presdient. The report should include a finding of the facts and such recommendations as the board deems appropriate.

"Public Would Know Facts"

"While the fact-finding board is deliberating and for five days thereafter it should be made unlawful to call a strike or lockout, or to make any change in rates of pay, hours, working conditions or established practices, except by agreement.

"The parties would not be legally bound to accept the findings or follow the recommendations of the fact-finding board, but the general public would know all the facts. The result, I am sure, would be that in most cases, both sides would accept the recommendations, as they have in most of the railway labor disputes.

"I believe that the procedure should be used sparing, and only when the national public interest requires it."

"Hopeful Word," Says Ball

At the Capitol, Senator Ball (R., Minn.) told the Senate the President's message "is the most hopeful word I have seen on this particular front for a long time."

Ball said the fact-finding board recommendation ought to be effective in a strike of 5,000 over-the-road truck drivers in seven Western states.

Senator Gurney (R., S.D.) said the truckers' strike had caused a "critical" transportation situation and voiced the "urgent request" that Secretary Schwellenbach appoint a fact-finding board for this walkout.

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) said he hoped the "wholesome suggestion" of the President "will result in remedial legislation."

Senator Reed (R., Kan.) told his colleagues he hoped Congress would act promptly on the President's message.

Truman's Message on Labor Problems

DEC 3 194

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Following is the text of President Truman's message to Congress on labor problems:

To the Congress of the United States:

All who think seriously about the problem of reconversion—of changing our economy from war to peace—realize that the transition is a difficult and dangerous task. There are some who would have the government, during the reconversion period, continue telling our citizens what to do, as was so often necessary when the very life of our nation was at stake during the period of world conflict.

That, however, is not the policy of the government. The policy is to remove war-time controls as rapidly as possible, and to return the free management of business to those concerned with it.

It was for the expressed purpose of getting away as soon as possible from some of the war-time powers and controls that the recent national labor-management conference was called in Washington, instead of retaining in the Federal government the power over wages and labor agreements and industrial relations which a global war had made necessary, the top leaders of management and labor were invited to recommend a program under which labor relations would be turned back into the hands of those involved.

It was decided that full responsibility for reaching agreement on such a program would be left with the representatives of labor and management. Accordingly the conference was made up of leaders of labor and management only. Government representatives participated only as observers without vote. The agenda and the entire program were worked out by the leaders themselves.

Not a Government Conference

In opening the conference I said:

'I want to make it clear that this is your conference—a management-labor conference—and not a government conference. You have not been chosen by me or by any government official. You have been selected by the leading labor and industrial organizations in the United States. There has been no interference by government in that selection.

'The time has come for labor and management to handle their own affairs in the traditional American, democratic way. I hope that I can give up the President's war-time powers as soon as possible, so that management and labor can again have the full and undivided responsibility for providing the production that we must have to safeguard our domestic economy and our leadership in international affairs.'

I am sure that it was the hope of the American people that out of this conference would come some recommendation for insuring industrial peace where collective bargaining and conciliation have broken down.

The conference is now closed. The very fact that the top leaders of labor and management have met and worked together for more than three weeks is itself some progress.

Some agreements on a few general principles were also reached. For example, agreement on the principles of collective bargaining, and recommendations on the detailed procedure to be used; agreement on strengthening and enlarging governmental conciliation services; recognition of the necessity of eliminating discrimination in employment; agreement on settling by voluntary arbitration grievances under labor contracts and disputes concerning their interpretation—these are all valuable.

But on the all-important question of how to avoid work stoppages when these expedients have failed the conference arrived at no accord. Failing in that, the conference was unable to attain the objective most necessary to successful reconversion.

Sees Reconversion in Peril

"If industrial strife continues, the quick reconversion which has been planned, and which is now proceeding on schedule or even ahead of schedule on many fronts, will fail. In that event, we shall face a period of low production, low consumption and widespread unemployment—instead of the high production, high employment, good markets and good wages that are within our grasp.

The history of labor relations has proven that nearly all labor disputes can and should be settled by sincere and honest collective bargaining. The vast majority of those disputes which are not adjusted by collective bargaining are settled through government conciliation. For example during the month of October last, 354 strikes were killed by the conciliation service, and 1,282 labor controversies were adjusted before any work stoppages occurred.

The American people commend the many instances where management and labor have settled their problems peacefully. Many of these were in critical industries where work stoppages would have gained great prominence in the newspapers and over our radios. But when industrial disputes were settled, little notice was taken of them by press or radio.

We know, however, that there are always some disputes that cannot be settled this way.

Industrial strife in some key industries means not only loss of a great amount of wages and purchasing power; but it may have ramifications throughout the country affecting the whole reconversion process. In such industries, when labor and management cannot compose their differences, the public through the Federal government has a duty to speak and to act. In the last analysis, labor, management and the public have the same interest.

Just Settlements Needed

The reconversion effort is now going well. The people have a right to expect it to succeed. Specific obstacles that stand in its way must not be allowed to defeat that expectation.

Good labor relations are just as important now as they were during the war. They should be based on justice, and not on tests of strength. Any industrial dispute which depends for settlement upon the respective strength of the parties results in loss to everyone; it causes loss of wages to the worker and his family, loss of dividends to the stockholders and owners of the industry, loss of goods to the public.

I regret that labor and management have not been able to agree on machinery that would

provide a solution for existing strikes in some of the major industries and for the strikes which are threatened. Strikes already in effect may possibly cripple our reconversion program. Negotiations have broken down in other industries, and stoppages are threatened.

The American people have been patient. They have waited long in the hope that those leaders in labor and management whose business it was to handle this problem would be able to do so in agreement. The Federal government declined time and again to make any suggestion to the conference as to proper machinery. All that the government did was to point out the objective which the American people expected it to attain.

Now that the conference has adjourned without any recommendation on the subject, it becomes the duty of the government to act on its own initiative. Therefore, I now suggest to the Congress that well reasoned and workable legislation be passed at the earliest possible moment to provide adequate means for settling industrial disputes and avoiding industrial strife.

For Fact-Finding Board

I recommend that for the settlement of industrial disputes in important nation-wide industries there be adopted the principles underlying the Railway Labor Act. The general pattern of that act is not applicable to small industries or to small local disputes in large industries. But it would be effective, as well as fair, in such wide-spread industries, for example, as steel, automobile, aviation, mining, oil, utilities and communications. I do not intend to make this list exclusive. Nor do I think that local inconsequential strikes even within these industries should be included. The objective should be to cover by legislation only such stoppages of work as the Secretary of Labor would certify.

In industrial disputes in such industries, where collective bargaining has broken down, and where the conciliation service of the Federal government has been unable to bring the parties to agreement, and where the Secretary of Labor has been unable to induce the parties voluntarily to submit the controversy to arbitration, I recommend the following procedure:

Upon certification by the Secretary of Labor to the effect that a dispute continues despite his efforts, and that a stoppage of work in the affected industry would vitally affect the public interest, the President, or his duly authorized agent, should be empowered to appoint, within five days thereafter, a fact-finding board similar to the emergency board provided for under the railway labor act.

I recommend that during these five days after the Secretary of Labor has made the above certificate, it be unlawful to call a strike or lockout, or to make any change in rates of pay, hours or working conditions, or in the established practices in effect prior to the time the dispute arose.

The board should be composed of three or more outstanding citizens, and should be directed to make a thorough investigation of all the facts which it deems relevant in the controversy. In its investigation it should have full power to subpoena individuals and records, and should be authorized to call upon any government agency for information or assistance. It should make its report within twenty days, unless the date is extended by agreement of the parties with the approval of the President. The report should include a finding of the facts and such recommendations as the board deems appropriate.

Strikes Illegal in Meantime

While the fact-finding board is deliberating and for five days thereafter it should be made unlawful to call a strike or lockout, or to make any changes in rates of pay, hours, working conditions or established practices, except by agreement.

The parties would not be legally bound to accept the findings or follow the recommendations of the fact-finding board, but the general public would know all the facts. The result, I am sure, would be that in most cases both sides would accept the recommendations, as they have in most of the railway labor disputes.

I believe that the procedure should be used sparingly and only when the national public interest requires it.

The legislation should pay particular attention to the needs of seasonal industries, so that the so-called "cooling-off periods" can be arranged in those industries in a manner which will not subject labor to an undue disadvantage.

There are other subjects which were on the agenda of the labor-management conference on which no agreement was reached. The most immediate, the most pressing, however, is this one of machinery. I hope that the Congress will act upon this matter as quickly as possible—and certainly before its Christmas recess.

In order to avoid any delay in the settlement of the most important existing strikes, I am appointing such a fact-finding board for the present stoppage in the dispute between General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers. While this board will not have the statutory powers which I hope the Congress will soon authorize, I am sure that the American people will expect the employer and the employees to co-operate with the board as fully as if appropriate legislation had already been passed.

Asks Strikers to Return

In the meantime, I am asking both parties to the dispute to display the same kind of patriotism as they displayed during the war. I am asking all the workers to return to work immediately, and I am asking the employers to proceed energetically with full production. I make this appeal on behalf of the American people to their fellow citizens who are now responsible for this major obstacle holding up our reconversion program.

In connection with the threatened strike involving the United States Steel Corporation and the United Steel Workers, I am appointing a similar board. The public will expect full co-operation with the board by both sides. I am making the same appeal to the United Steel Workers to remain at work pending the report of the board's findings and recommendations.

I hope that the Congress will approve the steps which I am now taking. They are being taken in the interest of accelerating our production, promoting our reconversion program, and pushing forward toward higher standard of living.

This is an immediate program which is fair to both sides. I hope that the Congress, naturally disappointed at the failure of labor and management to agree upon a solution for the prevention of industrial disputes, will not adopt repressive or coercive measures against either side. A free American labor and a free American private enterprise are essential to our free democratic system. Legislation which would stifle full freedom of collective bargaining on either side would be a backward step which the American people would not tolerate.

I am sure that the Congress will give its calm and careful consideration to this matter so essential to the progress of American life.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,
The White House, Dec. 3, 1945.

C.I.O. HEADS COOL TO PROPOSAL FOR ENDING OF STRIKE

Leaders Want 'Something More Tangible' Before Voting.

RANK AND FILE TO ACT

Detroit Locals Will Ballot Saturday on Truman's Request.

DETROIT, Dec. 3—(AP) Heads of the C.I.O.'s United Auto Workers bluntly disapproved President Truman's proposal for ending the General Motors strike today but left the final verdict to the union's rank and file.

The auto union's leadership summoned a conference of 250 representatives of General Motors locals for Saturday to act on the President's proposal for an immediate end to the walkout idling 225,000 workers.

Union President Disapproves

President R. J. Thomas of the union told a press conference he was "not sold" on Mr. Truman's proposal, which included the setting up of a fact-finding board to make recommendations in the dispute.

Then, when asked if he meant he was "not in favor" of Mr. Truman's plan, Thomas said:

"I am not. That is my own opinion."

Joining with Thomas in expressing disapproval were the union's secretary-treasurer, George F. Addes, and Vice President Walter P. Reuther, head of the U.A.W.-C.I.O.'s General Motors department and chief negotiator of the union's demand on GM for a 30 per cent wage rate increase.

"If I am a GM worker and voting (on an end to the strike), I would certainly not be willing to go back to work with only the President's proposal as a basis for settling the strike," Reuther said.

Addes said, "I would want something more tangible if I were voting."

Thomas emphasized that the decision would be up to a vote of the strikers, asserting "The workers will vote the way they want to. Ours is the most democratic union in the world."

The President made his proposal for ending the GM strike, now in its 14th day, in presenting a legislative program to Congress to halt increasing labor strife.

Could Subpoena Records

The White House proposal would give Presidential investigators, acting as fact finders, the power to subpoena individuals and records. Strikes and lockouts would be prohibited for a stated period.

Thomas, commenting on the legislative proposal, said he did not approve. The union, however, messaged the White House tonight asking "details" from the President.

"I am wondering what is happening to democracy," Thomas said. "The right to strike is a democratic principle."

President C. E. Wilson of General Motors declined comment in New York until he had learned the "exact content" of President Truman's proposal.

"I wonder," Thomas said, "if the President knows that GM has not been negotiating in good faith, that we tried to get conciliation and mediation. I wonder if the President knows we offered arbitration.

"It seems to me that before the fact-finding committee should be set up the President should know of these things."

Asks Workers to Return

Mr. Truman at Washington announced the setting-up of a fact-finding board to deal with the GM strike and in telegrams to management and union said he was "asking all the workers to return to work immediately" and appealed for "the same kind of patriotism they displayed during the war."

The Presidential intervention in the strike of U.A.W.-C.I.O. members seeking to enforce their demands on General Motors for a 30 per cent wage increase within present price structures highlighted a day which also saw these developments:

1. The union asked the Justice department to investigate General Motors with a view to anti-trust proceedings based on control of a large part of the automobile industry's supply of engine fuel pumps.

2. Thomas denied authorship of a letter issued by his publicity department last Saturday, which accepted a GM proposal to reopen some plants for production of parts for rival manufacturers.

3. U.A.W.-C.I.O. local unions in some General Motors centers expressed opposition to any partial return to work.

Thomas said only the memberships of local unions could end the strike, under the union constitution, and that their decision could not be obtained before Tuesday, Dec. 11. Representatives at Saturday's conference here, he said, must carry recommendations to the locals for their vote.

Last Saturday's letter, accepting a proposal by GM President C. E. Wilson for reopening of some parts plants, was written by his publicity department while he was on a train, Thomas said, and "the signature must have been rubber-stamped."

He said he would not have approved the letter, "didn't know" if any other union officer had approved it, and that his reply to the proposal would have been to investigate the parts plant situation, which the union is now doing, and await the results before giving a definite acceptance or rejection.

Will See All Letters

Thomas told his press conference, "no more letters are to go out under my signature unless I see them."

The President's intervention came a short time after Thomas had asked the Justice department to institute an anti-trust investigation of General Motors' control of most of the automotive industry's production of engine fuel pumps.

In a telegram to U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark, the U.A.W.-C.I.O. president cited Wilson's Nov. 30 letter proposing to reopen GM parts plants to supply competitors as "strong corroboratory evidence for our belief that this corporation holds a monopoly position."

Thomas said that "control of a single vital item gives General Motors Corp. a control over its competitors that is contrary to the public interest."

At Washington the Justice department said the request would be referred to its anti-trust division for "thorough investigation." Wilson declined comment on the union's move.

General Motors' AC Spark Plug division at Flint, Mich., is a large producer of the fuel pumps which a corporation spokesman said recently were supplied to about 90 per cent of the car industry.

Much of the rank-and-file opposition to the union's acceptance of Wilson's proposal came from Flint, where the 60,000-member Industrial Union Council said such a partial back-to-work movement would destroy workers' morale and might cause "riot and bloodshed."

Will Answer Ford Proposal

U.A.W.-C.I.O. leaders said today they would present to the Ford Motor company next Monday a plan for "company security" in answer to the company's proposal that the union be penalized $5 a day for every worker engaging in an unauthorized strike.

"If we can get what the company calls 'company security' out of the way and agreed to, we can discuss wages," Richard T. Leonard, national director of the U.A.W. Ford department, said after a meeting of company and union negotiators.

The union is requesting a 30 per cent wage increase.

John S. Bugas, director of the Ford company's industrial relations, said the basic questions "come under the heading of company security and a guarantee of union responsibility."

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Thomas Calls Union Conference Saturday to Decide on Ending Strike—He Wonders if President Has Facts.

Detroit, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers union will call a conference of General Motors workers next Saturday to decide whether they will heed a request by President Truman to end their wage strike against the corporation, R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. president, said today.

Thomas told a press conference that the decision for such a conference was made by the union's strike strategy committee.

The workers themselves will be asked to decide on the President's request, Thomas said. He pointed out that, under the union's constitution, votes by local unions are required before a strike can be ended.

Wonders if Truman Knows.

Referring to C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, Thomas declared:

"Mr. Wilson has had an opportunity to talk to the President. We have not had that opportunity, and I wonder if the President knows that (1) General Motors has not co-operated on collective bargaining; (2) that we have tried conciliation and mediation, and (3) that we have offered arbitration.

"We wonder if President Truman knows these things. We think he should know them before he sets up his fact-finding committee."

Thomas disclosed that a letter sent under his name on Saturday accepting General Motors' offer to reopen its parts plants to supply competitors was written by his publicity department while he was on a train en route here from Washington and that the signature must have been rubber-stamped.

Thomas said he would not have approved the letter to Wilson if he had seen it, and didn't know if other union officers had approved it before it was sent.

Reuther, present at the press conference, said, "I saw it but did not agree with its contents."

His answer to the Wilson proposal, Thomas said, would have been to inform G. M. that the union would make a fact-finding investigation of the parts plants situation and base its answer on the results of such an inquiry.

The conference of General Motors workers, Thomas said, would meet in Detroit, probably at 10 A. M. eastern standard time, and its recommendations would be submitted to he local unions. A final decision, Thomas said, probably could be obtained by Tuesday, December 11.

Saying that the accepted views taken in some quarters [illegible] indicate a split between himself and Walter P. Reuther, the union's vice-president active in direction of the G. M. strike, Thomas said that "there is no difference of opinion between Mr. Reuther and myself."

A short time before the President's message, Thomas had asked United States Attorney-General Tom Clark to investigate General Motors operations, contending the corporation's control of a large part of the supply of fuel pumps for the industry constituted a monopoly.

The request was made by Thomas in a telegram which stated that control of a single vital item gives General Motors Corporation a control over its competitors that is contrary to the pulic interest.

Thomas, in his telegram, cited Wilson, in which G. M. offered to re-open its parts plants to supply other automobile manufacturers only. The International U. A. W.-C. I. O. accepted this offer only to have some prominent locals oppose the plan. George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, has said the General Motors strike would eventually force a shutdown of the entire industry.

Principal producer of fuel pumps among G. M. units is the AC spark plug division at Flint, Mich., which employed more than 9,000 workers before the strike began on November 21. After international union officials said the question of reopening this unit would be considered, leaders of the AC local said a partial return to work would lead to trouble and probably violence.

A corporation spokesman said on Saturday that approximately 90 per cent of the automobile industry uses fuel pumps produced by General Motors.

Thomas telegraphed Clark today that "a disastrously dangerous situation is indicated when a single automobile corporation, closed down by a dispute over wages, tacitly admits that its competitors will not be able to operate unless the corporation can reopen some of its parts manufacturing plants."

He said that Wilson's letter "provides strong corroboratory evidence for our belief that this corporation holds a monopoly position."

The Department of Justice in Washington said that the request will be referred to the anti-trust division and that a thorough investigation will be made. The department declined to comment further.

International officers of the U. A. W., C. I. O., today acknowledged mounting opposition within the union's ranks to a plan for resumption of parts production in some of the seventy-odd strike-bound General Motors plants.

Wilson Is Non-committal.

Wilson, attending a regular meeting of the General Motors board of directors at 1775 Broadway was non-committal on the President's recommendation for new legislation on labor disputes, saying he wanted time to study it thoroughly and to study, too, a telegram reported to have been sent to the General Motors' head by Mr. Truman.

"I have just received word of the President's request to the Congress for statutory authority to set up a system of fact-finding boards to deal with labor disputes when collective bargaining has broken down," he said. "I also understand that the President is addressing a telegram to me, advising that he would set up a fact-finding board in the dispute between General Motors and the U. A. W.-C. I. O.

"The President's telegram has not reached me as yet, and I therefore do not know its exact contents. Until the telegram is received and we have had time to study thoroughly the President's proposal, I fell I should withhold any comment."

Schwellenbach Gives Views In Labor Issue

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach said today that no single conference of management and labor could hope to solve basic issues of industrial disputes.

Addressing the opening of the twelfth National Labor Conference, Schwellenbach referred only briefly to the labor-management conference which ended here Friday, but reiterated that the problems which confronted it could be solved only by the employers and their workers. Throughout the labor-management conference, the Secretary was insistent in opposing active Government intervention in the meetings.

From 41 States

The twelfth National Labor Conference ha sdrawn state labor commissioners from 41 states. Today and tomorrow, the conferees will discuss state-Federal administrative co-operation. Beginning Wednesday, they will be joined by representatives of state labor organizations.

TRUCK STRIKE BOARD URGED

Senators Put Mid-West Stoppage Before President

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Senator Gurney (R., S.D.), acting on behalf of himself and thirteen other senators, today laid the mid-West truck strike controversy on the White House doorstep and requested a solution.

Gurney said he would send a transcript of a hearing attended by the senators today to President Truman along with a suggestion that he appoint a fact-finding board similar to that he set up in the General Motors strike case.

Gurney and other senators who called the meeting to discuss the strike affecting 161 trucking firms in seven mid-West states were openly irked over failure of Daniel J. Tobin, head of the AFL International Teamsters Union, to attend.

Tobin Had Been Invited

Tobin had been invited along with William Wilson, of Sioux Falls, S.D., president of the Mid-West Operators Association. Wilson appeared and talked to the senators for more than an hour.

Tobin's failure to show up "indicates how little he cares what the public or Congress thinks in this situation," Senator Ball (R., Minn.) declared.

"The union is put in an awful bad position by refusing to be here or to tell its story," Gurney interjected. "Our great concern is the movement of freight."

"No Reason For Refusal"

Gurney said he spoke for all the senators present in asserting there was no valid reason for the union to refuse even to meet the operators and negotiate.

Wilson had testified that the operators repeatedly had asked the union to negotiate with them, but the union declined and insisted the operators must sign a contract similar to that in effect east of the Mississippi River.

Wilson said such a contract would mean "liquidation of the companies, as we are operating in the red now."

Others Who Attended

Other senators attending the meeting were Bushfield (R., S.D.), Wilson (R., Iowa), Shipstead (R., Minn.), Butler and Wherry (R., Neb.), Young and Langer (R., N.D.), Donnell (R., Mo.), Briggs (D., Mo), and Reed (R., Kan.).

Meanwhile, Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) said that an appointment with the President, requested by a group of representatives meeting in Mundt's offices last week on the truck strike, had been held up "at the request of the White House."

Mundt indicated the Senate and House groups would join forces in seeking a solution.

UNIONS TO MEET IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3—(AP) All American Federation of Labor workers were summoned today to a mass meeting Thursday night by a notice which said that "a state of emergency now exists in New Orleans."

A spokesman explained that the session was called in connection with the situation at the Higgins Industries, Inc., boat-building plants.

Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., company president, has announced that the company would be liquidated as the result of labor difficulties with the A.F.L.

But Higgins has been hiring workers again at one of the plants with the explanation that they will be used to complete existing contracts.

The mass meeting was called by the New Orleans A.F.L. councils.

Curran Calls Tieup Complete In Demand For Troops' Return

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union, said today that every ship in the nation except those carrying troops and relief materials was tied up by the union's 24-hour work stoppage.

The walkout, which began at 8 A.M., was in support of the union's contention that return of overseas veterans was being delayed. Union officials have said that some ships were being employed commercially which might be used to bring troops home.

Curran told a mass meeting of protesting seamen here after a parade down Broadway:

"We made a promise to the GI's and we mean to carry it out. If the Government thinks we don't mean business, we'll show them."

Felt At Many Ports

Effects of the walkout, which exempted troopships, those carrying relief materials and those on the high seas, were felt at virtually all East Coast ports, at Mobile, Galveston, New Orleans and Houston on the Gulf, and at San Francisco and Los Angeles on the Pacific Coast.

There was no over-all estimate from the union on the number of workers idle, but reports from individual ports showed that thousands left their jobs. Curran had predicted 90,000 workers would participate.

Union Account Of Effect

Capt. Hewlett R. Bishop, Atlantic Coast director of the War Shipping Administration, said only 38 ships were involved on the Atlantic Coast from Portland, Maine, to Jacksonville, Fla.

The union gave this account:

Six thousand men idle at New York, with 120 ships tied up; 20 ships affected at Jersey City, N.J., 40 to 55 at Baltimore and virtually all those at Philadelphia; 55 ships tied up at New Orleans, and 2,000 workers idle at Galveston.

At San Francisco, where 29 ships and about 4,500 workers were said to be idle, the situation was described as "confused." F. C. Gregory, of the Waterfront Employers Association, said longshoremen had failed to report to unload ammunition from two navy ships.

Fifty ships were reported idle in the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor.

35 Ships Affected In Baltimore

Steam was turned off on from 35 to 40 cargo vessels here yesterday as members of the National Maritime Union (CIO) staged a 24-hour work stoppage in protest of the War Shipping Administration's alleged policy of using vessels for other operations than bringing troops home.

Harry Conner, NMU agent, said also there were about 500 men in the parade in downtown Baltimore from the union hall to the WSA offices in the Association of Commerce Building.

The local demonstration is part of a nation-wide protest against resumption of commercial operation of ships which might be used to bring service personnel back to the States.

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Westinghouse Offers 5½-Day Work Week

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3 (AP)—President George H. Bucher of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation today announced a proposal to increase the corporation's work week wherever practicable from five days to five and a half days, with time and a half for all hours worked in excess of 40.

Bucher said these and other company proposals have been made to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America in reply to the union's demand for a $2-a-day wage increase. The union is scheduled to take a strike vote December 13.

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"Needed For Expansion"

Bucher asserted in connection with the announcement:

"A company cannot pay out more wages, salaries and operating costs than it takes in. This is fundamental. The union has not proposed to give more work for what it now asks. The present demand of the union cannot be justified on any basis other than the fact that the company has assets which the union would like to have distributed to its members now. It ignores the fact that these assets are needed for reconversion, plant expansion, development of new products, creating new jobs and carrying on

"Strike Affecting All Meat" Threatens U.S.

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—A CIO union official said today that 400 butchers and other workers had "walked off the job" today at the Jersey City (N.J.) plant of the Cudahy Packing Company in what he called the beginning of "a national strike affecting all meat."

Meyer E. Stern, district director of the United Packing House Workers of America, said the issue was a union demand for a general wage increase of 25 cents an hour. Present wage rates range from 72½ cents to $1.25 per hour, he said.

"The union is negotiating with the Wilson Company in Chicago today," Stern added. "If there are no settlements eleven big plants throughout the country will be struck within the next seven days." He named specifically plants in Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo.

"All other companies will be struck unless we can come to a settlement," Stern declared.

SENATE BEGINS SECOND WEEK OF DEBATE ON UNO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—(AP) Administration leaders today beat off three amendments to the United Nations bill but failed to bring it to a final vote as the Senate opened a second week of debate.

The measure would provide for the appointment of U. S. representatives to the security council and general assembly and for the allocation of U. S. troops to an international police force.

First the Senate defeated, 57 to 14, an amendment by Senator Donnell (R-Mo.) which would have required the Senate's approval by a two-thirds majority before the President could allocate U. S. forces to the council. Senator Wheeler of Montana was the only Democrat voting for it. As it is, only a simple majority of both Senate and House would be required.

Asks Connally to Listen

Donnell had spoken for part of three consecutive sessions in support of his theory that the agreements to supply troops were treaties and as such required a two-thirds Senate vote for ratification. At one point Donnell noticed Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) talking with another senator and protested that the floor leader for the bill was not listening.

"I beg the senator's pardon," Connally said with a flourish. "I listened all day Thursday, all day Friday and now for two hours today and I think I understand the senator's argument."

Action On UNRRA Delayed

Next the Senate rejected, 53 to 21, a proposal by Senator Morse (R-Ore.) to put the bill aside temporarily and take up a $550,000,000 appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency.

Morse said he was making his proposal because some persons had created the "impression that a filibuster is being conducted" and that the Republicans were responsible for delaying the UNRRA funds, which the House already has voted. The Republicans were evenly split on his proposal.

Finally the Senate turned down two amendments by Senator Millikin (R-Colo.), 46 to 16 and 31 to 27, respectively, and then it was past the dinner hour.

The first would have deprived the American delegates to the United Nations organization of the titles of ambassador and minister. Millikin said that under the legislation UNO would be a "diplomatic convention." Senator Ball (R-Minn.) said that instead of being a gathering of envoys acting under instructions, he hoped UNO would be an "embryo parliament for the peoples of the world."

The second would have required that the five delegates to the assembly be confirmed by the Senate and receive regular pay of $12,000 a year. Millikin argued that the assembly was the "heart and core" of the new world organization. He criticized provisions of the bill allowing appointment of up to five delegates by the President without Senate confirmation or regular salaries.

President Roosevelt made the decision on use of the atomic bomb.

An Associated Press article had erroneously quoted Dr. Bush, the scientist who headed the war

Friend of Beaverbrook Asks Aid In Naming Boston UNO Center

BOSTON, Dec. 3 (AP) A Boston attorney who once was Lord Beaverbrook's roommate appealed to the eminent Briton tonight to support Boston's claim to become the site for UNO headquarters.

Meanwhile Governor Tobin and Dr. Karl T. Compton, leaders of the city's UNO delevation, were enroute home from London aboard a plane expected to land at Bedford airport at 11:30 p. m.

Others in the Boston delegation remained in London to answer questions concerning the city.

Percy A. Guthrie, who roomed with Lord Beaverbrook in Fredericton, N. B., for two years while Guthrie was practising law there, sent a cable to his friend asking him to exert his "powerful influence" to advance Boston as the UNO headquarters site.

"Nobody in Britain," the cable said, "knows better than you its superior historic, cultural and geographic advantages as center of the new world of peace, for which we all pray."

Guthrie, who commanded the Black Watch, a Canadian Highland regiment, in World War I, is a Boston attorney. Both he and Beaverbrook are Fredericton natives.

Later, William K. Jackson, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, disclosed that businessmen had contributed about $10,000 to finance the city's bid to become "the capital of the world."

Jackson said the $10,000 would supplement a fund made available by the commonwealth through Governor Tobin.

He added that in a trans-Atlantic telephone conversation today with Orson Adams, a member of Boston's UNO delegation in London, he had learned that "if the executive committee of the UNO decides to locate headquarters in North America, Boston has an excellent chance."

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work of American scientific laboratories, as saying Mr. Roosevelt had made such a decision.

Dr. Bush said he had referred only to the use of new incendiary bombs, adding that the atomic bomb had not been tested prior to Mr. Roosevelt's death.

F.D.R. Ordered A-Bomb Use, Bush Says

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Dr. Vannevar Bush told senators today that the late President Roosevelt made the decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan, even though it involved killing civilians, in order to destroy industries.

Dr. Bush testified before the Senate Special Atomic Energy Committee that other weapons as deadly, or worse, will be involved in future wars.

His references to the late President were made in answer to numerous questions by senators concerning possible world control of the atomic bomb.

Developed Incendiary

Bush recalled that scientists under his direction had developed a powerful incendiary to burn Japanese cities before the atomic bomb was used.

"The decision to use them was made by President Roosevelt," Dr. Bush said. "In order to wipe out industry in Japanese cities we were forced to kill many people. That was a serious problem in my mind and I was glad I did not have to make the decision."

The witness said the same question arose on use of the atomic bomb, "but I knew it would end the war."

Other New Weapons

Dr. Bush said the future weapons might be powerful new incendiaries, rockets, guided missiles or many other things.

Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, said that premature outlawing of the atomic bomb could well be "disastrous."

Cautioning the Senate Atomic Energy Committee against too "quick answers" to the problem of controlling the newly discovered power source, he declared:

"It is impossibe to outlaw when there is no effectively supported law. The first task is to create this. A good start has been made.

"The best possible support which our Government can bring to that good start is the expeditious passage of sound legislation for domestic regulation and development of atomic energy."

Warning On "Evasion"

Nevertheless, Bush advised against letting doubt and indecision hamper the advancement of atomic science.

"People are getting tired of hearing about the atom," he said, "and when people get tired they tend to turn away from issues. This is an issue which cannot in conscience be ignored. . . .

"Preventing war is a long task, which must be done bit by bit, step by step; so also is the development of peaceful atomic power. The two must be related in our thinking."

Plan In Detail

Bush said five principles should be recognized in legislation for domestic control. He declared they must:

1. Insure to the American people their control of plant and process.

2. Safeguard knowledge of the military applications of atomic energy.

3. Properly guard the physical well-being of the people against the many hazards to life and health which the investigation and production of atomic energy involve.

4. Provide for free and full research and interchange of knowledge in this new and promising field.

5. Reckon with the future task of putting fissionable materials to useful work.

In connection with his third point, Bush observed:

"The manufacture of fissionable materials is by long odds the most dangerous manufacturing process in which men have ever engaged.

"The process is accompanied by the production of radio-active by-products as poisonous as the basic material itself; should the process used in producing power be ill managed and get out of hand it would produce a great and deadly volume of such poisons."

Denial By Dr. Bush

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Dr. Vannever Bush denied tonight that, in testimony today before the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, he had said that the late

Roosevelt Gave Atom Decision, Dr. Bush Says

Incendiaries Also Used on Japanese Cities by His Order, Senators Are Told

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—The decision to use the atomic bomb and fearsome new incendiaries against Japan's cities in order to destroy her industry was made personally by the late President Roosevelt, a Senate committee was told today.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, who headed the war work of American scientific laboratories, said there was some question whether to use the incendiaries on cities because they would kill so many civilians. He remarked that he was "glad I did not have to make the decision." The same question arose in connection with the atomic bomb but Dr. Bush said he had no doubts about the wisdom of using that because "I knew it would end the war."

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Dr. Bush expressed the belief that "the atomic bomb means the end of world war." The scientist, who directed the development of this and other weapons as head of the National Defense Research Committee and the Office of Scientific Research and Development, predicted it would take a long time to set up atomic controls.

But he told the special Senate committee on atomic energy that all the nations now want a long peace and this period can be used to develop the control machinery. He added that two nations armed with atomic bombs would not consider going to war against each other because the consequences would be "too terrible."

The scientist said the first task for the United States was to set up effective domestic controls as a pattern for possible world use of atomic energy. This would be a long and trying process, he added, requiring wisdom of the Congress and administrators placed in control under legislation.

Progress will be slow, he conceded, on the international side of control but he noted that the easiest way to solve any difficult problem was to "attack at the point easiest of solution."

"There is no danger of war breaking out until we can work this out," he said. "We can't do it in a moment or by wishful thinking."

Warning Issued On Atomic Perils

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Told of "fantastic" suggestions for rebuilding American cities, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers received this warning today:

"Unless we learn to live together on the surface of the earth, all of us are doomed to perish together, no matter how widely we scatter our cities or how deeply underground we place them."

The warning came in a report prepared by Barnet Hodes, corporation counsel of Chicago and chairman of the institute's committee on municipal war and post-war problems. It was submitted as the organization opened a three-day conference.

Yardstick Of Democracy

Asserting that while the matter of controlling the atomic bomb may appear far afield from municipal functions, Hodes added "it is only by making democracy work at home that we can save our cities and our civilization from the doom which otherwise awaits us, whether by atomic bombs from without, or from the explosive forces generated within."

"It is my feeling," the Chicagoan declared, "that the measuring stick of our democracy is our ability to remove the blighted areas which threaten our cities' future growth and which constitute breeding grounds for poverty, disease, juvenile delinquency, crime, group conflicts and human misery."

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President Truman congratulted the institute today for the "prominent and effective part" it had played in the war effort. In a letter to Fred T. Van Liew, president of the institute, he envisioned an important role for the institute in postwar problems. The President's letter was as follows:

Dear Mr. Van Liew:

To you and your fellow members of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers my greetings and best wishes for what I am convinced will be a most constructive conference here in the nation's capital on December the third, fourth and fifth.

Your membership played a prominent and effective part in the war effort. For this I and all other Americans are grateful. Each of you is conscious of the work which lies ahead. The need for real thought and action by persons occupying the important positions held by your group is as great today as during the war. Your conference is therefore timely, and much good will come to those whom you serve through a free and full discussion of the common problems of reconversion and post-war planning.

It is significant that your program embraces not only representatives of the municipalities, but also of the Federal and State governments. It is vital that the maximum possible co-operation between the three levels of Government be had if each is to serve best those whom we immediately represent as well as the nation. This may be brought about only through meetings and mutual understanding of the problems of each other. So for this reason also I congratulate you and your membership and wish each and every one a profitable and pleasant stay in Washington.

Very sincerely yours,
HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Scientist 'Suicide Squad' Kept First Atom Test In Hand

Chicago, Dec. 3 (AP)—A scientist disclosed today that a "suicide squad" stood by as the first atomic reaction was started here, ready to sacrifice their lives to save the city had an explosion threatened.

Dr. Walter H. Zinn, who erected the first atomic pile beneath the University of Chicago's football grandstand, described the precautions to a group of State champions in the 4-H Westinghouse Electric contest attending the National 4-H Club Congress. The champions included Carl Feucht, Jr., of Elkton, Md.

All Were Scientists

Dr. Zinn said a group of University of Chicago scientists was prepared to halt the experiment "before the whole pile exploded like a thousand atomic bombs in one." They expected to be killed in the process, he said.

Zinn said there was a "one in a million chance" of an explosion but that if it had occurred there was a squad of men on hand ready to quench the atomic fire with a special liquid, which he declined to identify.

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The pile was composed of blocks of pure uranium and graphite, Dr. Zinn stated, and the group believed that when the metal rods were withdrawn from the lattice-like structure the chain reaction would begin.

"I Pulled The Rods"

"I pulled out the control rods and all of us watched for the result as we never watched for anything before," he said. " The neutrons came with constantly increasing rapidity. Then the control rods were pushed back into the pile and the chain reaction stopped.

"The 'suicide squad' of university men who had helped to create the experiment breathed a sigh of relief. They would not have to give their lives to prevent what could have been the greatest disaster in history."

The 4-H champions were shown the site of the atomic pile experiment, the first group of students to visit Stagg Field since the project was started at the beginning of the war.

Post-War Social Season Opens With Two White House Parties

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — (AP) The capital's first postwar social season opened today as Mr. Harry S. Truman entertained more than 300 notables at two consecutive teas in the White House.

Conservative informality was the keynote of the White House's social reconversion after the war time ban on elaborate formal parties which the Franklin D. Roosevelts installed.

Lights blazed through the wintry afternoon and the scarlet-coated Marine band played as ranking Army and Navy officers, members of Congress whose surnames fell in the A's, B's and C's, and assorted capital figures filed through the east room, green and blue rooms to be received by the First Lady in the red room and then swell the groups in the state dining room.

Few senators appeared, leaving the social respects to be paid by their wives. However, Senator Bilbo (D.-Miss.) was among the first guests.

Wearing his battle jacket, the new chief of staff, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, made his first appearance since a cold sent him to a hospital 10 days ago.

"I didn't realize," he said with a grin, "that the first day of duty would include a party."

To Mrs. Truman's inquiry about Mrs. Eisenhower's health, the chief of staff replied that his wife hoped to return here the end of the week. Mrs. Eisenhower was stricken with pneumonia in Boone, Iowa, three weeks ago.

For the second tea the First Lady was joined by her daughter, 21-year-old Margaret. Wearing a tailored blue-green velveteen dress and a black ribbon through her blonde hair, Margaret said she'd just come from an afternoon's attempt at shopping.

"It's so hard to find anything you want," she exclaimed.

Camellias from Louisiana, roses and heather from government conservatories decorated the tables.

The assortment of cakes and cookies outdid in variety those proferred in wartime by Mrs. Roosevelt.

But the nuts were still just peanuts.

HIGH COURT RECONVENES

Hands Down Two Opinions And Issues Orders

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court, reconvening after a two weeks' recess, handed down two opinions and issued some orders.

One decision settled a question of radio law. The Court held that when conflicting applications for a radio license show up, the Communications Commission must hear both before granting a permit.

Requested By Fetzer

The Court had to reconcile two provisions of the law. One allows the commission to issue a license without hearing. The other requires a hearing before an application is denied.

The case involved a request of the Fetzer Broadcasting Company to build a station at Grand Rapids, Mich., and operate on 1230 kilocycles. The Ashbacker Radio Corporation, operating WKBZ at Muskegon, Mich., asked to switch to the same frequency.

The commission granted the Fetzer application in June, 1944, but set the Ashbacker application for hearing. Ashbacker appealed and the Supreme Court, while not passing on the merits of the applications, held that the procedure had the practical effect of nullifying Ashbacker's right to a hearing. So the commission was reversed.

the right to levy and sue for unemployment compensation taxes against the International Shoe Company, of St. Louis, which had

In the other opinion, the Court held the State of Washington had salesmen in the State at the time but no headquarters there.

The Court extended until January 28 the time for California to answer a Government suit claiming Federal jurisdiction over rights to oil and minerals just off shore.

MCVAY LOSES DEFENSE MOVE

Court-Martial Of Indianapolis Captain Opens

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, commander of the ill-fated Indianapolis, was unsuccessful in his first defense move today before a navy general court-martial trying him on charges of negligence and inefficiency.

The heavy cruiser was sunk last July 30 in the Philippine Sea. Of its 1,196-man crew, 880 are dead or missing and all the remainder were injured.

As the court convened at the Washington Navy Yard, McVay's counsel, Capt. John P. Cady, of Providence, R.I., objected to the first charge: "Through negligence, suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded."

No Zigzag Course

The specifications alleged that McVay "neglected and failed" to order a zigzag course while traveling without escort from Guam to Leyte through an area "in which enemy submarines might be encountered."

The defense contended that the charge "failed to state an offense," but simply "set out a conclusion."

After a brief deliberation, the seven-man court headed by Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker overruled the objection. The court's instructions, Baker said, stated it was not essential to specify that the accused officer committed a breach of Federal statutes or naval regulations.

"Culpable Inefficiency"

McVay entered no objection to the form of the second charge, that he was guilty of "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty."

Specifications of that charge accused him of failing to issue "such timely orders as were necessary to cause said vessel to be abandoned, as it was his duty to do, by reason of which inefficiency many persons on board perished with the sinking of said vessel."

After the court rejected the motion to quash the first charge, McVay's counsel won a 24-hour postponement to complete his case.

Other Charges Possible

The court-martial, officials emphasized, will be concerned only with what occurred aboard the vessel. Other aspects of the disaster, including responsibility for delay in starting a search after the ship was overdue at Leyete, are still under investigation.

Officials said it was "very conceivable" that additional court-martial would be ordered.

It was not until four days after the ship went down that a Marine pilot, flying over the area on a routine mission, saw survivors in the water and summoned aid.

Navy Charges McVay With Negligence

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Navy formally accused Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d today of negligence and culpable inefficiency in the loss of the 10,000-ton cruiser Indianapolis in the closing days of the war.

The charges were prepared for the opening session of a general court-martial convened at the Washington Navy Yard to try the 47-year-old son of a retired admiral.

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Every man aboard the Indianapolis was a casualty when enemy action sent her to the bottom of the Philippine Sea July 30. Dead or missing totaled 880; the wounded, 316.

Forrestal Signs Charges

Signed by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, the charges made public as the seven-man military tribunal convened accused McVay of:

1. "Through negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded," and
2. "Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty."

Under the first charge, the captain was accused specifically of neglecting "to cause zigzag course to be steered" through an area in which enemy submarines "might be encountered."

Under the second charge, he was accused of failing, after being informed that the ship was in a sinking condition, "to issue and see effected such timely orders as were necessary to cause said vessel to be abandoned, as it was his duty to do."

As the court-martial opened, counsel for Captain McVay challenged the first of the two charges—negligence in that the officer neglected to put the cruiser on a zigzag course through submarine-infested waters.

The defense said "the first charge fails to state an offense, it merely sets out a conclusion."

Challenge Rejected

The challenge sent the court into private session, and, after a ten-minute conference, Admiral Wilder Baker, senior officer of the court-martial, announced that the challenge had been rejected and the trial would proceed on the original charges.

Admiral Baker explained that the court instructions stated it was not essential to assert in a specification that the accused committed a breach of Federal statute or naval regulations.

He said the court found the charges and specifications in due form and technically correct.

Adjourns Until Tomorrow

Counsul for the accused, when asked if he was ready to proceed, requested a postponement of one day to complete the preparation of his case, and the court adjourned until 10 A.M. tomorrow.

As a result, the specifications set forth, "many persons on board perished with the sinking of said vessel."

The Indianapolis sank July 30, fifteen minutes after a terrific explosion. The loss has been attributed officially to "enemy action" but details have not been fully explained.

Blames Torpedo Attack

In an interview in a Peleliu hospital in August, McVay said his guess was "an underwater attack."

The skipper added that he told the navigator to make certain that distress signals were sent. These apparently were not heard, because survivors were in the water four days before any were rescued.

The Navy said this phase of the ship's loss still is being investigated and that the court-marital will not go into the rescue delay.

Members Listed

Rear Admiral Baker was until recently chief of staff to the 1st Carrier Task Force. Other members of the court-martial are Com-

modores Paul S. Theiss and William S. Popham and Capts. Homer L. Grosskopt, H. J. Redfield, John R. Sullivan and Charles B. Hunt.

A native of Ephrata, Pa., McVay was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1916 by President Wilson.

LEHMAN SAYS UNRRA FACES A BREAKDOWN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman told President Truman today that unless Congress appropriates for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration soon, there will be a "breakdown" in its shipment of supplies to needy Europeans.

The director-general of the administration told White House reporters that a new authorization of $1,350,000,000 was necessary to avoid a breakdown in shipments for February.

Mr. Lehman said another appropriation of $550,000,000, sought under an early authorization and now pending in the Senate, "will provide only enough for loadings in December and January."

Congressional sanction for the additional American contribution, he said, must be had before the end of the year so that supplies can be ordered for shipments beginning in February. Mr. Lehman added:

"I told the President that it was absolutely necessary to have action on both bills before the Congressional recess, or there will inevitably be a breakdown in the pipeline of supplies."

Legislative leaders reported that President Truman again today had made UNRRA funds a "must" before Congress recessed over Christmas.

Representative Cox, Democrat, of Georgia, asserted today that "every dime" spent by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is "furthering the cause of communism."

Mr. Cox made the statement at a meeting of the House Rules Committee, before which Representative Bloom, Democrat, of New York, appeared to ask right-of-way for consideration of an authorization of $1,350,000,000 for UNRRA's operation next year.

After heated arguments, the committee granted Mr. Bloom's request that the bill come up for House debate Wednesday.

'Aid To Reds' In UNRRA

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Cox made the statement at a meeting of the House Rules Committee, before which Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) appeared to ask right of way for consideration of an authorization of $1,350,000,000 for UNRRA's operation next year.

After heated arguments, the committee granted Bloom's request that the bill come up for House debate Wednesday.

Cox said, "I have no objection to the purpose for which UNRRA was created, but I haven't the slightest confidence in the setup that is doing the job."

Bloom replied that UNRRA had made some mistakes in the past but that "the mistakes are being corrected."

WAR POWERS ACT APPROVED

House Passes Extension Of Priorities Right

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The House today passed and sent to the Senate legislation extending most provisions of the second War Powers Act—including rationing and priorities over scarce materials—until June 30, 1946.

The powers otherwise would expire at the end of this year.

The voice vote on passage was unanimous.

Affects Real Estate Plan

The bill would end immediately the Government's power to seize real estate before starting condemnation proceedings.

Extended for six months would be:

Emergency powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over coastal water carriers and motor vehicles.

Priorities powers, including rationing (now limited to sugar); allocation and conservation of scarce materials, and commitments to supply foreign nations with materials.

Buying Of Government Paper

Authorization of the Federal Reserve banks to buy up to $5,000,000,000 of Government obligations.

Waiver of navigation and inspection laws.

Exemption of part-time Government employés from provisions of the Hatch Act, which prohibits Federal employés from engaging in political activity.

Gift Clause Amended

Acceptance of gifts made directly to the Government for furtherance of the war effort, with an amendment confining the acceptances to gifts made for the benefit of members of the armed forces.

The collection and exchange of statistical information among branches of the Government.

In reporting the legislation unanimously, the House Judiciary Committee said it was "the determination of Congress" to recapture the war powers granted the Executive Department "as speedily as may be wise, for the people, so that they may again be exercised in accordance with the slower but more desirable processes of democracy."

Military Training Bill Held 'Road To War'

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Organized educators told the House Military Committee today adoption of universal military training as a peacetime policy "would lead straight to war."

Their views were voiced by Dr. Ralph McDonald, an official of the National Education Association, with a membership of 733,409 educators. He testified:

"If we adopt compulsory military training as a peacetime policy, with all that must of necessity go with that policy, war is then but a matter of time.

"Arming Leads To War"

"When nations are all armed to the teeth, using threats or a show of military strength to influence international affairs, war is inevitable . . . already the United States has started a world-wide armaments race."

Dr. H. S. Bender, assistant secretary of the Mennonite Central Committee, Nappanee, Ind., opposed universal training. He urged that if it is adopted, provision be made for the exemption of conscientious objectors or for "completely nonmilitary training or service under civilian direction" for such persons.

Congressman Offers Formula To Defeat Higher Cost of Living

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—(AP) Everybody says his living costs soared during the war. Everybody, that is, except Rep. Hoffman (R-Mich.).

Hoffman said in a recent House speech that it doesn't cost him a dime more to live than it did in 1941.

Furthermore, it's his opinion that "about half the people in this country" could get by just as cheaply if they only would follow the Hoffman formula.

Which is:

If it costs more, don't buy it.

"Maybe I exaggerated a little—for emphasis," Hoffman confessed to a reporter today. "But it's still essentially true that my personal living expenses are about the same."

Hoffman said that when meals began to cost more, he simply switched to a less fancy diet. Instead of steaks he eats "bread and milk and good old Battle Creek cereal." And if an apple costs a dime and a pear 15 cents, he does without.

He suffered one defeat in his wardrobe. He had to buy a pair of shoes.

"But suits and shirts can be patched," he said. And then, holding up his arms and turning around, Hoffman asked, "This shirt is patched, isn't it?"

No, it wasn't.

"Not patched!" exclaimed Hoffman, and there was a trace of dismay in his voice. "Well, most of them are. This one probably is the exception."

Hoffman has another way to whack expenses. He washes his socks and underwear—"something anybody could do."

He also has a couple of words of advice to those who (a) smoke, (b) drink, (c) have yachts or (d), like [illegible] gin rummy.

The advice: Quit it.

"I don't do it myself," he said, "but I understand they cost money."

Connally, Wheeler Clash Over Surpluses

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—A report on destruction of surplus army jeeps and food caused an exchange in the Senate today between Senators Wheeler (D., Mont.) and Connally (D., Texas).

Senator Wheeler read a press report from Australia that the War Department was "burning and bulldozing into the earth" large quantities of food and many other surplus items, such as jeeps, engine motors, radio sets and hospital equipment.

"I this is true, it is most outrageous and sinful," the Montana Senator said.

Should Go To UNRRA

If such equipment is not worth returning, Wheeler said, it should go to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency for distribution.

Senator Connally interrupted to ask Wheeler if he had checked the account with the War Department or Secretary Robert P. Patterson.

The Texas Senator said the War Department should be given a chance to say whether such charges are true or not before they are brought to the floor of the Senate.

8,500 Surplus Jeeps Available For Vets

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Veterans will be able to buy 8,500 surplus jeeps, Representative Case (R., S.D.) said today.

Case said he was told by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that the jeeps would be allocated to the regional RFC offices in the various states on the basis of population and need.

American Legion officials in South Dakota told Case that information they had received from Government sources indicated few if any jeeps would be available for veterans in that State.

45 RATIFY CHARTER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — (AP) The State department announced today that formal ratifications of the United Nations charter have recently been received from Panama City, Ethiopia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala and Norway, raising the total of nations which have completely approved the charter to 45.

Communist Pickets' Signs Declare Byrnes 'Must Go'

Marchers at State Department Call for Marines' Return

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Several members of the District of Columbia Communist party picketed the State Department today with signs saying that James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, "must go."

The Communists also carried signs calling for the return of United States marines from China.

The marchers handed out typewritten sheets praising the resignation of Major General Patrick J. Hurley as American Ambassador to China. The signs and the sheets bore the statement that they were issued by the "Communist party, District of Columbia."

HOUSE VOTES RETURN OF NICKEL TO NICKEL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — (AP) The House voted today to put the nickel back into the five-cent piece.

Because the metal has been diverted to war purposes, Congress authorized the use of copper and silver in minting the coin.

In amending the second warpowers act, the House voted to return to the use of nickel at the end of this year. The bill now goes to the Senate.

White House Gets Deployment Protests

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The White House today reported receiving a number of telephone calls protesting against alleged delays in returning American troops from overseas.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, was asked at a news conference if there had been any telephone calls to the President regarding redeployment. He replied that according to Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, the President's military aide, there had been "several."

Newsprint Price To Go Up $5 Ton

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP) — OPA plans to announce soon an increase of at least $5 a ton in newsprint ceiling prices, it was learned today.

An official who asked that his name not be used said the increase "might be a little more" than $5.

Although the purpose of any price boost would be to restore earnings of United States mills to prewar levels, the increase would apply to Canadian as well as domestic producers.

This policy always has been followed in the case of newsprint price adjustments.

Canadian mills produce about three fourths of the newsprint used in this country.

Eisenhower on Job As Army Staff Chief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower went to work today as the Army's new chief of staff.

General Eisenhower, appointed to succeed General of the Army George C. Marshall, had been resting at an Army hospital in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for almost two weeks. Doctors sent him there after he come down with a heavy cold following his return from Frankfurt, Germany.

Baby Gurgles Happily As He Gets Father's C.M.H

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Seven-month-old John Harlan Willis 2d, gurgled contentedly in his mother's arms today as James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, placed around his neck the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The award was presented posthumously to his father, John Harlan Willis, of Columbia, Tenn., pharmacist's mate 1/c who died on Iwo Jima last February 28.

Willis was serving with the 5th Marine Division. Although wounded, he returned to the front lines to administer blood plasma to a wounded man. He threw back ei[illegible]

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hand grenades which fell in the shell hole where he was working on his patient. The ninth, however, exploded in his hand and killed him.

Negro Quits FEPC In Transit Row

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Charles H. Houston, Washington Negro attorney, today resigned from the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee and accused the Truman Administration of giving only "lip services" to its anti-discrimination policy.

He told a news conference the FEPC decided to issue a decision ordering the Capitol Transit Company, of Washington, to open employment opportunities to Negroes as motormen, bus drivers, etc., but that President Truman on November 24 directed FEPC not to issue the decision.

Carver Bill Advanced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Jan. 5 would be designated George Washington Carver Day under a resolution approved today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The resolution, honoring the memory of the noted Negro scientist, has been approved by the House.

Retired Pay Boost Denied Other Vets

Washington, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—President Truman vetoed today legislation to provide maximum retirement pay now provided for enlisted personnel of the armed forces who served overseas between 1898 and 1912.

House Passes Bank Bill

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The House approved unanimously and sent to the Senate today legislation authorizing the Export-Import Bank to extend its operations to include the Philippine Islands.

HURLEY HEARINGS WILL BE PUBLIC

Washington, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided today to hold open hearings on Wednesday when Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley appears to discuss the reasons for his recent resignation as Ambassador to China.

Originally the committee had intended to hear Hurley behind closed doors, but Hurley expressed his opposition to secret testimony.

MYSTERY SCREENS TYLER KENT'S SHIP

Steamer With Ex-Embassy Aide From Britain Overdue

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—The arrival of Tyler Kent, former American Embassy clerk imprisoned by the British on charges of revealing contents of coded messages between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, was shrouded in mystery and confusion today.

Kent, 34, sailed from Londan aboard the British steamer Silver Oak November 21 and was expected at dawn today. But hours afterward the ship had not arrived and a spokesman for its owners, the Kerr Steamship Line, said:

"The Customs Office here has clamped a blackout on information concerning the Silver Oak, and under no circumstances shall we give out any details." Harry Durning, port collector, said: "We just don't have any report on the Silver Oak."

May Arrive Today

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, however, his office said: "Our best information is that the ship will arrive late tonight or tomorrow morning."

Kent was convicted in 1940 of "violating the Official Secrets Act" and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. His term, with time off for good behavior, ended last October 5, but his return home was delayed by the British dock strike.

EDUCATOR URGES U. S., RUSSIA TO WORK TOGETHER

BOSTON, Dec. 3—(AP) President James B. Conant of Harvard university said tonight that the immediate issue in the consideration of national defense was to develop a "mutual trust between Russia and the United States."

In an address delivered at the Harvard Club of Boston, the noted educator asserted:

"It seems to me we have a great deal that would be of value to our ally—not only the great mass of technical information about atomic energy, and the details of the atomic bomb, but a great quantity of other international and engineering knowledge and skill.

"I like to think of all this as a product of our great strides in science and technology. I like to think of it as a series of cargoes which we would gladly ship to Russia for her use."

In turn, he added, we would expect Russia to welcome our technical and scientific men, and work with us to set up an international agency for inspection and control of atomic energy through the United Nations organization.

Dr. Conant said that whatever the final plan, no scheme could be made to work without inspection by a technical corps of experts.

"Inspection will not be too acceptable either in the United States or in Russia, let us admit freely," he continued. "But I believe, given time and patience, it could be adopted and be made to work.

"I should like to make it plain that an inspection scheme must be a supplement to an international order based on mutual trust; it cannot be a substitute for a friendly relation between countries."

Right Eye Improving

Sight is about gone out of his left eye but the right now is rapidly becoming normal. And Bill had no trouble seeing today as Iris and the children, Diane and Jennifer, arrived from Washington on the last leg of their aerial trip.

It was the first time he had seen 10-month-old Jennifer and Diane, who'll be 2 years old Saturday, was an infant when he went to war.

The children were quiet and shy but Diane smiled from her father's arms as photographers took pictures.

Her First Plane Ride

Blue-eyed, brunette Mrs. Bingham said the group had a fine trip since leaving New Zealand Sunday but that she was tired. It was her first plane ride.

Bill didn't know definitely until 10 A.M. that his family would arrive today. He had to pack his bags and get a seven-day furlough from the naval hospital here.

He was at the airport long before the plane arrived and smilingly said he was more nervous than on his wedding day.

Tomorrow they will go to Columbia with Bingham's mother. The sailor expects to be discharged in a few weeks.

BRITISH WIFE, 19, STAYS WITH LOVER

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 3—(AP) Capt. Darrell Beschen, 25-year-old hero of the air war over Europe, and a pretty, titian-haired English girl who flew the Atlantic to join him instead of her husband, emerged from hiding this afternoon to announce:

"We are going to stay together and see what happens."

Beschen and the girl, Mrs. Jean Gioor Carbone, 19, wife of Army Lt. Harold Carbone, now a student at the University of Rochester (N. Y.) said they would marry as soon as Carbone obtained a divorce—which she said he assured her by telephone he would do at once.

"I came to the states to see Darrell," Mrs. Carbone said to reporters and Police Capt. John Derreberry. "I want a divorce from Harold so that Darrell and I can be married. I'll be a mother soon."

"I'm the father of her unborn child," Capt. Beschen said. "I'm desperately in love with Jean. I'm sorry for her husband, but I want to marry her as soon as she is free. I hope that is not long."

Mrs. Carbone had been the object of a widespread search since her arrival in Chicago last week and her subsequent disappearance which led to Carbone's appeal to the Red Cross to help find her.

At Rochester, Carbone refused to comment further than to say he had talked with his wife by telephone this morning.

New Zealand Family Flown To Sailor, Once Nearly Blind

Charleston, S.C., Dec. 3 (AP)—Navy Cook Bill Bingham's long wait ended happily today. A navy plane brought his New Zealand wife, whom he last saw seventeen months ago, and his two small daughters here to rejoin the sailor.

Bingham contracted a severe eye infection on Okinawa and for a while it seemed he might become blind. So the Navy arranged transportation here for his family.

Leo T. Crowley Elected Chairman Of Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 3 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, former alien property custodian, today was elected chairman of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, which Saturday resumed private operation after ten years of reorganization proceedings.

H. A. Scandrett, president of the line since January 11, 1928, and Federal court trustee of the property since January 1, 1936, was elected president of the new corporation.

Black

OUT

LONDON, DEC. 3--(AP)-- GEN. SIR WILLIAM SLIM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DISBANDED BRITISH 14TH ARMY, WAS APPOINTED COMMANDANT OF THE IMPERIAL DEFENSE COLLEGE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

APR CAMPS 01730 JONES 1515

LONDON, DEC. 3--(AP)--NO SERIOUS BREACH OF CENSORSHIP WAS COMMITTED IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE WAR, REAR ADM. GEORGE P. THOMASON, FORMER CHIEF PRESS CENSOR, TOLD THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS TODAY, AND THAT THERE ONLY ~~WERE~~ THREE OR FOUR MINOR BREACHES. SUCCESS OF THE CENSORSHIP WAS LARGELY DUE TO THE PRESS ~~ITSELF~~ ITSELF, HE SAID.

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APR GOLDSMITHS 01554 JONES 1255

LONDON, DEC. 3-(AP)-U.S. SEN. CLAUDE PEPPER (D-FLA) RETURNED TO LONDON TODAY AFTER A THREE-MONTH TOUR OF EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST, AND SAID HE WOULD DO A LITTLE BOOSTING FOR HIS HOME STATE AS THE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION BEFORE RETURNING TO WASHINGTON.

THE SENATOR'S TOUR INCLUDED ~~LONG~~ VISITS TO MOSCOW, WHERE HE INTERVIEWED GENERALISSIMO STALIN, THE ARABIAN DESERT, WHERE HE WAS THE GUEST OF KING IBN SAUD, AND NUERNBERG, WHERE HE ATTENDED THE OPENING OD THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

FBG1158AES/ CAPTS 01610

~~HT~~ LEAD UNO

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BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, DEC. 3--(AP)--DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LARGE AND SMALL NATIONS OVER THE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WERE BROUGHT INTO THE OPEN AGAIN TODAY BY TWO CLASHES IN COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

IN ARGUMENTS RECALLING THE BITTER DEBATES AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, THE DELEGATES DISAGREED SHARPLY OVER ~~THE~~ THE EXTENT TO WHICH NATIONS NOT REPRESENTED ON THE 11-MEMBER SECURITY COUNCIL CAN PARTICIPATE IN ITS AFFAIRS AND THE EXTENT OF CONTROL WHICH LARGE POWERS WILL EXERCISE OVER THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CUBAN DELEGATE GUY PEREZ CISNEROS, URGING THAT EVERY NATION BE REPRESENTED ON THE ~~STEERING~~ STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE GE ASSEMBLY, DECLARE THAT FREEDOM OF SPEECH WAS ENDANGERED BY PLANS TO ESTABLISH A COMMITTEE

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OF 14 TO 16 MEMBERS.

HE WAS SUPPORTED BY STOYAN GAVRIZOVIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, BUT SOVIE AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO, WHO SPEAKS TOMORROW, SAID PRIVATELY THAT HE CONSIDERED THE CUBAN DELEGATES'S PROPOSAL "UNSOUND."

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER SAID HE THOUGHT THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD BE RUN BY A COMMITTEE OF 14 TO 16 MEMBERS, CHOSEN FO THEIR PERSONAL COMPETENCE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

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PEREZ DECLARED THAT SUCH A PLAN WOULD MEAN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "PERMANENT ASSEMBLY RULERS," COMPARABLE TO THE PERMANENT MEMBERS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE OTHER MAJOR ARGUMENT WAS OVER A PROPOSAL BY SYRIAN DELEGATE NAJEEZ AL ARMAMAZI THAT SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS BE MADE AVAILABLE TO NATIONS NOT REPRESENTED ON THE [redacted] BODY WHICH WILL BE CHARGED WITH TAKING DECISIVE ACTIONS NECESSARY TO KEEP PEACE.

HE RAN INTO SERIOUS OPPOSITION FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, WHILE [redacted] ECUADOR AND THE MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES SUPPORTED THE SYRIAN PROPOSAL. DURING THE DISCUSSION, GROMYKO AROSE TO SAY THAT THE COUNCIL ITSELF SHOULD DECIDE ITS OWN PROCEDURE.

THUS FAR THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE CONSISTENTLY OPPOSED ANYTHING WHICH WOULD SET A PRECEDENT FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S AFFAIRS BY OTHER POWERS.

THERE WAS NO DEBATE ON THE FLOOR TODAY ABOUT THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT SOME DELEGATES SAID PRIVATELY THAT THEY FELT IT WAS BECOMING INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT FOR THE UNITED STATES TO WIN THE RACE.

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MH 15 1655P LDNS SIXTH 1915

LONDON, DEC 3 -- (AP) -- THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TODAY PLUNGED INTO ITS SECOND WEEK OF FORGING PEACE MACHINERY [redacted] WITH REACHING A DECISION ON [redacted] A TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE.

THE FATE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES, WHICH DELEGATES TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AGREED SHOULD BE REVIEWED FOR FUTURE DISPOSITION, HINGES [redacted] CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE.

IT WAS [redacted] STATED AUTHORITATIVELY, [redacted] THAT

THE ISSUE UNDERLYING THE PRESENT DISCUSSION ON ESTABLISHING A TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE IS HOW FAR RUSSIA SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN DECIDING THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN ARMS AND OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS SHE WAS WON IN THIS WAR.

DELEGATES ARE EXPECTED THIS WEEK TO VOTE ON A YUGOSLAV PROPOSAL -- BACKED BY SOVIET RUSSIA -- TO ESTABLISH THE PERMANENT TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN THE NEAR FUTURE BY TURNING ALL LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES INTO TRUSTEESHIPS.

SUCH A PLAN, IF ADOPTED, WOULD MEAN THAT RUSSIA COULD SIT IN ON ALL PLANS FOR ITALY'S NORTH AFRICAN COLONIES, FOR PALESTINE AND FOR DISPOSITION OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

MEANWHILE, ANOTHER CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE -- THE SELECTION OF A PERMANENT SITE FOR THE UNO -- APPEARED HEADED FOR A SHOWDOWN EARLY THIS WEEK, WITH INDICATIONS THAT A VOTE MIGHT BE FORCED ON THE ISSUE.

ALTHOUGH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THE UNITED STATES AS THE SITE, BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS ARE SEEKING TO ESTABLISH THE LEAGUE HOME IN EUROPE.

CANADA HAS PROPOSED THAT DELEGATES VOTE BY SECRET BALLOT FOR CITIES INSTEAD OF FIRST CHOOSING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. THE PROPOSAL IS EXPECTED TO BE BROUGHT UP FOR DEBATE SOON.

WHILE THE CONTROVERSIAL TRUSTEESHIP AND SITE ISSUES DOMINATED THE CONFERENCE WORK, THE AMERICAN DELEGATION SUBMITTED WHAT IT HOPED WOULD BE AN ACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE TO THE DISPUTE BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES AND THE RUSSIANS ON ESTABLISHING A SEPARATE SECRETARIAT FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE SOVIET DELEGATION IS INSISTING ON A SEPARATE SECRETARIAT, WHILE THE AMERICAN COMPROMISE PLAN SUGGESTS THAT THE QUESTION BE LEFT UP TO THE ORGANIZATION'S SECRETARY GENERAL.

PARRIS THRU FIFTH 2130 oc/1055p

LONDON, DEC. 3-(AP)-REDUCTION OF AMERICAN, FRENCH, RUSSIAN AND BRITISH FORCES OCCUPYING AUSTRIA HAS BEEN PROPOSED BY BRITAIN TO THE OTHER THREE OCCUPYING POWERS, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT.

BRITAIN ALSO SUGGESTED RECOGNITION AND MAINTENANCE OF AUSTRIA'S

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1937 BOUNDARIES PENDING FINAL DECISIONS ON THE FRONTIERS, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

THE BRITISH SUGGESTED THE POWERS MAINTAIN OCCUPATION ARMIES OF EQUAL SIZE, HE SAID.

TA1134PES

LONDON, DEC. 3-(AP)-TWENTY-SEVEN BRITISH SERVICEMEN WERE KILLED TODAY WHEN AN RAF LIBERATOR CRASHED NEAR ROCHEFORT, FRANCE, IN A HEAVY THUNDERSTORM.

TA1146PES

BERNE, DEC. 3 -- (AP) -- ROBERT GRIMM, ~~SWISS FIGURE IN AN INTER-~~ NATIONAL INCIDENT IN ~~WORLD WAR I, AND A LEADER OF THE SWISS SOCIALIST~~ PARTY, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL (LOWER HOUSE) WHEN THE SWISS PARLIAMENT CONVENED TONIGHT.

THE COUNCIL OF STATES (UPPER HOUSE) ELECTED JOSEPH PILLER, 55-YEAR-OLD CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE AS PRESIDENT.

GRIMM, A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL SINCE 191[illegible] ~~OLDEST~~ MEMBER IN SERVICE, ~~WAS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER IN 1926, AND WAS IN LINE~~ FOR THE PRESIDENCY UNTIL HIS OPPONENTS RECALLED THAT HE ~~HAD~~ FIGURED IN A REPORTED ATTEMPT TO CONCLUDE A PEACE BETWEEN CZARIST RUSSIA AND THE CENTRAL POWERS IN 1917.

HE WAS ~~SUBSEQUENTLY~~ EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA, CONDEMNED BY THE PARIS PRESS, AND AT THE SAME TIME ~~WAS~~ ATTACKED BY THE GERMANS, WHO DESCRIBED THE AFFAIR AS AN "ENTENTE PLOT" HATCHED IN LONDON. GRIMM RETURNED TO SWITZERLAND, AND IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR WAS AMONG THE LEADERS OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

ELECTION OF SWITZERLAND'S PRESIDENT, USUALLY A FORMALITY BECAUSE THE VICE PRESIDENT TRADITIONALLY SUCCEEDS, IS EXPECTED IN ABOUT 10 DAYS. PRESIDENT EDUARD VON STEIGER, OF THE PEASANTS' AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY, IS SLATED TO BE SUCCEEDED BY DR. KARL KOBELT, RADICAL, FOR THE 1946 PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

DEC 3 1945

PARIS, DEC 3 -- (AP) -- OTTO ABETZ, FORMER NAZI ENVOY TO OCCUPIED FRANCE, TESTIFIED TODAY THAT HITLER "WAXED ENTHUSIASTIC" ABOUT A PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER THE ASHES OF NAPOLEON'S SON FROM VIENNA TO PARIS IN 1938 AS A GESTURE TO APPEASE THE FRENCH.

ABETZ, HIMSELF A PRISONER AWAITING TRIAL IN PARIS, APPEARED AS A WITNESS IN THE PRE-TRIAL EXAMINATION OF JACQUES BENOIST-MECHIN, FORMER VICHY ECONOMIC DELEGATE TO THE GERMANS, WHO, HE SAID MADE THE PROPOSAL TO HITLER. ACTUAL TRANSFER OF THE ~~ASHES~~ RELIC WAS NOT

CARRIED OUT UNTIL DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

01930 DC/755P

LE HAVRE, FRANCE, DEC 3-(AP)-THE LE HAVRE REDEPLOYMENT STAGING AREA SHIPPED OUT 214,921 RETURNING AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND ESSENTIAL MILITARY TRAVELERS IN NOVEMBER, THEATER SERVICE FORCES HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OF THE TOTAL, 206,374 WERE HIGH POINT SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE UNITED STATES FOR DISCHARGE. PORT OFFICIALS SAID NOVEMBER WAS THE THIRD BUSIEST MONTH FOR LE HAVRE IN THE HISTORY OF THE PORT UNDER AMERICAN OPERATION.

THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE REDEPLOYMENT STATUS OF AMERICAN DIVISIONS SINCE SATURDAY.

DEC 3 1945

GE46PES

BRUSSELS, DEC. 3-(AP)-THEN NATIONAL FUND FOR AID TO WAR VICTIMS ESTIMATED TODAY THAT 70,000 BELGIUM CIVILIANS WERE KILLED DURING THE WAR. OF THESE 30,000 WERE KILLED IN MILITARY OPERATIONS AND THE REMAINDER WERE EITHER EXECUTED OR DIED IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, A REPORT SAID.

FBG850AES/ R WILLIAMS 01140 APR

BERLIN, DEC 3 -- (AP)-- AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ARE SEEKING PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN PAINTING THE LETTERS "P" AND "S" ON THE HOMES OF BERLINERS WHO ARE COOPERATING WITH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE INVESTIGATORS DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE LETTERS SIGNIFY, BUT THEY SUSPECT NAZI JUVENILE GANGS AS THE PERPETRATORS OF THE DAUBING CAMPAIGN.

DEC 3 1945

APL 30 KASISCHKES 01740 OC/ 545P

BY GEORGE TUCKER

NUERNBERG, DEC.3-(AP)-RUDOLF HESS' ASSERTION THAT HE WAS ONLY FEIGNING AMNESIA PRIOR TO GOING ON TRIAL AS A WAR CRIMINAL WAS QUESTIONED TODAY BY AN EMINENT PRISON PSYCHIATRIST FOLLOWING A SURPRISE RE-EXAMINATION YESTERDAY OF THE MAN WHO WAS ONCE KNOWN AS "HITLER'S SHADOW".

DR.H.M.GILBERT, WHO QUIZZED HESS CLOSELY ABOUT HIS "SUDDEN RESTORATION OF MEMORY," SAID THE RESULTS OF HIS INTERVIEW CONFIRMED THE OPINION OF PSYCHIATRISTS THAT HESS ACTUALLY WAS SUFFERING FROM HYSTERICAL AMNESIA, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS AN ELEMENT OF "DELIBERATE MOTIVITATION."

GILBERT DECLARED THAT HESS' ORIGINAL CLAIM TO OUTRIGHT SIMULATION

DEC 3 1945

30.24-32095

OF AMNESI/ S ONLY "A RATIONALIZATION--THE DEFENSE MECHANISM OF AN HYSTERIC PERSONALITY REACTING TO AN IDEA THAT WAS CATASTROPHIC TO HIS EGO."

DEC 3 1945

GILBERT SAID HESS HAD NO DIFFICULTY IN REMEMBERING HITLER'S NAME, BUT THAT HE FLARED ANGRILY WHENEVER THE FORMER FUEHRER WAS MENTIONED.

ASKED IF HE KNEW WHAT HITLER HAD SAID ABOUT HIM AFTER HIS SUDDEN FLIGHT TO SCOTLAND, HESS REPLIED: "I DON'T KNOW, I DON'T WANT TO KNOW, IT DOESN'T INTEREST ME."

HESS SUBSIDED AFTER THIS OUTBURINUI THE PSYCHOLOGIST SAIX

HESS SUBSIDED AFTER THIS OUTBURST, THE PSYCHOLOGIST SAID, AND REPLIED QUIETLY TO ALL QUESTIONS UNTIL HITLER'S NAME WAS MENTIONED AGAIN. DR.GILBERT ASKED HESS IF HE KNEW THAT ALL THE STREETS THAT HAD BEEN NAMED AFTER HIM HAD BEEN CHANGED BY HITLER'S DIRECT ORDERS.

"OF COURSE I KNOW IT, INCLUDING A HOSPITAL THAT WAS NAMED AFTER ME," HESS REPLIED ANGRILY.

THEN HE AMENDED HIS STATEMENT: "I DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT IT, BUT ONLY ASSUMED IT WAS SO. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN JUSTIFIED UNDER THZ CIRCUMSTANCES."

REICHSMARSHAL GOERING, WHO FOLLOWED HESS AS DEPUTY FUEHRER AND IS NOW A DEFENDANT IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL HERE, WAS REPORTED TO BE "CONSIDERABLY UPSET" OVER THE DAMAGING TESTIMONY GIVEN FOR THE PROSECUTION BY GEN.ERWIN LAHOUSEN, FORMER GERMAN COUNTER INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.

GOERING WAS REPORTED TO HAV(TURNED TO FIELD MARSHAL KEITEL DURING LAHOUSEN'S TESTIMONY AND SAID:

"MY GOD, WE OVERLOOKED THAT DOG ON JULY 20TH."

HE APPARENTLY WAS REFERRING TO THE PURGE WHICH FOLLOWED THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HITLER ON JULY 20, 1944. PROSECUTOR JOHN H.AMEN OF NEW YORK SAID LAHOUSEN HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE INFANTRY AFTER THE PLOT AGAINST HITLER HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

"IF HE HAD BEEN AROUND AT THE TIME OF THE BOMB PLOT HE CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE BEEN EXECUTED," AMEN SAID.

DEC 3 1945

JP748AES

NUERNBERG, DEC. 3-(AP)-GERHART SEGER, EDITOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE WEEKLY NEUE VOLKSZEITUNG OF NEW YORK, AND COUNTESS NINA FABER-CASTELL, WHO OWNS A LARGE CASTLE IN THE NUERNBERG SUBURB OF STEIN, HAVE WRITTEN THE LYRICS AND MUSIC RESPECTIVELY FOR A NEW SONG.

THE DITTY, ENTITLED THE "SAD STORY OF GI JOHN DOE," IS DESIGNED TO REPLACE "LILI MARLENE" AND "AMOUR" IN THE AFFECTIONS OF U.S.SOLDIERS, SEGER SAID.

A SAMPLE VERSE:

DEC 3 1945

JOHN DOE GI FROM IOWA

ON DUTY IN BAVARIA

IS FEELING VERY BLUE.

HE WALKS ALONG A FIELD OF CORN

AND WISHES HE WAS NEVER BORN --

TOO LATE NOW TO COME TRUE.

THE COUNTESS CASTLE IS OCCUPIED BY REPORTERS COVERING THE

WAR CRIMES TRIALS HERE.

FBG1010AES/ LOCHNERS 01145

DEC 3 1945

GERMAN (300)
BY JAMES F. KING

FRANKFURT, DEC. 3-(AP)-GERMAN RESENTMENT AGAINST AMERICAN OCCUPATION METHODS IS DEVELOPING GRADUALLY INTO BITTER HATRED WHICH IS GIVING RISE TO INCREASING TALK OF RESISTANCE, ACCORDING TO A SURVEY MADE BY U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

AN OUTSTANDING SOURCE OF RESENTMENT, THE SURVEY FOUND, IS THE CONVICTION THAT THE AMERICAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IS SUFFERING FROM A LACK OF POLICY WHICH THE GERMANS HOLD RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH INJUSTICE AND CONFUSION.

THIS CONVICTION, IT WAS SAID, IS SHARED BY MANY OF THE CLERGY WHO PROFESS PRO-ALLIED SYMPATHIES.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY, UNDERTAKEN IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN SOME LIGHT ON "THE GERMAN VIEW," WERE EMBODIED IN A 20,000-WORD REPORT MADE PUBLIC YESTERDAY.

IN GENERAL, THE INVESTIGATORS FOUND THAT THE GERMANS SEEM TO FEEL THAT THEY HAVE SUFFERED ENOUGH, WHATEVER THEIR CRIMES.

"WHATEVER MATERIAL LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON OTHER COUNTRIES, GERMANY HAS LOST MORE," IS THE WAY THE AVERAGE GERMAN SEEMS TO FEEL, THE REPORT SAID.

IT PICTURED GERMANY AS A LAND OF GROANERS, AND QUOTED ONE CIVIL SERVANT AS SAYING "THE ONLY THING GERMANS WOULD BE ABLE REALLY TO AGREE ON WOULD BE SOME FORM OF RESISTANCE."

THE REPORT DISCLOSED THAT THE COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN GERMANY HAD MADE A FORMAL PROTEST TO THE INTER-ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL CHARGING INJUSTICES IN THE DE-NAZIFICATION PROGRAM.

"THIS CAMPAIGN AS WE SEE IT IN THE AMERICAN ZONE WILL NOT EXTERMINATE HITLERISM," THE PROTEST SAID. "INDEED DANGER EXISTS THAT HITLERISM WILL WIN NEW ADHERENTS."

BOTH CLERGY AND LAYMEN WERE REPORTED OF THE OPINION THAT AMERICAN POLICY IS "RESENTFUL OF THE CHURCH'S POSITION AS A DEFENDER OF RIGHTS AND SUSPICIOUS OF THE CHURCH AS AN EDUCATIONAL FORCE."

THE CLERGYMEN ALSO PROTESTED AGAINST "THE FREEDOM ACCORDED POLES AND OTHER FOREIGNERS WHEN THEY TAKE THEIR REVENGE ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE FOR EVILS WHICH THE NAZIS INFLICTED ON THEM."

THERE HAS BEEN SOME TALK AMONG GERMANS OF ORGANIZING VIGILANTE GROUPS TO COMBAT DEPRADATIONS BY DISPLACED PERSONS, THE SURVEY SAID. THERE ALSO HAS BEEN TALK OF ORGANIZING SIMILAR GROUPS "TO PUNISH FRATERNIZING WOMEN."

JR456AES

DEC 3 1945

HOECHST, GERMANY, DEC 3 -- (AP) -- A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO FIND JOBS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY OFFICIALS OF ~~UNRRRA~~ THE UNRRA.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WILL GIVE PREFERENCE TO ~~THOSE PEOPLE~~ OF OVER GERMANS ~~HERE~~ BY AUTHORITY OF U. S. ARMY ORDERS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND ~~TRAINING~~ PROJECTS WILL BE SET UP TO TRAIN THEM FOR ~~IN~~ SUCH TRADES AS MACHINISTS, CARPENTERS AND RADIO TECHNICIANS.

LIEUT GEN FREDERICK MORGAN, CHIEF OF UNRRA OPERATIONS IN GERMANY, CALLED THE PROGRAM "ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS UNRRA CAN NOW UNDERTAKE."

DEC 3 1945

APL40--JIMKING01820 OC/800P

GERMANY,
HOCHST, DEC. 3-(AP)-ERNEST C. GRIGG, 36-YEAR-OLD NEW YORK CITY WELFARE WORKER, WAS APPOINTED CHIEF WELFARE OFFICER OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

30.24-32097

ADMINISTRATION FOR THE UPPER BAVARIA DISTRICT IN GERMANY. HE WILL DIRECT THE CARE OF ABOUT 32,000 DISPLACED PERSONS.

DEC 3 1945

WB/BP JIMKINGS 01820

ROME, DEC. 3-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM NAPLES SAID TODAY 600 ITALIAN POLICE HAD STARTED A ROUNDUP OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF PREYING ON RAIL AND HIGHWAY TRAVEL NEAR THAT CITY.

FIRST REPORTS SAID THAT 34 SUSPECTS HAD BEEN ARRESTED, WITH HUNDREDS MORE BELIEVED TRAPPED INSIDE THE POLICE CORDON.

FBG250RES/ MCKNIGHTS 01756 APR

PAMPLONA, SPAIN, DEC 3 - (AP) - NINE ARMED POLICE AND THREE CIVILIANS WERE WOUNDED OR INJURED TODAY WHEN POLICE AND CARLISTS CLASHED IN THE PLAZA DEL CASTILLO AS AN AFTERMATH TO OBSERVANCES OF SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER DAY.

DEC 3 1945

REPORTS SAID THAT THE CLASH CAME WHEN POLICE TRIED TO DISPERSE A DEMONSTRATION OF BETWEEN 400 AND 500 MEMBERS OF THE "TRADITIONAL COMMUNION" OR CARLISTS IN THE PLAZA.

WARSAW, DEC. 3-(AP)-A POLISH PRESS AGENCY RECONSTRUCTION REPORT SAID TODAY THAT 16,650 INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ARE IN OPERATION AGAIN IN CRACOW PROVINCE. IN KIELCE PROVINCE, 1,231 PLANTS ARE WORKING, AND 460 ADDITIONAL FACTORIES WILL SOON BE OPENED. MATCH BOX PRODUCTION IN CZESTOCHOWA HAS REACHED 6,000,000 BOXES PER MONTH.

W219PEW

BY ORGE BRIA

ME, DEC. 3-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI SAID TODAY HE WAS "MAKING GOOD PROGRESS" TOWARD FORMING A NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, AS HE CONTINUED CONSULTATIONS WITH LEADERS OF THE SIX MAJOR PARTIES.

AFTER A FORENOON MEETING, SOCIALIST CHIEF PIETRO NENNI SAID NO AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED OVER DISPOSITION OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR POST--THE CHIEF OBSTACLE IN THE NOW NINE-DAY-OLD GOVERNMENT CRISIS. NENNI INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT LIBERAL OPPOSITION TO GIVING THE PORTFOLIO TO THE LEFTISTS HAD DIMINISHED.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THAT DE GASPERI WAS DETERMINED THAT HE WOULD NOT FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT UNLESS THE LIBERALS AGREE TO PARTICIPATE.

THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, ANSA, SAID A COMPROMISE MAY BE REACHED BY GIVING THE INTERIOR POST--SOUGHT BY BOTH THE ACTION PARTY AND THE SOCIALISTS--TO SOMEONE "UNAFFILIATED WITH THE COALITION," AND NAMED THE TWO FORMER PREMIERS, IVANOE BONOMI AND VITTORIO EMANUEL ORLANDO AS POSSIBILITIES FOR THE CABINET PORTFOLIO.

RQ253PES

AM

MOSCOW, DEC. 3 - (AP) - POLITICAL COMMENTATOR V. BORISOV WRITING IN THE "NEW TIMES" SAID TODAY THE WESTERN ALLIES HAD FAILED TO DELIVER THE GOODS DUE RUSSIA UNDER THE REPARATIONS AGREEMENT OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

HE SAID THAT UNDER THE AGREEMENT THE SOVIET UNION HAD BEEN PROMISED 25 PER CENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT FROM THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY.

"THE SOVIET PEOPLE STAND FOR THE DIRECT IMMEDIATE FULFILLMENT OF THE REPARATIONS PROGRAM," BORISOV WROTE.

UNDER THE BERLIN PACT, HE SAID, 15 PER CENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT WAS TO BE IN EXCHANGE FOR EQUAL VALUE IN FOOD FROM THE RUSSIAN OCCUPIED ZONE AND AN ADDITIONAL TEN PER CENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE RUSSIANS WITHOUT ANY PAYMENT.

"THE SOVIET UNION IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT WITH POLAND ON AUG. 16 ON THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES THUS IMMEDIATELY FULFILLING THE FIRST PART OF THE BERLIN PACT," HE ADDED, "BUT ANOTHER FATE OVERTOOK A MORE IMPORTANT PART OF THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING REPARATIONS. THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL ONLY ON NOV. 20 FOR THE FIRST TIME AFFIRMED TWO LISTS OF GERMAN PLANTS."

BORISOV SAID THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND FRENCH MEETING ON REPARATIONS WAS HELD IN PARIS ON NOV. 9 BUT THAT NOTHING WAS KNOWN ABOUT THE CONFERENCE RESULT.

"IT HAS BECOME THE STYLE IN SOME CIRCLES TO COMPLAIN WITHOUT REASON OF EXTRA SUSPICIOUSNESS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE BUT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A HOPELESS AFFAIR TO WAIT FOR SOVIET SOCIETY TO CLOSE ITS EYES TO THE INTRIGUES OF THE INTERNATIONAL GROUP WHO GNAW AT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND THE GUIDING OF A DURABLE PEACE."

DEC 3 1945

TEF 12010

MOSCOW, DEC. 3-(AP)- TALKS AIMED AT THE SIGNING OF A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE SOVIET UNION HAVE BEGUN HERE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE TWO COUNTRIES HAD A PRE-WAR TRADE PACT SIGNED IN [illegible] 1934.

DEC 3 1945

WB/450P JAMES 01755

CHUNGKING--INSERT AFTER 9TH GRAF NIGHT LEAD CHINESE
X X X X FEW DAYS.
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD BERGHOLZ AT CHINHSIEN QUOTED GENERAL TI AS SAYING, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD MAKE NO ENTRY INTO MUKDEN UNTIL CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS FOR OCCUPATION OF THE CITY WERE COMPLETED, OR UNTIL IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE RUSS[illegible]D PULLED OUT. ORDERS FOR THE FINAL MARCH INTO MUKDEN MUST C[illegible] CHUNGKING, HE SAID.
REPORTS REC[illegible]ETC., 10TH GRAF.
JQ910PCS

CHINESE (290)
BY SPENCER DAVIS
PEIPING, DEC.3-(AP)-A CHINESE DELEGATION PREPARED TODAY TO RETURN TO CHANGCHUN CHARGEDWITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TAKING OVER MANCHURIA FROM RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES AND RESTORING THOSE RICH NORTHEAST

30,27-32099

PROVINCES TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.
THE NATIONALIST OFFICIALS WERE READY TO RETURN TO THAT CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA IN AN ATMOSPHERE CONSIDERABLY CLEARED OF THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS WHICH LED TO THEIR SUDDEN DEPARTURE TWO WEEKS AGO.
PREMIER T.V.SOONG, HEAD OF THE RECENTLY-CREATED SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FROM CHUNGKING TODAY OR TOMORROW TO GIVE FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MANCHURIAN MISSION CONFORMING WITH THE NEW UNDERSTANDING REACHED WITH RUSSIA.
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE CHIANG CHUNG-KUO, ELDEST SON OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, INTENDS TO FLY FROM PEIPING TO CHANGCHUN TOMORROW WITH THE SECOND SECRETARY OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN CHUNGKING.
THEY ARRIVED LATE YESTERDAY FROM CHUNGKING AND MET LAST NIGHT WITH OFFICIALS OF THE GENERALISSIMO'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS AND THE DESIGNATED NATIONALIST CHAIRMEN OF MANCHURIA'S NINE PROVINCES.
THE GENERALISSIMO'S SON TOLD THE WORLD DAILY NEWS THAT HE WOULD DISCUSS WITH RUSSIAN MARSHAL MALINOVSKY IN CHANGCHUNG MEANS BY WHICH CHINESE NATIONAL TROOPS WOULD FLY INTO MANCHURIA.
THIS MOVEMENT IS REGARDED AS LIKELY TO TOUCH OFF HOSTILITIES WITH CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IVELV

THIS MOVEMENT IS REGARDED AS LIKELY TO TOUCH OFF HOSTILITIES WITH CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN CENTRAL MANCHURIA UNLESS THE RUSSIANS STA BY AT AIR FIELDS TO GUARD THE LANDINGS.

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ALSO IN PEIPING WAS SUN YUEH-CHU, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF MINES, AND A STAFF OF 50 MINING ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS.
THEY EXPECT TO TAKE OVER THE FUSHUN COAL MINE NEAR MUKDEN, THE GREATEST IN ALL ASIA.
IT ALSO WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE THAT THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LINE, RUNNING TO THE BIG PORT OF DAIREN, NOW WOULD BE OPERATED JOINTLY BY THE CHINESE AND RUSSIANS UNDER THE NEW AGREEMENT.
ALL OTHER MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS WILL BE TAKEN OVER BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.
HW611APS NM

BY JOHN RODERICK
YENAN, VIA SHANGHAI,DEC.1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN YENAN AND THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNIST SHENSI-KANSU-NINGSAI BORDER REGION FREE ELECTIONS ARE BEING HELD THIS MONTH. I SAW MY FIRST ONE TODAY.
IT WAS A VILLAGE ELECTION AND REMINDED ME OF MANY A NEW ENGLAND TOWN MEETING I ATTENDED YEARS AGO.
THE BORDER REGION EMBRACES MORE THAN 1,000,000 PEOPLE AND HAS REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT BEGINNING AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL. TRUE REPRESENTATION STARTS THERE, WITH ELECTION OF A DELEGATE FOR EACH 50 PERSONS.
THE ELECTION PLACE WAS A MUD-WALLED ADOBE PRIMARY SCHOOL A COUPLE OF MILES FROM YENAN ON AN OLD DUSTY, RUTTED ROAD ALONG WHICH MULE TRAINS WOUND THEIR WAY ENDLESSLY.
THERE WERE 52 MEN AND WOMEN OVER 18--THE MINIMUM AND ONLY VOTING REQUIREMENT--SITTING ON STOOLS AND BENCHES LITENING TO A MODERATOR, A ONE-ARMED EX-SOLDIER, EXPLAINING THE PROCEDURE.
THE PEOPLE STILL CONSIDER THEMSELVES PART OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUT WITH THEIR OWN SYSTEM OF LOCAL SELF RULE. THEY HAVEN'T SET UP A GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN BECAUSE OF THE UNWILLINGNESS OF THE COMMUNISTS TO ANTAGONIZE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.
CURRENT ELECTIONS WILL INSTALL A BORDER GOVERNMENT IN WHICH THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS PERMITTED TO HAVE ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE ELECTED OFFICIALS.
ONE INTERESTING ASPECT OF THE ELECTION SYSTEM IS THAT OF REQUIRING TWO DAYS INVESTIGATION INTO THE WORTH OF PUBLIC SERVANTS BEFORE VOTING ON THEM. THIS IS DONE IN PUBLIC MEETING.
HW452APS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (250)
BY MURLIN SPENCER
TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.4-(AP)-SHAKEN TO ITS VERY FOUNDATION BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF SOME OF ITS LEADING MEMBERS, THE IMPERIAL DIET DISCUSSED FINANCES TODAY WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM.
THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, KYODO, SAID "A WAR CRIMINAL STORM BLEW THROUGH THE WHITE WALLED DIET BUILDING" AS 20 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS AND SIX MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WERE INCLUDED IN THE NEWEST ARREST LIST.
LT.GEN.NNOBUTAKE SHIOTEN, DISCOVERING HIS NAME ON THE LIST IN A SPECIAL EDITION OF A NEWSPAPER, TURNED PALE AND QUICKLY DISAPPEARED, KYODO REPORTED.
THE AGENCY SAID THE LIST WAS "STICKING A DAGGER INTO THE HEART OF THE DIET, WHICH IS TRYING TO GLOSS OVER THE SITUATION BY PULLING OUT A WAR RESPONSIBILITY RESOLUTION."
THE BUDGET MEETING WAS SLOW MOVING, WITH PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA AND REP.KAWASAKI ALTERNATELY GETTING UP AND SITTING DOWN IN UNENTHUSIASTIC DISCUSSIONS.
THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI SAID "DIET MEMBERS IN GENERAL APPEARED TO HAVE GIVEN A SIGH OF RELIEF WHEN THEY ASCERTAINED FOR THEMSELVES THEIR NAMES WERE NOT LISTED. FACING EYE TO EYE THIS STERN REALITY, THE DIET MEMBERS COULDN'T CONCEAL THE UNEASINESS IN THEIR MINDS ALTHOUGH THEY PREVIOUSLY PRETENDED TO BE INDIFFERENT REGARDING DIET MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR."

DEC 3 1945

PROLETARIAN MEMBER SUEHIRO NISHIO WAS QUOTED
"WE FEEL AS IF AN INCENDIARY BIG SHELL HAS ROPPED ON A NEIGHBOR'S HOUSE."
THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS ALREADY IMPRISONED BY THE ALLIES. THEY ARE TEIICHI SUZUKI, OKINORI KAYA, KEN TARJIMA AND SHOZO MURATA.
THE DIET WAS TOLD YESTERDAY THAT HEAVY TAX INCREASES WOULD BE REQUIRED TO MEET A PROPOSED BUDGET OF 13,600,000,000 YEN ($907,000,000.)
FINANCE MINISTER ETC SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD
JQ1003PCS

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC 4-(AP)-BARON KOYATA, IWASAKI, 66, HEAD OF THE FAMILY WHICH CONTROLLED THE MITSUBISHI FINANCIAL INTERESTS AND ONE OF THE RICHEST MEN IN JAPAN, DIED AT HIS TOKYO HOME SUNDAY, THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI SAID TODAY.
IWASAKI, A LAW GRADUATE OF TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, RETIRED FROM ALL HIS POSTS WITH DISSOLUTION OF THE ZAIBATSU, JAPAN'S BIG MONOPOLIES. THE FAMILY FINANCIAL DYNASTY HE HEADED WAS FOUNDED BY HIS FATHER.
MMO1040PPST NM

ADTHROUGHOUT HIS STAY ON THE STAND, YAMASHITA DENIED CONSIDERABLE PORTIONS OF THE TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION'S STAR REBUTTAL WITNESS, WHO BECAME LOST IN A MAZE OF DEFENSE QUESTIONS ATTACKING HIS CREDIBILITY. (ED MANILA-YAMASHITA 1AX FINAL

COL.HIDEO XXX SECOND GRAF.

COL.HIDEO NISHIHARA, WHO HAD TESTIFIED A NOD FROM YAMASHITA SENT 500 FILIPINO GUERRILLAS OFF TO THE EXECUTION GROUNDS, GAVE SUCH CONFUSED ANSWERS THAT MAJ.GEN.RUSSELL B.REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION, ONCE TOOK OVER THE QUESTIONING.

NISHIHARA'S REPLIES OF "I DON'T KNOW" OR "I THINK I'VE FORGOTTEN" BECAME SO FREQUENT THAT EVEN REYNOLDS IN EXASPERATION SAID THE WITNESS WAS "GETTING EVERYONE CONFUSED."

NISHIHARA, YAMASHITA'S JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, TESTIFIED SATURDAY TO VISITING YAMASHITA AT HIS YEADQUARTERS SEVERAL TIMES LAST DECEMBER, WHEN THE JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES ALLEGEDLY GAVE THE NOD THAT DOOMED THE GUERRILLAS.

THE DEFENSE, APPARENTLY BENT ON SHOWING THAT NISHIHARA WAS NO FREQUENTER OF YAMASHITA'S SANCTUM, PRODUCED A DIAGRAM OF THE GENERAL'S OFFICE. IT ASKED HIM TO SHOW WHERE THE DOOR WAS.

THE COLONEL POINTED TO A PLACE ON THE DIAGRAM. WHEREUPON THE DEFENSE SHOWED THAT HE HAD INDICATED A SOLID WALL.

UM401APS

DEC 3 1945

NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA

MANILA, DEC.3-(AP)-LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, WHO RECENTLY DREW A BLANK IN HIS EFFORTS TO HAVE HIS WAR CRIMES CASE TAKEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION BY THE PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT, APPEALED TODAY TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO HALT HIS TRIAL HERE AND TAKE HIM TO WASHINGTON FOR A HEARING.

YAMASHITA ALSO ASKED THE HIGHEST AMERICAN TRIBUNAL FOR A "WRIT OF PROHIBITION" FORBIDDING CONTINUATION OF HIS TRIAL AS A WAR CRIMINAL, AND REQUESTED THAT THE COURT ORDER HIM RETURN TO THE STATUS OF PRISONER OF WAR "IN CONFORMITY WITH PROVISIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION."

HIS PETITION POINTED OUT THAT THE PHILIPPINES WERE NOT UNDER MARTIAL LAW, OR UNDER MILITARY GOVERNMENT, NOR WERE THERE ANY ACTIVE HOSTILITIES THERE AT THE TIME THE COMMISSION TRYING HIM WAS APPOINTED; THEREFORE "THERE WAS NO AUTHORITY TO APPOINT THE COMMISSION AND IT IS WITHOUT JURISDICTION."

THE PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT ON NOV.28 REJECTED A PETITION BY YAMASHITA'S ATTORNEYS FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS THAT WOULD HAVE TRANSFERRED HIM TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S COURTS.

IT DID THIS DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE ARMY IGNORED ITS SUMMONS AND SENT NO REPRESENTATIVE TO THE HEARING.

THE ARMY'S VIEW WAS THAT THE PHILIPPINES COURTS HAD NO JURISDICTION OVER ITS ACTIONS.

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MANILA,DEC.3-(AP)-THE OPENING OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PHILIPPINES CONGRESS WAS POSTPONED TODAY UNTIL DEC. 6 AFTER IT WAS LEARNED NO QUORUM WOULD BE AVAILABLE IN THE SENATE BECAUSE OF TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

HW456APS NM

SYDNEY, DEC. 3-(AP)-BRITISH LT.GEN.SIR ARTHUR ERNEST PERCIVAL "WENT OFF THE HANDLE" FEB. 16, 1942, WHEN INFORMED THAT AUSTRALIAN LT.GEN.H.GORDON BENNETT HAD ESCAPED FROM SINGAPORE THE PREVIOUS DAY, A WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY AT A PUBLIC HEARING.

BENNETT HIMSELF REQUESTED THE HEARING TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE HAD PREMATURELY ABANDONED HIS MEN.

TESTIFYING FROM A BED IN THE SYDNEY MILITARY HOSPITAL, WHERE HE IS RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF MORE THAN THREE YEARS IN JAPANESE PRISONS, COL.JAMES M.THYER SAID PERCIVAL TELEPHONED AT 5 P.M. ON THE DAY AFTER THE JAPANESE HAD SEIZED SINGAPORE, AND ASKED TO SPEAK TO BENNETT.

DEC 3 1945

WHEN TOLD THAT IT WAS BELIEVED BENNETT HAD ESCAPED, PERCIVAL "SOUNDED VERY IRRITATED AND RANG OFF," SAID THYER, WHO WAS BENNETT'S SENIOR STAFF OFFICER.

"I DON'T REMEMBER WHAT HE SAID. HE JUST WENT OFF THE HANDLE," THYER ADDED.

PERCIVAL WAS IN COMMAND OF ALLIED TROOPS IN SINGAPORE, AND BENNETT HEADED THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES.

HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION, AN ORDER ARRIVED FROM PERCIVAL ELEVATING BRIG.C.A.CALLAGHAN TO MAJOR GENERCIMNCRL PLACING HIM INNCOMMAND OF AUYVRALIAN INFANTRY FORCES IN MALAYA, THYER SAID.

CALLAGHAN, ALSO A PATIENT AT THE HOSPITAL FOLLOWING IMPRISONMENT BY THE JAPANESE, SAID THAT AT A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTEYS CONFERENCE FEB. 15, 1942, COMMANDERS WERE INFORMED THAT OFFICERS WERE TO REMAIN WITH THEIR TROOPS.

THE HEARING WILL BE RESUMED WZKQTSDAY IN MELBOURNE.

30.27—32101

JJ90

FEB. 15, 1942, COMMANDERS WERE INFORMED THAT OFFICERS WERE TO REMAIN WITH THEIR TROOPS.

THE HEARING WILL BE RESUMED WEDNESDAY IN MELBOURNE.

JJ906AES

BUENOS AIRES, DEC 3 -- (AP)-- INTERIOR MINISTER FELIPE URDAPILLETA PROMISED TONIGHT THAT ARGENTINIANS WOULD BE GIVEN IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING "PROGRESSIVE LIBERTY" FOR THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR FEB 24.

DEC 3 1945

SHORTLY BEFORE THE MINISTER'S RADIO PROMISE, REPRESENTATIVES OF A COALITION OF PARTIES, FORMED TO OPPOSE EX-VICE PRESIDENT JUAN PERON AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, SAID THE RECENT DECREE ORDERING THE ARMY TO GUARD THE ELECTIONS WAS NOT SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THEY WOULD BE HONEST.

SPOKESMEN FOR THE COALITION PARTIES URGED URDAPILLETA TO CHANGE THE PRESENT RESTRICTIONS ON RADIO SPEECHES BY CANDIDATES AND TO GRANT GREATER LIBERTY TO THE ARGENTINE PRESS.

URDAPILLETA REPLIED THAT RADIO STATIONS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO MAKE EQUAL TIME AVAILABLE TO ALL PARTIES, AND THAT IN ADDITION THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SOON ISSUE A DECREE BANNING POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, SOME OF WHOM HAVE BEEN SUPPORTING PERON. AS FOR THE PRESS, THE MINISTER SAID NEWSPAPERS ARE NOT RESTRICTED POLITICAL COMMENTARY, BUT THAT SOME OF THE PAPERS HAVE BEEN REFUSED CIRCULATION BY THE POST OFFICE BECAUSE A FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SPREADING MATERIAL WHICH THREATENS PUBLIC SECURITY.

THE POST OFFICE, HE ADDED, HAS BEEN ORDERED TO DISTRIBUTE ALL PAPERS WHICH DID NOT CONTAIN "OPEN INCITEMENT TO REBELLION" OR ATTACKS ON PUBLIC MEN USING THE FACTS OF THEIR PRIVATE LIVES.

STUNTZ 12055 OC/900P

DEC 3 1945

DUNCAN, B.C., CANADA, DEC.3-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN BORROWED A HAND-KNITTED INDIAN SWEATER FROM GOVERNOR MON C.WALLGREN WHILE ON A FISHING TRIP WHEN HE WAS OUT IN WASHINGTON STATE LAST YEAR. NOW HE HAS ONE OF HIS OWN.

THE COWICHAN INDIANS HEARD ABOUT THE INCIDENT AND YESTERDAY PRESENTED UNITED STATES CONSUL TROY L.PERKINS, OF VICTORIA, B.C., WITH A HEAVY HAND-MADE SWEATER FOR THE PRESIDENT'S VERY OWN. THE

COLORFUL CEREMONIES WERE ATTENDED BY 900 WHITE PEOPLE AND 100 INDIANS
ACCOMPANYING THE GARMENT WAS A REQUEST ASKING THE PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT THE TITLE OF "THAIGHTETHE SIEYE," WHICH FREELY TRANSLATED MEANS "CHIEF OF PEACE."
FJ705ACS

NEW YORK, DEC. 3--(AP)--JAPANESE GENERAL TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, THE "TIGER OF MALAYA" ON TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMES IN MANILLA, TOLD A MUTAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM CORRESPODENT, "I THINK I OUTSMARTED THE BRITISH [redacted] ---BY LUCK---AT SINGAPORE."

YAMASHITA REVEALED THAT HE GOT HIS NICKNAME BY "POUNDING HIS FISTS" AT [redacted] BRITISH LT. GEN. [redacted] SIR ARTHUR ERNEST PERCIVAL AT THE SURRENDER PROCEDINGS AT SINGAPORE.

DEC 3 1945

GEN. YAMASHITA CLAIMED THE BRITISH HAD MORE THAN 100,000 MEN DURING [redacted] THE BATTLE OF MALAYA, BUT THAT HE HAD ONLY BETWEEN 40,000 AND 50,000 MEN.

"IT WAS BY SHEER LUCK THAT I WAS NOT ANNIHILATED," THE JAPANESE GENERAL SAID. "THE BRITISH GUNS COULD HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO PLAY, BUT FOR SOME REASON THEY WERE NOT. I EXPECTED THEM TO WIPE US OU BUT THEY NEVER DID.

"NOT ONCE WAS I ABLE TO BRING UP ANY HEAVY ARTILLERY.

"IT IS EASIER TO FIGHT A BATTLE ON THE OFFENSIVE THAN ON THE DEFENSIVE. I FOUND THAT OUT WHEN FIGHTING THE AMERICANS IN THE PHILLIPINES."

WASHINGTON, DEC.3-(AP)-THE ARMY SAID TODAY THAT 3,634,000 MEN HAD BEEN RELEASED THROUGH NOV.30, MORE THAN 40 PER CENT OF THE 8,300,000 ARMY STRENGTH ON V-E DAY.

MORE THAN HALF OF THE PEAK STRENGTH OF THE ARMY WILL BE DEMOBILIZED BEFORE NEW YEAR'S DAY THE STATEMENT SAID.

MEANWHILE, THE ARMY AND NAVY ANNOUNCED THAT NEARLY 4,000,000 SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES HAD BEEN BROUGHT BACK FROM EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC SINCE V-E DAY AND THAT ANOTHER MILLION WILL COME HOME THIS MONTH.

THIS, SAID SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON AND SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL IN A JOINT STATEMENT, "IS THE BIGGEST TRANSPORTATION JOB IN HISTORY AND IT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED WITH UNPRECEDENTED SPEED."
LH1052PES

DEC 3 1945

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) APPROXIMATELY 600,000 IDLE THROUGHOUT NATION IN LABOR DISPUTES.
CHIEF STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS:
AUTOMOBILES--PRESIDENT STEPS IN IN GENERAL MOTORS SITUATION; UNION REQUESTS INVESTIGATION OF CORPORATION AS POSSIBLE MONOPOLY; UNION RANK AND FILE INDICATES DISSATISFACTION WITH UAW-CIO HEAD'S ACCEPTANCE OF GM PROPOSAL TO PERMIT MANUFACTURE OF PARTS FOR COMPETITORS
SHIPRING--90,000 CIO NATIONAL MARITIME UNION MEMBERS STOP WORK FOR 24 HOURS IN PROTEST AGAINST "SLOW RETURN" OF OVERSEAS VETERANS; LOADING, SAILING, SHIP REPAIRS TIED UP.
TRUCKS--SENATORS PROTEST FAILURE OF TEAMSTERS' LEADER TO APPEAR OR ACKNOWLEDGE INVITATION TO WASHINGTON MEETING TO DISCUSS THREE-WEEK STRIKE OF DRIVERS IN SEVEN MIDWEST STATES.
RS409PCS

A152 (140)
UNDATED WORLD AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GERMANY--TOP SECRET DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL DISCLOSED THAT THE MUNICH PACT WAS SIGNED ONLY TWO DAYS BEFORE THE DATE SET FOR A BLITZ INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

30.24-32103

BRITAIN--THE CUBAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION SAID PLANS FOR A SMALL STEERING COMMITTEE WOULD LIMIT FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IRAN--THE GOVERNMENT MADE AN URGENT REQUEST TO RUSSIA TO ALLOW IRANIAN TROOPS TO ENTER AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, SCENE OF RECENT DISTURBANCES.

FRANCE--THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IS EXPECTED TO RECEIVE A GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED PROPOSAL TO NATIONALIZE THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

JAPAN--GEN. MAC ARTHUR ORDERED THE ARREST OF 59 WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS, INCLUDING PRINCE MORIMASA NASHIMOTO.

CHINA--THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID NATIONALIST SPEARHEADS ADVANCED TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF MUKDEN, MANCHURIA.
KA1217PES

DEC 3 1945

UNDATED ASIATIC (250)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A "ROUGE'S GALLERY" OF 59 SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS FROM EVERY STRATA OF JAPANESE SOCIETY FACED ARREST TODAY (MONDAY) FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF A NEW LIST OF WANTED MEN BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.
PRINCE MORIMASA NASHIMOTO, FIRST MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD TO BE ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES, AN EX-PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, TWO FORMER PREMIERS AND OTHER PROMINENT FIGURES WERE IN THE LIST OF THOSE ORDERED INTO CUSTODY. MANY OF THE GROUP HAD PLAYED KEY ROLES IN JAPAN'S DOMESTIC TOTALITARIANISM.
NASHIMOTO EXPRESSED SURPRISE IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE HAD BEEN PLACED ON MACARTHUR'S NEWEST LIST.
MEANWHILE, CHINESE NATIONALIST SPEARHEADS ADVANCED TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE VITAL RAIL JUNCTION OF MUKDEN, CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY DISPATCHES REPORTED.
A CHINESE NATIONALIST DELEGATION MADE READY TO RETURN TO THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL OF CHANGCHUN. IT WILL BE CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF TAKING OVER MANCHURIA FROM SOVIET OCCUPATION FORCES AND RESTORING IT TO CENTRAL GOV

TAKING OVER MANCHURIA FROM SOVIET OCCUPATION FORCES AND RESTORING IT TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.
INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS STRUCK AGAIN IN JAVA, KIDNAPING FOUR PERSONS IN RAIDS UPON EUROPEAN HOMES IN BANDOENG, OFFICIAL BRITISH REPORTS SAID. SEVERAL EUROPEAN-OWNED HOMES WERE SET ABLAZE.
ELSEWHERE IN JAVA THE BRITISH SAID THERE WAS LITTLE FIGHTING ALTHOUGH RAF PLANES WERE CALLED UPON TO DISPERSE AN INDONESIAN ATTACK NORTH OF TJIBADAK IN THE BANDOENG AREA.
(EDITORS: AT START MAKE COPY READ: XXX A "ROUGE'S GALLERY" XXX ETC.)
HW648APS

95
SECOND NIGHT LEAD BUSH (CORRECTIVE)
WASHINGTON,DEC.3-(AP)-DR.VANNEVAR BUSH TONIGHT SAID THE DECISION TO DROP NEW INCENDIARY BOMBS ON JAPAN WAS MADE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BUT THAT THE LATE PRESIDENT DID NOT MAKE THE DECISION ON USE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.
AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY HAD QUOTED DR.BUSH, THE SCIENTIST WHO HEADED THE WAR WORK OF AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, AS SAYING MR.ROOSEVELT HAD MADE THE DECISION TO USE BOTH WEAPONS.
BUT DR.BUSH SAID LATER, IN RESPONSE TO A REPORTER'S QUESTION, THAT HE HAD REFERRED ONLY TO THE NEW INCENDIARY BOMBS.

A97WX
HE TOLD THE SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY THAT THE DECISION TO USE THE FEARSOME NEW INCENDIARIES AGAINST JAPAN'S CITIES IN ORDER TO DESTROY HER INDUSTRY WAS MADE PERSONALLY BY THE LATE PRESIDENT.
DR. BUSH SAID LATER THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB HAD NOT, BEEN TESTED PRIOR TO MR. ROOSEVELT'S DEATH.
THERE WAS SOME QUESTION WHETHER TO USE THE NEW INCENDIARIES ON JAPANESE CITIES BECAUSE THEY WOULD KILL SO MANY CIVILIANS, DR. BUSH TOLD THE SENATE COMMITTEE:
"THE DECISION TO USE THEM WAS MADE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," HE DECLARED. "THERE WAS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN MY MIND AND I WAS GLAD I DID NOT HAVE TO MAKE THE DECISION."
BUSH EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB MEANS THE END OF WORLD WAR."
THE SCIENTIST, ETC. MAKING PREVIOUS CONFORM.
LH1048PES

DEC 3 1945

(350) HURLEY
BY CLAIR JOHNSON
WASHINGTON,DEC.3-(AP)-AN ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMAN IN CONGRESS CONTENDED TODAY THAT REPUBLICANS ARE INJECTING POLITICS INTO THE FOREIGN POLICY CONTROVERSY TOUCHED OFF BY MAJ.GEN.PATRICK J. HURLEY'S RESIGNATION AS AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.
REP.SPARKMAN OF ALABAMA, NEWLY DESIGNATED AS HOUSE DEMOCRATIC WHIP, MADE THE ASSERTION IN URGING THAT ANY INVESTIGATION OF HURLEY'S CRITICISMS BE CONFINED TO THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. THE LATTER GROUP HAS INVITED HURLEY TO APPEAR WEDNESDAY.
HOWEVER, AN INFLUENTIAL REPUBLICAN--REP.MUNDT OF SOUTH DAKOTA--RECOMMENDED A WIDESPREAD PROBE, ASSERTING THAT THE SENATE GROUP WOULD "HUSH UP" ANY INFORMATION THAT MIGHT REFLECT UNFAVORABLY ON THE ADMINISTRATION.
MUNDT ADDED THAT HIS PARTY "ONLY WANTS THE FACTS."
BOTH SPARKMAN AND MUNDT MADE THEIR REMARKS TO A REPORTER IN COMMENTING ON HURLEY'S CONTENTION LAST WEEK THAT CAREER DIPLOMATS ARE UNDERMINING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.
SPARKMAN STRESSED THAT THE ASSERTIONS SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED, BUT ADDED:
"NATURALLY, SOME REPUBLICANS ARE TRYING TO HAVE ALL SORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS STARTED. THEY WOULD LIKE TO KEEP THIS CRITICISM RUNNING FOR POLITICAL REASONS, BECAUSE THEY KNOW IT BREAKS DOWN FAITH IN THE ADMINISTRATION.
"BUT THERE IS NO NECESSITY TO GET ALL EXCITED ABOUT GENERAL HURLEY'S STATEMENTS. THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WILL DO THE NECESSARY JOB OF CHECKING, AND IF CHA TISEMENT FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS NEEDED THE COMMITTEE WILL PROVIDE IT."
MUNDT EXPRESSED DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT THE SENATE GROUP WOULD

"DO AN ADEQUATE JOB." HE SAID HE PARTICULARLY WANTS TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES TO QUESTION HURLEY ON HIS STATEMENT THAT SOME SECTIONS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT ARE "ENDEAVORING TO SUPPORT COMMUNISM GENERALLY, AS WELL AS SPECIFICALLY IN CHINA."

THE UNAMERICAN INVESTIGATING GROUP, OF WHICH MUNDT IS A MEMBER, HAS INVITED HURLEY TO TESTIFY, AND CHAIRMAN WOOD (D-GA) TOLD A REPORTER THE GENERAL HAS PROMISED TO APPEAR AFTER HIS SENATE TESTIMONY.

HURLEY HAS TOLD NEWSMEN HE IS WILLING TO APPEAR BEFORE ANY PUBLIC HEARING THAT "CONGRESS MAY ARRANGE." HE SAID TOO HE WILL ASK FOR STATE DEPARTMENT PERMISSION TO PRESENT SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING PAPERS IN HIS OWN POSSESSION AS WELL AS THOSE FROM DEPARTMENT FILES.

EG521AES

WASHINGTON, DEC 3-(AP)-CONGRESS HEARD A DEMOCRAT'S CONTENTION TODAY THAT THE REPUBLICANS ARE TRYING TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF THE FURORE CREATED WHEN MAJ.GEN. PATRICK J.HURLEY QUIT AS AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

THUS THE STAGE WAS SET FOR ANOTHER WORDY WEEK ON CAPITOL HILL, WITH PEARL HARBOR, THE UNITED NATIONS AND LABOR LEGISLATION PROVIDING PLENTY OF SUBJECTS.

REP.SPARKMAN OF ALABAMA, BRAND NEW IN HIS JOB AS DEMOCRATIC WHIP OF THE HOUSE, RAISED THE POLITICS ISSUE WITH A SUGGESTION THAT THE WHOLE HURLEY MATTER SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

A QUICK REPUBLICAN REJOINDER CAME FROM REP.MUNDT OF SOUTH DAKOTA, HOWEVER. HE SAID ALL HIS PARTY WANTS IS "THE FACTS" AND HE DOESN'T WANT ANYTHING "HUSHED UP." MUNDT SAID HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA IF THE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER, GAVE HURLEY A CHANCE TO TALK.

HURLEY ALREADY HAS SAID HE'LL APPEAR BEFORE ANY PUBLIC HEARING THAT CONGRESS MAY ARRANGE TO HEAR MORE ABOUT HIS CONTENTION THAT CAREER DIPLOMATS ARE HAMSTRINGING ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY.

THE PEARL HARBOR COMMITTEE, GETTING BACK TO WORK AFTER A TWO-DAY RECESS, LOOKED FORWARD TO AN EARLY APPEARANCE BY GEN.GEORGE C. MARSHALL, WHOM PRESIDENT TRUMAN DESIGNATED TO TAKE HURLEY'S PLACE IN CHINA. ALSO SENATOR LUCAS (D-ILL) SAYS HE WANTS TO CLEAR UP THE ISSUE WHETHER LT.GEN. WALTER C.SHORT EVER RECEIVED A MESSAGE BEFORE PEARL HARBOR SAYING THAT THE JAPANESE HAD ORDERED ITS CONSULS TO DESTROY THEIR CODES. SHORT WAS THE ARMY COMMANDER IN HAWAII AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK.

LABOR MATTERS CAME IN FOR A BIG SHARE OF CONGRESSIONAL ATTENTION AS A RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF LAST MONTH'S LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE TO COME UP WITH A REAL SOLUTION TO RECONVERSION PROBLEMS.

A57WX

REP.COX (D-GA) SAID HE PLANS TO CALL UP FOR AN EARLY HOUSE VOTE A BILL THAT WOULD IMPOSE HEAVY PENALTIES ON UNIONS WHICH VIOLATE NO-STRIKE CLAUSES IN CONTRACTS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, A NUMBER OF LABOR LEADERS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO APPEAR BEFORE AN INFORMAL MEETING OF HOUSE MEMBERS TOMORROW TO GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON A MEASURE WHICH WOULD REMOVE PRESENT EXEMPTIONS FOR UNIONS FROM AN 11-YEAR-OLD ANTI-RACKETEERING ACT. THAT BILL HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, BUT TOMORROW'S MEETING WAS CALLED BY CHAIRMAN SABATH (D-ILL) OF THE RULES COMMITTEE WHICH WILL HAVE TO STAMP ITS OKAY BEFORE THE HOUSE CAN VOTE ON IT.

AND SENATOR HATCH (D-NM) HAS SAID HE PLANS TO PRESS ANEW FOR ACTION ON A BILL HE SPONSORED WITH SENATOR BALL (R-MINN) TO ESTABLISH A BROAD NEW METHOD OF HANDLING LABOR DISPUTES.

THE UNITED NATIONS DEBATE MOVES INTO ITS SECOND WEEK WITH SENATOR DONNELL (R-MO) STILL INSISTING ANY AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE AMERICAN TROOPS FOR UNO'S WORLD POLICE FORCE SHOULD BE TREATED AS A TREATY. THIS WOULD REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS SENATE VOTE RATHER THAN A MAJORITY OF BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE AS THE PENDING BILL PROVIDES.

GG656AES

(300) WASHINGTON, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS ASKED SWITZERLAND TO CUT DOWN ON EXPORTS OF WATCHES TO THE UNITED STATES AND FORMALLY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT FACT TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS IMMEDIATELY ATTACKED BY WALTER W.CENERAZZO, OF BOSTON AND WALTHAM, MASS., WHO CALLED IT A "WEASEL-WORDED" STATEMENT.

CENERAZZO MARCHED INTO THE STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS ROOM, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN WATCH WORKERS UNIONS, AND READ REPORTERS A COPY OF THE STATEMENT BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT GOT AROUND TO ISSUING IT.

CENERAZZO SAID THAT SINCE THE DEPARTMENT HAS NO POWER TO FIX QUOTAS ON IMPORTS WHAT IT ACTUALLY HAS HAD TO DO IS ASK THE SWISS GOVERNMENT TO IMPOSE A LIMITATION ON ITS WATCH EXPORTS IN ORDER TO HELP PROTECT THE DOMESTIC WATCH INDUSTRY HERE. THIS INDUSTRY IS CENTERED AT ELGIN, ILL.; WALTHAM, MASS., AND LANCASTER, PA.

CENERAZZO SAID THAT THERE ARE MORE THAN 500 SWISS WATCH IMPORTERS IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY COMPARED WITH 50 IN 1940. HE SAID THAT 28,000,000 WATCHES HAVE COME IN TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE START OF THE WAR AND THAT THEY REPRESENT THE EQUIVALENT OF 14 YEARS' EMPLOYMENT FOR 8,000 WATCHWORKERS HERE. HIS UNION, HE DECLARED, WANTS A TOP QUOTA OF 2,000,000 IMPORTED WATCHES A YEAR. ACTUAL IMPORTS IN OCTOBER ALONE, HE SAID, AMOUNTED TO 2,100,000.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT DEALT IN GENERALITIES AND IT WAS FOR THAT REASON, CENERAZZO SAID, THAT HE CONSIDERED IT "WEASEL WORDED." THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT A NOTE HAD BEEN HANDED TO SWISS MINISTER CHARLES BRUGGMANN EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER THE INCREASE IN SWISS WATCH IMPORTS AND PROPOSING A LIMITATION "DURING THE PERIOD OF RECONVERSION OF THE DOMESTIC WATCH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY."

CENERRAZO SAID THAT IF NO EFFECTIVE ACTION WERE TAKEN BY DEC. 15 HIS UNION WOULD BEGIN PICKETING THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

VX/GW329PES

D106WX

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3-(AP)-SENATOR MC CARRAN (D-NEV) INTRODUCED TODAY LEGISLATION TO CREATE A SINGLE, GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT COMPANY FOR OPERATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

MC CARRAN EXPLAINED THE MEASURE IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PREVIOUS PROPOSALS TO MERGE ALL COMMERCIAL LINES FLYING INTERNATIONAL ROUTES.

30.27-32105

THE SUBSTITUTE, HE SAID, WOULD PERMIT RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIP LINES TO PARTICIPATE IN A COMPANY FORMED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD. NO COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL COULD OWN MORE THAN 2 PER CENT OF THE PROPOSED "ALL-AMERICAN FLAG LINE" COMMON STOCK UNDER THE TERMS OF HIS MEASURE.

MC CARRAN DECLARED THAT FOREIGN NATIONS WILL PLAY ONE AMERICAN COMPANY AGAINST ANOTHER UNLESS THERE IS A CONSOLIDATION OF INTERNATIONAL CARRIERS.

IF THE UNITED STATES PERSISTS IN A POLICY OF COMPETITION IN THIS FIELD, MC CARRAN TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES "WE SHALL FIND OURSELVES IN A VERY SHORT TIME EITHER SQUARELY BEHIND THE EIGHT-BALL OF INTERNATIONAL POWER POLITICS OR UNWILLING PARTICIPANTS IN A SHOT-GUN WEDDING WITH FOREIGN CARTELS."

GW338PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.3-(AP)-A ROME NEWSPAPER REPORT THAT THE UNITED STATES PLANS TO GIVE ITALY 46 LIBERTY SHIPS WAS DESCRIBED BY THE MARITIME COMMISSION TODAY AS "THE FIGMENT OF SOMEBODY'S ACTIVE IMAGINATION."

A COMMISSION SPOKESMAN SAID THE AGENCY HAD HEARD NOTHING OF SUCH A TRANSFER.

THE ROME NEWSPAPER IL TEMPO ATTRIBUTED THE REPORT TO ERCOLI SOZZI, PRESIDENT OF THE ITALO-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

FR1107AES

NEW YORK, DEC 3-(AP)-THE NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN SAID TODAY IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY THAT FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN TRAILING A RUSSIAN SECRET SERVICE AGENT "WHO, IT IS BELIEVED, MAY HAVE OBTAINED ATOMIC BOMB SECRETS."

THE NEW YORK FBI OFFICE SAID IT HAD NO COMMENT ON THE STORY.

THE PAPER SAID FBI AGENTS FOUND A PACKAGE IN THE AGENT'S ROOM IN CHICAGO IN 1943 THAT "WAS FOUND TO CONTAIN HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL DETAILS OF ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT."

THE PAPER SAID THE AGENT WAS LIVING NOW IN A MIDTOWN HOTEL AND WAS SURROUNDED BY A SQUAD OF FBI MEN, OPERATING ON A 24-HOUR BASIS. IT DID NOT GIVE HIS NAME.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN SAID THE AGENT ENTERED THE UNITED STATES FROM CANADA IN 1938 AND CARRIED FORGED PASSPORTS. THE MAN FIRST APPEARED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1931 AS A MEMBER OF A SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION, BUT RETURNED TO MOSCOW THE SAME YEAR, THE PAPER ADDED.

THE NEWSPAPER RELATED THAT THE MAN WAS "EMPLOYED" BY AN OBSCURE MUSIC SHOP ON FIFTH AVENUE HERE AT $75 A WEEK, BUT HAD ACCOUNTS RUNNING INTO THE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN MANHATTAN BANKS.

THE PAPER SAID THE FBI FIRST GOT ON THE TRAIL OF THE MAN IN CHICAGO, IN 1943, ADDING:

"A SCIENTIST, WORKING ON ATOMIC BOMB DEVELOPMENT IN A CHICAGO LABORATORY, HAD BEEN SUSPECTED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS. UNWITTINGLY, THIS SCIENTIST LED THE FBI TO THE MAN.

"THIS SCIENTIST XXX HAD GONE FOR A WALK THROUGH A PARK. HE WAS TRAILED BY TWO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO WATCH ALL HIS ACTIVITIES. THE SCIENTIST WAS SEEN TO STOP AND HAND A SECOND MAN A PACKAGE. NO WORDS WERE EXCHANGED. XXX

"THAT NIGHT, WHILE THE MAN WAS OUT OF HIS ROOM, THE FBI ENTERED IT AND FOUND THE PACKAGE. THIS PACKAGE WAS RUSHED TO WASHIGTON AND INSPECTED BY SCIENTIST ASSIGNED TO THE ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT. "IT WAS FOUND TO CONTAIN HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL DETAILS OF ATOMIC BOMB DEVELOPMENT."

A10

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN SAID THE SCIENTIST WAS IMMEDIATELY INDUCTED INTO THE ARMY, "AS WERE MORE THAN 100 OTHER PERSONS SUBSEQUENTLY BELIEVED GUILTY OF PASSING OUT INFORMATION ON THE ATOMIC BOMB. THIS SCIENTIST IS NOW STATIONED ON AN OBSCURE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLAND WHERE HE CAN BE WATCHED."

THE PAPER SAID THE AGENT MADE ONE ATTEMPT TO ELUDE THE FBI AND GET TO PORTLAND, ORE., TO BOARD A SOVIET SHIP. THE FBI TRAILED HIM BY PLANTING SCORES OF AGENTS ON THE TRAIL AS MEMBERS OF THE CREW AND AS PASSENGERS, WHO RODE IN FRONT AND BEHIND THE MAN, THE ACCOUNT CONTINUED. WHEN THE MAN GOT TO PORTLAND HE TOOK A BRIEF CASE AND HEADED FOR THE DOCKS.

"MEANWHILE, THE FBI HAD NOTIFIED THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT THE MAN WAS ATTEMPTING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY AND IT WAS BELIEVED HE MIGHT HAVE ATOMIC BOMB SECRETS IN HIS POSSESSION," THE PAPER SAID. "THE FBI REQUESTED PERMISSION TO ARREST THE MAN FOR ESPIONAGE. THE MAN WAS NOT ARRESTED."

THE ACCOUNT RELATED THAT THE AGENT SAW MORE THAN 100 FBI MEN AROUND THE DOCKS, TURNED AWAY AND AFTER SEVERAL UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO SHAKE THEM OFF, TOOK A TRAIN BACK TO NEW YORK WHERE HE "MADE NO FURTHER EFFORTS TO ESCAPE AND RESUMED HIS CAUTIOUS WORK WITH 'CONTACTS.'"

RQ458PES

WITH WX TR LABOR

NEW YORK, DE (AP)-OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION DECLINED TO COMMENT ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S LABOR MESSAGE TO CONGRESS TODAY AND OFFICERS OF OTHER STEEL CORPORATIONS WHO WERE IN NEW YORK ALSO REFUSED TO BE QUOTED.

DOW, JONES & CO., BUSINESS NEWS SERVICE, SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "OFF THE RECORD" STEEL OFFICIALS WERE NOT IN FAVOR OF SUCH A PLAN OUTLINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE BUSINESS NEWS SERVICE SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE EUGENE GRACE, PRESIDENT OF BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP. WOULD MAKE A STATEMENT FOR THE INDUSTRY IN A BROADCAST ON THE STEEL WAGE DISPUTE TOMORROW NIGHT. HE IS SCHEDULED TO DISCUSS THE STEEL WAGE STRIKE VOTE OVER THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING SYSTEM NETWORK.

W323PES

A112 (190)

NEW YORK, DEC. 3-(AP)-HAROLD J.LASKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SAID TONIGHT "THERE IS NO NATION FIT TO BE TRUSTED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY" AND DECLARED "THE ORGANIZATION OF ITS FUTURE USE MUST BE INTERNATIONAL."

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT A DINNER ENDING A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE OF "THE NATION ASSOCIATES," LASKI SAID:

"EVERY IMPLICATION OF THIS DISCOVERY MEANS PLANNED INTERNATIONALISM --ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, POLITICAL. IT IS AN INTERNATIONAL DISCOVERY. WERE THIS NEW REALM TO BE CONTROLLED BY GENERALS OR ADMIRALS, BUSINESS MEN OR PROFESSIONAL ADMINISTRATORS, IT WOULD BECOME A KINGDOM OF DESPAIR AND NOT OF HOPE."

LASKI SAID THERE COULD BE NO SECRECY CONCERNING ATOMIC ENERGY AND THAT THERE MUST BE "NO BLACKMAIL OF THE SCIENTIST INTO AN ENFORCED SILENCE; THOSE WHO SEEK TO BREAK THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF SCIENTISTS AND MEN OF LEARNING PROSTITUTEV KNOWLEDGE TO THE SERVICE OF POWER."

HE ADDED IT WAS SIGNIFICANT "TH

OF SCIENTISTS AND MEN OF LEARNING PROSTITUTE KNOWLEDGE TO THE SERVICE OF POWER."

HE ADDED IT WAS SIGNIFICANT "THAT ONE OF THE MAJOR PRE-OCCUPATIONS OF THE GREAT VESTED INTERESTS IS NOW TO KEEP THE 'SECRET'--WHICH IS NO SECRET--FROM THE KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIA. YOU KNOW THE RESULT, A HALT TO CONFIDENCE AND THE RISE OF UGLY SUSPICION ABOUT THE IMMINENT CHANCES OF A THIRD WORLD WAR."

TA1139PES

KANSAS CITY, DEC.3-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE CHENNAULT SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HERE LAST NIGHT THAT THERE SHOULD BE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES OF MAJ.GEN.PATRICK J.HURLEY THAT 'CAREER DIPLOMATS' HAVE BEEN SABOTAGING AMERICAN POLICY IN THE ORIENT.

ASKED WHETHER HE THOUGHT THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL AS SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO CHINA WOULD GO FAR TO BRING ABOUT A STRONG AND UNIFIED NATION, GEN.CHENNAULT SAID HE DID NOT CARE TO SPECULATE, BUT ADDED:

"I CAN ONLY SAY THAT SOME VERY CABLE MEN HAVE GIVEN THAT PROBLEM THEIR BEST EFFORTS AND THEY HAVE FAILED."

FJ702ACS

BY GEORGE TUCKER

NUE NBE G, GERMANY, DEC. 3--(AP)--A PICTURE PRODUCED [redacted] BY THE G RMAN FILM STAR LENI RIEFEN TAHL SHOWING THE NAZI CLIMB TO POWER WILL BE PRESENTED AS EVIDENCE [redacted] FRIDAY OR SATURDAY AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF THE NAZI HIERARCHY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

DEC 5 1945

THE NOW FADED BEAUTY, WHO TOLD [redacted] ALLIED INTERROGATION OFFICERS THAT PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEB LS ONCE TOLD HER "IF YOU WERE NOT A WOMAN I WOULD KICK YOU DOWN STAIRS," PRODUCED THE PICTU E ON DIRECT ORDERS FROM HITLER.

IT W S THIS FILM, ENTITLED "A TRIUMPH OF WILL," THAT THE AMERICAN

CHIEF PROSECUTOR, [redacted] JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, HAD IN M ND WHEN HE POINTED TO THE WITNESS [redacted] BOX ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE TRIAL [redacted] SAID:

"THESE PEOPLE WERE SO VAIN THEY DOCUMENTED THEMSELVES IN A FILM."

EC 13

THE ACTRESS, INTERROGATED ASSOCIATIONS SHE MADE WHEN AMERICAN TROOPS FOUND HER IN AUSTRIA LAST MAY, TOLD HOW SHE HAD EVER BEEN HITLER'S SWEETHEART.

"I NEVER NEVER HAD SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH EITHER HITLER OR GOEBBELS."

SHE [redacted] TOLD THE INTERROGATION OFFICERS.

30.24—32107

AUSTRIAN
FRAU RIEFENSTAHL, WHO WAS MOVED OUT OF HER VILLA LAST MAY

BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND IS NOW LIVING WITH HER HUSBAND IN THE FRENCH

ZONE, DENIED THAT SHE WAS EVER MISTRESS OF EITHER HITLER OR GOEBBELS, AND

SAID, " I NEVER HAD SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH HITLER OR GOEBBELS,

MY REPUTATION WAS MADE BEFORE THE WORLD EVER HEARD OF EITHER."

"A TRIUMPH OF WILL," WHICH SHE SAID SHE MADE AFTER HITLER

GUARANTEED HER ARTISTIC FREEDOM, SHOWS BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, HITLER YOUTH

LEADER, PLEADING, "MAKE MEIN KAMPF YOUR BIBLE AND FOLLOW ITS PRECEPTS,"

AND NAZI PARTY PHILOSPHER ALFRED ROSENBERG DECLAIMING THE NAZI CREED

AND EDITING CATALOGUES WHICH ITEMIZED HIS STOLEN ART TREASURES.

ALL DEFENDENTS IN THE TRIAL HERE ARE PICTURED

IN INCRIMINATING CIRCUMSTANCES BY THE FILM.

THE FORMER MOVIE STAR SAID SHE WAS IN CONSTANT TROUBLE

WHILE MAKING FILMS FOR HITLER BECAUSE OF INTERFERENCE BY GOEBBELS MEN

AND OTHER JEALOUS PARTY MEMBERS. IT WAS AFTER SHE COMPLAINED TO HITLER

DEC 5 1945

IT WAS AFTER SHE COMPLAINED TO HITLER ABOUT THIS INTERFERENCE

THAT GOEBBELS CALLED HER IN AND SAID HE WOULD KICK HER DOWN STAIRS

IF SHE WERE A MAN.

SHE SAID SHE WAS IN BAD STANDING WITH MOST OF THE NAZI

HIERARCHY, AND SAID, "THE ONLY DECENT MAN I MET IN PARTY CIRCLES WAS

DR. ALBERT SPEER (FORMER DIRECTOR OF ALL NAZI WAR PRODUCTION AND NOW ON

TRIAL HERE).

APR TUCKERS 1400 JONES 410 DEC 5 1945

IRAN PREMIER MAY RESIGN

Russian Offers Proposal To Solve Azerbaijan Crisis

L. HERALD

Tehran, Dec. 4 (AP)—Premier Hakimi threatened today to resign unless the Azerbaijan province dispute was settled by direct negotiations with Russia, and a Foreign Office spokesman later said a Soviet representative in Tehran had made a "private proposal" concerning the crisis in troubled Northwest Iran.

The spokesman said the Cabinet had been called into emergency session to consider the Soviet proposal. This formula was said to provide that the Russians would meet certain Iranian wishes if Iran treated the Azerbaijan question as a matter concerning only Iran and the Soviet Union.

Appeasement Regime Seen

Insisting on direct negotiation with the Russians, Hakimi refused to attend a session of Parliament to report on Azerbaijan, where the Government charges rebels have started a separatist movement.

Moscow has refused an Iranian demand for permission to move Iranian troops into Azerbaijan, one of the northern areas occupied by Soviet forces.

Parliament members said Hakimi's resignation undoubtedly would be followed by formation of an appeasement government headed by former Premier Ghavam Sultaneh, described as pro-Soviet.

A Government spokesman said the new turn of events was influenced by the election of a council of nationals in Azerbaijan which would establish a new government in the province on Thursday.

Formation of an Azerbaijan militia was reported to have started in that province.

Putsch Reported Planned

[In Moscow, Tass dispatches based upon reports in Tehran newspapers said mass meetings of workers, peasants and persons of all classes were sweeping parts of northern Iran, denouncing persecution of democratic organizations and urging closer Soviet-Iranian relations.]

One parliamentary deputy, a member of the Tudeh party, which supports Azerbaijan claims for independence, asserted that Gen. Ibraham Arfaa, Iranian army chief of staff, and Sayyed Ziad, leader of the National Will party, were preparing a *Putsch* in Tehran, with support of the British.

The deputy said the crisis might become a pretext for further foreign intervention in Iran.

Authoritative sources said the nations of the Arab League were considering the advisability of promising assistance to the Iranian Government.

Pro-Soviet Assailed

Pro-Russian newspapers in Tehran attacked Ziad, an outspoken opponent of pro-Soviet policy, and demanded that he leave the country.

"I am prepared to leave my country," Ziad replied, "even to commit suicide, if I can be certain it will lead to a change in Russian policy."

High Government circles said Russia would be pleased if a new government was set up by Sultaneh, and added that it would be a major diplomatic defeat for Britain and the United States.

At the same time, authorities were said to be considering requesting appointment of a commission made up of Britons, Americans and Russians, to determine whether the Russian refusal to permit Iranian troops into Azerabaijan constituted intervention in Iran.

DEC 5 1945

Iran Premier May Resign

Tehran, Dec. 4 (AP) — Iranian Prime Minister Hakimi announced today he would resign if he were unsuccessful in reaching by direct negotiation an agreement with the Soviet Union on settlement of the Azerbaijan Province dispute.

In the midst of a tense political situation, Hakimi declined to attend a session of the Iranian Parliament to report on conditions in the northwestern province, where insurgent forces are demanding local autonomy within the Iranian state and where Russian garrison commanders have persisted in refusal to permit entrance of Iranian Government reinforcements.

Parliament members said Hakimi's resignation would be undoubtedly followed swiftly by the formation of a government of appeasement under Quavamus Sultaneh.

To Continue Negotiation

Hakimi himself said he would continue his direct negotiation with Moscow. The Government has told Moscow it is ready to discuss the local autonomy demand as soon as order is restored.

[A Moscow dispatch, quoting a Tass news agency account from Tehran, said thousands of workers, peasants, intellectuals and others had attended mass meetings in northern Iranian towns.

[These assemblages passed resolutions, the dispatch said, demanding, among other things, self-administration, an end to what was called "persecution of democratic organizations" and the reopening of peoples' party clubs and trade unions.]

drawal of all Allied troops by January 1 left this country in a position of having supported strongly but in vain the Iranian Government's demand that Soviet forces stop interfering with the movement of Iranian troops.

There were no ways immediately apparent by which the United States might impress its views upon Moscow more emphatically.

Kept Diplomats Busy

It was this problem which had State Department diplomats busy today.

The department disclosed Russia's rejection of the proposal last night. Michael J. McDermott, department news officer, said American troops are still to be withdrawn by year's end. They are leaving now as rapidly as possible, he added.

The United States had told Russia and Britain that if their forces, which divided the country between them for strategic reasons during the war, would also get out now the danger of further incidents in Iran would be ended.

The British have not replied at all. The Russians are understood to have said that since they have already agreed with the British to withdraw by March 2—six months after the end of the Japanese War—they see no reason for changing the agreement.

What most American officials privately express fear about is the possibility that the things that happen from now on in Iran may show up in some measure as the oppression of a small nation by a great power.

Problem Of Azerbaijan

One specific issue still wide open is whether the Government at Tehran should be permitted to send its own troops into the province of Azerbaijan, where rebellious tribesmen and groups seeking self rule for that area began an uprising about three weeks ago. Thus far Russia has barred the way to the Iranian forces, thus denying them the right to enforce order.

One result of the dispute very likely may be the overthrow of the present regime at Tehran. There is considerable expectation here, too, that it might be replaced with a completely pro-Soviet administration. Should this occur, it almost certainly would be followed by charges that Russia had in some manner forced the change.

Impasse Over Iran Is Problem To D.C.

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—American officials studied possible new moves in the Iranian impasse today with little evident hope of bringing an early end to Big Three differences over Red Army activities there.

Russia's formal rejection of a United States proposal for with-

5-POWER CONFERENCE HINTED FOR JANUARY

LONDON, Dec. 4.—(AP) The British Press association, quoting "delegates to the United Nations preparatory commission," said tonight a five-power foreign secretaries' conference would be held soon, with President Truman possibly substituting for Secretary Byrnes.

A survey of delegates by Associated Press reporters failed to confirm the report.

According to the British Press association, the foreign secretaries of the United States (or President Truman), Britain, Russia, France and China will meet during the United Nations assembly in January.

SMALL NATIONS WIN POINT ON UNO

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Smaller nations, seeking a stronger voice in the operation of the United Nations Organization, scored a victory today with an agreement to make verbatim records of all private meetings of the proposed trusteeship council available to all UNO Powers.

Without a dissenting vote, a committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission adopted an Egyptian proposal to open the records of the private Trusteeship Council meetings to all members of the UNO General Assembly.

Meanwhile, another committee prepared to debate the disputed Cuban proposal for representation of all fifty-one members on the Assembly's powerful Steering Committee.

Another committee rejected a Belgian proposal that would require the suspension of any member of the organization's secretariat who ran for political office in his own country. Rejection of this proposal kept intact the present rule that political candidates must resign their secretariat jobs.

The committee accepted a Canadian amendment that nations must not give to a retiring Secretary-General any post in which his confidential information may be used against other countries.

Quisling Aid Sentenced to Die

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Oslo said that William Hagelin, Minister of the Interior in Vidkun Quisling's puppet Norwegian Cabinet, was today sentenced to death for treason. The execution is scheduled within three weeks.

2 Churchill Daughters Out Of Service

London, Dec. 4 (AP) — Sarah Churchill became the second of former Prime Minister Winston Churchill's three daughters to leave military service when she was demobilized as a sergeant leader after four years in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. She said she hoped to resume her stage career.

Mary, Churchill's youngest daughter, is still a junior commander in the Army Transport Service, (equivalent to the WACs). Diana, the eldest, served as an officer in the Women's Royal Naval service (equivalent to the WAVES).

To Hear Appeal of Lord Haw Haw.

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Lord Addison announced today that the House of Lords would hear the appeal of William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) from the death sentence for treason next week. The day was not specified.

British Ask Definition Of 'Distance' Hauling

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—The British Road Haulage Association demanded today a definition of the Labor Government's plans for the nationalization of long-distance road transport.

Declaring that public ownership would mean the annihilation of approximately 60,000 little family businesses, the association said it was impossible for any system of nationalized transport to give the service now offered by private enterprise.

The association asked the Government to tell what was meant by "long-distance" transport—whether it meant distances exceeding 100 miles or less.

British Jet Plane Lands on Carrier

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—A jet-propelled plane landed on a British aircraft carrier for the first time today. Lieut.-Commander Eric Melrose, chief naval test pilot, landed a Vampire on H. M. S. Ocean off the Isle of Wight.

The plane, capable of flying 540 miles an hour, came in at 95.

AIRBORNE DIVISION SENT TO LE HAVRE

PARIS, Dec. 4—(AP) The 82nd Airborne division has been ordered to the Le Havre staging area between Dec. 11 and 19, theater service forces headquarters said today. Advance elements will sail for home directly from Le Havre. Others will shuttle to England first.

The last elements of the 90th Infantry division arrived in the staging area near Marseille today to await shipment.

Redeployment boxscore:

75th and 79th infantry and Twelfth armored division—on the high seas.

36th infantry division—first elements on the high seas; the remainder in the staging area at Marseille.

89th infantry—in Le Havre staging area. Five thousand of its personnel will be shuttled to England today and by Dec. 7 be on their way home, with the remaining 10,000 to be shipped directly from Le Havre at a date not set.

16th corps—waiting in Le Havre staging area.

26th infantry—scheduled to arrive at the Marseille area from the Oise section this week.

Divisions alerted for shipment home but not yet moved to redeployment centers—29th, 100th, 84th and 18th infantry and Second armored divisions.

French Fight Centralization

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP).—President Charles de Gaulle's Cabinet reiterated today France's opposition to the centralization of German administrative machinery—a French policy that has been the subject of American criticism.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said the French would not consent to the centralization of some aspects of German economic life until the determination of Germany's western boundaries.

SAYS JEWS FLEE RED FOR U. S. ZONE

Paris, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Joseph Schwartz, American Jewish relief administrator, said today that in spite of poor living conditions in the American zone of Germany, "up to several thousand" Jews are crossing into it from the Russian zone each month. Schwartz is director for Europe of the American Joint Distribution Committee. He has investigated the condition of Jews in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia.

Of the 60,000 to 75,000 Jews in camps of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Germany, the great majority now are concentrated in the American zone, he declared, adding that these Jews will constitute a major problem unless a home is found for them, and that they may attempt to pass into west European countries unable to handle them. "We are no nearer a solution now than right after the liberation," Schwartz asserted.

There has been considerable improvement in camp conditions in Germany, Austria and Italy, he continued, but overcrowding and inadequate clothing distribution remain serious problems. He estimated that 30,000 Jews would be without overcoats in Germany this winter. The Joint Distribution Committee's total relief budget of $28,000,000 for Europe this year has proved insufficient, at least $50,000,000 should be counted on for 1946, and there still remains in Eastern Europe, he declared, a "terrific amount of anti-Semitism on the part of the general population, and the governments are not secure enough to take measures that would be unpopular with this current opinion."

ALLIES BARE MOVE TO SMASH FARBEN

Berlin, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Allied Control Council published new laws today designed to smash the I. G. Farben trust forever and to outlaw German military training in any guise. Under the new measures, the legal title to the 300 Farben plants and other assets within Germany was vested in the control council. A special committee, composed of commanders of the four occupation zones, was created to supervise liquidation of the trust.

The council found the Farben trust knowingly and prominently engaged in "building up and maintaining German war potential." It said the new measures were to "insure that Germany will never again threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world."

The law prohibiting military training outlawed military schools, military and Nazi uniforms, militaristic parades and veterans' organizations.

Allies Open Drive On Berlin Vice

Berlin, Dec. 4 (AP)—The four powers occupying Germany, aided by German civilian police, are conducting a drive against vice and delinquency which is bringing in about 2,500 Berlin women and girls weekly.

Up to last week 50 per cent. of those examined had venereal diseases. Compulsory treatment is reducing this to about 25 per cent.

In launching the anti-vice drive, military government authorities are tackling what one senior American medical officer called "the greatest morals problem in the world."

Germans Shocked

He estimated there are 250,000 women of "easy virtue" in Berlin, among whom at least 60,000 are classified as professional or semi-professional prostitutes.

"These figures shock even the Germans," the medical officer said. "They reflect more than a moral breakdown—more nearly a chaos to which many factors contribute.

"To explain it one must first of all remember that the Nazis encouraged illegitimacy to promote the birth rate. And now here is a beaten-up city of 3,000,000 people occupied by armies of four nations.

"A Cheerless City"

"It is a city through which stream many thousands of refugees with many lost children, a city in which food and shelter are short, a city in which many thousands of women

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lost their men through death or imprisonment.

"Above all, it is a cheerless city in which, for most German girls, life has stopped, and the only way to get a cigarette or candy bar or get into a dance hall or night club is through an Allied soldier."

So the girls hang around soldier clubs, movies and other places visited by Allied troops, and that is where most raids are conducted.

Prostitution is not legally countenanced in Berlin.

Reds Closed 30,000 Places

At the time of the capitulation, there were some 18,000 known prostitutes and another 25,000 *Heimliche*, or secret prostitutes. When the Red Army marched in it closed some 30,000 bordellos.

In the American sector alone last week, raids brought in 817 girls and women. Those taken in raids are given physical examinations, and first offenders who are found healthy are released by the German police with a warning. Second offenders are fingerprinted, photographed and warned again. Third offenders are jailed.

Infected women are treated and, in some cases, hospitalized. Detention wards for compulsory treatment in the American sector contain 1,800 beds.

AMG To Open New Berlin Radio Station

Berlin, Dec. 4 (AP)—The American military government today announced plans to open a new radio station in Berlin designed especially to reach the German people.

The station is expected to begin operations about December 20 and will broadcast all its programs in German.

BRITON ASSAILS NAZIS AT TRIAL

"Naked" Aggression Laid To 20 "Murderers, Robbers"

Nuernberg, Germany, Dec. 4 (AP). The twenty Nazi leaders on trial must bear full responsibility for Germany's greatest wrong, the crime against peace, Britain's Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, told the international military tribunal today.

In the first presentation of the British case, Shawcross accused the defendants of piloting Germany into "naked and unashamed aggression, and declared he was determined to prove that persons who do this "do so with a halter around their necks."

"Murderers, Robbers And Frauds"

The one-time masters of Europe, described by Shawcross as "murderers, robbers and frauds," "squirmed under the weight of evidence as the British prosecutor traced step by step the German course of broken treaties, violated frontiers and ultimate carnage, which he said resulted from their cynical disregard for established international law.

"These men were no mere tools," Shawcross declared. "They are the men whose support had built Hitler up into the position of power he occupied. They are the men whose initiation and planning perhaps conceived and certainly made possible the acts of aggression made in Hitler's name."

"Law Of Nations" Cited

He said he intended to prove "that the waging of an aggressive war is not only a dangerous venture but a criminal one" and that he would do so by applying the "law of nations" which branded aggression as "an international crime before this tribunal was established."

He emphasized particularly the Kellogg-Briand pact, signed in Paris in 1928, pointing out that this agreement outlawing war as an instrument of national policy was never denounced by the Nazis and hence still stands as accepted international law.

"The pact of Paris is the law of nations," he declared. "This tribunal will enforce it."

By this line of approach, Shawcross evidently sought to destroy one of the principal defense arguments—that the tribunal must apply retroactive justice to find the defendants guilty.

"Lust And Sadism"

The four victorious powers who are trying the Nazi leaders, the British prosecutor said, "are content to be judged by the verdict of history" on their policy of "interpreting, declaring and supplementing the existing law."

Only in the final passages, when he assailed the surviving Nazi leaders with bitter accusations, did Shawcross's address become impassioned. Charging them with "lust and sadism" and "deliberate slaughter," he declared:

"Perhaps their guilt as murderers and robbers is of less importance and of less effect to future generations of mankind than their crime of fraud—the fraud by which they placed themselves in a position to do their murder and their robbery."

Bad Faith Charged

Shawcross repeatedly charged the Nazi regime with bad faith as he unfolded the story of the invasion of Poland, Norway, Denmark, The Netherlands, France, Belgium, Greece and Russia.

Armed conflict in these countries, provoked by German aggression, was preceded by the "bloodless" conquests of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Memel, he pointed out, but in each case the Germans acted in contravention of treaties and solemn promises.

Shawcross cited evidence to show how in each case the defendants indulged in double-talk to lull their victims, only to jump at their throats when preparations were completed.

"Treaties," he said, "seemed no longer matters of solemn obligation, but were entered into with complete cynicism as a means of deceiving other states of Germany's warlike intentions.

Ribbentrop Mentioned

"International conferences were no longer to be used as a means for securing pacific settlements, but as occasions for obtaining by blackmail demands which were eventually to be enlarged by war.

"So patent, indeed, did this eventually become that to be invited by the defendant Ribbentrop (former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop) to enter into a nonaggression pact with Germany was almost a sign that Germany intended to attack the state concerned."

Stressing the individual responsibility of the defendants, Shawcross asserted:

"They are the men whose skill and cunning, whose labor and activity made it possible for the German Reich to tear up existing treaties, to enter into new ones and flout them, to reduce international negotiations to a hollow mockery and finally to march against the peoples of the world to secure that domination in which, as arrogant members of their self-styled master race, they professed their belief."

Second Count Involved

Shawcross's address, which was concluded only a few minutes before adjournment of today's session, dealt with Count Two of the indictment—crimes against the peace.

The United States has already presented most of the evidence on Count One—that the Nazis engaged in a conspiracy to wage aggressive war. The two remaining counts, charging war crimes and crimes against humanity, are to be prosecuted jointly by Russia and France.

Briton Calls Nazi Chiefs 'Killers, Robbers'

Nuernberg, Dec. 4 (AP)—The twenty once-mighty Nazi leaders on trial for their lives before an international tribunal were excoriated in the name of the British Commonwealth today as "murderers and robbers" personally and individually accountable for breaking the world's peace.

Opening the British case against Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop and their fellow members of the fallen clique, Sir Hartley Shawcross, attorney general of the United Kingdom, declared that the defendants had piloted Germany into "aggression, naked and unashamed," and plunged the world into an appallingly costly war.

Support Built Hitler

"These men were no mere willing tools," Shawcross said. "They are the men whose support had built Hitler up into the position of power he occupied. They are the men whose initiation and planning perhaps conceived and certainly made possible the acts of aggression made in Hitler's name."

The attorney general's 30,000-word address introduced the British citation of proof that the accused were guilty of crimes against the peace. The United States has concluded its presentation on the first of three other counts in the indictment—that the Nazis engaged in a conspiracy to wage a war of aggression. Two remaining counts, charging war crimes and crimes against humanity, are to be prosecuted jointly by Russia and France.

Violated World Law

Shawcross first sought to show that the Hitler gang violated firmly established international law through aggression and preparation for aggression.

Then, step by step, from the long-concealed words of the Nazis themselves, he traced the German course of broken treaties, violated frontiers and ultimate carnage and misery.

"Their lust and sadism," he said, "their deliberate slaughter and the degradation of so many millions of their fellow creatures that the imagination reels incomprehensibly, are but one side only of this matter.

"Perhaps their guilt as murderers and robbers is of less importance and of less effect to future generations of mankind than their crime of fraud—the fraud by which they placed themselves in a position to do their murder and their robbery.

Might End Civilization

"Should it be taken as a precedent of behavior in the conduct of international relations, its consequences to mankind will no less certainly lead to the end of civilized society."

Shawcross declared that the chief nations, forced to defend themselves against an outlaw Germany, therefore have established a tribunal so that the conduct of the Nazi leaders "may be exposed in its naked wickedness" and "in the hope that the conscience and good sense of all the world will see the consequences of such conduct."

He said the British Empire was determined to prove "that the waging of an aggressive war is not only a dangerous venture but a criminal one," and that "persons who, in violation of this law, plunge their own and other countries into an aggressive war do so with a halter around their necks."

Not "Law Of Victor"

It is Britain's view, Shawcross said, that this tribunal shall apply "not the law of the victor but the accepted principles of international usage," and shall finish "what the law of nations itself constituted an international crime before this tribunal was established."

He cited agreements beginning with the Hague Convention of 1899 and down through the years to the Locarno and other treaties signed by Germany—treaties outlawing war as an instrument of national policy.

Mentioning particularly the Kellogg-Briand pact, signed at Paris in 1928, Shawcross said it "has in no way been modified or replaced by the Charter of the United Nations."

"The Pact of Paris is the law of nations. This tribunal will enforce it," he declared.

Verdict Of History

"The victorious powers," he added, "in thus interpreting, declaring and supplementing the existing law, are content to be judged by the verdict of history."

He turned then to a detailed analysis of German moves and motives, asserting: "From the moment Hitler became Chancellor in 1933, with the defendant von Papen as Vice Chancellor, and with the defendant von Neurath as his Foreign Minister, the whole atmosphere of the world darkened."

"Treaties," Shawcross said, "seemed no longer matters of solemn obligation but were entered into with complete cynicism as a means of deceiving other states of Germany's warlike intentions."

"International conferences were no longer to be used as a means for securing Pacific settlements, but as occasions for obtaining by blackmail demands, which were eventually to be enlarged by war.

"So patent, indeed, did this eventually become that to be invited by the defendant Ribbentrop to enter into a nonaggression pact with Germany was almost a sign that Germany intended to attack the state concerned."

It was in 1937, Britain's chief prosecutor declared, that the German War Ministry issued a "directive for unified preparation for war" which said Germany "need not consider an attack from any side but must be ready for 'military exploitation of politically favorable opportunities should they occur.'"

"That phrase is no more than a euphemistic description of aggressive war," Shawcross asserted.

Pre-Munich Plan

Referring frequently to documents the Americans had cited—such as the "Green Plan" for the rape of Czechoslovakia, "foiled partially or at least delayed by the Munich agreement." Shawcross said Hitler and his pack "considered and accepted" the possibility that their aggressions might draw England and France into war.

"To force the neighbors of a state to take up arms to defend it against aggression in order to fulfill their obligations to it is to initiate aggressive war against those neighbors themselves," he declared.

"As far back as September, 1938, plans for an aggressive war against Poland, England and France were well in hand," Shawcross charged. "While Hitler, at Munich, was telling the world the German people wanted peace and had no more territorial problems in Europe, the staffs of his armed forces were already preparing plans."

"Elimination" Of England

The British Attorney General said that on July 16, 1940, Hitler issued a directive "to eliminate the English homeland as a base for carrying on the war against Germany," first by destroying the RAF and then by invasion.

When the effort failed, Shawcross continued, Hitler "turned back to the east and on June 22, 1941, German armed forces invaded Russia without warning, without a declaration of war."

This had been contemplated, the prosecutor declared, in a Hitler order of November 12, 1940, which said: "The German armed forces have to be ready to defeat Soviet Russia in a swift campaign before the end of the war against Great Britain."

Molotov's Visit

On that very day, said Shawcross, Molotov visited Berlin and a German Government communiqué reported there was "an atmosphere of mutual trust" about his visit.

"The truth was," Shawcross declared, "that the elimination of Russia as a political opponent and the incorporation of the Russian territory in the German *Lebensraum* had long been one of the cardinal features of Nazi policy."

70 REPORTERS SICK AT TRIAL

Dysentery Strikes Press at Nuernberg.

Nuernberg, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—At least seventy of the 400-odd correspondents covering the International Military Tribunal's war crimes trial are suffering from a form of dysentary which United States Army investigators have been unable to trace.

The correspondents are housed in the Faber (pencil manufacturer) Castle six miles from Nuernberg.

The cases are light and Dr. Irwin Grantz of Brooklyn, press camp physician, said only five cases of diarrhea had been registered. According to the records, there were also five correspondents at the 116th General Hospital, representing one case of jaundice, one case of glandular disorder, one case of kidney colic and two head colds.

Tells of Poor Meals.

An epidemic of influenza and dysentery has hit correspondents at the Nuernberg war crimes trial, according to Roy Porter, NBC reporter. Describing the situation as "serious" with the "epidemic spreading."

A medical investigation of the situation shows, he said, that a contributing reason may be that correspondents are not getting enough to eat. Meals served to representatives of the press of the victorious Allied nations "are reported to be below the calorie level that is being fed to some German prisoners of war," Porter said, pointing out that the responsibility for such conditions rests entirely with the American authorities who are hosts to the other nations participating in the trial.

This "serious medical situation," he said, "seems hard to understand, particularly since Gen. Eisenhower laid down a strict rule that priorities for the Nuernberg trial were to be given an A-1 rating."

JACKSON DENIES TRIAL CHARGE

Critic In Army-Navy Journal 'Distorts' Motive, He Says

Nuernberg, Dec. 4 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the Nuernberg war-crimes trial, charged today that an *Army-Navy Journal* article criticizing the prosecution was a "distortion of the course of action we are pursuing."

"The author . . . has quite obviously never taken the pains to read my opening statement in this trial," Jackson said.

"I pointed out that we were not prosecuting these militarists for serving their country, but for mastering it and driving it to war; not for fighting a war, but for 'promoting it.'

"He (the author) obviously is not acquainted with the evidence which has been so far adduced against those defendants who belonged to the military.

Criminal Acts Cited

"In the prisoners' dock are represented several professions, including the law. These professional men are not being indicted or tried because they belonged to a 'profession' but for crimes, among others of planning an aggressive war which bathed the world in blood.

"One cannot defend his criminal acts on the ground that he is a soldier or a lawyer.

"I should have thought by now that no American could espouse immunity for the persons we have brought to trial. The GI's I know in Germany certainly do not feel that way.

"Nonsense To Me"

"The position of the author and those for whom he speaks so inaccurately seems to be that it is all right to punish somebody for illegal war-making, shooting American prisoners of war and murdering and enslaving civilians—so long as you don't get the men who actually did it. This makes nonsense to me."

What Editorial Said

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—"The Army and Navy Journal" said in an editorial:

"Proper resentment is being manifested in the Senate at the attempt of Associate Justice Jackson to establish in the Nuernberg trials a principle of international law under which professional soldiers, sailors and airmen shall be convicted as criminals on the mere ground of membership in high commands or general staffs.

"Doubtless this kind of blatherskite is due to Mr. Jackson's desire to let no guilty German escape, which accords with American as well as world wishes, but it is obvious that blanket condemnation such as he is seeking to obtain is violative of the very essence of justice.

"Moreover, it does not conform with civilized practice nor with the provisions set forth in The Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Prisoners of War Treaty of 1929. . . .

"Outraged by the Jackson policy, Senator Wherry, Nebraska, in his resolution for inquiry into our entire foreign policy, called for examination of any conflict between policies being pursued by the Department of State and those pursued by our Army and Navy in any territory now occupied by our military forces. . . .

"It ill behooves Justice Jackson therefore to attempt to discredit it by misguided zeal and by lack of regard for fundamental principles, which, as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, he should deem it his duty to uphold.

"He should be given instructions by the President to abandon a course that has no basis of justice, or the War and Navy Departments should condemn it, else gentlemen of ability and experience will not be disposed to hold or seek commissions."

War On Russia 'Defensive': Keitel

DEC 5 1945

[The Associated Press submitted a written list of questions to Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief military figure among the twenty German defendants in the Nuernberg war-crime trial. His attorney, Otto Nelte, read the questions to Keitel, noted down his answers, and returned them.]

DE LUCE AND NORGAARD

Nuernberg, Dec. 4 (AP)—Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Hitler's military shadow for seven years, asserted today that the German invasion of Russia, for which he signed his name on many orders, was "a preventive-defensive war."

Answering a list of questions submitted by the Associated Press, the 62-year-old professional soldier shrugged off responsibility for such tragedies as that in 1941 when "very many" hundreds of thousands of Russian war prisoners "died of exhaustion."

He cited no individual instance when he opposed Hitler's war plans, and stated that if the International Military Tribunal let him go free he would retire to his country estate in Brunswick province and write a book called "My Memories of Seven Years with Adolf Hitler."

Self-Righteous Tone

The coldly self-righteous tenor of Keitel's replies appeared to dismay even his elderly silver-haired legal defender, Otto Nelte, who said:

"The Field Marshal lost one son in the war, another was taken prisoner in the East and a third is in an American prison camp. But he comes of a long line of soldiers and nothing that has happened to Germany or his own family has changed his opinions."

Keitel was asked concerning the German treatment of Russian prisoners.

"I think the question concerns the transporting of Russian prisoners to Germany," was Keitel's answer. "In the encirclement battles of the Summer of 1941, hundreds of thousands of prisoners were taken who were mostly already completely exhausted because of the encirclement. Because of the destroyed railways it was impossible to transport these masses directly to Germany. Besides, many of these completely weakened an dhalf-starved people were no longer fit to march.

Food Difficulties

"Transport could only be started after the railways were put in order. For the same reason, and because of the gigantic masses of prisoners, there were also food difficulties. Many thousands of these soldiers escaped; but unfortunately, very many also died of exhaustion."

Asked what explanation he could give for the preparation of "Plan Barbarossa," the outline for the Russian invasion drafted seven months ahead of time and initialed by him, Keitel answered:

"About this, I wish at this time merely to say that after the fruitless conference between (Russian Foreign Commissar) Molotov and Hitler, although diplomatic negotiations were still continuing, reports constantly reached the high command of the *Wehrmacht* that preparations for war were noticeable on the Russian side. For example, the construction of sixty big airports near the Demarkation Line (in Poland).

"Hitler, therefore, believed he had to take corresponding preparatory measures which led to the attack of June 22, 1941. It was a preventive-defensive war."

To the question of what was behind his attorney's hint last Saturday that he may have acted mercifully toward French Gen. Henri Giraud and the latter's family, although a prosecution witness, Erwin Lahousen, swore that Keitel had demanded Giraud's murder, the accused responded:

"I personally evinced that respect for General Giraud which, in my opinion, one owes a courageous general. It goes without saying that, on the order of the Führer, every means had to be employed to recapture such an important war prisoner. We then tried through negotiations with Vichy to bring about General Giraud's voluntary return to imprisonment.

Orders For Safe-Conduct

"I personally gave orders that General Giraud, who had come for a conference to a part of France occupied by us, be given safe conduct for his return to unoccupied France. We understood no measures of any sort to exert pressure upon his family, who lived in unoccupied France."

To the question, "Were you ever in opposition to any of the Führer's war plans?" Keitel answered:

"I must observe that I never figured in the strategic war plans of the Führer. These he discussed exclusively with the leadership staff of the *Wehrmacht* (codefendant Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl was chief of this sectional staff, while Keitel officially was chief of the *Wehrmacht* high command). Obviously, I had knowledge of them."

PW Camp Conditions

Asked if the *Wehrmacht* High Command, of which he was at least titular chief, was responsible for starvation conditions in crowded and unsanitary prisoner-of-war camps inside Germany, Keitel declared:

"The *Wehrmacht* High Command was responsible for the care of all war prisoners in the home area until August, 1944. At that time, the Führer handed over this task to the commander of the Home Army—Heinrich Himmler."

'3d Degree' Charge At Dachau

Dachau, Germany, Dec. 4 (AP)—Two defendants charged from the witness stand today that they were mistreated by United States officers who obtained written statements used against them in the Dachau atrocity trial.

Both Germans repudiated their statements which contained admissions of complicity in cruelties at the concentration camp.

Alfred Kramer testified he was "beaten on the head with sticks and rubber hoses by a counterintelligence officer until I broke down." He said he could not name the officer.

Accuses Lieutenant

Dr. Anton Witteler declared Lieut. Paul C. Guth, of Kew Gardens, Long Island, N.Y., interrogated him eight and one half hours, forcing him to stand under the bright glare of an electric lamp until 1.30 P.M., after Witteler had gone without food the previous day.

Guth, a war crimes investigator assisting the prosecution, sat at a counsel table a few feet away as Witteler testified. Witteler said Guth called him a "swine, criminal, murderer and liar." He said Guth declared: "We will march a battalion of SS men past you and they'll spit at you."

Then Signed, He Says

"When I found the interrogation would end that way, I signed a statement which had been prepared in another room," Witteler said.

Guth left the courtroom briefly and returned with a small desk lamp. Witteler, on cross-examination, first insisted it was not the lamp used, but finally conceded it was "possible."

U.S. TO BOOST GERMAN FOOD

Will Import Rations Into Country Starting January 1

KING

Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 4 (AP)—The United States will import food into Germany to raise the German food ration, effective January 1, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay said today in declaring that "hunger and starvation have never been the United States' objective."

The foodstuffs to be paid for when "Germany is able to pay," would be sufficient to increase the daily average ration of Germans in the United States occupation zone to 1,550 calories, Clay, deputy American military governor for Germany, told a meeting of the German Council of State Minister Presidents.

Last October 15, the United States Military Government set the average German civilian ration for the coming weeks at 1,345 calories.

Other Developments

Other developments during the day were:

Publication by the Allied Control Council in Berlin of new laws outlawing military education and giving the council legal title to the 300 plants and other assets of the I. G. Farben trust, Germany's greatest war-production combine.

Agreement was reported among the four occupying powers on a unified de-Nazification policy, designed to blunt growing German attempts to play one of the powers against another by spreading rumors of lax treatment in other zones.

Brig. Gen. William Draper, chief of the American Military Government's economic division, told a meeting of German finance officials that the "economic future of Germany must be solved by the Germans themselves."

Transportation No. 1 Problem

Transportation still stands out as the main problem, he said in disclosing that from five to six million tons of coal were above ground in the Ruhr, but could not be moved because of rolling-stock shortages.

Clay announced that the control of railroads in the American zone, which had been under direct supervision of the Army, would be turned over to the military government January 1.

"The needs and demands of our army must be met," he told the minister presidents, "but it is our view that you people who have the incentive to rehabilitate your country should be able to get better results in the future than we have been able to get in the past."

The law giving the Allied Control Council title to the I. G. Farben properties creates a special committee composed of the commanders of the four occupation zones to serve as a Farben control group.

Nazi Uniforms Outlawed

The council said it had found the Farben trust guilty of "knowingly and prominently engaging in building up and maintaining the German war potential," and declared the law had been enacted "to insure that Germany will never again threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world."

The anti-military training law outlaws all military educational institutions, forbids all military or Nazi uniforms and bans militaristic sports, parades and veterans' organizations.

Meanwhile, the military government stated that the food situation in the American zone in Berlin had passed the critical semi-emergency stage and, with reserves on hand, the problem now is merely one of routine supply.

It was said, however, that despite reserves accumulated in many staples, Berliners in the American zone are not expected to receive extra rations for Christmas, which have been announced in other parts of Germany.

U. S. TO SHIP FOOD TO REICH ON CREDIT

Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The United States intends to move enough food into Germany to assure an average of 1,550 calories for every one,

30.24—32111

Lieut.-Gen. Lucius C. Clay, the American Military Governor for Germany, said today. "Hunger and starvation have never been the objective of the United States," Clay told a meeting of the German officials in the American zone.

"We will approve, with the start of the January 1 ration period, a 1,550-calory average ration for all. My Government will support this by sending food from the United States, the cost of which will be paid for when Germany is able to pay."

Clay also said that the control of railroads in the American zone, which has been under the direct command of the Army, would be turned over to the Military Government at the first of the year. "The needs and demands of our Army must be met but it is our view that you people who have the incentive to rehabilitate your country should be able to get better results in the future than we have been able to get in the past," Clay said.

Amsterdam Exchange to Open

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4 (AP).—The newspapers "Het Parool" and "Trouwun" reported today they had learned on good authority that the Amsterdam Stock Exchange would reopen Dec. 10, as the last of the continental financial centers to do so. "Het Parool" said further that trade would begin in a limited number of domestic stocks which would be increased gradually to about 300. The paper called the reopening the end of "a most undesirable situation."

U.S. Army Officer Hunted In Poland

Skoke, Poland, Dec. 2 [AP—Delayed] — Col. Walter Bashlow, United States military attaché, and the chief of the Polish militia here are attempting to determine the whereabouts of Lieut. David Millice, of St. Louis, liberated by Soviet troops from Oflag 64, a Nazi prison camp, and reportedly brought to a hospital in Skoke to recover from pneumonia.

He is not listed in any of the hospital records here, and it is believed he was with a Soviet hospital field unit which moved months ago.

Quisling Minister to Die

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 4 (AP)—Albert W. Hagelin, Minister of Interior in Vidkun Quisling's puppet government, was convicted today of treason and sentenced by a war-crimes tribunal to be shot. In addition, the court decreed that Hagelin must pay 1,000,000 kroner [about $200,000] as compensation to the Norwegian state.

Tass Assails French Reports

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Tass news agency denied today what it said were false reports published in France that the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Andrei A. Gromyko, has been instructed to oppose another meeting of the Big Three, to answer evasively on other matters such as the proposed end of German occupation by Jan. 1, 1949, and to insist on a control council for the Far East like the one in Berlin. An early musical program over the Moscow radio was interrupted to broadcast the Tass denial, which also was printed in morning papers.

Polish City Honors Roosevelt And Hoover

Poznan, Poland, Dec. 4 (AP)—The city council has issued a decree renaming the two principal squares in Poznan in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover.

Most Polish cities have streets named after Generalissimo Stalin and the Red Army, but this is the first reported to have accorded a similar honor to any American since the war.

Soviet Says British Foster Foe's Units

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 4—The Soviet Union has protested in a memorandum to the Allied Control Council in Berlin that some German military, naval and air force commands have been continued in existence in the British occupation zone in Germany.

In a dispatch from Berlin a correspondent for the newspaper Izvestia quoted the memorandum, which said the German units had more than 200,000 men. The dispatch said the Russians also had protested that 1,000,000 German soldiers in Schleswig-Holstein had not been transferred to the status of war prisoners and that Hungarian and Baltic states' military units had not been disbanded.

De Gasperi Now Premier Of Italy

Rome, Dec. 4 (AP)—Alcide de Gasperi became Premier of Italy today after a nine-day Government crisis, and was expected to announce his new Cabinet soon.

The Christian Democrat leader was named Premier by Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, after a Liberal party conference gave up a demand for the key Ministry of Interior and decided to enter the Government because of "great esteem for de Gasperi."

"We feel that he is the best man in Italy at this time," said the party secretary, Leone Cattani, "that he is the best man in Italy at this time."

De Gasperi was expected to retain the Foreign Ministry portfolio, which he held in the Cabinet of Premier Ferruccio Parri, who resigned when his coalition government was broken up by the withdrawal of the Liberals and Christian Democrats.

The Liberals reportedly demanded the ministries of industry, treasury and public works and transport—three key economic posts—as the price of their participation in the Government.

Native Of Trento

Vittorio Emanuel Orlando, aged World War I Premier, was understood to have been named as Vice Premier, as a result of Liberal party demands that a person not affiliated with any of the six coalition parties be a member of the Cabinet.

The much-disputed Interior Ministry was understood to have been given to the Socialists. Former Premiers Parri and Ivanoe Bonomi were believed to have been appointed ministers without portfolio.

De Gasperi, 64, represented Italy at the London Conference of Foreign Ministers. A native of Trento, he took part in the irrendentist movement in that region before World War I.

During the first World War he led the Italian parliamentary group in Vienna, having been elected to the Austrian Parliament in 1911. He became a leader of the Italian Popular party in 1921.

After the Italian armistice in September, 1943, de Gasperi represented the Christian Democrats in the Committee of National Liberation.

De Gasperi Picks New Italian Cabinet

Rome, Dec. 4 (AP) — Christian Democratic Leader Alcide de Gasperi announced today that he had succeeded in forming a new Italian Government, ending a nine-day political crisis.

The crisis was resolved after a six-hour wait for Liberal party support. It came when Liberal Party Secretary Leone Cattani announced his party, which lost its struggle for the key Ministry of the Interior, decided to enter the Government because of "great esteem for de Gasperi."

"We feel that he is the best man in Italy at this time," the Liberal party spokesman said.

Former Foreign Minister

De Gasperi, 64, was Foregin Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Ferruccio Parri, who resigned when his coalition government was broken by the withdrawal of the Liberals and the Christian Democrats.

It was understood that one of the Vice Premierships had been given to Vittorio Emanuel Orlando, aged World War I Premier, in line with a Liberal party demand for a representative in the Government not affiliated with any of the six coalition parties.

Parri and former Premier Ivanoe Bonomi were reported to have been appointed ministers without portfolio.

Socialists Named

The Ministry of the Interior, it was understood, went to a Socialist, along with a vice premiership. De Gasperi himself was expected to retain the Foreign Affairs portfolio.

The Liberals had left de Gasperi's offices at 9.30 P.M., yesterday to discuss the final decision with their own directorate, and did not return until 2.45 A.M. Five minutes later de Gasperi made his announcement and left for the Royal Palace to receive from Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, the official designation as Premier.

Italy Frees Scalera Brothers

ROME, Dec. 4 (AP).—Michele and Salvatore Scalera, wealthy Rome contractors who were detained Nov. 2 for investigation of reports they financed Mussolini's 1922 "March on Rome," have been cleared of all charges and released by the high commissarat for the punishment of Fascist crimes.

One Dead in Italian Jail Riot

PADUA, Italy, Dec. 4 (AP)—Gunfire by guards quelled 500 prisoners accused of political crimes under Fascism after a five-hour riot that started as a protest over the quality of food served at noon today. One prisoner was killed.

Greece Ends Censorships.

Athens, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Censorship of private cables and letters was ended today by the Greek Cabinet.

Greek Regime Loses Support Of EAM

Athens, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Leftist EAM (National Liberation Front) central committee announced today it was withdrawing its support of Greece's new government headed by Premier Themistokles Sophoulis.

Earlier, Sophoulis had announced that Greek elections—originally scheduled for January 20—would be held March 31. The EAM move was met with the comment from a government spokesman that the Left Wing party's support had "never been asked for."

HOXHA PARTY IN SWEEP

Captures All Assembly Seats in Albanian Election Triumph

TIRANA, Albania, Dec. 4 (AP)—Premier Gen. Enver Hoxha's Democratic Front party, the only ticket in last Sunday's elections, won all eighty-two seats in the voting for Albania's constituent Assembly, official returns disclosed today. The Democratic Front polled more than 95 per cent of all votes.

Of the 603,556 persons eligible to vote in the first Albanian elections in twenty-four years, 555,271 cast ballots. No date yet has been set for the first meeting of the Assembly which will draft a new Constitution and determine the method of selecting the chief of state.

At a press conference General Hoxha said that Albania demanded the right to participate in international organizations.

Nearly 20,000 Riot In Istanbul

Istanbul, Dec. 4 (AP)—Nearly 20,000 rioters—chiefly university and high-school students—wrecked two Istanbul newspaper plants and at least two book stores in what police called a sudden violent anti-Communistic demonstration today.

The crowd showed little signs of dispersing as soldiers and hundreds of police patrolled the city early this afternoon.

Newspapers destroyed were *Tan*, which had been critical of the Government, and *La Turquie*, a French-language publication. Also wrecked was a bookstore near Tacsim circle and one on newspaper row.

Flags appeared swiftly on store fronts along Beyoglu street, Istanbul's Fifth avenue, as the throng marched toward Tacsim circle. Steel shutters clanged down, covering store windows, and the street filled quickly with demonstrators.

CHINESE SEIZE 70 JAP PLANES

Communists Reported To Have Air Force In North

Chungking, Dec. 4 (AP)—Rumors of a Chinese Communist air force in northern Manchuria and charges of mass conscription for Nationalist forces kept the threat of renewed civil war alive in China today.

Lieut. Gen. Tu Yu-ming's Nationalist troops seized 70 former Japanese airplanes in a surprise raid yesterday on a Communist airdrome near Chinhsien, 130 miles southwest of Mukden, Olen Clements, Associated Press correspondent reported. He said all were in operating condition. Rumors drifting down from Harbin said Communists had more planes and were ready to use them against Tu's forces.

Advance elements of Tu's armies were 30 miles from Mukden, waiting a go-ahead signal from Russian forces before moving into the capital.

Independent Army Moves In

Chinese press dispatches said Gen. Chang Hsu-shih had already moved into the city with his independent army and was waiting to welcome Tu. Chang is the brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-ljang, who once kidnapped Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Communist quarters in Chungking charged that the Nationalists were carrying out large-scale conscription in six North China provinces to increase their forces for civil war. The Communists said a mark of 100,000 men was set in Honan province alone. No figures were mentioned for the other provinces—Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Suiyuan and Anhwei.

The same sources asserted Nationalist armies reinforced Tatung, North Shansi railway junction, to collaborate with "Japanese and puppets" in an attack on Communist-held area. The Nationalist version is that Tatung is under siege by Communists and reinforcements must be sent to relieve the defenders.

Claim Chiang Plans Drive

Another Communist report said Generalissimo Chiang's forces were planning an offensive against the Communist-held ports of Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Lunghow in northern Shantung.

A delayed dispatch from John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent at Yenan, said Communist headquarters feared the Kuomintang (Chiang's Nationalist party) might be using forthcoming peace talks as a stalling tactic while preparing for all-out civil war. Nevertheless the Communists were preparing to send delegates. They will leave Yenan in about a week.

A wholly unconfirmed report received in Chinhsien said the Communist capital at Yenan had been bombed, and leaders fled to Calgan.

Another unconfirmed Chinhsien report said Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, former head of China's Flying Tigers, would return to head a Nationalist air force.

Anti-civil war rallies at Kunming cost four lives Saturday when a retired soldier threw a hand grenade among demonstrating students.

U.S. Policies On China Defined For Congress

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Secretary Byrnes has given Congress a statement of American policy in China—"We favor the creation of a strong, united and democratic China which will contribute to peace and stability in the Far East."

Representative Anderson (R., Cal.) today made public a letter in which the Secretary outlined the policy.

Byrnes declared that China must solve her internal problems largely through her own efforts. He added that "we seek by all appropriate and practicable means to pursue such policies and action as will best facilitate that purpose."

Collaboration among China, the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia is essential to keeping peace in the Far East, the secretary said, adding:

"Such collaboration among these and other peace-loving nations should extend to all legitimate fields of economic and other endeavor on the basis of equality of opportunity and respect for national sovereignty."

Anderson congratulated Byrnes "for his forthright enunciation" in a statement submitting the letter to the House.

TEXT OF BYRNES LETTER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Byrnes' letter to Representative Anderson is as follows:

Nov. 30, 1945.

My dear Mr. Anderson:

I have received your letter of Nov. 17, 1945, requesting information in regard to our policy toward China.

In response to your inquiry, I should like to offer the following brief comment on this subject:

We favor the creation of a strong, united and democratic China which will contribute to peace and stability in the Far East and which will enable China effectively to support the United Nations Organization.

In line with this policy we deem it desirable and essential that China solve her internal problems. While we recognize that this is a task which China must carry out largely through her own efforts, we seek by all appropriate and practicable means to pursue such policies and action as will best facilitate China's achievement of internal unity and stability.

Among the means toward this end we propose, with due regard for the realities of the internal situation in China, to assist China to rehabilitate her devastated economy and to develop a higher standard of living for her masses.

We have to enhance China's international status, as evidenced by the recognition accorded to China in connection with the San Francisco Conference. We feel that collaboration among China, the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, is essential to the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East, and that such collaboration among these and other peace-loving nations should extend to all legitimate fields of economic and other endeavor on the basis of equality of opportunity and respect for national sovereignty. We hope that China, for her part, will further such collaboration by instituting and carrying out reasonable policies that lie before her.

During the course of the war it was our policy to assist our Chinese allies to the greatest possible extent in the joint prosecution of hostilities against Japan. Such assistance took the form of credits, the grant of civilian and military lend-lease supplies, the training and equipping of a limited number of Chinese military units, the utilization in China of our air forces, and other related activities. Since the capitulation of Japan we have been assisting our Chinese allies in effecting the surrender, disarmament and repatriation of the very substantial Japanese armed forces who are now in China.

I trust that the foregoing brief comment will indicate to you the broad lines of our policy, with respect to China and will enable you to reply to inquiries which you may have received from your constituents.

Thank you for your courtesy in writing.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES F. BYRNES,
Secretary of State.

Argentine Envoy In China

Chungking, Dec. 4 (AP)—José Arce, first Argentine Ambassador to China, presented his credentials today to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Chinese Reds Charge Hurley Favored Chiang

Paper Says He Repudiated Pact He Made With Mao on Ending Civil Strife

YENAN, China, Dec. 1 (delayed) (AP).—The Communist "Emancipation Daily News," giving the first semi-official reaction from this Communist headquarters to the recent resignation of Major General Patrick J. Hurley as American Ambassador to China, charged today that "it was quite clear" that Hurley was supporting the dictatorial policy of Chungking."

The newspaper said Hurley came to Yenan in October, 1944—in line with the Roosevelt policy laid down at Yalta of dealing with both Yenan and Chungking—and conferred for three days with Mao-Tsu-tung, the Communist leader, in Mao's cave. But after Mao and Hurley had drunk toasts in the hope that they had found the means for a peaceful coalition, Hurley later returned to Washington and made a statement repudiating what had been agreed upon, "The Emancipation Daily News" said. The newspaper added that it became clear that Hurley was supporting Chungking when he made his second trip to Yenan last August.

"Reactionaries in Chungking and abroad who want to investigate a civil war in China and a war with Russia admire Hurley's pre-resignation anti-American, anti-Chinese and anti-British statement. Hurley's resignation represented 'a triumph of the American people,'" the newspaper continued, adding the hope that General George C. Marshall, who succeeded Mr. Hurley, would listen to "the will of the American and Chinese people," and would "restore the policy of General Joseph W. Stillwell and former Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss."

Stillwell was recalled to Washington in October, 1944, from his position as adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, reportedly at the Generalissimo's insistence. American quarters in Chungking said at the time that Stillwell favored helping the Communitst 8th Route Army fight the Japanese.

Cent-A-Day Troops Rich In Manchuria

Lchinhsien, Manchuria, Dec. 4 (AP)—Chinese National troops, whose pay is worth 1 American cent in China proper, have found themselves "rich" men in Manchuria due to an exchange rate ten times more favorable.

Their Chinese currency was 1,000 dollars to an American dollar in Chungking but the current rate is 100 to 1.

Flush with the equivalent of 10 American cents a day, they have been buying fur coats at one American dollar each, fat chickens at 5 cents, steak at 5 cents a pound, and all kinds of souvenirs at similar bargain rates.

Revealed a Suicide.

Shanghai, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Moriji Hottori, commander of the dreaded Japanese gendarmerie in Hankow, killed himself by taking poison on November 23 shortly before he was to have been arrested for the killing of three American flyers at Hankow last December. The War Crimes branch of the Army disclosed today that just before taking his life Hottori signed a statement admitting his part in the murders. The statement was found beside his bed in a hospital where he had been under treatment for a heart ailment.

The news of the suicide was withheld, it was stated, pending the completion of the questioning of thirty-five other Japanese arrested in Hankow and flown here to face War Crimes trials in the same case. The trials are expected to begin in two weeks. The Army said that Hottori would have been a principal defendant as the alleged planner of the humiliating parade of the captured flyers through the Hankow streets that preceded their torture and cremation.

MalayRubberShipments Listed

SINGAPORE, Dec. 4 (AP).—Malayan rubber shipments to the United States and Great Britain since the liberation totaled 25,000 tons up to Nov. 30, it was announced officially today.

BANDOENG AIDED BY AIR

Troops Flown In As Java Official Tries To Halt Strife

Batavia, Java, Dec. 4 (AP)—British reinforcements were sent to troubled Bandoeng by air today and Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian government declared he had sent representatives there to try to halt mounting disorders.

A British press statement said 40 persons, most of them Eurasians, were killed, injured or missing after their homes were set afire in Bandoeng during the last week. It declared fourteen persons were locked in a house yesterday by Indonesians and burned to death.

Mortar Fire Stops Attacks

Attacks on British headquarters in Bandoeng were dispersed yesterday by mortar fire, the British said.

The new disorders were disclosed even as an Indonesian radio station, calling itself "Revolt Bandoeng," broadcast today that British and Indonesian forces in a conference Sunday had reached an agreement for joint responsibility in maintaining order.

The radio said the agreement called for British troops and Indonesian police to guarantee the safety of all Dutch and Eurasians, who were to be concentrated in one sector of Bandoeng. The broadcast appealed to Indonesian youths to cease activities against the British.

Plans To Fly Battalion

The first airborne reinforcements took off this morning in twelve transport planes for the 75-mile hop to Bandoeng, the Dutch news agency Aneta said. The British were reported planning to fly an entire battalion of the Indian 4th Mahrattas to the city.

The only other military action reported was in the Semarang area, on the Java north coast, where the British said Indonesian concentrations south and southeast of the city were dispersed after being shelled by British naval units in Semarang harbor.

Sjahrir, inaugurating a series of regular weekly press conferences, said his Government was trying to control what he described as "extremists." He said he already had sent two officials to Bandoeng to urge restraint, and was attempting to halt inflammatory radio appeals by "extremists" groups in eastern Java.

Still Seek Full Independence

The Premier said that, although he still saw a possibility of coming to terms with the Dutch, the Indonesians considered full independence a "minimum requirement" for the restoration of peace in the Netherlands East Indies.

He said dominion status would not be considered by his people.

The Allied-controlled radio at Bandoeng said that total British and British Indian military casualties in Java up to December 2 were 845, including 131 killed, Aneta said.

'Extremist Groups' Blamed In Java

Batavia, Java, Dec. 4 (AP)—Sutan Sjahrir, Prime Minister of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, announced today his Government was attempting to control what he described as "extremist groups" in eastern Java, who, he said, were violently inciting the natives.

He also told a press conference that he had sent two representatives to stormy Bandoeng, Java's summer capital, in another effort to deal with "extremist" groups.

He repeated that the Indonesian republic would insist upon freedom and said he had noted signs that Netherlands Government representatives might afford some recognition of Indonesian demands.

14 Reported Burned To Death

A British official press statement said an Indonesian group in Bandoeng had locked fourteen persons in a house and then fired the building, burning all to death.

The British yesterday sent planes against a strong Indonesian force in the Bandoeng area, 75 miles southeast of Batavia. The planes were sent to aid a company of British Indian troops which finally succeeded in forcing an Indonesian withdrawal. Indonesian forces also had been reported massing at Semarang.

Sumatra Quiet

Despite expressed official fears that the political unrest might spread from Java to Sumatra, that island remained quiet. RAF personnel at the Padang and Palembang airbases said they had experienced no trouble with the Indonesians since a recent unorganized attack on an ammunition dump at Padang. In that incident the British employed Japanese troops to repulse the raiders.

In the cities of Padang and Palembang British Indian troops are guarding areas set apart for the safety of Dutch citizens, of whom 3,000 are housed at Padang and about 5,000 at Palembang.

26 Others Reported Killed

In addition to the fourteen persons declared burned to death in one house at Bandoeng the British statement said 26 others were killed, injured or missing as a result of fires set there within the past week. Most of the victims were described as Eurasians.

Twelve transport planes began operating a shuttle service this morning from Batavia, flying a battalion of British Indian reinforcements to Bandoeng, 75 miles to the southeast.

JAP LEADERS FEAR U. S. WILL EXPAND WAR CRIMES LIST

TOKYO, Dec. 4.—(AP) Still groggy from the shock of General MacArthur's latest list of wanted war criminal suspects, Japan's politicians and high military leaders pondered today the nation's urgent postwar problems with the uneasy realization that their own necks might soon be at stake.

The Diet, heartedly discussing the gloomy financial situation and the prospect of drastically increased taxes, was described in the Japanese press as stunned by the inclusion of 26 of its members on MacArthur's list, and apprehensive lest the dragnet be widened to take in more of them.

Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, member of the Supreme Military council and former commander-in-chief in China, who was named on MacArthur's list, solemnly stated that in his opinion a war-criminal suspect could choose hara-kiri or leave it alone—and still "save face" with the Japanese army. The stern-faced field marshal left no doubt that he intended to follow the second method.

The newspaper Yomiuri, whose President Matsutaro Shoriki was named on MacArthur's list, said "the present arrest demand certainly represents an advance for Japan's democratizing bloodless revolution."

Adm. Sankichi Takahashi, once commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleet, showed no surprise over the order for his arrest, and said bluntly:

"I am one of the persons responsible for the war."

Field Marshal Hata, in addition to disclosing his own lack of inclination to commit hara-kiri, put in a good word for Emperor Hirohito. He said Hirohito's personal intervention halted the execution of captured Doolittle airmen after three of them already had been beheaded.

The emperor, he said, learned of the three executions when they were reported by the army chief of staff, and immediately ordered that there be no further killings.

Jap Diet Hit Hard By Criminal List

Tokyo, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Diet, with 26 members named on General MacArthur's latest list of wanted war-criminal suspects, was portrayed today by one member as feeling "as if an incendiary big shell has dropped on a neighbor's house."

Under such a cloud, the nation's

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gloomy financial situation was discussed only halfheartedly. The Diet heard yesterday that heavy tax increases are ahead.

Kyodo news agency quoted Finance Minister Keizo Shibuzawa as saying the Government has decided to reimburse investors for the loss of Japanese assets estimated at approximately 110,000,000,000 yen (about $7,000,000,000) in Manchuria, China, Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin and Southern Pacific areas.

Assets Abroad To Be Seized

Presumably all Japanese assets abroad are to be seized for reparations.

Kyodo said MacArthur's Monday order for the arrest of 59 more suspects blew up "a war-criminal storm" in the Diet. It likened the list to "sticking a dagger into the heart of the Diet, which is trying to gloss over the situation by pulling out a war responsibility resolution."

Diet Members Uneasy

The newspaper *Yomiuri* said editorially:

"Diet members in general appeared to have given a sigh of relief when they ascertained for themselves their names were not listed. The members could not conceal the uneasiness in their minds although they previously pretended to be indifferent regarding Diet members' responsibility for the war."

Matsutaro Shoriki, president of *Yomiuri*, asserted he had done nothing to warrant trial by the Allies and blamed his inclusion on the list to dissident employés he said had given false reports to MacArthur's headquarters.

Scores Control Of Press

Shoriki asserted militarist dictation to newspapers, beginning ten years ago, had brought Japan to her present circumstances. "If there had been freedom of the press there wouldn't have been war," he said.

Employés of the newspaper have demanded that Shoriki resign and accept war responsibility. Today the paper said "the present arrest demand certainly represents an advance for Japan's democratizing bloodless revolution. . . . Especially the present list includes among those to be arrested gendarmerie leaders who secretly wielded strong power for suppression of speech and leaders in press circles."

Says Hirohito Saved U. S. Flyers

Hata Declares Emperor Blocked Killing of All of Captured Doolittle Men.

Tokyo, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Only the Emperor Hirohito's personal intercession prevented the execution of all American flyers captured in the April (1942) bombing of Tokyo, Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, former War Minister and chief aid de camp to the Emperor, said today.

Hata, named as a suspected war criminal in Gen. MacArthur's latest list of wanted men, said in an interview that the Emperor's order of clemency was issued around October, 1942, after three of the captured Doolittle flyers had been executed in Shanghai. Hata was Commander in Chief of all Japanese forces in China at that time.

He said that he was not sure whether ten or eleven Doolittle flyers were captured, but that the three executed in China were court-martialed by the Japanese Thirteenth Army and that its commander, Lieut.-Gen. Shigeru Sawada, must bear the responsibility. Sawada has already been imprisoned. After the crash, the three airmen were brought to Japan for questioning and then returned to China, the marshal said.

The Emperor learned of the executions when they were reported by the Army Chief of Staff, the late Field Marshal Gen. Sugiyama. Hirohito ordered no further killings.

As commander-in-chief, Hata said, he received only final reports on the China executions and "was not sure in my own mind whether this was a good policy." However, he took no disciplinary action.

Hata was one of the three men who chose Hideki Tojo to be War Minister in 1940 as "the unanimous choice" of the Army. "At the time there was no other man," Hata declared today, adding that Tojo—who is still his "good" friend—"did only what any other leader would have done under the circumstances." Hata said Japan felt it had to obtain oil, and the failure of economic negotiations with the United States in 1941, he added, left force the only alternative. He was War Minister at the time.

Hata—who, in an airraid shelter, survived the atomic bombing of Hiroshima also declared today: "As long as the United States hangs on to the atomic bomb, no other nation will start aggression and therefore peace will be assured, but I do not know what will happen if other nations acquire the bomb."

ing his interrogation by American officers.

Retired Gen. Toshizo Nishio told the Associated Press about a second meeting, held late in November or early in December when the Emperor informed the Supreme War council through the chiefs of staff that "Japan might have to fight if things didn't improve."

On each occasion, there was no opposition from the emperor or any other participant to militarist-sponsored plans for breaking the diplomatic deadlock with guns. Furthermore, there was no proposal to attempt solving the major stumbling block—removal of Japanese troops from China.

However, Nishio insisted that even in the supreme council meeting the key militarists failed to disclose details for the Pearl Harbor attack and "we didn't know when the war would start."

Konoye, then premier, said the Sept. 6 conference was called in response to growing militarist impatience with the Washington negotiations. Others attending were Adm. Teijiro Toyoda, Hideki Tojo, then war minister, Adm. Koshiro Oikawa, navy minister, General Gen Sugiyama and Adm. Osami Nagano, chiefs of staff.

HIROHITO ATTENDED WAR CONFERENCES

Emperor Knew in Advance of Decision to Attack U.S., Britain, Court Told.

TOKYO, Wednesday, Dec. 5—(AP) Late in 1941 at the Imperial palace, Emperor Hirohito personally attended at least two highly secret conferences on war with the United States and Great Britain—a war on which Japan virtually decided three months before Pearl Harbor—Japanese participants disclosed.

The first conference was the momentous Imperial conference of Sept. 6 at which it was decided that Japan would begin preparing for war in the middle of October unless there was marked improvement in negotiations at Washington. It has been authoritatively revealed that Prince Konoye described this meeting recently dur-

Special Dispensation Denied Jap Prince

Tokyo, Dec. 4 (AP)—Supreme headquarters announced today there would be no special dispensation for Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, first member of the imperial household named as a suspected war criminal.

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida asked headquarters yesterday for a reprieve for the aged Prince, whose arrest had been ordered earlier in the day, along with 58 other prominent Japanese.

Four Below In Tokyo

Tokyo, Dec. 4 (AP)—The temperature dropped to four below zero in frost-covered Tokyo today—a new low for 1945, said Kyodo news agency.

Eichelberger To Leave Japan Today On Holiday

Yokohama, Dec. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the United States 8th Army, leaves by bomber plane tomorrow for the United States on a short leave of absence.

"Mrs. Eichelberger and I haven't spent Christmas together since 1941 and I am heading for North Carolina and a quiet holiday," the General said. "I hope to sit in front of the fire, visit with a few friends and relax."

Lieut. Gen. C. P. Hall, commander of the 11th Corps, will command the 8th Army during Eichelberger's absence.

Lifelong Disabilities From Bombs Expected

Fukuoka, Japan, Dec. 4 (AP)—Japanese doctors at Kyushu Imperial University have told public relations correspondents of the United States 32d Infantry Division that atomic-bomb victims may suffer lifelong effects through blood and bone diseases and possibly sterility.

The physicians are conducting detailed studies of 38 victims under treatment.

Dr. Toichiro Sawada, the hospital head, said: "I think we can expect that all these atomic-bomb patients will experience after effects in the form of anemia and other ailments due to blood deficiencies, bone diseases and general lack of resistance to infection."

He said microscopic studies showed the disappearance of rebuilding properties among white blood corpuscles from the bone marrow.

Dr. Ryozo Hirohata, who studied at Columbia University and the University of California in the United States, is experimenting with intramuscular injections of liver extract. He also is trying considerable liver in the diet and whole blood plasma transfusions.

YAMASHITA AWAITS ACTION ON PETITION

MANILA, Dec. 4.—(AP) Prompt action from the United States Supreme court was anticipated today on Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's latest attempt to escape responsibility for the atrocities his troops committed in the Philippines.

Dispatches from Washington indicated the high court might rule next Monday on the Japanese general's petition to stop his military court trial in Manila and hear his case in Washington. The expected answer was "no."

Yamashita has tried every legal recourse to save himself. His latest plea, following the same pattern as an unsuccessful petition to the Philippines Supreme court, contended that the Philippines were not under military rule and therefore a military court was without jurisdiction.

Washington dispatches said the trial was considered to be a purely military matter, and not a concern of the supreme court.

The military court sitting here announced it would probably reach its verdict Friday after a month of hearing details of horrors committed by Yamashita's men.

Manila Bank Robbers Caught Within 8 Hours

Manila, Dec. 4 (AP)—A youthful gang of jeep-riding gunmen got away with a 413,000 peso ($206,500) bank robbery for eight hours today.

Four youths were arrested at nightfall with 399,000 pesos ($199,500) of the loot. They were tracked down by the jeep and the fact one of the gunmen had only one arm, said Col. J. P. Holland, provost marshal and Manila police chief.

The youths, armed with a submachine gun and army pistols, robbed two messengers at they left the Philippine Bank of Communications, and then sped away in a jeep.

Police still were searching for the 31,000 pesos ($15,500) unaccounted for.

4 Bandits Seized After Manila Bank Holdup

Manila, Dec. 4 (AP)—Four Manila youths armed with a sub-machine gun staged the biggest bank robbery in Philippine history today and were captured eight hours later with 399,000 pesos ($199,500) of the 430,000-peso haul. Police were searching for the 31,000 pesos ($15,000) still missing.

Col. J. P. Holland, provost marshal and Manila police chief, said the four roared up in a jeep just as two messengers were leaving the Philippine Bank of Communications, one of the largest in Manila. They pulled out United States pistols and the sub-machine gun, forced the messengers to hand over the money, and sped away.

Sharp-eyed witnesses later spotted the jeep and a one-armed youth they said was a member of the gang and tipped off United States Army authorities.

Arrested Without Fight

Military police closed in quickly and surrounded the four in a house in the suburb of Santa Ana. The suspects surrendered without firing a shot. A fifth man was arrested as a suspected accomplice.

The robbery took place at 9.15 A.M. as the unarmed clerks were transferring funds to the National City Bank. Police said protection during the transfer had not been asked by the Bank of Communications, which is the second largest Chinese bank here.

Lieutenants Win Praise

Holland gave credit for the quick arrests to Lieut. William D. Davis, of Alexanderia, La., and George Cannell, of San Jose, Cal., a former policeman.

Holland said the two officers began checking on one-armed Filipinos as soon as they got the witnesses' report and the trail led to the suburb.

In addition to the loot the squad of raiding military police reported they found a machine gun and pistols stolen from the United States Army.

His Biggest Case

Cannell admitted it was the biggest case he ever worked on. In San Jose he was a traffic accident investigator and "I never heard of that much money."

Davis had two years of law school before entering the Army but had no police experience before being sent to Manila.

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Australians Try Jap In Borneo 'Death March'

Sydney, Dec. 4 (AP)—Japanese Sergt. Maj. Tsuruo Sugino has been charged before an Australian military court at Labuan, Borneo, with ordering a "death march" which cost the lives of 47 Allied prisoners of war, dispatches from Labuan said today.

He was accused by the prosecution of "cold-blooded, deliberate and calculated murder" by ordering the march along the Riam road near Miri, Borneo, when he heard that an Allied convoy was approaching.

Sugino told the court he had been ordered to kill prisoners rather than allow them to be recaptured by the British, the advices from Labuan said.

Dutra Still Leads In Brazil Voting

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 4 (AP)—Army Gen. Eurico Dutra, who was supported by former President Getulio Vargas in Sunday's presidential elections, continued to hold a lead over three opponents as counting of ballots continued tonight. Vargas, himself a candidate for the federal Senate, was well ahead of his rivals.

On the basis of scattered unofficial returns, Dutra received 296,591 votes for the presidency to 158,417 for Air General Eduardo Gomes. The Communist candidate, Yeddo Fiuza, received 74,293, and Mario Rollim Telles, Agrarian party, 2,931.

Final returns of the elections, the first in Brazil in fifteen years, are not expected until next week.

Dutra Holds Lead In Brazil Election

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 4 (AP)—Army Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, supported by former President Getulio Vargas in Sunday's Brazilian presidential elections, held a substantial early lead today over air Gen. Eduardo Gomes on the basis of scattered unofficial returns.

Communist candidate Yeddo Fiuza was running third.

Vote Double That Of Gomes

Partial returns from seventeen out of twenty states and the Rio de Janeira Federal district gave Dutra a total of 84,359; Gomes, 46,710; Fiuza, 26,498. Marion Rollim Telles, Agrarian party candidate already conceded to be out of the running, had polled only 167 votes on the basis of these returns, largely from the rural areas.

Dutra was believed to be benefiting from the well-organized political machinery of the ousted Vargas, particularly in the small towns and villages of the interior states. As the reports come in from the larger cities, Gomes is expected to make some gains, and the only hope of the Communist candidate lies in the city vote.

4 Nations' Planes Hunt Missing C-47

Buenos Aires, Dec. 4 (AP)—Planes of four nations searched today for a United States Army C-47 transport plane missing 30 hours with fourteen persons aboard.

Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan ships joined a United States Army plane in searching for the transport, lost on a flight from Asuncion to Montevideo. Aboard were members of a geographic mission en route to the United States.

The United States Embassy said names of those aboard were being withheld until the plane has been found.

13 ARE MISSING ON ARMY PLANE

Aircraft Lost on Flight in South America.

Montevideo, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Uruguayan radio stations last night reported a United States Army plane with thirteen persons aboard had been missing since 10.30 A. M., en route from Asuncion, Paraguay, to Montevideo, a distance of about 650 miles. The plane was last reported near the frontiers of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, flying in a southeasterly direction through a heavy wind and rain storm.

Military aviation headquarters here said the plane should have landed at the Montevideo airport at 5:30 P. M. It left Asuncion at 6:15 A. M.

The United States Air Attache, Lieut.-Col. Emmett B. Cassady, said he believed the plane landed safely somewhere but was unable to communicate with Montevideo because of storm-damaged communications. He said the plane was a C-47 transport.

Search for Navy Plane.

Seattle, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Thirteenth Naval District said last night that a search by air and sea was being conducted all the way from Seattle to Kodiak, Alaska, for a Navy plane missing since November 29 with twelve persons aboard.

The public relations office said the Privateer plane—Navy version of the B-24 Liberator—was not contacted after it left Kodiak. The names of those aboard were withheld pending location of the plane and notification of next of kin.

All naval craft have been alerted to be on the lookout for the plane and two small craft are searching islands from Whidby Island, north of here, Coast Guard planes from Port Angeles, Wash., and Navy aircraft in Alaska are flying over the 1,000 miles of rugged coastline which was the Privateer's intended route.

The Western Defense Command of the Royal Canadian Air Force offered its assistance in the search.

BODIES OF 4 FLYERS FOUND

Army Search Party Locates 1 Of 4 Missing Planes

Portland, Ore., Dec. 4 (AP)—The bodies of four army flyers were found today in the wreckage of a B-24 bomber, in the rugged hills of Cowlitz county, Washington.

An army search party from McChord Field, Tacoma, found the plane, one of two which disappeared November 1. Soldiers began a 3-mile trek to bring the bodies to a logging road where they will be transported to McChord Field.

The bodies were not immediately identified. Earlier, however, the Army had announced that those aboard the bomber carrying four men were Second Lieutenant John A. Norris, Knoxville, Tenn.; Flight Officer Robert C. McClean, Harlingen, Texas; Staff Sergeant John Sullivan, Dubuque, Iowa.

Staff Sergeant Lowell Sauer, Route 1, Bremerton, Wash.

The other bomber carried five men. Hope for all nine was given up several weeks ago.

Two Other Missing Planes

Two other missing planes were added to the growing list in the Northwest today. A Navy Hellcat, one of 52 ferrying from Pasco Naval Air Station to Red Bluff, Cal., was reported missing by the 13th Naval District headquarters.

Col. Howard E. Engler, commander of Hamilton Field, said that an army basic training plane was missing between McChord Field and Red Bluff, Cal. The number of men in either of the missing planes was unknown.

Search continued for four navy airmen missing since they parachuted from their plane south of Washington's Mount St. Helen's and for one army airman still missing in the crash of a C-36 transport plane near Coos Bay, Ore., eight days ago.

Army Men Don Snowshoes To Hunt Missing Flyers

Portland, Ore., Dec. 4 (AP)—Army rescue crews on snowshoes today hunted the area south of Washington's Mount St. Helen's for four navy airmen missing since they parachuted from their plane last Thursday.

One of the airmen surviving the navy plane crash was resting in an airebase hospital here after spending three nights in the mountains sleeping in logs and under trees wrapped in his parachute.

Found By Motorist

He is Lieut. Warren H. Lawson, Mangun (Okla.) army veteran of nineteen months' European theater combat, who told last night how he struggled through deep snow and the dense forest growth before reaching a road, where a motorist found him.

Meanwhile, another army unit was trying to reach the wreckage of a B-24, one of two missing since November 1 with nine men aboard. The airbase here reported air patrols from McChord Field yesterday sighted the wreckage about 16 miles west of Silver Lake, Wash.

Search Continued

Search was also continuing near Coos Bay, Ore., for one army airman still unaccounted for in the crash of a C-36 transport plane eight days ago. Nine of the airmen were rescued and two officers were found dead in the wreckage yesterday.

All four of the planes disappeared over the Cascade Mountains during heavy storms.

Prize Souvenir Is Patton's Coat

Honolulu, Dec. 4 (AP)—1/Sergt. George Buta, 26, of Honolulu, has a purple heart, silver star, bronze star and campaign ribbons. His most prized war souvenir, however, is a bulky army overcoat which he lugged across two continents and two oceans to Honolulu.

During the battle of the Belgian Bulge Buta stood shivering in the snow, his jacket riped down the back as the result of rescuing seven wounded men under fire. A three-star general walked up, talked with Buta about his home and gave him his overcoat to keep him warm.

Buta proudly explained the officer was Lieut. Gen. (now Gen.) George Patton.

150,000 From the Pacific

HONOLULU, Dec. 4 (AP).—Nearly a hundred ships are rushing 150,000 veterans back from the Pacific, trying to get them home by Christmas, the Pacific Fleet command said today.

All of the ships will reach west coast ports before Dec. 25, fleet headquarters said, although some veterans won't actually get home by that time. The men are from Okinawa, Japan, the Philippines, the Marianas Islands, Korea, China, Peleliu, Kwajalein, Manus and Espiritu Santos. The announcement said that since V-J Day 1,189,739 men have been brought back from the Pacific.

SENATE APPROVES ENTRY INTO U.N.O.

Vote of 65 to 7 Favors Full Participation in World Security Set-Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — (AP) The Senate today approved, 65 to 7, and sent to the House legislation providing for full participation by this country in the United Nations organization.

Before the final vote the Senate rejected a proposal to require the President to come to Congress for authority each time American troops are furnished to the UNO security council for putting down aggression.

Amendment Rejected

The proposal, sponsored by Senators Wheeler (D-Mont) and Willis (R-Ind), as an amendment to the UNO bill, was rejected by a 65 to 9 vote.

This left in effect a requirement that the President get congressional approval only on the "numbers and types" of armed forces to be supplied. These then could be used as required by the security council.

Numerous attempts to amend the bill were rejected during several days of debate. As passed it contains all provisions recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

When the final vote came only one Democrat, Wheeler (D-Mont) and six Republicans—Langer (R-ND), Moore (R-Okla), Revercomb (R-W Va), Shipstead (R-Minn), Taft (R-Ohio) and Wherry (R-Neb)—answered "no."

Shouting "yes" were 41 Democrate, 23 Republicans and the lone Progressive Senator LaFollette (Wis).

Broad Powers Defended

Supporters defended the broad powers that could go to President Truman to use "measures short of war" or actual force, in connection with the security council, to maintain peace of the world.

Early in the day both Senators Connally (D-Tex) and Vandenberg (R-Mich), leading backers of the legislation, had agreed to an amendment requiring Senate confirmation of all delegates of this country to any of the organizations set up under UNO. The amendment was passed.

These delegates will include the representative to the security council, with rank of ambassador and $20,000 a year pay; his deputy, who will be a diplomatic minister, at $12,000 a year; up to five delegates to the UNO assembly, who will be paid at the rate of $12,000 a year while serving; and representatives upon the economic and social council and the trusteeship council.

All these delegates would be required to vote as directed by President Truman or Secretary of State Byrnes.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) made the final futile effort to amend the bill which he protested was too broad a grant of unguided power to the President. He asked that Presidential authority to impose "economic sanctions" against nations be limited to three months.

The Ohio Senator observed that these might involve shutting of all news, communications, trade, and contact with nations designated by the UNO security council. Taft said such an order "might be arbitrary and go on for years."

Senator Connally protested that this would be "handicapping the President, tieing his hands."

The only major speech from a supporter on the final day of debate came from white-haired Senator Tunnell (D-Del) who said he was "astonished" at Senate quibbling over legislation providing necessary machinery for participation in UNO. He recalled the Senate had voted 89 to 2 to ratify the San Francisco charter of the organization.

"If the United States is going to welsh on its obligations then let's tell the world now," he said.

UNO Not Needed, Says Brewster

Portland, Maine, Dec. 4 (AP)—The United States could maintain peace without the United Nations Organization, United States Senator Owen Brewster (R., Maine) said today.

"America seems to feel that without some sort of a United Nations Organization there would be no hope of peace and that with such an organization all our troubles are ended," he told members of the Portland Lions Club.

"Such is not the case," he asserted, adding that such thoughts were "dangerous symbols of disillusion," and that "there are plenty of angles by which this country might pull along even without the United Nations."

Brewster said that "if America is going to preserve herself and peace, the time is here when she must step up her tempo with the rest of the globe. We have too long been the productive marvel and envy of all the world."

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Prober Urges MacArthur Be Put on Stand

Demand Comes as General's Affidavit Reveals He Was Alerted for War.

FDR SENT WARNING

Philippines Leaders Were Informed of Imminent Possibility of Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — (AP) Disclosure that President Roosevelt took a personal hand in getting war warnings to the Philippines in 1941 brought a Republican demand tonight that Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur be called as a witness in the Pearl Harbor inquiry.

The demand came from Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) who declared it was evident that MacArthur, then commander of Army forces in the Philippines, received a great deal more information on the threat of hostilities than did Army and Navy commanders in Hawaii.

Ferguson, a member of the joint Pearl Harbor investigating committee, told reporters he would ask formally that MacArthur be called as a witness "if he isn't called otherwise."

Message Sent Nov. 26

Mr. Roosevelt's role in the war warnings was developed during questioning of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, pre-Pearl Harbor head of Army intelligence. A message which the late President sent on Nov. 26, 1941, to the United States commissioner in the Philippines was read into the record. It said in part:

"I consider it possible that this next Japanese aggression might cause an outbreak of hostilities between the U. S. and Japan."

Japan, the President said, apparently was preparing her forces for an aggressive move somewhere.

There was also a memorandum from Brig. Gen. L. T. Gerow, then assistant chief of staff, relating that on Nov. 27, 1941, Secretary of War Stimson told him "the President wants a warning message sent to the Philippines."

Ordered Asiatic Patrol

Another, from Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, to Admiral Thomas Hart, commander of the Asiatic fleet (based in the Philippines), said the President wanted three small vessels chartered for "a defensive information patrol" in Asiatic waters. The President also asked a report on reconnaissance measures being taken.

Ferguson, bringing in a MacArthur affidavit of May, 1945, disclosed the Philippine army chief was getting copies of some Japanese secret messages decoded by a Navy cryptography station on Corregidor. Miles had testified that the War department here did not send any such secret intercepts to Hawaiian commanders.

Had Ample Information

The MacArthur affidavit contained, too, a statement that "dispatches from the War department gave me ample and complete information and advice for the purpose of alerting" the defending forces in the islands.

The affidavit was taken for Secretary Stimpson by Lt. Col. Henry Clausen. Stimson had asked Clausen to undertake further inquiry after an Army board completed its investigation of Pearl Harbor.

It was a Republican day to question Miles, who has been in the witness chair since last week. (The committee members take turns according to seniority.)

Under Ferguson's interrogation, Miles conceded that although he was head of Army intelligence "there was a great deal of information in the higher level which I did not get."

"I never knew," Miles said, "what the Secretary of State or the President was saying to the Secretary of War or the chief of staff."

Gave Code Secret to Britain

The committee also heard from Miles that the United States gave to Great Britain in January, 1941, the means of decoding Japan's diplomatic and military messages.

Miles previously had told the committee that the secret of the code was of such "incalculable value" that the War department dared not send to Hawaiian commanders information gleaned from intercepted Japanese messages.

In response to questions, Miles said he recalled an arrangement between the U. S. and Britain under which "we could mutually assure ourselves we got the same messages."

"If we failed to get them the British would supply," he explained, "and vice versa."

At first, he had said he could not say offhand whether the British furnished the U. S. with any information they obtained from decoding intercepted Japanese messages.

Between bickerings, the committee listened to Miles' story of the interception Dec. 6-7 of the Japanese note which was to be given the United States at 1 p. m., Dec. 7, almost simultaneously with the attack on the Hawaiian naval base, and of the warning note which Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, sent to Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in Hawaii.

Miles testified it was his recollection, as previously reported, that the Army learned between 7 and 8 a. m. on Dec. 7 of the hour the Japanese had set for delivery of the note, but that it was 11:50 a. m. before Marshall's message to Short was dispatched to the signal corps. As it developed, the Army radio was out of order, the message went by commercial services, and was not delivered until after the attack.

Hour Caused Comment

Under questioning by Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif.), Miles acknowledged that the 1 p. m. hour "excited comment" at the War department, but he declared he had no recollection that anyone ever suggested that that hour in Washington was dawn in Hawaii, or that it meant "trouble in Hawaii."

Committee counsel produced Mr. Roosevelt's message of Nov. 26 to Francis B. Sayre, then U. S. Commissioner in the Philippines. It said:

"26 Nov. 41

"From: The President

"For: High Commissioner Philippines.

"A copy of a despatch will be delivered to you by Admiral Hart which with my approval, the CNO and COS addressed to the senior Army and Navy commanders in the Philippines. In addition you are advised that the Japanese are strongly reinforcing their garrisons and naval forces in the mandates in a manner which indicates they are preparing this region as quickly as possible against a possible attack on them by U. S. Forces.

"However I am more particularly concerned over increasing opposition of Japanese leaders and by current southward troop movements from Shanghai and Japan to the Formosa area. Preparations are becoming apparent in China, Formosa and Indo China for an early aggressive movement of some character although as yet there are no clear indications as to its strength or whether it will be directed against the Burma road Thailand Malay peninsula Netherlands East Indies or the Philippines. Advance against Thailand seems the most probable.

"I consider it possible that this next Japanese aggression might cause an outbreak of hostilities between the U .S. and Japan.

"I desire that after further informing yourself as to the situation and the general outlines of Naval and military plans through consultation with Admiral Hart and General MacArthur, you shall in great confidence, present my views to the president of the Philippine Commonwealth and inform him that as always I am relying upon the full cooperation of his government and his people. Please impress upon him the desirability of avoiding public pronouncement or action since that might make the situation more difficult."

Note Delivered in 14 Parts

Miles' recital of the handling of the intercepted Japanese note brought out that it came to this country in fourteen parts. The first 13 were received Dec. 6 while the fourteenth and Tokyo's advice for its ambassadors to deliver the note at 1 p.m. Sunday were not received until next day.

With Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) putting the question, Miles repeatedly contended that there was no "military significance" in the first 13 parts.

He held to that contention after Ferguson pointed out that part two declared that the United States and Britain "while manifesting x x x an obviously hostile attitude" had "strengthened their military preparations perfecting an encirclement of Japan and have brought about a situation which endangers the very existence of the Empire."

Affidavit by Philippines Commander Is Introduced at Pearl Harbor Inquiry—Roosevelt Warned Manila Nov. 26.

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Congressional investigators heard today that Gen. MacArthur received from Washington what he regarded as "ample and complete information and advice" for alerting the Philippines before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Furthermore, the Senate-House group investigating the attack was told that MacArthur received some intercepted Japanese messages. Previously, the committee had been told of a highly-secret policy by which Washington withheld them from overseas commanders, including those in Hawaii.

Affidavit by MacArthur.

An affidavit, sworn to by MacArthur last May, was placed in the committee records. He said in it that some Japanese messages were decoded at Corregidor in the Philippines, but he had not seen certain specific messages he was asked about.

The affidavit was taken for the Secretary of War by Lieut.-Col. Henry Clausen. It said that the Army signal intelligence service monitored some Japanese radio circuits, but that the transmission was wholly in the hands of the Navy. At any rate, MacArthur was quoted as saying, the War Department gave him full information from Washington.

Previously the investigators heard that the late President Roosevelt informed the Philippine High Commissioner, Francis Sayre, on November 26, 1941, that the "next Japanese aggression might cause an outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan."

A message read into the record disclosed that the President said eleven days before the attack on Hawaii that there were "no clear indications" of where the Japanese might direct the military strength they were massing. It added, however: "Advance against Thailand seems the most probable."

In this connection, the President said: "I consider it possible that this next Japanese aggression might cause an outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan."

Jap Garrisons Strengthened.

Mr. Roosevelt noted that the Japanese were strongly reinforcing their garrisons and naval forces in the mandated islands "in a manner which indicates they are preparing this region as quickly as possible against a possible attack on them by United States forces."

Major-Gen. Sherman Miles told the committee earlier that the United States in January, 1941—eleven months before Pearl Harbor—gave Great Britain the secret means for breaking the Japanese code.

Miles read to the committee gence at the time, said "I can't answer," whether the British in turn relayed here information they subsequently got from decoding Japanese messages.

There was this exchange between Senator Ferguson (R. Mich.) and Miles:

"Did you ever get from Britain any information they obtained from Japan by decoding?"

"I can't answer that offhand."

"Why not?"

Agreement on Thailand.

"My memory is not sufficiently good to allow me to say yes or no."

Ferguson asked whether there were any files on the matter. Miles said he doubted that there were; that it was a matter of great secrecy.

Miles testified earlier that general staff officers agreed in a conference with Gen. George C. Marshall shortly before noon on December 7, 1941, that the Japanese might strike Thailand by 1 P. M., Washington time.

Miles read to a Senate-House inquiry committee a memorandum he had prepared on December 15, 1941, for Marshall on the events of that fateful Sunday when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Miles, then head of the Army's Intelligence Division, read to a Senate-House inquiry committee a memorandum he had prepared on December 15, 1941, for Marshall on the events of that fateful Sunday when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

The witness said that the delivery of the fourteenth part of an intercepted Japanese diplomatic message, plus a direction to Japanese "peace" ambassador to hand it to Secretary of State Hull at 1 P. M., convinced Army leaders here that a hostile move might be in the offing.

Urged Outposts be Warned.

"We thought it probable that the Japanese line of action would be into Thailand, but it might be any one or more of a number of areas," Miles's memorandum said.

Miles said he urged that the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama and the West Coast be informed immediately. He said that Marshall penciled out a message, after talking to Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

The Miles memorandum said that when Marshall put down the telephone, he said that "the Admiral did not think any further warnings necessary, since all of the forces had already been several times alerted."

Miles said in his memorandum that Lieut.-Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, then head of the War Division, urged that the Philippines receive the first priority on the warning message. "Tell them to give first priority to the Philippines."

There has been previous evidence that the warning to Pearl Harbor went by commerical facilities and was delivered three hours after the attack.

Hawaii Time Not Stressed.

Representative Gearhart (D.-Cal.) asked whether the officers who saw the Japanese message had not calculated that the 1 P. M., Washington hour, was dawn in Hawaii.

"I don't remember that that point was stressed," Miles replied.

Miles said, in response to

further questions, that the time element caused much comment, but that he did not clearly remember the details of the discussion. He added that all had, however, thought it "extremely significant as a time factor."

"You contemplated," Gearhart pressed, "what 1 o'clock would be in Hawaii, the Philippines and Indo-China, did you not?"

The General leaned back in his chair and waited a moment before replying.

"I am trying to remember, but I do not recall that any such calculations took place," he explained.

But his recollection was, Miles went on, that all were concerned with the urgency of getting messages about the 1 o'clock engagement out to overseas posts.

How Messages Were Logged.

Records filed with the committee showed that the penciled warning message written by Marshall was dispatched to Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short, in command at Hawaii by Western Union at 6:47 A. M., Hawaii time, about an hour before the Japanese attacked. It had been taken to the War Department message center here at 11:50 A. M., Washington time, by Col. R. S. Bratton, the Miles memorandum showed. However, the log of the message center showed its receipt there at noon.

According to the log it was received in Honolulu at 7:33 A. M., a few minutes before the attack, and was not delivered to the signal officer by "an Oriental messenger" until 11:45 A. M. It was not finally decoded and delivered to Short's staff until 2:58 P. M., seven hours and three minutes after the attack began.

Col. W. B. Smith, then secretary to the general staff, said in a memorandum put in the record:

"The message center reports that a check from Honolulu indicates that on receipt this message was handed to an Oriental messenger . . . for delivery by hand to Army Headquarters."

Stark Apparently Concurred.

Miles said in his memorandum that after Marshall had drafted his message, he called Admiral Stark a second time and read it to him. Miles said Stark apparently concurred and asked that naval forces be informed, a notation that was added to the message.

The message, as finally sent, read: "529 7th Japanese are presenting at one P. M. Eastern standard time today what amounts to an ultimatum also they are under orders to destroy their code machine immediately stop Just what significance the hour set may have we do not know but be on alert accordingly stop Inform naval authorities of this communication. Marshall"

In a memorandum also made on December 15, 1941, Gerow said that Bratton was instructed to send the Marshall message to all the outpost commands "by the the most expeditious means."

Marshall Rushes to Office.

"Col. Bratton returned in a few minutes and informed Gen. Marshall that the message had been turned over to the message center and would reach destinations in about thirty minutes," Gerow's memorandum said.

In a memorandum dated June 8, 1942, Col. J. R. Deane, the only officer present at Marshall's headquarters at the time, told about the receipt of the message that Pearl Harbor had been attacked.

"At about 1:30 P. M., " Deane related, "an enlisted man from the Navy rushed into my office out of breath, with a pencil note which was supposed to have been from the Navy radio operator at Honolulu and which said, as I recall: 'Pearl Harbor attacked. This is no drill.'

"I immediately telephoned Gen. Marshall at his quarters at Fort Myer where he was having lunch and told him of the message. He directed me to contact Hawaii if possible and verify the message. Before I could do this another and more official message came, indicating the correctness of the first message that had been received.

"Gen. Marshall was in his office within ten minutes after I telephoned him and after remaining in the office for a short period he went to the White House, where he stayed until about 4:00 P. M."

warning message. There was some discussion as to whether the Philippines should be included or not, but I am not quite clear exactly when this discussion occurred. You again got Admiral Stark on the telephone and read the message to him. He apparently concurred, and asked that the naval forces be informed. You added that at the bottom of the message.

Gerow and Bundy Arrive.

At about this time Gen. (Leonard T.) Gerow and Col. Bundy arrived. You asked us in succession, beginning with me what we thought the Japanese reply and timing meant. I said that I thought it probably meant Thailand, but that the timing had some significance and warning messages should be sent. Gen. Gerow and Cols. Bratton and Bundy concurred. The message in your handwriting was then given to Col. Bratton to take immediately to the message center. There was a little discussion here as to whether it should go to Gen. Gerow's office for typing first, but time was then pressing and I gave it to Bratton for immediate delivery. Gen. Gerow said as Bratton was leaving, "Tell them to give first priority to the Philippines if there is a question of priority" or something to that effect. Bratton returned in a few moments and you directed him to find out how long it would take for the delivery of those messages. Again he went to the message center and returned and reported to you that they would have them encoded in three minutes, on the air in eight, and in the hands of the recipients in (I think) twenty).

Col. Bratton states that he looked at his watch on delivering your message to the Signal Corps, and the time was 11:50 A. M. He further states that the message center gave him no intimation that all four messages would not go over Army radio direct to the four Army headquarters.

December 7, 1941, that the Japanese might strike Thailand by 1 P.M., Washington time.

Miles, then head of the Army's Intelligence Division, read to a Senate-House inquiry committee a memorandum he had prepared December 15, 1941, for Marshall on the events of the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

The witness said that the delivery of the fourteenth part of an intercepted Japanese diplomatic message, plus a direction to the Japanese "peace" Ambassador to hand it to Secretary of State Hull at 1 P.M., convinced army leaders here that a hostile move might be in the offing.

Urged Areas Be Warned

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Miles said he urged that the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama and the West Coast be informed immediately. He said Marshall penciled out a message after talking to Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations.

The memorandum said that when Marshall put down the telephone, he said that "the Admiral did not think any further warnings necessary, since all of the forces had already been several times alerted."

Priority To Philippines"

Miles said in his memorandum that Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, then head of the war plans division, urged that the Philippines receive the first priority on the warning message.

He quoted Gerow as follows:

"Tell them to give first priority to the Philippines."

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Representative Gearhart (D., Cal.) asked whether the officers who saw the Japanese message had not calculated that the 1 P.M., Washington hour, was dawn in Hawaii.

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"Caused Much Comment"

Miles said, in response to further questions, that the time element caused much comment, but that he did not clearly remember the details of the discussion. He added that all had, however, thought it "extremely significant as a time factor."

"You contemplated," Gearhart pressed, "what 1 o'clock would be in Hawaii, the Philippines and Indo-China, did you not?"

The General leaned back in his chair and waited a moment before replying. "I am trying to remember, but I do not recall that any such calculations took place," he explained.

But his recollection was, Miles went on, that all were concerned with the urgency of getting messages about the 1 o'clock engagement out to overseas posts.

Lucas Poses Question

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) said that Marshall would be asked why he didn't warn Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short that the anti-sabotage alert in effect at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked was not sufficient.

Lucas said he thinks that is one of the most important questions the former army chief of staff will be called upon to answer when he testifies Thursday.

He said the same question will be asked of Gerow when he follows Miles to the stand, probably today.

Difference In Messages

At the same time, Lucas took issue with Gearhart over the significance of a difference in warning messages Marshall sent Short, as Hawaiian district army commander, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in command in the Philippines, on November 27, 1941.

The messages, which said that "negotiations with Japan appear to be terminated to all practical purposes," were similar except for the portion of one sentence.

In his message to Short, Marshall said: ". . . You are directed to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary, but these measures should be carried out so as not to alarm civil population or disclose intent period."

Part Of Sentence Deleted

From the message to MacArthur the latter part of the sentence beginning with "but these measures . . ." was not included.

Gearhart told the committee yesterday that this seemed plain evidence to him that Short was "given definite instructions not to do something that General MacArthur was not warned against."

Lucas noted, however, that the instructions sent to the commanding generals of the Caribbean defense command were identical with those which went to Short.

"Everywhere where American citizens predominated in the population, the instructions were the same," Lucas said. "It was only in the Philippines that they were different."

of State Hull at 1 p. m. that day.

You then read aloud the Japanese reply, which was of considerable length; you then asked what Colonel Bratton and I thought should be done about it, or what it signified. We said that we believed there was important significance in the time of the delivery of the reply—1 p. m.—an indication that some military action would be undertaken by the Japanese at that time. We thought it probable that the Japanese line of action would be into Thailand, but it might be any one or more of a number of other areas.

Phone Call to Stark

I urged that the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama and the west coast be informed immediately that the Japanese reply would be delivered at 1 o'clock that afternoon, and to be on the alert. You then picked up the telephone and got Admiral (Harold R.) Stark, chief of naval operations. You told him you thought we should send out warning as indicated above. After Admiral Stark replied you put down the telephone and said that the admiral did not think any further warnings necessary, since all the forces had already been several times alerted. Colonel Bratton and I nevertheless urged that warnings be sent.

Thailand Was Believed Japs' Dec. 7 Target, Miles Says

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles testified today that general staff officers agreed in a conference with Gen. George C. Marshall shortly before noon

Pearl Harbor Inquiry Texts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Following are the complete texts of a memorandum prepared by Major General Sherman Miles on Dec. 15, 1941, for General George C. Marshall, then Army chief of staff, setting forth his recollections of a conference held on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941; and of a Nov. 26, 1941, message from President Roosevelt to Francis B. Sayre, then High Commissioner of the Philippines:

GENERAL MILES'S MEMORANDUM

1. My recollection of what occurred in your office on that morning is as follows:

I found you alone in your office at about 11:25 a. m. We were almost immediately joined by Colonel R. S. Bratton, who brought in the Japanese reply and the Japanese directive that the reply be given to Secretary

You then wrote out the warning message. There was some discussion as to whether the Philippines should be included or not, but I am not quite clear exactly when this discussion occurred. You again got Admiral Stark on the telephone and read the message to him. He apparently concurred, and asked that the naval forces be informed. You added that at the bottom of the message.

Philippines Priority

At about this time General [Leonard T.] Gerow and Colonel Bundy arrived. You asked us in succession, beginning with me, what we thought the Japanese reply and timing meant. I said that I thought it probably meant Thailand, but that the timing had some significance and warning messages should be sent. General Gerow and Colonels Bratton and Bundy concurred. The message in your

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Colonel Bratton states that he looked at his watch on delivering your message to the Signal Corps, and the time was 11:50 a. m. He further states that the message center gave him no intimation that all four messages would not go over Army radio direct to the four Army headquarters.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

A copy of a dispatch will be delivered to you by Admiral Hart with my approval, the C. N. O. (chief of naval operations) and C. O. S. (chief of staff) and dressed to the senior Army and Navy commanders in the Philippines. In addition you are advised that the Japanese are strongly reinforcing their garrisons and naval forces in the mandates in a manner which indicates they are preparing this region as quickly as possible against a possible attack on them by U. S. forces.

However, I am more particularly concerned over increasing opposition of Japanese leaders and by current southward troop movements from Shanghai and Japan to the Formosa area. Preparations are becoming apparent in China, Formosa and Indo-China for an early aggressive movement of some character, although as yet there are no clear indications as to its strength or whether it will be directed against the Burma Road, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Netherlands East Indies or the Philippines. Advance against Thailand seems the most probable.

I consider it possible that this next Japanese aggression might cause an outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. I desire that after further informing yourself as to the situation and the general outlines of naval and military plans through consultation with Admiral Hart and General MacArthur, you shall in great confidence, present my views to the President of the Philippine Commonwealth and inform him that as always I am relying upon the full co-operation of his government and his people. Please impress upon him the desirability of avoiding public pronouncement or action, since that might make the situation more difficult.

MURRAY RALLIES LABOR TO DEFEAT TRUMAN PROPOSAL

Union Head Openly Breaks with Administration on Legislative Program.

SEES RIGHTS IGNORED

Charges Attempt to Weaken, Destroy Organized Labor Groups.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4. — (AP) President Philip Murray of the C. I.O. tonight rejected President Truman's proposals for ending strikes and charged that the Federal administration has "completely ignored human rights" in the current industrial problems.

In an outright break with the administration, Murray asserted in an address prepared for radio delivery, that "the design of the specific legislative proposal" of the President "is to weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations." He added:

Fears Added Repression

"It can be but the first step for ever more savage repression. For this reason the C.I.O. shall mobilize its entire membership and the American people to defeat this specific measure and all similar attempts directed against labor."

The C.I.O. leader declared the administration is embarked "upon a policy of continued appeasement of American industry in the face of its contemptuous attitude toward the American people and the government itself.

This was Murray's reply to the President's message to Congress calling for legislation which would create fact-finding commissions to inquire into major disputes. President Truman had at the same time called on the C.I.O. United Auto Workers to go back to work and appealed to the C.I.O. United Steel Workers, of which Murray is also president, not to strike.

"Industry has refused to engage in collective bargaining," said Murray. "Industry has refused to accept voluntary arbitration in the automobile dispute. Industry has refused to meet with the union in the steel industry though specifically requested by the Federal government.

"To all this arrogance, the Federal administration yields in abject cowardice.

"Its rancor is confined to labor."

Cites Federal Report

Murray declared American industry had extracted "extortionate profits" during the war period and added:

"The Office of War Mobilization, through its staff experts, has in a recent report stated that American industry can raise wages and salaries 24 per cent and still earn more than twice as much take home profits as it did before the war.

"Let me repeat—industry can raise wages 24 per cent and still enjoy more than 100 per cent increase in net profits after taxes.

"Faced with these economic conditions—what has the Federal administration done?

"It has completely ignored human rights. But American industry has been appeased with ever greater opportunities for increased profits at the expense of the American people."

Murray continued:

"I am profoundly disturbed at the implications inherent in the President's proposal. It marks a very serious departure from the policies which the people of this country have repeatedly approved within recent years under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

"We have known of previous periods in American industry when rapacious industry, greedily seeking ever increasing profits, have for a time succeeded in the endeavor.

"But in the wake of these policies have come economic disaster. The economic debacle of 1929 followed a period where industry was given an open and free hand to run amuck. But the mass unemployment and human distress which followed will never be forgotten."

"The Federal administration has completely ignored the grave human problems which stand unsolved. x x x

C.I.O. Opposes Administration

"The C.I.O. is opposed to the basic policies thus pursued by the administration."

Murray declared "The American people have not participated with all of their energies and resources in the recent ferocious struggle against Fascism in order to have democracy weakened and threatened through proposals leading to industrial serfdom."

Reviews Industrial Disputes

Murray reviewed the history of several disputes in which C.I.O. unions are involved. General Motors, he said, refused suggestions of the union to arbitrate the issue of a wage raise and refused to continue collective bargaining negotiations. The U. S. Steel Corp., Murray continued, flatly denied union requests and refused to bargain.

When the U. S. government asked both companies to renew negotiations, the answer was "no," Murray asserted.

He went on:

"Confronted with situation, American labor, in self-protection and in the interest of the entire nation, have turned to their right to strike.

"This is what the workers of General Motors corporation were compelled to do.

"This is why over half a million steelworkers have voted five to one authorizing a steel strike.

"This is why electrical manufacturing workers, aluminum, packinghouse, and rubber workers and others are also voting overwhelmingly in favor of strikes.

"What is the answer of the Federal government to this diabolical plot of American industry?

Does the Federal Administration call to the attention of the American people the basic causes of this crisis?

"The sole answer of the Federal administration is to seek legislation directed against labor."

Murray said the American people "are not now getting radios, washing machines, children's underclothing and other much needed goods" because ther is "a sit down strike by industry" which "the Federal administration tolerates — without adverse comment."

Strikes are not responsible for the failure of industry to deliver these goods because there are no strikes in these industries, Murray declared, and he said:

"Here is why: The Federal administration very generously x x x repealed the excess profits tax as of Jan. 1, 1946. A company that sells goods this year is subject to a maximum tax of 85 1-2 per cent on each dollar of profit. But beginning next year, the maximum tax has been cut to 38 per cent.

"On every dollar of profit this year industry can only keep 14 1-2 cents, but next year, it can keep 62 cents out of every profit dollar.

"You are waiting for your goods —and as a tax payer you are financing industry holdup."

Committee to Meet

Murray disclosed earlier today that the C.I.O. steelworkers are referring Mr. Truman's no-strike request to the union's wage policy committee, which will hold a three-day meeting here starting next Monday.

The wage committee meeting was called last week after the steelworkers voted for strike action to back up a $2-a-day wage increase demand. More than 480,000 steel workers participated in the voting.

The wage programs of three C.I.O. unions, steel, auto, electrical workers—were discussed at a brief meeting of union chiefs with Murray here today. The officials included President R. J. Thomas of the United Auto Workers, key man in the work stoppage of 225,000 General Motors employes, and James Matles, director of organization of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

A strike vote has been set for Dec. 13 for 270,000 members of the electrical workers union at plants of the General Electric company, Westinghouse and the General Motors division. They, too, are seeking a $2-a-day raise.

G-M Vice President Hopes for Settlement

DETROIT, Dec. 4—(AP)—Hope that the strike of 175,000 General Motors employes could be settled without resort to President Truman's fact-finding board was expressed today by Harry W. Anderson, the corporation's vice president in charge of personnel.

Anderson made his comment at Washington as it appeared the Monday appeal by Mr. Truman for an immediate return to work by strikers had failed to dent the ranks of C.I.O. unionists seeking to enforce demands for a 30 per cent wage increase.

Opposition to such a move and to the President's proposal for the fact-finding board spread in United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) ranks today, with some leaders expressing belief a conference of U.A.W.-C.I.O. representatives from GM locals would reject the program by an overwhelming vote when they meet here Saturday.

Emerging from a conference with Edgar L. Warren, chief of the U. S. Conciliation service at Washington, Anderson said General Motors was prepared to bargain collectively with the union as soon as its complaint against "illegal picketing" was disposed of.

Representatives of corporation and union will meet here tomorrow to discuss management's charge that supervisory and office employes have been illegally barred from GM plants.

nual basis have been extracted from the pay envelopes of wage earners through wage cuts and unemployment.

Are these the conditions which furnish a basis for prosperity and security?

Faced with these cold hard facts, American workers through their unions have sought to engage in collective bargaining for an immediate wage increase.

Our objective is to restore the huge cut in the national pay envelope. Unless we do, clearly America faces bad times; if the workers do not have the purchasing power to buy the goods, the wheels of industry cannot keep turning.

Depressed wages means curtailed business. Depressed wages means continued and developing unemployment. Depressed wages means a decrease in farm income. Depressed wages means disastrous conditions for the small store keeper.

Calls Industry Arrogant

Text of Philip Murray Speech

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the radio address tonight by Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations:

A very serious crisis faces our nation today. It would be unwise and hypocritical not to face this fact.

After our historic victory over the Fascist forces—the nation turned with both relief and hope to tackle the problems of reconversion. The American people justly anticipated the opening of an era of unparalleled prosperity and international peace.

Have these hopes materialized?

Wage earners through reduced working time, down-grading to inferior jobs — have suffered direct pay cuts ranging from a minimum of 23 per cent to as much as 50 per cent. The Office of War Mobilization officially advises us—very blandly—that we can expect by the spring of 1946 approximately eight million people to be unemployed.

Official government figures reveal that since V-J Day approximately $25,000,000,000 on an annual basis have been extracted from the pay envelopes of wage earners through wage cuts and unemployment.

That is why—in seeking necessary wage increases—the C. I. O. seeks no special advantage but is endeavoring to help America.

But in collective bargaining management revealed a determined arrogance. They would not bargain. They ignored the facts. They simply said "No" to each suggestion offered by the unions.

In the case of the negotiations between the C. I. O. union and General Motors Corporation—the corporation insisted that its profits were irrelevant to the issue whether the employees were entitled to wage increases. To the suggestion of the union that the issue be arbitrated—the corporation said "No." To the suggestion of the union that the parties continue in collective bargaining to negotiate, the answer of the corporation was "No."

In the case of the collective-bargaining negotiations between the C. I. O. union and the United States Steel Corporation—the corporation took forty minutes in all to hand the union a letter flatly rejecting its demand for a wage increase.

The United States Steel Corporation did not discuss the issue. The United States Steel Corporation made no counter-offers. The United States Steel Corporation did not bargain. It just said: "No."

The United States government then offered to mediate both disputes.

But even to this suggestion of the government, General Motors Corporation said "no." The president of the corporation answered that he could not come to Washington to discuss efforts to reach an early settlement.

Cites U. S. Report on Profits

The Secretary of Labor asked the United States Steel Corporation and the union to renew their negotiations and collective bargaining. The United States Steel Corporation said "no."

The Federal government repeated its invitation to the corporation. Again the United States Steel Corporation said "no."

Twice—within one week—the United States Steel Corporation arrogantly and arbitrarily refused to heed the call of its Federal government to comply with their obligation to bargain with the union in good faith.

A full description of current conditions also requires a few facts covering the extortionate profits which American industry extracted during the war period and which they insist upon increasing during peace time.

The Office of War Mobilization, through its staff experts, has in a recent report stated that American industry can raise wages and salaries 24 per cent and still earn more than twice as much take-home profits as it did before the war.

Let me repeat—industry can raise wages 24 per cent and still enjoy more than 100 per cent increase in net profits after taxes.

Faced with these economic conditions—what has the Federal Administration done?

It has completely ignored human rights. But American industry has been appeased with ever greater opportunities for increased profits at the expense of the American people.

The Administration has given lip service to a suggested need for Federal legislation that would increase unemployment compensation benefits and acknowledge a Federal obligation for full employment. The complete failure to obtain such legislation has proven that the activities have been limited to a mere gesture.

But, at the same time, in the face of the astounding profits of American industry, legislation has been swiftly enacted to eliminate excess profits taxes so that these profits can become even more extortionate.

In addition, the Federal Administration tolerates—without adverse comment—a sit-down strike by industry—knowing that the American people are financing industry's arrogance and making it profitable.

Lack of Civilian Goods

You are not now getting radios, washing machines, children's underclothing and other much needed goods.

Why?

It cannot be because of strikes, because there are no strikes in these industries.

It is simply because industry is not producing these goods—this year—or it is holding them from this year's market. Here is why:

The Federal administration very generously, as I have said, repealed the excess profits taxes as of Jan. 1, 1946. A company that sells goods this year is subject to a maximum tax of 85½ per cent on each dollar of profit. But beginning next year, the maximum tax has been cut to 38 per cent.

On every dollar of profit this year industry can only keep 14½ cents, but next year it can keep 62 cents out of every profit dollar.

You are waiting for your goods—and as a taxpayer, you are financing industry holdup.

But that is not the entire story. Through tax laws which the Federal administration supports, any corporation is guaranteed by you as taxpayers, for two years, through tax refunds from the United States Treasury, against any loss and a minimum of net profits which will be in excess of their peace-time average.

State Labor's Stand

Is it any wonder that American industry can be arrogant and determined to smash labor unions, to break the O. P. A. and its price ceilings—because while doing so, failure to produce does not mean any financial loss, but is repaid by you, Mr. American Taxpayer.

Confronted with this situation, American labor, in self-protection and in the interest of the entire nation, have turned to their right to strike.

This is what the workers of General Motors Corporation were compelled to do.

This is why over half a million steelworkers have voted five to one authorizing a steel strike.

This is why electrical manufacturing workers, aluminum, packing house and rubber workers and others are also voting overwhelmingly in favor of strikes.

What is the answer of the Federal Administration to this diabolical plot of American industry?

Does the Federal Administration call to the attention of the American people the basic causes of this crisis?

Does the Federal Administration condemn the sit-down strike of American industry and put an end to the public financing of these outrageous practices?

The sole answer of the Federal Administration is to seek legislation directed against labor.

Industry has refused to engage in collective bargaining. Industry has refused to accept voluntary arbitration in the automobile dispute. Industry has refused to meet with the union in the steel industry though specifically requested by the Federal government.

To all this arrogance the Federal Administration yields in abject cowardice.

Its rancor is confined to labor.

Truman Message Noted

The recent message from President Truman to Congress calls for legislation which would authorize the President to establish fact-finding boards in major industries where industrial disputes may be threatened. In addition, it is recommended that where such boards are established it shall be unlawful for labor to strike during the pendency of the work of any such appointed board.

I desire to make it perfectly clear that labor has never feared the public disclosure of facts pertaining to a labor dispute. We awrmly welcome the public attention addressed to the facts which underlie our claims submitted in collective bargaining.

Only recently a report of experts of the Office of War mobilization was being buried by Mr. Snyder, its director. This report fully disclosed all the facts pertaining to the financial condition of American industry and the crying need for substantial wage increase. It was only through the determined efforts of the C. I. O. that this report became available to the American people.

The specific facts involved in the automobile and steel industries have been thoroughly analyzed and made public by several government agencies.

This should make it clear that President Truman's requested legislation cannot be justified on the ground that it is facts which are sought. There is some other design which prompts its recommendations.

Recently the labor-management conference held in the City of Washington unanimously agreed that there was a joint responsibility t engagee in genuine collective bargaining, and where this fails, to co-operate with conciliation and mediation.

On the basis of this agreement between prominent representatives of labor and management—why did not the Secretary of Labor or the President endeavor to bring the General Motors Corporation or the United States Steel Corporation into collective-bargaining conferences with the unions?

Instead—legislation is requested. Legislation that can have but a single purpose—the weakening of labor unions—the curtailment of the right of free men to retrain from working when they choose to do so.

I am profoundly disturbed at the implications inherent in the President's proposal. It marks a very serious departure from the policies which the people of this country have repeatedly approved within recent years under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

We have known of previous periods in American history when rapacious industry greedily seeking ever increasing profits have for a time succeeded in the endeavor.

But in the wake of these policies has come economic disaster. The economic debacle of 1929 followed a period where industry was given an open and free hand to run amuck. But the mass unemployment and human distress which followed will never be forgotten.

To date the Federal Administration has completely ignored the grave human problems which stand unsolved.

The Federal Administration instead is embarked upon a policy of continued appeasement of American industry in the face of its contemptuous attitude toward the American people and the government itself.

The C. I. O. is opposed to the basic policies thus pursued by the Administration.

It is within this framework that the proposed legislation of President Truman must be viewed and its real intent understood.

The design of the specific legislative proposal is to weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations. It can be but the first step for ever more savage legislative repression. For this reason the C. I. O. shall mobilize its entire membership and the American people to defeat this specific measure and all similar attempts directed against labor.

The American people have not participated with all of their energies and resources in the recent ferocious struggle against Foscism in order to have democracy weakened and threatened through proposals leading to industrial serfdom.

The C. I. O. is firmly of the belief that in pursuing its policy to achieve a higher standard of living for American wage earners it is serving the interest of the nation to assure the fulfillment of our national aspirations so eloquently expressed by President Roosevelt in his historic economic bill of rights.

We seek for all—jobs, security, full employment and peace.

To this objective—we dedicate the C. I. O. and its membership.

Unions, Management Clash on Labor Bills

AFL, CIO Denounce Anti-Strike Legislation; Industry Reveals Support.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — (AP) Labor and business groups which had joined in President Truman's Labor-Management conference were in head-on conflict tonight over various labor bills pending in the House.

Leaders of the nation's biggest labor organizations, addressing a meeting of more than 100 House members, vigorously objected to proposed anti-strike legislation and a bill to include labor unions in the so-called anti-racketeering act of 1934.

Sees Labor United

A.F.L. President William Green said the legislation had united all of labor in "immovable opposition" and contended that such measures would endanger free enterprise and swing American labor "to the left, as the trend has been in other countries."

Other opposition speakers included President R. J. Thomas of the C.I.O.-Auto Workers, and representatives of the United Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Shortly before, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce had announced its support of the legislation which they denounced.

Resolutions re - affirming the chamber's stand were approved by the board of directors Friday, the closing day of the Labor-Management conference, but were not announced until tonight.

Neither the labor leaders nor the U. S. chamber referred to President Truman's message of yesterday, however, in which he asked for legislation to curb big strikes by creation of fact-finding procedure patterned after the Railway Labor act.

Special Hearing Called

The labor representatievs objected to bills reported out by the House Military and Judiciary committees, on which they contended there had been no opportunity for unionists to be heard. Rep. Sabath (D.-Ill.), chairman of the Rules committee which cleared the legislation for floor action, called the special meeting of House members to hear "labor's side."

"They don't have any strikes in Russia," Green said, "but do we want a strikeless nation under a totalitarian government?"

"American labor has made a record of production during the war unequalled by workers anywhere else under the sun," he added. "Are we now to be compensated by being reduced to a position of servitude and slavery?"

Thomas, who represented the C.I.O. in the absence of President Philip Murray, said the measures were designed "to smash the labor movement in this country."

Although no reference was made at the meeting to President Truman's program, elsewhere John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers issued an angry attack on the President's proposals.

The U.M.W. issued a statement calling the Truman recommendations a "fooler bill to revamp and strait-jacket American industrial relations."

"General MacArthur," said the statement, "has ordered an end to enslaved labor in Japan by ordering the repeal of an anti-strike law passed in 1938, sponsored by the Jap military authorities. Mr. Truman proposes to transplant it here."

The President called yesterday for legislation which would create fact-finding commissions to inquire into major disputes. Work stoppages would be barred while the boards were operating.

The President also announced he would name shortly fact-finding boards to look into the current General Motors strike, and the threatened steel strike. He called on the C.I.O. United Auto workers to go back to work, and appealed to the C.I,O. Steel Workers not to strike.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said at a news conference today that the General Motors fact-finders would be appointed in a day or two, and that the appointments in the steel case would follow soon afterward.

Hope for Early Settlement

A hope that the General Motors strike can be settled before the fact-finding board starts operations was expressed by H. W. Anderson, personnel vice president of General Motors corporation.

Here for a conference with Edgar L. Warren, chief of the federal Conciliation service, Anderson told reporters the company was prepared to continue general collective bargaining with the C.I.O. United Auto Workers if the question of "illegal picketing" was settled first.

On Capitol hill, acting Chairman

30.24—32119

because I was far forward and was pretty busy," he acknowledged.

But he added that there were no general orders from the bridge over the public address system. He said he had a "pretty good idea" why not but the court refused to permit that observation as a "conclusion" of the witness.

McVay, slight but sturdy son of a former Asiatic fleet commander, took an active hand in his own defense, prompting his counsel to questions. His wife sat in the front of the court room; several dozen spectators sat in the rear.

McVay Court-Martial Testimony Begins

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, skipper of the ill-fated cruiser Indianapolis, entered formal pleas of innocent to charges of negligence and inefficiency in the loss of the vessel, today.

The charges were read to him at his public court-martial and when asked how he pleaded he replied in a fim voice, "Not guilty."

Asked if he had any admission to make in open court with regard to the charges and specifications, he replied through his counsel, Capt. John P. Cady, that he was commanding officer of the cruiser Indianapolis on July 30, 1945, the date she was sunk and that the ship was en route from Guam to Leyte.

Made With His Consent

Captain McVay, in response to an inquiry, said these acknowledgements were made with his consent.

As court opened, counsel for the accused officer reported the defense was ready to proceed with the trial and the charges and specifications were read to him.

Convened Yesterday

The seven-man court, headed by Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, was convened yesterday, but granted the defense a 24-hour postponement to complete preparation of its case after rejecting a defense motion to quash one of the charges.

Defense counsel, Captain Cady, entered an objection to the charge that Captain McVay through "negligence" permitted his ship to be endangered by failing to order the ship to sail a zigzag course, although it was traveling without escort through an area in which enemy submarines might be encountered.

Argued Unsuccessfully

He argued unsuccessfully that the charge "failed to state an offense," but merely "set out a conclusion."

Although loss of the heavy cruiser has been officially attributed to "enemy action," there has been no explanation of exactly what caused the disaster. The ship, survivors related, sank in fifteen minutes. There were 100 per cent casualties among the ship's 1,196 personnel. Dead and missing totaled 880, and the remainder were injured.

The prosecution introduced testimony today through its first witness that the Indianapolis had been warned of submarine contacts "within 200 miles" of the route the cruiser was instructed to take.

This testimony was given by Lieut. Joseph J. Waldron, the convoy routing officer at Guam.

Instructions Outlined

The lieutenant described how the route was devised from Guam to Leyte and a copy of it and intelligence instructions was introduced.

The instructions were that the Indianapolis was to proceed on a specified longitude and latitude at 15 knots, arriving at Leyte on July 31. The commander was instructed to zigzag a this own discretion.

There were signs of submarines on three different occasions in the vicinity of the route, the report said. It added that several instances of floating mines had been noted "and a sharp lookout should be kept."

Escort Not Discussed.

Under cross-examination, Waldron testified that the question of a destroyer escort for the cruiser was not discussed with her officers. However, he checked with the area commander to inquire if one was available and was informed that one was not needed. He said he was told that a directive from fleet headquarters provided that under conditions then prevailing ships would sail the route without escort.

Under questioning by the Judge Advocate, the witness said he did not recall any other combatant vessel sailing the route about the same time without escort. Waldron also testified that the basic documents in possession of all commanding officers of combat vessels contained instructions for zigzagging in waters considered to be dangerous and therefore such orders were not specified in sailing orders for that specific voyage.

He then told the court that after the loss of the Indianapolis the route she took was abolished and new routes for comparable travel were devised.

FEDERAL AGENCY SEEKING TO EASE HOUSING PROBLEM

Surplus Property Chief Proposes Use of Idle U.S. Buildings.

DEC 5 1945

STATES WOULD AID

Veterans to Get Priority in Renting Homes, Leases to Be for Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — (AP) The government may turn over surplus buildings to the states without cost to meet the housing emergency.

W. Stuart Symington, surplus property administrator was reported tonight by an official of his agency to be considering issuing such an authorization tomorrow. It would be effective at once.

Outlines Terms

The official, who asked that he not be named, said the terms as contemplated call for:

1. The states to maintain the property.
2. Houses to be rented first to veterans and after that to the general public.
3. Demountable (knocked down) houses in storage areas of various disposal agencies to be erected by the states on favorable federal sites.
4. Leases to be for a maximum of five years with permission to terminate on six months notice at the end of the housing emergency.
5. Rents in excess of maintenance costs to revert to the government.

The official said the order could be expected to authorize the Army and Navy specifically, together with other owning and disposal agencies, to make surplus housing available to the states.

The order would include barracks, cantonments, demountable houses and the like.

The worsening plight of veterans and others seeking homes prompted the government to call for help in getting full-scale housing construction underway.

Calls Conference Dec. 17

John B. Blandford, Jr., national housing administrator, invited representatives of contractors, labor, finance agencies and materials producers to a Washington conference Dec. 17 for advice on clearing away obstacles delaying quantity home production.

Along with this move Senator Meade (D-N.Y.) renewed appeals for funds to transfer temporary war housing and abandoned army barracks to cities.

Mead testified before the Senate Education committee in behalf of his resolution to provide $195,000,000 for "panelizing" war housing. This is a process of cutting up the temporary dwellings into panels for transportation and erection in localities which need them.

Government housing experts believe Mead's proposal would help but they oppose any widespread new building of temporary living quarters in the belief it would simply postpone the need for permanent housing.

Mead estimated his proposal would provide 100,000 temporary dwelling units for veterans. Against this, William Green, president of the A.F.L., said in a statement to the Senate Banking committee that at least 6,000,000 veterans' families will need housing within a year.

The conference called by Blandford had been suggested by Reconversion Director John M. Snyder as a step to find and eliminate "bottlenecks" in the way of home building. Those arranging the meeting said such subjects as price controls on homes and new government priorities on materials are sure to come up.

Rep. Patman (D-Tex) and Blandford agreed today, at a hearing of the House Banking committee, that release soon after V-J day of government allocation controls on scarce building materials has resulted in most of it going to commercial and industrial construction. Patman wants materials allocation controls and price ceilings.

Frank W. Cortright, spokesman for the National Association of Home Builders, told a reporter he doubted whether the pressure for building materials is severe enough to return to wartime priority controls but added "it's a matter of individual judgment."

"It looks," said Cortright, "like the veteran is going to have to go back to live with the folks for a year or so—but he'll have to wait that long for an automobile, an electric iron and a lot of other things."

U. S. CALLS FOR AID IN HOUSING CRISIS

DEC 5 1945

Contractors, Labor, Finance Firms to Study Removal of Obstacles at Parley

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Predicts 100,000 Dwellings

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Patman for Price Ceilings

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May Act on Surpluses Today

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6,000,000 VETS TO NEED HOUSES

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said today that at least 6,000,000 families of returning veterans will need adequate housing within a year and that a large-scale housing program "is America's order of the day."

Green, in testimony prepared for the Senate Banking Committee, urged passage of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill as "the cornerstone to our nation's post-war reconstruction" and added: "A good American home has become a symbol of what Americans have fought for and what they have won. To provide that good home is one promise which America must not fail to fulfill."

The pending bill would consolidate all Federal housing activities in a permanent national housing agency and establish, as national policy, Government aid to private enterprise in home-building and aid in slum clearance.

3,000,000 New Marriages.

Green estimated that 1,500,000 service men are newly married. Another 1,500,000 probably will be married within the year, he said, and some 3,000,000 need housing immediately.

He urged prompt provision for needed temporary housing, but cautioned that this should not substitute for adoption of the

"bold and comprehensive solution" offered in the Taft-Wagner-Ellender bill.

Green said that labor was particularly interested in provisions enabling private enterprise to "bring home ownership within the financial reach of families of moderate income." Further, he said, labor urged "clear-cut indorsement and unhesitating enactment" of sections which permit resumption of the low-rent public housing program, locally administered.

Republicans in Senate Study Party 'Platform'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—(AP)—Senate Republicans were reported today to have reached a partial agreement on foreign policy and labor planks in a proposed mid-term affirmative party program.

There was considerable debate on other subjects, however, including farm and social welfare policies, and participants said another party conference will be held tomorrow.

House Republicans also will meet tomorrow morning to discuss the tentative draft of a "platform" which party leaders are striving to finish in time for consideration by the Republican National committee late this week in Chicago.

Statemen Expected

Considerable opposition to bringing out a platform at this time was voiced at today's meeting of senators, but Senator Taft (R-Ohio) predicted a six point, 1,500-word "statement of principles" would be adopted by party conferences in both houses.

Taft said the text of the statement will not be made public until the Senate group votes on it, probably tomorrow. The program was described by Taft as a supplement to the platform adopted by the 1944 national convention.

Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., of the National committee was among those initiating the mid-term program idea. He said the party should not have to wait four years for a convention to get an up to date program. If congressional Republicans get together on one, he said recently, the National committee will try to sell it to Republicans generally.

Some Opposition

Taft told reporters there was a "good bit of opposition" in today's Senate conference to the timing of the statement. Some participants cited upset conditions and the likelihood of much change between now and next November as reasons for withholding action.

"I have never been much for the idea myself," Taft told reporters. "But the National committee and the House want to do something and I think we should cooperate."

Taft predicted the statement would be criticized for its general nature, but said it could not be otherwise "when you try to get about 250 people together on something of this kind." There are 190 Republicans in the House and 39 in the Senate.

3 U.S. ALCOHOL PLANTS CLOSED

Reason: Oil Is Cheaper Synthetic Rubber Source

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The country can get from oil all the synthetic rubber it needs, officials announced today, so $117,000,000 of wartime plants to make it from grain alcohol are being closed.

Oil versus grain as a source of butadiene, from which rubber is made, was a prime controversy early in the war. Farm state congressmen and agriculture groups urged the alcohol project to promote the use of grain.

G. B. Hadlock, associate director of the Office of Rubber Reserve, said that the reason for abandoning alcohol in favor of petroleum as a butadiene source "is purely dollars and cents."

Costs Compared

"Our cost of butadiene this year," he said, "was about 40 cents a pound from alcohol, compared with 8 to 10 cents a pound from petroleum. That made the cost of alcohol synthetic rubber around 24½ cents a pound, compared with 12 or 13 cent rubber from the petroleum butadiene plants on the Gulf Coast.

"We have a directive from the Office of Reconversion telling us to run synthetic rubber production on an 'efficient and economical basis in the best interests of the Government.'

"We construe that to mean that we run it on a businesslike basis."

Curtailment Fought

Agricultural groups and farm-state members of Congress have fought the curtailment of alcohol usage, since it provides a large outlet for grain which, under present plans to continue synthetic rubber output in peacetime, might last indefinitely.

Short of Government subsidies, however, there appears no way to make the alcohol plants economically feasible, Hadlock said, and Rubber Reserve, an RFC subsidiary which supervises the synthetic operations, has no authority to subsidize.

The Government-owned plants to make butadiene from alcohol which are being closed are at Institute, W.Va.; Kobuta, Pa., and Louisville. The last already has been closed. They will be kept in "stand-by condition," however, in case of emergency. The plants at Institute and Louisville, which actually make rubber from butadiene, will continue in operation indefinitely.

Styrene Plants Closing

The Government also is closing styrene plants at Kobuta and Institute which cost about $29,400,000. Styrene is the other main ingredient of synthetic rubber.

Three oil refineries which were re-equipped to make butadiene from petroleum at the height of the rubber crisis at a cost of $8,300,000 also are being closed because of high cost of operation.

They are the Humble Oil and Refining Company plant at Ingleside, Texas, already closed; and the Taylor Refining Company plant at Corpus Christi, Texas, and the Lion Oil Company plant at El Dorado, Ark., both in process of closing.

Small Part Contributed

The converted plants contributed only a small part of the national butadiene output, about 13,000 tons annually. The Government will restore them to condition for oil refining.

The three big alcohol plants, operators for the Government, construction cost and rated capacity are:

Institute—Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, $39,000,000; capacity, 80,000 tons a year.

Kobuta—Koppers Company, Inc., $42,500,000; capacity, 80,000 tons a year.

Louisville—Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, $35,500,000; capacity, 60,000 tons a year.

600,000 Tons Foreseen

Hadlock said that petroleum plants could produce enough butadiene to make 600,000 tons of general-purpose synthetic rubber annually.

The estimated need for the next twelve months is put at 550,000 tons, since the Government now estimates that 300,000 tons of natural rubber will come in from liberated and other areas. In addition, butadiene stockpiles are ample.

The Institute, Kobuta and Louisville plants were rated capable of supplying about one third of the country's butadiene capacity, but actually produced much more than that when pushed for wartime purposes.

LA GUARDIA SUGGESTS JUDICIARY TRAINING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia proposed today a new system for selecting members of the judiciary, from the lowest to the highest courts.

Addressing the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, he criticized the present manner of appointing and electing judges, and suggested this formula:

"After providing law candidates a full course, I would arrange for a test of the fundamentals of law, economics and government. Then I would give them two years of post-graduate work.

"Then these young men should be distributed throughtout the various departments of State and local government and then shifted around so that in five years they would have had the opportunity of first-hand contact with many phases of government."

The next step, the New York Mayor said, would call for appointment to membership on the lower courts.

"Let these young men sit for five or ten years on the lower courts and then promote them to the civil and criminal courts of unlimited jurisdiction, and then——

"After twenty-five or thirty years assign them to the highest courts. They'd still have fifteen years or so of great usefulness remaining."

"Then," he declared, "you'd have a real judicial system."

The Mayor described himself as critical of the law profession in general, mainly because of what he said was its unwillingness to submit to change.

"Where would the medical profession be," he asked, if it resented change? It governs itself much better than the law and it has made great strides."

Asserting that law had progressed little in fifty years, and had shown no indication "to handle the tools given it," Mr. La Guardia said:

"The law must do its share. It must specialize to meet changing conditions. It's slow and always behind."

ARMY TRANSFERS SHIPS TO PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(AP) The Army is transferring 32 troop transports with a total capacity of 83,000 men from the Atlantic to the Pacific to speed up return of soldiers from that theater.

The War department said in a statement today all the ships would be through the Panama Canal this month.

Seventeen are fast troop transports, including the West Point, formerly the passenger liner America. The others are converted Victory ships.

The fastest will reach Japan in 23 days or the Philippines in 26, while the slowest will require about 30 days to Japan or 35 to Manila.

Present schedules call for return of about 376,000 soldiers to west coast ports in December, compared with 234,000 in November.

Terminal-Leave Pay Broadening Advocated

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Favorable action on two bills calling for terminal-leave payments to enlisted men and noncommissioned officers of all services, was urged by Representative Wickersham (D., Okla.).

Appearing before the House Military Committee as a witness, Wickersham asked adoption of legislation to:

1. Grant enlisted men and noncommissioned officers the same terminal-leave payments granted officers, based on the service man's compensation.

2. All terminal leave for enlisted men or officers to be paid in cash, allowing them to accept nonmilitary Government jobs and go to work as soon as discharged.

Under present law, Wickersham explained, a service man cannot work in any other Government job while he is drawing terminal-leave pay.

"During my recent trip to 35 countries of Europe and the Near East, I found that our service men, including officers, were unanimously in favor of this type of legislation," Wickersham said.

Truman Urged to Back Palestine for All Faiths

Judaism Council Asks Immigration Be on Absorptive Basis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—President Truman received today a proposed seven-point program for ending rioting and bloodshed in Palestine under which immigration would be maintained on the basis of "absorptive capacity."

Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaism, urged a United Nations declaration that Palestine be made a country in which peoples of all faiths could participate and not "a Moslem, Christian of a Jewish state."

He called on the President a short while after J. David Stern, publisher of "The Phialedlphia Record," who told reporters Mr. Truman is for "a free democratic Palestine based on equality of all races and creeds."

Stephens in New Red Cross Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—William A. Stephens of Brooklyn has been appointed American Red Cross commissioner for Great Britain and western Europe, Basil O'Connor, national chairman, announced today. He succeeds Frederick A. Carroll of Boston, who was killed in an automobile accident in France Oct. 16. Mr. Stephens has been overseas with the Red Cross for three years. He was regional director for northern Italy prior to his transfer to the western European theater. Before joining the Red Cross he was in the brokerage business in New York.

Polish Envoy in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Dr. Oscar Lange, Ambassador-designate of Poland, established himself and his family at the Polish Embassy today following his arrival in Washington by plane. The former University of Chicago professor was greeted on his arrival from Poland last night by Mrs. Lange and their small son, who have been in Washington for the last week. He will present his credentials to President Truman in a few days.

EASTLAND HITS RUSSIA ON POLICY IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, sharply criticized the Russian administration of eastern Germany today, and condemned also the de-industrialization of Germany.

Reading a prepared speech, Mr. Eastland declared that if the German people were held down to a bare subsistence level, and if their culture and self-respect were destroyed, they would be "driven into the arms of communism."

"Mr. President," he said, "the western powers cannot permit the German Reich to become a satellite of Russia. The Communists know that a hungry, chaotic Germany will and must embrace Communism, and that a Soviet Germany would lead to the Sovietizing of the smaller nations of western Europe and the collapse of democracy outside Britain and the United States.

"The American people must realize that Russia is a predatory, aggressor nation and that today she follows the same fateful road on conquest and aggression from which Adolf Hitler set the world on fire."

Mr. Eastland, a cotton planter, said that the stripping of Germany's industry would deprive the United States of one of its greatest foreign markets. He noted that in the Nineteen Twenties Germany took more than 2,000,000 bales of American cotton annually.

NAVY TO RELEASE 38-YEAR-OLD MEN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — (AP) The Navy today announced it will release all reserve enlisted men and women 38 years of age or older who had one or more dependents prior to Aug. 15.

The Navy estimated that there are about 35,000 enlisted personnel in this classification. However, most of these already have become eligible for discharge under the point system.

The new regulation does not apply to enlisted men in the regular Navy or to those undergoing medical treatment or disciplinary action.

The Navy previously has granted releases to enlisted men 42 years of age or older, regardless of their point score or dependency. Married enlisted WAVES have been eligible for release irrespective of age.

Under the new regulation, the wife of an enlisted man is counted as a dependent.

The Navy reported it has discharged a total of 826,187 from Aug. 17 to Dec. 1. In November alone, the Navy released 550,497 while voluntary enlistments for the month totaled 15,400.

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Ramspeck (D-Ga) of the House Labor committee told reporters a bill embodying the Truman request will be introduced tomorrow. Hearings, he said, will be held to a minimum, with witnesses to appear for organized labor, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Labor department.

The House Military committee had considered tacking new labor legislation on to a pending bill revising the Smith-Connally labor disputes act, but Ramspeck said he understood the military group would defer action "for about a week in order to allow our committee to act."

fasten upon American working men and women this hangover concept which was first thought up by Wall Street and the military of the United States in the form of a labor conscription act, against which the people rebelled.

"Gen. MacArthur has ordered an end to enslaved labor in Japan by ordering the repeal of an anti-strike law passed in 1938, sponsored by the Jap military authorities. Mr. Truman proposes to transplant it here.

"The Truman proposal is an attempt on the part of the administration to serve the big interests in a manner indirectly to what the people refused to do directly."

United Mine Workers Attack Truman Plan to Curb Strikes

Call Proposal for Fact-finding in Labor Disputes a Bill to Strait-jacket American Industrial Relations.

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The United Mine Workers today released an official statement criticizing President Truman's proposal for fact-finding procedure in labor disputes.

"President Truman's fooler bill to revamp and strait-jacket American industrial relations cannot be politically 'hawked' to any sensible person," the U. M. W. statement said.

John L. Lewis, president of the union, made no comment on the proposal in his own behalf.

"Simply because labor and management did not create utopia in a four weeks' meeting that was of a political design, and called without consultation with either labor or management, does not constitute an overt threat to government or the American way of life," the statement said.

"The Truman proposal is in direct opposite to the award that American labor should receive for its performance during the past five years. In no other country in the world was the productivity per man per day achieved equal to that of the American worker. Yet, Mr. Truman proposes to

G.M. Official Hopes Strike Can Be Ended Without Board

Detroit, Dec. 4 (AP)—Hope that the strike of 175,000 General Motors employés could be settled without resort to President Truman's fact-finding board was expressed today by Harry W. Anderson, the corporation's vice president in charge of personnel.

Anderson made his comment at Washington as it appeared that the Monday appeal by Mr. Truman for an immediate return to work by strikers had failed to dent the ranks of CIO unionists seeking to enforce demands for a 30 per cent wage increase.

Emerging from a conference with Edgar L. Warren, chief of the United States Counciliation Service at Washington, Anderson said General Motors was prepared to bargain collectively with the union as soon as its complaint against "illegal picketing" was disposed of.

Expresses Hope

Anderson was asked, "Do you think the strike can be settled without a fact-finding board?"

"I hope so," he replied.

Opposition to such a move and to the President's proposal for the fact-finding board spread in United Automobile Workers (CIO) ranks today, with some leaders expressing belief that a conference of UAW-CIO representatives from G.M. locals would reject the program by an overwhelming vote when they meet here Saturday.

The plan for such boards was assailed here by John W. Anderson, chairman of a UAW-CIO Veterans' Committee, as continuing what he termed "the wartime practice of denying the workers their just demands through an agency set up by the Goverment."

Leaves After Conference

R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO international president, who said he was opposed to Mr. Truman's proposals, conferred at Pittsburgh with Philip Murray, president of the CIO, and then left for Washington.

Whether he planned conferences at the Capital with high Government officials was undetermined. He said he would address a group of congressmen headed by Representative Sabath (D., Ill.), meeting to discuss labor legislation.

Representatives of corporation and union will meet here tomorrow to discuss management's charge that supervisory and office employés have been illegally barred from G.M. plants.

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors; Thomas and Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president, were invited by a citizens' group meeting in Detroit to present their views on the wage dispute and to answer questions.

Hears Transcript

The citizens' committee, meeting at the invitation of the UAW-CIO, today began to listen to a transcript of the seven sessions of wage negotiations—all held before the present strike started—engaged in by General Motors and union representatives. The group, headed by Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit Methodist minister, includes educators, churchmen and representatives of women's organizations and business.

The group, including former OPA Administrator Leon Henderson, said they planned to question both union and G.M. representatives Wednesday and then vote on

House May Have New Labor Bill In Two Days

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP) — The House Military Committee put on speed today in an effort to meet President Truman's pre-Christmas deadline for a law to forbid crucial work stoppages until the public can learn the facts.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) summoned his committee to a closed session to consider methods that would permit a House vote within a matter of days.

Specifically Mr. Truman asked Congress to authorize fact-finding procedures for important labor disputes, with strikes or lockouts barred for 30 days. He asked it to pass the law before it goes home for Christmas on December 20.

Action Thursday Possible

May said he favors adding this legislation to a bill that will be eligible for House consideration Thursday. That bill would repeal major provisions of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act.

Both Democrats and Republicans voiced strong support of May's move, and several committee members said they would insist on a decision today.

There were indications that the committee might go even further than the President requested by providing for arbitration machinery coupled with stiff penalties on unions or industries that refused to abide by recommendations of recommendations resulting from their study.

A telegram sent to Wilson by Robert E. Garrigan, assistant director of the new Council of American Business, Washington, a member of the committee, invited "you or a representative designated by you to appear tomorrow morning to present the General Motors viewpoint and respond to questions from members of the group."

In Saginaw, Mich., the tossing of a large log on the front porch of a home occupied by parents of William H. Doerfner, general manager of G.M.'s steering-gear plant No. 2, marked the third such incident of vandalism there within a week. Two bricks were tossed last week through dining-room windows of Doerfner's own home.

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mediation commissions.

May Sees An Opportunity

May himself said he favored such action, adding:

"The President's message affords a splendid opportunity for the Congress to enact a fair and just labor statute covering both labor and management.

"The pending bill just recently reported [the War Labor Disputes Act repealer] is on the House calendar and should be so amended as to carry into effect the President's recommendations."

Truman Setting Up Boards

Without waiting for Congress to act, Mr. Truman said he will appoint fact-finding boards of the type he outlined for both the 20-state General Motors strike and the current steel wage dispute.

He asked the striking CIO United Auto Workers to go back to their jobs and appealed to the CIO steel workers not to walk out. He sent appeals too to General Motors and the United States Steel Corporation for full production while the fact-finding boards carry out their assignments.

Truman's View

In his message to Congress, Mr. Truman called attention to the failure of the recent labor-management conference to reach an agreement on how to avoid work stoppages and told Congress it should act "as quickly as possible—and certainly before its Christmas recess."

Under his fact-finding plan neither party would be bound by the findings but, the President said, "the general public would know all the facts."

"The result, I am sure," Mr. Truman declared, "would be that in most cases both sides would accept the recommendations, as they have in most of the railway labor disputes."

MARITIME UNION ENDS ITS PROTEST WALKOUT

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—(AP) Members of the C.I.O. National Maritime union were back at their jobs on ships and docks along the nation's shoreline today following a 24-hour work halt which Joseph Curran, N.M.U. president, said was in protest of what he called a delay in returning veterans from overseas.

Curran pronounced the action a success, but Capt. Hewlett R. Bishop, Atlantic coast director of the War Shipping administration, said it was ineffective.

The N.M.U. chief, asserting the union was protesting use of some ships for commercial purposes when they could be used to bring troops home, said union members did not quit work on troopships, relief ships, colliers, tankers and ships at sea.

Transport Planes Abroad Estimated

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Foreign countries have 3,000 American-built transport planes obtained through lend-lease, an aviation-industry survey of Government records showed today, with expectations that about two thirds will be retained for permanent use.

The total number of planes overseas is about nine times those being used by all United States domestic airlines when the war started. This country built about 20,000 transports during the war.

Great Britain and Russia have 83 per cent of the total distributed through lend-lease.

Army C-47 Type

All are army C-47 type, a modification of the Douglas DC-3 which is used by most airlines. The British also received eleven C-54's, a four-engine plane, but is returning them to the United States.

Lend-lease C-47's are held by these countries: Australia, 139; Great Britain, 1,864; Canada, 47; New Zealand, 47; Bolivia, 4; Brazil, 11; Colombia, 1; China, 71; France, 53; the Netherlands, 23; Russia, 727; Norway, 7.

Government officials estimated 188 C-47 types might be sold overseas in addition to 383 already sold to 24 countries. The prospective market includes five planes for Norway, 143 for France, 10 for Belgium, 20 for Poland and 10 for India.

Planes Delivered Or Promised

Planes already delivered or committed to delivery include: Norway, 10; Sweden, 12; Ireland, 5; France, 83; Belgium, 6; The Netherlands, 14; Denmark, 8; Spain, 21; Portugal, 8; Switzerland, 3; Czechoslovakia, 12; Greece, 2; South Africa, 25; Egypt, 5; Saudi-Arabia, 5; Iran, 5; Ethiopia, 5; Lebanon, 5; India, 24; Indo-China, 30; Netherlands Indies, 21; Philippines, 5; China, 39; Australia, 30.

The United States has applications for 69 C-54 types, but has delivered only 15. It has allocated 55 among 12 countries and foreign airlines.

Applications For C-54's

The applications include Aeronaves of Mexico, 1; Mexican National Company, 4; Avianca of Colombia, 3; Panair do Brasil, 4; China National Aviation Company, 6; Cruzeiro of Brazil, 2; France, 20; Latin American Air, 2; The Netherlands, 19; Dodero, which operates in South America, 4.

Belgium and Sweden have no formal applications, but four C-54's have been allocated to each country.

House Group Okays New Job Bill

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The House Expenditures Committee today approved legislation to declare a Federal policy of maintaining "a high level of employment" in the nation.

The measure is a substitute for socalled "full employment" legislation requested by President Truman.

The term "full employment" was stricken entirely in the substitute and the words "high level of employment" were used instead.

Breaks Stalemate

The committee's action broke a two-month stalmate on the legislation, which was passed in early October by the Senate.

During that time Mr. Truman criticized the expenditures group for what he termed "damaging delay" in handling the bill.

Whether the revised version will be acceptable to the President remains to be seen. In each of his appals for action he has asked for "full employment" legislation.

"Maxumum Opportunity"

The substitute measure says it shall be the Government's policy to create "in a manner consistent with the American system of free enterprise, the maximum opportunity for employment (including self-employment), to attain and maintain a high level of employment (including self-employment), production and purchasing power."

Under the bill, it would be the Government's policy to plan and adopt a program of "sound public works consistent with a financially sound fiscal policy" to aid in maintaining employment.

Others For Full Employment

The original Administration-backed measure by Representative Patman (D., Texas) would have "assured" all able-bodied Americans wanting jobs the opportunity to have them. This phrasing was rejected by the committee.

Under the substitute a three-member council of economic advisers would bet set up under the President.

60-Day Limit

This council would make recommendations to the President regarding ways to maintain "high levels of employment" and the President in turn would make recommendations to Congress.

The President would be required to submit his recommendations within 60 days after the start of each regular congressional session, beginning in 1947.

Also created would be a joint congressional committee which would study the President's message and make recommendations to the House and Senate regarding legislation.

Committee members told newsmen approval of the bill was by a vote of "about 13 to 7."

Russia And Atomic Energy

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—A Warsaw dispatch of the Polish press agency today quoted Adolf Berman, Under secretary of state in the Polish Council of Ministers, as saying:

"At the present time the atomic bomb is no longer the property of any one nation. The Soviet Union, which leads in scientific research, has conquered atomic energy."

It was not stated explicitly that Russia had an atomic bomb. V. M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar, promised the Russian people a month ago that the Soviet Union "shall have atomic energy and much else besides."

Share Atomics, Wallace Asks

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, said tonight that the Government must control atomic-energy experiments within the United States but that "genius is world-wide" and the world must share the new power.

In an address at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden arranged by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Inc., he declared that intelligent control of atomic energy could open up a new era of economic abundance, but added:

"A public agency must control the allocation of all fissionable material and know the purpose for which each gram is used.

Warns On Monopoly

"To permit private interests the right of unregulated manufacture or utilization of these materials would be equivalent to authorizing private armies or private arsenals.

"On the other hand, Government or private monopoly of any type of peaceful economic use of atomic energy must be held to a minimum. The application of atomic energy should be an open field for free competitive business enterprise."

"I say," he concluded, "that atomic eneregy constructively applied to raising the standard of living of all peoples will do infinitely more to eliminate war than any type of control over atomic bombs."

LEAHY PICTURES MERGER AS RADICAL

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy today opposed proposals for a single national defense department as "radical" and "revolutionary."

The wartime Chief of Staff to both President Roosevelt and President Truman told the Senate Military Affairs Committee he was offering "my own personal views."

"I am quite certain that naval efficiency would be seriously reduced," the Admiral told Senators in discussing recommendations by War Department officials and Army generals that a single post-war defense department be formed with Navy, Army and Air Force branches.

"It might improve War Department efficiency," the veteran naval leader said, adding that the War Department had been completely reorganized during the recent war and so "has not had the test of time of the Navy Department."

SAYS TRUMAN GAVE ATOM BOMB ORDER

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Dr. Vannevar Bush said last night that the late President Roosevelt made the decision to burn out Japanese cities with new type incendiary bombs, but had nothing to do with the decision to drop the atomic bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

The Associated Press, in an account yesterday of Dr. Bush's testimony before the special Senate committee on atomic energy, erroneously quoted him as saying Mr. Roosevelt made the decision on use of both weapons.

Dr. Bush, who headed the war work of American scientific laboratories, pointed out later that the atomic bomb was not tested until after Mr. Roosevelt's death.

He told newspaper men that the decision to use the atomic bomb against Japanese cities was made by President Truman while attending the Potsdam conference.

'100 A-Bombs In U.S. Now'

Hollywood, Cal., Dec. 4 (AP)—Dr. Linus Pauling, head of the chemistry department at California Institute of Technology, says that between 100 and 200 atomic bombs, all of the "small" variety, are now in existence in the United States.

The professor, addressing a conference last night of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, said there is no reason to believe that there may not be 1,000 of the bombs in this country next year. He said larger bombs than those now developed will be made.

3 Of 6 Top Naval Jobs Are Given To Aviators

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—In recognition of the "increasingly dominant" role of aviation in the Navy Secretary Forrestal today announced a new organization plan which will give qualified naval aviators three of the six top jobs under the Chief of Naval Operations.

As further evidence of the evolution of air power within the Navy, he said, aviators will be given fleet commands.

Admiral John H. Towers, the Navy's No. 1 aviator and now commander of the 5th Fleet, eventually will relieve Admiral Raymond A. Spruance as commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, Forrestal disclosed.

Mitscher To Head 8th Fleet

He said Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher "in due course" will leave his present post of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air to become commander of the 8th Fleet, based in the Atlantic.

"Because these men pioneered aviation in the Navy," Forrestal said, "the Navy looks to them, as well as to all their fellow-officers of all origins, to be equally and fully alert to the effect of new weapons on the further evolution of sea power."

The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations consists of six key positions under the chief—a vice chief of naval operations and five deputy chiefs.

King And Nimitz Agreed

Forrestal said he and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, retiring chief, and Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, successor to King, had agreed that three of them would be occupied by flying men.

"Also, in general," he added, "the officer next in status to the key aviation officers mentioned will be nonaviator whereas when a key officer is a nonaviator, the officer next in status will be an aviator."

Forrestal said the Office of Vice Chief of Naval Operations, now held by Admiral Frederick C. Horne, will be assigned to Vice Admiral D. C. Ramsey, a naval aviator and now deputy commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Operations Leader

The deputy chief of naval operations for operations—an officer in charge of strategic plans, actual fleet operations and fleet readiness—will also be a naval aviator. He has been selected by Nimitz and will take over when he completes his present assignment. He was not identified.

Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, an amphibious commander, holds the post now.

The third key position assigned to a aviator will be that of deputy chief of naval operations for air, now held by Mitscher. The office has charge of all aviation plans, determination of aircraft characteristics and aviation logistics.

Present Assignments

The other three deputy assignments are now held by Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, personnel; Rear Admiral Bernhard H. Bieri, administration, and Vice Admiral William S. Farber, logistics.

Forrestal called the changes "another stage in that evolution" which he described recently by saying:

"Aviation is an integral part of the Navy and is becoming increasingly dominant. The influence of air power on the Navy will be an evolution, not a revolution."

In making today's announcement, the Secretary said he wanted to "emphasize that, although the carrier is the cutting edge of the present Navy, it must be backed up by the full complement of a well-balanced fleet."

BYRON PRICE IN MOVIES POST

Becomes Vice President Of Producers And Distributors

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Appointment of Byron Price as vice president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America was announced tonight by President Eric Johnston.

Price, who served during the war as director of censorship, will be in charge of the association's Hollywood office.

"All with whom I have talked in the motion-picture industry have great respect and admiration for Mr. Price," said Johnston in a statement. "All of us feel we are extremely fortunate in securing his services in behalf of motion pictures. Everyone knows his brilliant record in carrying out a difficult and delicate task during the war."

Hollywood Program

Johnston said the program in Hollywood will include:

Development of research directed toward improvement of techniques and toward wider use of the film.

Extension of the use of motion pictures in education and in training.

Development of enlightened labor-management relations.

"The success of the program lies in co-operative effort both within and without the industry," he added.

Price went to Europe last September as President Truman's special representative to study and report on conditions in occupied areas, particularly in Germany. His report was released by the White House last week.

The position Price will fill had been offered earlier to J. A. Krug, former chairman of the War Production Board, who turned it down. When Johnston announced the offer to Krug he said the salary would be $75,000 a year.

Price was a newspaper man for nearly 30 years. He joined the Associated Press in 1912 and he was chief of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press for ten years. He was executive news editor of the Associated Press in New York at the time he was granted leave of absence in December, 1941, to take over the censorship job in Washington, at President Roosevelt's request.

Price was born in Indiana on March 25, 1891, and was graduated from Wabash College in 1912.

OFFICER TESTIFIES IN SHIP SINKING

Heard No Order from Bridge to Abandon Cruiser, Lieutenant Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(AP) An officer of the U.S.S. Indianapolis testified today that he heard no orders from the bridge to abandon ship after the 10,000-ton cruiser was apparently torpedoed July 30 with the loss of 880 men, one of the greatest disasters in naval history.

This information was given to a Navy court martial at the trial of Capt. Charles B. McVay III, the ship's commander. McVay pleaded innocent to charges of negligence and inefficiency.

The witness, Lieut. (j.g.) Charles B. McKissick, of McKinney, Tex., was one of only 15 officers to survive the sinking of the ship en-route from Guam to Leyte.

The court martial developed testimony from a half dozen witnesses, that:

1—Three submarine contacts had been made 72 to 105 miles from the charted course of the cruiser and any one of the submersibles could have crossed its path.

2—McVay ordered zig-zagging ceased at 8 p. m. July 29 because the weather had closed in—"pitch black."

3—Two "terrific" explosions rent the ship shortly after midnight of the 30th. It sank by the bow in 15 minutes.

The submarine contacts were explained by Lieut. Joseph J. Waldron, convoy officer at Guam. Lieut. Comdr. A. R. McFarland, of Wyncote, Pa., testified as an expert that he would have regarded them as something for considerable concern.

Astronomer Testifies

An astronomer of the naval observatory, Gerald Clemence of Washington, said the moon shed a fourth of full moon visibility the night of the sinking at the point of the explosions.

McKissick, a senior watch officer that night, said, however, that while he was on duty there were times when "you couldn't see two or three feet."

The prosecution sought to develop before the seven-man court that the zig-zag course should have been resumed once the moon gave any visibility.

McKissick said that had the darkness lifted while he was on duty he would have ordered zig-zagging "and Captain McVay would have been pleased." His watch ended several hours before the torpedoing, he said, and he did not know what the conditions were around midnight.

McKissick related that he was awakened by the explosions and managed to get to the main deck through smoke and fire. He estimated the vessel, hard hit on the starboard bow, listed almost immediately at a 45-degree angle. During the following 15 minutes it was afloat, he said, he did not hear any orders from the bridge to abandon ship and there were "none addressed to all hands."

Gave Order to Abandon Ship

McKissick took it upon himself, he said, to issue orders to his men to prepare to abandon ship when he saw conditions.

The lieutenant said he believed that about 850 of the 1,200-man ship's company got away before the vessel went down. He credited that to "no confusion—everyone was calm."

Defense counsel asked McKissick if it was possible that he couldn't have heard orders to abandon ship, where he was stationed.

"Yes, the order could have been given and I wouldn't have heard it

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SHIP WITH TROOPS CALLS FOR HELP

Ten Marylanders Aboard Vessel In Distress On Atlantic

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 4 (AP)—The 7,200-ton merchant ship John Gibbon, bound from Lisbon for Baltimore, was reported by the Coast Guard to have gone aground tonight between Cape Henry Lighthouse and here during a storm. No casualties were reported.

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Aid for the Liberty ship Henry Ward Beecher, wallowing propellerless and helpless in the Atlantic with 541 American homeward-bound troops aboard, will not arrive before Thursday afternoon because rescue craft were given the wrong position, the 3d Naval District said tonight.

The Beecher first was reported in distress about 340 miles northeast of Bermuda, but corrected information tonight put her position 510 miles north-northeast of Bermuda, or about 170 miles farther away than originally given.

No Cause For Concern

The Navy, however, in its announcement tonight said there was no immediate cause for concern about the safety of those aboard—the 302d Military Police Escort Guard Company and the 542d and 544th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance companies—because there were no heavy seas or any storms reported heading that way.

The Beecher was en route from Marseille, France, to Norfolk, Va., when she lost her propeller. Without a controllable rudder the ship would be unmanageable and unable to keep headed into great waves, ship experts said.

It was added, however, that even in that event the ship's personnel normally would rig a sea anchor to keep her righted and avoid the impact of the sea.

Laski Picketed In N.Y. Talk

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Harold J. Laski, chairman of the British Labor party, says no nation "is fit to be trusted with the development of atomic energy."

"Every implication of this discovery means planned internationalism—economic, social, political," Laski told a dinner gathering last night closing a three-day atom bomb forum held by the Nation Associates.

As he spoke, Catholic pickets paraded outside the building carrying signs which read: "Franco saved Spain from the Reds, Mr. Laski," and "Oust Laski, the anti-Catholic hate monger."

"Secret" From Russia

Laski said one of the "major preoccupations of the great vested interests is now to keep the (atomic) 'secret'—which is no secret—from the knowledge of Russia."

"You know the result," he added, "a halt to confidence and the rise of ugly suspicion about the imminent chances of a third world war."

Laski said free enterprise economies should be scrapped because, he declared, they lead to war, which in the atomic age would destroy civilization.

"There is no middle way," he said. "Free enterprise and the market economy mean war; socialism and planned economy mean peace. All attempts to find a compromise are a satanic illusion. We must plan our civilization or we must perish."

SOUGHT TO NOTIFY SENATE, KENT SAYS

Planned To Give Congress Documents, Attache Avers

Hoboken, N.J., Dec. 4 (AP)—Tyler Kent, whose career as a junior American diplomat was halted in 1940 when the British imprisoned him on charges of larceny of an embassy document in London, said today he took several documents because they "contained information which the Senate and the people of the United States should know about."

Kent, 34, smartly dressed and smiling, made the remark as he debarked from the British steamer Silver Oak, on which he sailed from London twelve days ago.

He said at a news conference that he had planned to get before the United States Senate the documents he took from the embassy.

Given 7-Year Sentence

Kent served several years of a seven-year sentence after being convicted at a secret trial in Old Bailey Court of "violating the Official Secrets Acts."

"In due time," said Kent, "I will have something to say that will be of interest to the people of the United States.'

He declined to reveal the nature or number of the documents he took to his private apartment from the embassy, but said "they related to the foreign relations of the United States, and I don't want to be more specific at this time."

When asked how he had planned to get the documents to the Senate, Kent replied: "That is a method I had not worked out."

Denies Published Reports

He dismissed as "pure invention" and "strictly fiction" published reports that 15,000 coded messages were found in his apartment and that while officials were there a telephone call came from the Italian Embassy which led to discovery of an outlet by which contents of messages allegedly reached the Germans.

Kent also disclaimed reports that microfilm pictures of messages were found in possession of Anna Wolkoff, 42, daughter of a Russian admiral. She later was sentenced by the British to ten years' imprisonment.

The woman was convicted for violating the British Official Secrets Act in the case involving Kent.

"I do not think that there was any intention originally of making any charges whatever against me," Kent said. "I believe those charges were made as a result of pressure from officials of the United States."

Dismissed By Kennedy

He remarked that it was "at least two and a half months after Kennedy (Joseph P. Kennedy, then Ambassador in London) dismissed me before any charges were made against me," and that he believed he was tried in England instead of the United States because England had provision for secret trials of civilians and "no such trials were then being held in this country."

Asked about reports that keys to the embassy code and index rooms were found in his apartment, Kent said:

"Those keys were issued to me quite legally and officially."

With him as he talked was his mother, Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent, of Washington, who had fought for her son's release during the last four years.

When they met for the first time since May, 1940, he threw his arms around her and said "Darling, how are you?" and she said "I'm fine." Mrs. Kent said she never doubted his innocence and believed he would be vindicated.

Kent said he knew he had no right "under ordinary circumstances" to take the documents but that "under the special circumstances I considered I had a moral right."

He said he did not tell his superiors about it because "certainly the Ambassador (Joseph P. Kennedy) obviously was a friend of the Administration."

In answer to questions Kent said he was anxious to tell his story before United States officials and before the present congressional inquiry into Pearl Harbor if asked to do so.

After the interview Kent and his mother, accompanied by two private detectives and Charles Parsons, of Kennebunk, Maine, a retired Death Valley gold-mine operator, left for "somewhere in New York city" to spend a few days before a vacation trip in the South.

'Free To Speak,' Kennedy Says

In Chicago, Kennedy said he had no comment to make on Kent's remarks about him, but asserted Kent now is free to "speak out" with whatever he has to say.

"If Kent really has anything to say that would interest the people of the United States," Kennedy declared in a statement to the press, "and if there is any truth to his contention that his arrest in England prevented him from making any disclosures there, then now is the time for him to speak out, because the restrictions that he alleges existed certainly do not exist now that he is back in the United States."

Two Seamen Admit Spying

Portuguese Say Nazis Wanted Data on Jet Planes and Shipping

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 (AP).—Two Portuguese seamen pleaded guilty in United States District Court today to charges of attempting to supply the Nazi espionage system information on American war production and shipping.

The two men, Emilio I. C. Hernandos and Pablo Mezo Legarreta, were arrested by F. B. I. agents June 23 in their bunks aboard the steamship Manuel Calvo and have been in jail in default of $25,000 bail each.

The F. B. I. said the pair were commissioned by the Nazis to obtain information on jet-propelled aircraft, shipyard activity and airplane plant production.

MME. CHIANG CHIDED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today that Madame Chiang, wife of the Generalissimo, was typical of the Chinese in that "she can talk beautifully about democracy, but she does not know how to live democracy."

The former First Lady referred to Madame Chiang during a question period after speaking to patients at the post's Lovell General Hospital.

The inability to "live democracy," she said, was typical of the Chinese, "not because of any facetiousness, but because they never had an opportunity to see or practice democracy in action."

"Russia hasn't started any wars," she said in answer to a veteran's question about Russia as an agressor country.

REMARK EMBROILS WACS AND G. I.'S

Fort Devens, Mass., Dec. 4. (A. P.).—What looks like another war is brewing here over Lieut.-Gen. Eaker's statement that one Wac is worth two soldiers.

"I just don't agree," said Pfc. Ethel Myers, "one Wac is worth five soldiers any day. If not, why do the Wac points go down only two points while the soldiers' drop five or ten?"

"I'd say it's a lot of hooey," retorted Pvt. Chuck Cobb of the Reception Center Casual Detachment. "If they were the equal of even one, why weren't they used in combat? The Russian women were," said Corp. Mary Thomas.

"In an office any Wac is worth three soldiers," adding: "Of course, there are some Wacs that aren't worth very much, but some soldiers are worth even less."

Sneered Sgt. F. Pennone, Air Force man awaiting discharge, "I'd like to see a woman jump out of a plane at 400 or 500 feet. She's probably be worrying about her lipstick and powder."

Eaker, deputy commanding general of the Army Air Forces, told the officers' class of Wacs at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, on November 17, "I would exchange any two men for one woman in the Army."

Admiral Halsey Urges Free Navy

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 4 (AP)—Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., in a speech tonight before the Norfolk Association of Commerce, reiterated his opposition to the proposed merger of the Army and Navy, and declared that "to assume that this 'strange marriage' will bring about greater efficiency is pure bunk."

The former chief of the 3d Fleet, who arrived at the Norfolk Naval Air Station earlier today with Mrs. Halsey, said that "the complex administrative problems which would arise from this superficial union would more than likely mean that we would be there 'last with the least'—in short, it would be, at most, 'confusion slightly organized.'

Experiments Of Other Nations

"The adoption of a hastily and ill-conceived plan now may leave us stripped of a vital part of our national defense in the future," Admiral Halsey continued. "Until the proponents of this measure can give us some real proof that we stand to gain by it, let us keep free our victorious Navy—let us keep it intact and unshackled—keep it free and it will keep America free."

Admiral Halsey cited the experiments of Russia, Japan and Germany with unified commands and the resultant failures and declared that "to plunge headlong into this wildcat scheme, which has proved unsuccessful in the history of war, might well invite disaster.

Highly Specialized Roles

"If the Navy is expected to perform its highly specialized roles as our first line of defense—it must be given the privilege of free decisions," he said. "This can come only under a two-department system where the Navy is given intelligent, responsible and sympathetic leadership at the highest level."

Leahy Opposes Merger Plan

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy today opposed proposals for a single national defense department as "radical" and "revolutionary."

The wartime chief of staff to both President Roosevelt and President Truman told the Senate Military Affairs Committee he was offering "my own personal views."

"I am quite certain that naval efficiency would be seriously reduced," the Admiral told senators in discussing recommendations by War Department officials and army generals that a single postwar defense department be formed with Navy, Army and Air Force branches.

"It might improve War Department efficiency," the veteran naval leader said, adding that the War Department had been completely reorganized during the recent war and so "has not had the test of time of the Navy Department."

Army Sending War Mother A Gardenia Bush

Camp Wheeler, Ga., Dec. 4 (AP)—In the spring of 1943 Lieut. Harold E. Winn picked a flower from a gardenia bush here and pinned it on his mother's coat.

A few minutes later he said goodby and was off to the wars. At St. Lo he was killed in action.

The mother, Mrs. George Winn, of Marion, Ky., recently wrote army officials here that memories of her son were now closely woven with the fragrance of gardenias.

"If I could but have a plant of the gardenia to grow outside my house," her letter said.

The Army lost no time in finding the precise plant from which the lieutenant had picked the farewell gift to his mother. An entomologist was called to inspect the bush. Then it was packed—150 pounds—for delivery to Mrs. Winn this week.

Girl From Britain Is "Hysterical"

Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Jean Carbone, 19, redheaded British girl who married an American lieutenant in England but came here to be with a captain who says he is the father of her unborn child, was said today to be "hysterical and exhausted" and remaining in

bed.

The report of her condition was made by Capt. Darrell Beschen, 25, in refusing to allow her to be questioned on the statement by her husband, Lieut. Harold Carbone, now a student at the University of Rochester, New York, that he was not planning to give her an immediate divorce as she had requested.

Beschen said Mrs. Carbone would stay here at the home of his mother, Mrs. Emma Beschen—"until things straighten out"—while he reports for duty at Santa Ana, Cal., next week. He said he planned to leave tomorrow.

Mrs. Carbone, who wants to marry Beschen, expects her child early next year, the captain said.

ON BE THE 11-MEMBER BODY.

CONCERNING THE CUBAN PROPOSAL, SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO HAS STATED HE FOUND THE PLAN UNSOUND. BUT [redacted] YUGOSLAVIA ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED ITS SUPPORT OF THE PLAN. #

ADD LONDON - UNO XXXCOUNTRIES

A CONCENTRATED DRIVE BY THE SMALL POWERS TO GAIN EQUAL STATUS IN FUTURE SETTLEMENTS OF WORLD PROBLEMS WAS BEHIND THE SERIES OF AMENDMENTS THROWN INTO THE HOPPERS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION MEETING IN HISTORIC CHURCH HOUSE. THESE WERE AMONG THE HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES:

1. TO WHAT EXTENT SHALL NATIONS NOT REPRESENTED ON THE 11-MEMBER SECURITY COUNCIL PARTICIPATE IN ITS AFFAIRS?

2. XXXXXXX WHAT SHOULD BE THE EXTENT OF CONTROL EXERCISED BY THE LARGE POWERS OVER THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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THE FIGHT FOR THE CUBAN STEERING COMMITTEE PROPOSAL IS BEING LED BY GUD PEREZ CISNEROS OF CUBA AND NAJEEB AL ARMAMAZI OF SYRIA, AND AT THE SAME TIME THE LATTER IS DRAWING [redacted] STRONG MIDDLE-EAST SUPPORT FOR A DRIVE TO OPEN UP THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DOCUMENTS TO NATIONS NOT REPRESENTED

WITH NIGHT LEAD UNO

LONDON, DEC. 4 -- (AP) -- DR. GUILLERMO BELT, HEAD OF THE CUBAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONSPREPARATORY COMMISSION, SAID TONIGHT THAT HE WOULD ASK FOR REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER TO REMOVE THE "ODIOUS PRIVILEGE" OF THE BIG POWERS, EMBODIED IN THE CHARTER'S VETO CLAUSE.

THE CUBAN DELEGATION CHIEF, WHO IS ALSO AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION'S TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, SAID "CUBA IS CONVINCED THAT THE VETO TENDS TO PLACE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE HIGH AIMSOF THE UNITED NATIONS."

BELT SAID HE HAD THE FULL SUPPORT OF HIS OWN GOVERNMENT IN A FIGHT AGAINST THE VETO RIGHT, AND WAS CONFIDENT "OF THE SUPPORT OF THOSE OF THE BIG FIVE WHO ARE CONVINCED OF THE ERROR THEY MADE IN SAN

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FRANCISCO AND ARE DISPOSED TO ADMIT IT."

"THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM HAVE ALREADY RECOGNIZED," SAID BELT, "THAT OUR POSITION OUGHT TO BE ADOPTED. "#

BY JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON, DECEMBER 4 - (AP) - FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK SAID TONIGHT THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS "MASTER" OF ITS OWN HOUSE AND WAS NOT BEING INTERFERED WITH BY ANY POWERS.

"WE HAVE DECIDED TO DO THINGS IN OUR OWN WAY--AND I MEAN OUR OWN WAY," HE DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE. "WE ARE MASTERS OF OUR OWN HOUSE AND NOBODY--FOR INSTANCE, RUSSIA--HAS INTERFERED WITH US IF YOU HEAR OTHERWISE, DON'T BELIEVE IT."

THE CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THE QUESTION OF TESCHEN HAD NOT BEEN DISCUSSED WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND "FOR US AT THE MOMENT IT IS NOT DISCUSSABLE."

MASARYK'S ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO A POLISH BROADCAST DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS EXPRESSING IMPATIENCE AT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S GOVERNMENT SILENCE OVER TEW-TESCHEN.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID HE HAD RECEIVED A NOTE FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ON NOV. 9 SUGGESTING A GET-TOGETHER TO DISCUSS ALL OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

"I REPLIED FOR MY GOVERNMENT," MASARYK SAID, "THAT WE WERE READY TO DISCUSS EVERYTHING EXCEPT TERRITORIAL CHANGES OF TESCHEN."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD BASED ITS FOREIGN POLICY ON THE PACT WITH RUSSIA, WITH WHICH "WE HAVE THE CLOSEST AND MOST FRIENDLY RELATIONS," MASARYK SAID.

HE ADMITTED THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S RELATIONS WITH POLAND WERE "NOT SO GOOD, BUT I AM NOT PESSIMISTIC ABOUT THE OUTCOME."

OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S OTHER NEIGHBORS, HE SAID THE CZECH GOVERNMENT HAD RECOGNIZED AUSTRIA AND THAT THERE WERE SOME DIFFICULTIES WITH HUNGARY, BUT HE WAS CONFIDENT THEY WOULD BE SETTLED.

MASARYK SAID THE EXPULSION OF SUDETAN GERMANS HAD BEEN "RESUMED SLOWLY" AFTER BEING STOPPED. "WE WILL GET RID OF ALL GERMANS," HE SAID. "THERE IS NO POSSIBLE WAY OF US LIVING AGAIN UNDER THE SAME UMBRELLA WITH THE GERMANS."

MASARYK SAID THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE HAD "GONE TO SOME ACCESS AND BAD BEHAVIOR TOWARD THE GERMANS, BUT IT WAS JUSTIFIED."

LONDON, D C. 4-(AP)-DELEGATES FROM 12 NATIONS WILL CONVENE HERE TOMORROW AT A MEETING CALLED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION TO DISCUSS A WORLD-WIDE COAL SHORTAGE AND TO OUTLINE A LONG-RANGE PROGRAM FOR THE COAL INDUSTRY.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION WILL INCLUDE WILL BOWDEN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; GEORGE P. KOENIG, PRESIDENT OF THE AYRSHIRE COLLERIES CORPORATION; H.J.CONNOLLY, PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.; THOMAS KENNEDY, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS; AND JOHN T. JONES, PRESIDENT OF DISTRICT 16 OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.

FBG117PES/ THRU FIFTH 1610/ TWILLIAMS/ APR

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LONDON, DEC. 4 - (AP) - RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VIRTUAL NATIONALIZATION OF BRITAIN'S GAS INDUSTRY WERE PUBLISHED TONIGHT IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT DETAILING FINDINGS OF A COMMITTEE WHICH BEGAN STUDY IN JUNE, 1944.

THE COMMITTEE SUGGESTED COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF ALL EXISTING PLANTS WITH PUBLIC FUNDS, DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY INTO 10 REGIONS WITH REGIONAL BOARDS CONTROLLING GASPRODUCTION AND VIGOROUS SALES PROMOTION AND SERVICE TO INDUSTRIAL AND PRIVATE CONSUMERS.

THE COMMITTEE SAID, "WE ARE DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE INDUSTRY GENERALLY APPRECIATES THE IMPORTANCE OF INSURING THAT CONSUMERS HAVE THE MOST UP TO DATE APPLIANCES; THAT DISTRIBUTION LINES ARE CAPABLE OF DEALING WITH ENHANCED DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL LOADS; AND THAT PRICES ARE SUCH AS TO ENCOURAGE MAXIMUM USE OF GAS BY EXISTING CONSUMERS."

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THE REPORT HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES NATIONALIZATION OF UTILITIES, INCLUDING GAS.

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LONDON, DEC. 4-(AP)-HOME SECRETARY JAMES CHUTER EDE TOLD COMMONS TODAY HE HAD NO POWER TO SUPPRESS THE SO-CALLED CHRISTIAN REFORM LEAGUE, COMPOSED OF SELF-STYLED ADMIRERS OF HITLER, AS LONG THE LEAGUE STAYED WITHIN THE LAW. HOWEVER, HE ADDED THAT "THE [redacted] ACTIVITIES OF THE MOVEMENT WILL BE CAREFULLY WATCHED," [redacted] PROMISED.

EDE'S STATEMENT WAS IN THE FORM OF A WRITTEN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY BRIG. GEN. C.H.M. PETO, CONSERVATIVE, WHO ASKED WHETHER THE LEAGUE "WHICH HAS AS ITS OBJECT THE VENERATION OF HITLER," COULD BE WIPED OUT.

"I ENTIRELY SHARE THE FEELINGS OF REVULSION AGAINST THIS MOVEMENT WHICH X X X SEEKS TO MAKE A CULT OF HITLER AND THE FORCES OF EVIL," SAID EDE.

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"I HAVE NO [redacted] POWER TO INTERFERE WITH THIS MOVEMENT BECAUSE IT IS UNPOPULAR OR RIDICULOUS, WHILE ITS ADVOCATES COMMIT NO BREACH OF THE LAW."

THE LEAGUE ATTRACTED ATTENTION LAST WEEK WHEN MEMBERS ATTENDED AN AUCTION OF GERMAN EMBASSY FURNISHINGS AND BID ON A LARGE [redacted] STATUE OF HITLER. [redacted] NAZI FLAGS.

[redacted] 245PES/ WHEELERS 01730/ APR

NIGHT LEAD INDIA
BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, DEC.4-(AP)-THE BRITIST GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMED TODAY ITS PROMISE OF SELF-RULE FOR INDIA, BUT WARNED SIMULTANEOUSLY THAT IT WOUL RESIST ANY ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THE ISSUE BY FORCE.

IN A STATEMENT OF POLICY READ IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, THE LABOR GOVERNMENT PROMISED TO TURN THE REINS OVER TO THE INDIANS WHEN A SUITABLE CONSTITUTION IS ADOPTED. BUT ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY CAN SCARCELY BE CONTEMPLATED BEFORE THE INDIAN ELECTIONS NEXT SPRING, THE STATEMENT SAID.

MEANWHILE, A NON-PARTISAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE WILL BE SENT TO INDIA IMMEDIATELY TO MAKE INDEPENDENT OBSERVATIONS AND DRAFT UNOFFICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, AND HERBERT MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL, READ THE STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND COMMONS, RESPECTIVELY.

THE STATEMENT SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEET INDIAN POLITICAL LEADERS AND LEARN THEIR VIEWS AT FIRST HAND, AND SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE SPONSORED BY THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVED THAT IN THE TRANSITION TOWARD COMPLETE SELF-GOVERNMENT, INDIA WOULD PASS THROUGH DIFFICULT TIMES, AND ADDED:

"NO GREATER DISSERVICE COULD BE DONE TO A FUTURE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND TO THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY THAN TO PERMIT THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE STATE TO BE WEAKENED, AND THE LOYALTY OF ITS SERVANTS TO THOSE WHO ARE IN AUTHORITY TO BE UNDERMINED, BEFORE THAT NEW GOVERNMENT COMES INTO BEING."

A164

"THEREFORE," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED, "THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT DIVEST ITSELF OF THE RESPONSIBILITY WHICH RESTS UPON IT AND UPON ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF PRESERVING LAW AND ORDER AND OF RESISTING ANY ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE BY FORCE.

"THE REALIZATION OF FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT CAN ONLY COME BY THE ORDERLY AND PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF THE MACHINERY OF STATE TO PURELY INDIAN AUTHORITY."

THE STATEMENT MADE NO DIRECT REFERENCE TO RECENT DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOMBAY, BUT SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TOLERATE NO ATTEMPT TO "BREAK DOWN THE LOYALTY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OR OF THE INDIAN ARMED FORCES" AND WOULD GIVE FULL PROTECTION TO CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR

DUTY.
IN THE DEBATE WHICH FOLLOWED, MORRISON WAS ASKED WHETHER INDIA--ONCE IT WAS GRANTED SELF-GOVERNMENT--WOULD BE PERMITTED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IF ITS LEADERS SO DESIRED. HE REPLIED THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT IMPOSE ANY RESTRICTION ON THE POWER OF INDIA TO DECIDE HER FUTURE.
"IT IS NATURALLY OUR HOPE THAT INDIA WILL REMAIN OF HER OWN FREE WILL IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH," HE ADDED.

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LONDON, DEC.4-(AP)-LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD SEND A NON-PARTISAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO INDIA "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" TO SPEED PLANS FOR INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.
REPORTING ON BRITAIN'S INDIA POLICY, THE SECRETARY TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS THE COMMITTEE WOULD INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRINCIPAL POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRITAIN.
APPARENTLY REFERRING GUARDEDLY TO RECENT RIOTING, HE SAID:
"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT COULD NOT PERMIT ANY ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO BREAK DOWN THE LOYALTY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OR OF THE INDIAN ARMED FORCES, AND THEY WILL GIVE FULL SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN SECURING THAT THEIR SERVANTS ARE PROTECTED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY AND THAT THE FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA SHALL NOT BE CALLED INTO BEING BY FORCE OR BY THE THREAT OF FORCE."

LONDON, DEC. 4-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY HAS REDUCED PROPERTY HOLDINGS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY 90 PER CENT AND 405,367 TROOPS HAVE BEEN REDEPLOYED TO THE U.S.SINCE V-E DAY, BRIG.GEN.CLAUDE M.THIELE, NEW COMMANDER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE, SAID TODAY.

THIELE, WHO SUCCEEDED BRIG.GEN.F.S.STRONG, JR., DEC. 1, SAID THE POLICY SET BY GEN.EISENHOWER OF CLOSING DOWN INSTALLATIONS, DISPOSING OF SURPLUS PROPERTY AND SENDING HOME TROOPS AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE WOULD BE "VIGOROUSLY PURSUED."

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AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, HE SAID, NOW NUMBER 50,473, A DROP OF 26,386 FROM NOVEMBER 1. IN THE LAST MONTH, THE ARMY HAS TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH 19 DEPOTS AND CAMPS, 14 AIRFIELDS, THREE HOSPITAL SITES AND 24 LONDON PROPERTIES. THE ORIGINAL HOLDINGS WERE 3,000 PROPERTIES IN 1,108 TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

THIELE'S HOME IS IN DUNNVILLE, KY.

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ADD PARIS-FRENCH OPPOSITION * * BOUNDARIES

TO THE FRENCH, THE DETERMINATION OF GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONTIER MEANS A DECISION ON FRANCE'S PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONALIZING THE RUHR AND DETACHING THE RHINELAND FROM GERMANY PROPER.
DE GAULLE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE CABINET: "TO RECONSTRUCT THE REICH WOULD BE TO RECONSTRUCT GERMAN POWER AND THE REBIRTH OF EVENTS THAT HAVE COST US DEARLY."
RQ148PES

PARIS, DEC. 4-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT AS THE RESULT OF A FRENCH REQUEST [redacted] HAD ABANDONED [redacted] PLANS TO REPLACE THEIR TROOPS ON THE ITALIAN-FRENCH FRONTIER WITH ITALIAN TROOPS.

UNDER THE CASERTA AGREEMENT OF JUNE 11, THE ALLIES WERE TO OCCUPY A 15-MILE-WIDE ZONE FROM THE SWISS BORDER TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, WHERE FRANCE IS SEEKING MINOR RECTIFICATIONS IN THE FRONTIER, UNTIL THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE ALLIES, UNDER A "NEW [redacted] GENERAL POLICY OF RELAXING THEIR OCCUPATION SCOPE," HAD DECIDED TO WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS FROM THE FRONTIER, BUT REVERSED THE DECISION AFTER A FRENCH NOTE WAS SENT TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY.

FBG335PES/ WILSONS 01745/ APR

30.24-32127

BERLIN, DEC 4 -- (AP) -- SANTA CLAUS ISN'T IN THE BERLIN STORES, BUT SEARCHES FOUNDTHE OLD BOY TODAY IN A TIERGARTEN BLACK MARKET WHERE THERE IS A THRIVING BUSINESS IN DOLLS, TEDDY BEARS AND OTHER TOYS.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND A FEW YANKS WERE AMONG THE BUYERS OF THE TOYS, WHICH APPEARED TO ~~XX~~ HAVE BEEN BROUGHT OUT OF ~~XXXXXXX~~ THEIR HOMES BY THE GERMANS TO SELL FOR CASH OR BARTER FOR CIGARETS. A THREE-FOOT TALL TEDDY BEAR WENT FOR 800 MARKS ($80) AND SMALL DOLLS WERE SELLING AT 100 MARKS ($10).

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KASISCHKES 01800 OC/530P

ADD-NUERNBERG-JACKSON

LT.COL.MURRAY GURFEIN, WHO WAS NAMED WITH MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM J. DONOVAN AND COL.HOWARD BRUNDAGE IN THE ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL ARTICLE AS HAVING LEFT JACKSON'S STAFF IN A DISAGREEMENT OVER PROSECUTION OF THE TRIAL, ISSUED A STATEMENT DENYING THE JOURNAL'S ARTICLE. DONOVAN AND BRUNDAGE WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

"THE STORY IN THE ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL ABOUT THE REASON FOR MY WITHDRAWAL IS UTTERLY UNFOUNDED," GURFEIN COMMENTED FROM PARIS BY TELEPHONE. "IT WAS UNDERSTOOD WELL BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL THAT I WOULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES DEC.1 AND THAT I WOULD HAVE FINISHED MY ASSIGNED TASK IN GERMANY BY THAT DATE.

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"NOBODY IS BEING TRIED AS A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER. THE ISSUE IS WHETHER CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND HUMANITY HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY POLITICIANS, STATESMEN OR PEOPLE IN UNIFORM, REGARDLESS OF PROFESSION. THE TRIAL IS TOO IMPORTANT TO MANKIND TO PERMIT FALSE RUMORS OF THE OPINION OF THE STAFF TO GO UNCHALLENGED."

A STATEMENT FROM JACKSON'S OFFICE SAID THAT COL.BRUNDAGE HAD ASKED FOR DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY ON OCT.6 TO RETURN TO PRIVATE LAW PRACTICE AND THE REQUEST WAS APPROVED OCT.18. BRUNDAGE AND DONOVAN NEVER MET DURING THEIR STAY IN NUERNBERG, THE STATEMENT ADDED.

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NIGHT LEAD JACKSON

BY WES GALLAGHER

NUERNBERG, [redacted] DEC. 4--(AP)--JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON TODAY

AN ARTICLE WHICH SAID

BRANDED AS "NONSENSE" [redacted] ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL [redacted] HE WAS SEEKING

TO DISCREDIT THE PROFESSION OF ARMS BY HIS INSISTENCE ON TRYING GERMAN

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS AS WAR CRIMINALS.

THE STOCKY AMERICAN PROSECUTOR, ANGERED BY THE ACCUSATIONS WHICH

WERE RE-PRINTED IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES, DECLARED THE

AUTHOR WAS "DISTORTING" THE FACTS AND SAID [redacted] HE HAD "QUITE OBVIOUSLY

NEVER TAKEN THE PAINS TO READ MY OPENING STATEMENT IN THIS TRIAL."

"I POINTED OUT," HE SAID, "THAT WE ARE NOT PROSECUTING THESE

MILITARISTS FOR SERVING THEIR COUNTRY, BUT FOR MASTERING IT AND DRIVING

IT TO WAR; NOT FOR FIGHTING THE WAR, BUT FOR PROMOTING IT."

BY SUPPORTING HITLER AND PLANNING FOR AGGRESSIVE WAR, JACKSON

SAID, GERMANY'S MILITARY MASTERS FORFEITED ANY CLAIM TO BE TREATED AS SIMPLE "PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS."

HE SAID THE PROSECUTORS DREW A DISTINCTION BETWEEN ARMY ~~EXPRESSMEN~~ AND NAVY OFFICERS WHO HAD CARRIED ON THEIR DUTIES AS PROFESSIONALS AND THOSE HIGH OFFICERS WHO ENTERED POLITICS AND SUPPORTED THE NAZIS IN THEIR PLANS FOR CONQUEST.

"THESE MEN WE HAVE NAMED FOR TRIAL DID NOT ACT ONLY AS PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS," HE CONTINUED. "THEY PROMOTED AND SUPPORTED HITLER, AND IMMERSED THEMSELVES IN POLITICS BECAUSE THE NAZIS GAVE THEM WHAT THEY WANTED--WAR."

JACKSON DECLARED THE MILITARY LEADERS WERE ~~NOT~~ BEING TRIED BECAUSE ~~THEY OBEYED ORDERS~~ THEY PLANNED "AN AGGRESSIVE WAR WHICH BATHED THE WORLD IN BLOOD" AND SAID "ONE CANNOT DEFEND HIS CRIMINAL ACTS ON THE GROUND THAT IF HE A SOLDIER OR A LAWYER."

"THE POSITION OF THE AUTHOR AND THOSE FOR WHOM HE SPEAKS SO INACCURATELY," HE SAID, "SEEMS TO BE THAT IT IS ALL RIGHT TO PUNISH SOMEBODY FOR ILLEGAL WAR MAKING, SHOOTING AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND MURDERING AND ENSLAVING CIVILIANS--SO LONG AS YOU DON'T GET THE MEN WHO ACTUALLY DID IT. THIS MAKES NONSENSE TO ME."

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BY THE ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL, A NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATION I[N WASHINGTON,
PUBLICATION OF THE ARTICLE BROUGHT INTO [THE OPEN A CAMPAIGN
CRITICISMS
CAMPAIGN WHICH HAD BEEN HEARD FROM TIME TO TIME AMONG THE AMERICAN
COLONELS AND GENERALS IN EUROPE, CRITICISING THE TRIAL OF MILITARY MEN.
THIS TALK, HOWEVER, WAS NOT ECHOED BY THE TOP AMERICAN COMMANDERS SUCH AS
GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY AND GEN. EISENHOWER.

Gen. EISENHOWER IS KNOWN TO HAVE SUCH STRONG FEELINGS ABOUT
THE GERMAN GENERALS THAT ON ALL OCCASIONS, EXCEPT DURING BRIEF SURRENDER
CEREMONIES, HE FLATLY REFUSED TO SEE OR TALK WITH ANY OF THEM.

JACKSON DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE REASONS FOR THE DEPARTURE
OF ~~ERNESTINGHAUSEN~~ MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, WHO HAD SERVED AS
A MEMBER OF THE U. S. PROSECUTION STAFF AT NUERNBERG. THE ARMY-NAVY
JOURNAL SAID DONOVAN HAD LEFT BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES WITH THE CHIEF
PROSECUTOR ON THE QUESTION OF PROSECUTING ~~THE~~ GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

30-24-32129

A SOURCE CLOSE TO DONOVAN, HOWEVER, SAID [redacted] DONOVAN'S DEPARTURE DID NOT BEAR ON THIS POINT, BUT THAT HE AND JACKSON DID NOT SEE EYE TO EYE ON THE LEGAL MANNER IN WHICH THE CASE SHOULD BE PRESENTED.

EARLIER IN THE DAY LT. COL. MURRAY GURFEIN, ANOTHER MAN NAMED [redacted] BY THE ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL, [redacted] DENIED HIS DEPARTURE HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE PROSECUTION OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

HE ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT BY TELEPHONE FROM PARIS:

"THE STORY IN THE ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL ABOUT THE REASON FOR MY WITHDRAWAL FROM THE NUERNBERG PROSECUTION IS UTTERLY UNFOUNDED. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD WELL BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL THAT I WOULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES DEC. 1 AND THAT I WOULD HAVE FINISHED MY ASSIGNED TASK BY THAT XXXX DATE.

"NOBODY IS BEING TRIED AS A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER. THE ISSUE WHETHER CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND HUMANITY HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY POLITICIANS, STATESMEN OR PEOPLE IN UNIFORM, REGARDLESS OF PROFESSION THE TRIAL IS FAR TOO IMPORTANT TO MANKIND TO PERMIT FALSE RUMORS OR X X X TO GO UNCHALLENGED."

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NUERNBERG, DECEMBER 4 - (AP) - RUDOLF HESS' SENSATIONAL ASSERTION THAT HE NOW WAS WILLING TO "PLAY BALL" AND CEASE SIMULATING AMNESIA HAD TWO UNEXPECTED EFFECTS ON HIS JAIL LIFE--ONE UNPLEASANT, THE OTHER IRKSOME.

ON THE POSITIVE SIDE HE COULD BOOK THE FACT THAT HE NO LONGER MUST ENTER AND LEAVE THE COURTROOM SHACKLED, NOR IS HE LOCKED TO ANYBODY ELSE WHILE TAKING THE DAILY STROLL IN THE COURTYARD OR WHEN IN CONSULTATION WITH DEFENSE COUNSEL.

SECURITY OFFICIALS DECIDED THAT HIS ASSERTION THAT HE NOW REMEMBERED EVERYTHING ALSO WOULD ENABLE HIM TO REMEMBER IT WOULD BE USELESS TO TRY TO ESCAPE.

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ON THE NEGATIVE SIDE, HESS FINDS HIS PREOCCUPATION WITH NOVELS, WHEN HE CONSIDERS COURT PROCEDURE BORING IS NO LONGER TOLERATED. SECURITY OFFICIALS TOLD HIM HE NOW MUST BEHAVE LIKE OTHER DEFENDANTS DURING THE TRIAL AND NOT SHOW OPEN DISREGARD OF THE COURT BY READING.

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, DEC. 4--(AP)--U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS CITED TWO WACS, SGT. HELEN FREDERICKS OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND PFC. BETTY EVINGER OF KANSAS CITY, MO., TODAY AS BEING AMONG THE BEST MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

THE TWO WACS DROVE [redacted] THEIR THREE-TON 29 PASSENGER BUSSES AN ESTIMATED 17,000 MILES DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS WITHOUT AN ACCIDENT. A HIGHWAY SAFETY CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN INAUGURATED AMONGAMERICAN ARMY PERSONNEL IN GERMANY.

PW/JIMKINGS01826/THO/325P

HERFORD, GERMANY, DEC. 4--(AP)-- BRITISH SECURITY POLICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE ARREST OF DR. HANS VON HELMS, 46, WHO WAS IDENTIFIED AS ONE OF HITLER'S LEADING GOVERNMENT ADVISORS AND A MEMBER OF THE NAZI PARTY SINCE 1922.

APRAC164 CHAMBERLAINS 01805 JRT 335PES

HERFORD, GERMANY, DEC. 4--(AP)---A SENIOR BRITISH OFFICER SAID TODAY THE WIFE OF COL. RUDOLF HOESS, WHO WAS A COMMANDER AT THE OSWIECIM [redacted] CONCENTRATION CAMP, HAD BEEN [redacted] FOUND [redacted] IN HAMBURG LIVING IN A HOUSE "FULL OF CLOTHES AND JEWELRY TAKEN FROM JEWS SENT TO DEATH IN THE GAS CHAMBER."

MRS. HOESS WAS QUESTIONED, BUT HAS NOT BEEN ARRESTED, HE SAID. HOESS IS STILL AT [redacted]N LARGE.

APRA 140 CHAMBERLAINS 1-1550 JRT 240PES

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (A164-DAY) X X NATIONAL LIBERATION.

IT WAS BELIEVED THE COMMUNISTS WILL RETAIN THEIR THREE PLACES IN THE NEW CABINET, INCLUDING THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE HELD BY PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, PARTY SECRETARY. #

BUCHAREST, [redacted], DEC. 4-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER ROMANIA LIBERA [redacted] SHARPLY CRITICIZED REUBEN H. MARKHAM, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR CORRESPONDENT, FOR ARTICLES SENT TO THE BOSTON NEWSPAPER REGARDING CONDITIONS IN ROMANIA.

THE PAPER PRINTED WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS EXCERPTS FROM MARKHAM'S DISPATCHES WHICH WERE HEARD HERE OVER THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM "VOICE OF AMERICA" BROADCAST FROM THE U.S. MARKHAM SAID "THE EXERPTS GIVEN IN THE PAPER ARE TERRIBLY MISQUOTED."

APR OBRIENDS 01215-RBH 1155A

30.24-32131

MOSCOW, DEC.4-(AP)-LEO KRZYCKI OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, WAS GREETED ON HIS ARRIVAL AT MOSCOW AIRPORT TODAY BY LT.GEN.A.S.GUNDOROV, CHAIRMAN OF THE ALL-SLAV COMMITTEE, AND TRADE UNION LEADERS.

KRZYCKI, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE ALL SLAVS CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, FLEW HERE FROM WARSAW, WHERE HE REPRESENTED THE CIO AT SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS.

JP654AES

SHANGHAI,DEC.4-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED THIRTY JAPANESE, RANGING FROM WRINKLED ANCIENTS TO BABIES, CROWDED INTO THE DARK HOLD OF THE MERCHANT SHIP MEIYU MARU TODAY AND SAILED FOR JAPAN--THE FIRST REPATRIATES FROM SHANGHAI'S COLONY OF 300,000 JAPANESE.

ALL BUT A HANDFUL OF MILITARY PASSENGERS WERE SELECTED BY A SELF-GOVERNING JAPANESE COUNCIL FROM AMONG 90,000 CIVILIANS SEGREGATED IN THE FORMER JEWISH GHETTO HERE.

JW1155ACS WM

---DASH---

SHANGHAI, DEC.4-(AP)-SIX HUNDRED BEGGARS CAN THANK UNCLE SAM'S NAVY FOR LIBERATING THEM FROM FLEAS, LICE AND OTHER VERMIN IN THEIR CLOTHING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

NAVY MEDICAL OFFICERS ROUNDED UP THE BEGGARS AND USED DDT ON THEIR CLOTHING AS AN EXPERIMENT.

---DASH---

A73FX

SHANGHAI,DEC.4-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED U.S. ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN WERE HOMEWARD BOUND TODAY ABOARD THE ESCORT CARRIERS ANZIO AND KADASHAN BAY WITH EXPECTATIONS OF REACHING WEST COAST PORTS A WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

THE ANZIO SAILED LATE YESTERDAY AND THE KADASHAN BAS EARLY TODAY. IN ALL, 9,000 TROOPS ARE SCHEDULED TO START HOME FROM HERE BEFORE DEC. 10 ABOARD SEVEN SHIPS. THIS WILL LEAVE SOME 26,000 ARMY PERSONNEL IN SHANGHAI AND 53,000 MARINES IN THE NORTH.

HW530APS

DEC 5 1945

CHUNGKING,DEC.4-(AP)-FOUR STUDENTS WERE KILLED AND NINE INJURED WHEN A RETIRED SOLDIER THREW A HAND GRENADE DURING DISORDERS TOUCHED OFF BY STUDENT ANTI-CIVIL WAR RALLIES AT KUNMING LAST SATURDAY CHINESE DISPATCHES REPORTED TODAY.

THE KUNMING SITUATION WAS DESCRIBED AS STILL "UNEASY" AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION HAS BEEN DISPATCHED TO THE AREA.

HW735APS

REGARDLESS OF THE REASON, STILWELL'S DEPARTURE IN THE OPINION OF MANY IN CHUNGKING DEPRIVED THE UNITED STATES OF A SEASONED CHINA OBSERVER. ADD YENAN (RODERICK) XXX JAPANESE

THE OPINION IS EXPRESSED IN YENAN, NOW BEING VISITED BY A GROUP OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS, THAT MARSHALL WILL NEED TO BRING A GOOD STAFF OF CHINA EXPERTS WITH HIM IF HE EXPECTS TO BE ABLE TO GRASP THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

NO BATTLE FIELD PROBLEM WAS EVER MORE COMPLEX OR REQUIRED SUCH AN AMOUNT OF DISPASSIONATE THINKING, INFORMED PERSONS I HAVE TALKED TO BELIEVE.

THE INFORMED OPINION BOTH IN CHUNGKING AND YENAN IS THAT THE COMMUNISTS CANNOT BE EXTERMINATED, SO A COLIATION IS DESIRABLE TO AVOID STRIFE.

HW734APS

A54FX

TOPRECEDE CHINHSIEN

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, DEC. 4-(AP)-A CHINESE PRESS DISPATCH SAID TODAY THAT INDEPENDENT MANCHURIAN FORCES HAD MARCHED INTO MUKDEN TO WELCOME NATIONALIST TROOPS ONLY 30 MILES AWAY.

THIS REPORT SAID THAT A BROTHER OF MARSHAL CHAN SUEH-LIANG--WHO ONCE ELECTRIFIED THE WORLD BY KIDNAPING GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK--HAD PROCLAIMED HIMSELF "AN ALLY OF THE NATIONALISTS" AND HAD SENT HIS TROOPS INTO THE KEY CITY.

DISPATCHES A FEW DAYS AGO HAD REPORTED THAT THE MARSHAL'S BROTHER, GEN. CHANG HSU-SHIH, WAS READY TO JOIN THE NATIONALIST CAUSE IF ASSURANCES WERE GIVEN THAT HIS BROTHER WOULD NOT BE MOLESTED.

A REPORT FROM YENAN, COMMUNIST CAPITAL, ALSO HAD CREDITED GEN. CHU TEH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WITH A STATEMENT THAT HIS FORCES HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF MARSHAL CHANG'S FORMER NORTHEASTERN FORCES.

A DISPATCH FROM PEIPING ASSERTED THE NATIONALIST-HELD AIR FIELD AT CHINHSIEN, RAILWAY CITY ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN THE GREAT WALL AND MUKDEN, HAD BEEN REPAIRED AND GROUND CREWS ALREADY HAD ARRIVED THERE.

WW452APS

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

CHINHSIEN, MANCHURIA, DEC.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BOLSTERED BY AIRBORNE SUPPLIES, CHINESE NATIONALIST ARMIES IN MANCHURIA TODAY AWAITED A GREEN LIGHT FROMRUSSIA TO BEGIN A FINAL MARCH ON MUKDEN.

ALTHOUGH HIS MAIN FORCES ARE 130 MILES FROM MANCHURIA'S GREATEST CITY, THE NATIONALIST COMMANDER, LT.GEN.TU YUMING, EMPHASIZED THAT NO ENTRY WOULD BE MADE INTO MUKDEN UNTIL THE RUSSIANS COMPLETE OCCUPATION NEGOTIATIONS OR UNTIL IT DEFINITELY IS ESTABLISHED THEY HAVE WITHDRAWN AND IT IS NECESSARY TO BATTLE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOR THE CITY.

(CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTS IN CHUNGKING SAID NATIONALIST SPEARHEADS WERE WITHIN 30 MILES OF MUKDEN.)

THE GENERAL EXPRESSED ELATION OVER THE ARRIVAL OF 11 BIG CURTIS COMMANDO TRANSPORT PLANES BEARING MORE THAN 20 TONS OF CRITICAL SUPPLIES. THE PLANES WERE FLOWN BY CHINESE CREWS.

ORDERS FOR THE FINAL MARCH ON MUKDEN WILL COME FROM CHUNGKING, TU SAID. IN A BRIEF REVIEW OF NATIONALIST NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS CONCERNING THE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS,

HE DECLARED:
"WE MADE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE RUSSIANS THAT CHINESE NATIONAL ARMY FORCES WOULD LAND AT HULUTAO AND YINGKOW BEFORE NOV.10. NOV. 10 PASSED WITHOUT OUR BEING ABLE TO LAND. WE AGREED THAT BY NOV. 20 MUKDEN WOULD BE OPEN TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES. THAT DATE ALSO PASSED WITHOUT FULFILLMENT.

"ON NOV.24 THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR SAID IN CHUNGKING THAT RUSSIA DEFINITELY WAS GOING TO HELP THE NATIONALISTS IN MANCHURIA. WE ARE STILL WAITING.

"I HAVE SENT A LETTER TO THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN MUKDEN ASKING FOR DETAILS ON THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY BY OUR FORCES AND ITS TURN-OVER BY THE RUSSIANS. THEY ARE STILL IN MUKDEN AND I AM STILL HOPE-FUL OF AN ORDERLY ENTRY INTO THE CITY.

"I BELIEVE RUSSIA WANTS TO PRESERVE GOOD AND PROPER RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND WILL PRESERVE FAITH. BUT THE LOCAL PRACTICAL SITUATION INDICATES LEAKAGES HAVE OCCURRED."

HE INDICATED HIS STATEMENT ABOUT "LEAKAGES" WAS A REFERENCE TO THE PRESENCE OF TROOPS OF THE COMMUNISTS' FOURTH ROUTE ARMY GNAW-ING AT THE FLANKS OF THE NATIONALIST COLUMNS MOVING THROUGH MANCHURIA.

TU EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE HIS FORCES WOULD PIERCE ANY COMMUNIST OPPOSITION OUTSIDE MUKDEN. HE SAID NO SERIOUS STAND YET HAD BEEN MADE BY THE COMMUNISTS AND NO HEAVY FIGHTING HAD YET OCCURRED.

PM206APS

ADM.SANKICHI TAKAHASHI, ONCE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE COMBINED JAPANESE FLEET, EXPRESSED NO SURPRISE AT THE ORDER FOR HIS ARREST AND, THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID, ASSERTED: "I AM ONE OF THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR." ADD TOKYO - DAY - DIET X X CIRCLES

HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAD "FULL CONFIDENCE IN SURE VCTORY FOR JAPAN" AT THE WAR'S OUTBREAK BUT "UNFORTUNATELY I DID NOT KNOW MUCH ABOUT THE PRODUCTIVE POWER OF THE UNITED STATES."

HW1239APS NM ASKED

TOKYO--[redacted] ADD HIROHITO WAR PLANS X X X CHIEFS OF STAFF.

KONOYE SAID SUGIYAMA PRESENTED THE ORIGINAL ARMY-NAVY PLAN TO BEGIN THE WAR AROUND THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER, BUT THE GOVERNMENT CONVINCED THE MILITARISTS TO REVISE THE SCHEME SO THAT PREPARATIONS ONLY WOULD BEGIN AT THAT TIME.

KONOYE SAID THE MILITARISTS UNITED IN SUPPORT OF THE PLAN, ADDING THAT CIVILIANS "STILL FELT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY FOR NEGOTIATION SO WE WERE WILLING TO TAKE A CHANCE."

AS THE DEADLINE DREW NEAR WITHOUT A BREAK IN THE WASHINGTON STALEMATE, ANOTHER MEETING WAS HELD IN KONOYE'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE TO DISCUSS POSSIBILITIES OF A DIPLOMATIC SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM. THE FORMER PREMIER SAID HE STILL BELIEVED THAT NEGOTIATIONS COULD BE SUCCESSFUL BUT THAT TOJO STRONGLY OPPOSED HIM.

AS A RESULT, KONOYE WAS FORCED TO RESIGN.

THE EMPEROR DID NOT ATTEND THIS SESSION.

TOJO THEN REITERATED HIS PREVIOUS STATEMENTS THAT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS INEVITABLE, WHETHER THE JAPANESE WITHDREW FROM CHINA.

HIROHITO SUMMONED THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL ON THE BASIS OF THE SEPT.6 DECISION, SAID NISHIO, WHO THEN WAS A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL AND PREVIOUSLY WAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHINA FORCES AND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY EDUCATION, ONE OF THE ARMY'S TOP JOBS. NISHIO WAS NAMED ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S LATEST WAR CRIMINAL LIST.

NISHIO SAID THE WAR COUNCIL--COMPOSED OF 15 OR 16 GENERALS AND ADMIRALS--DISCUSSED THE IMPENDING WAR TWO OR THREE HOURS WITH THE CHIEFS OF STAFF. THE EMPEROR SAT SILENTLY THROUGHOUT THE SESSION AND TOJO--THEN PREMIER--ATTENDED AS WAR MINISTER, HIS CONCURRENT POST.

A132KX

NONE OF THESE SENIOR MILITARISTS OPPOSED THE OUTLINE OF THE WAR PLANS AS PRESENTED, NISHIO SAID, BUT THEY QUESTIONED THE CHIEFS OF STAFF GENERALLY ON "HOW LONG WOULD JAPAN BE ABLE TO CONTINUE WAR."

THERE WAS NO DEFINITE ANSWER, SAID NISHIO, BUT THE CHIEFS OF STAFF IN GENERAL SAID "THE WAR WOULD GO ALL RIGHT IN THE BEGINNING BEFORE AMERICA COULD BECOME PREPARED. AFTER THAT, NO ONE COULD TELL WHAT WOULD HAPPEN.

"THAT SATISFIED THE COUNCIL. THEY UNDERSTOOD IT WOULD BE HARD IN THE FUTURE."

NISHIO SAID THE SOLE FUNCTION OF THE WAR COUNCIL WAS TO ADVISE THE EMPEROR WHEN ASKED ON MILITARY QUESTIONS. THIS SESSION WAS "MORE FOR IMPARTING INFORMATION TO THE COUNCIL THAN ASKING ITS ADVICE."

JQ1109PCS

ASECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC.5-(AP)-PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LATE YESTERDAY THAT HE PERSONALLY BELIEVES THE EMPEROR HAS NO WAR RESPONSIBILITY, AND SAID THAT OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES THUS FAR HA[illegible] NOT RAISED THIS QUESTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

HIS STATEMENT WAS MADE IN RESPONSE TO AN UNPRECEDENTED QUESTION ON THE EMPEROR'S WAR PARTICIPATION, RAISED DURING A PLENARY SESSION OF THE HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE. SHOZO SUZUKI, MAKING THE INTERPELLA-TION, SAID HE ALSO BELIEVED THE RULER WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE, BUT ASKED THE PREMIER FOR THE DATE OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE WHICH DECIDED JAPAN SHOULD WAGE WAR.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEARNED TODAY THAT HIROHITO LATE IN 1941 ATTENDED AT LEAST TWO HIGHLY SECRET CONFERENCES AT WHICH PLANS FOR WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WERE DISCUSSED.

STILL GROGGY, ETC FIRST GRAF NIGHT LEAD

JQ1123PCS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA (120)

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, DEC.5-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICERS TODAY OPENED THEIR FINAL PLEAS IN DEFENSE OF LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA AGAINST CHARGES THAT HE CONDONED THE RAPE OF MANILA AND OTHER JAPANESE ATROCITIES DURING THE OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

LT.COL.JAMES FELDHAUS, OF HOWARD, S.D., BEGINNING THE ARGUMENTS, OUTLINED AS THE SCOPE OF FINAL STATEMENTS: 1-YAMASHITA'S BACKGROUND; 2-THE COMMISSIONS OF ATROCITIES; 3-GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES, AND 4-CONCLUDING ARGUMENT BY THE SENIOR DEFENSE COUNSEL.

CAPT.MILTON SANDBERG, NEW YORK, DETAILED STEP BY STEP THE ACTIVITIES OF YAMASHITA DURING HIS TENURE IN COMMAND OF THE 14TH ARMY AREA.

WHILE THE ARGUMENTS CONTINUED, WORD WAS AWAITED FROM THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CONCERNING YAMASHITA'S APPEAL TO HALT THE PROCEEDINGS HERE.

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON, ETC., SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD

JQ1019PCS

30.24 - 32133

YAMASHITA (240)
MANILA,DEC.4-(AP)-LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TODAY TO STOP HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL AND LET HIM PLEAD HIS CAUSE IN WASHINGTON.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION, BEFORE RECESSING UNTIL TOMORROW, HAD ANNOUNCED IT EXPECTED TO DECIDE FRIDAY WHETHER YAMASHITA MUST PAY WITH HIS LIFE FOR THE ATROCITIES OF HIS JAPANESE TROOPS.

FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THE MONTH-LONG TRIAL, THE JAPANESE COMMANDER WHO WAS TROUNCED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR IN THE SECOND BATTLE FOR THE PHILIPPINES TRIED TO GO OVER THE COMMISSION'S HEAD.

YAMASHITA ASKED THE SUPREME COURT FOR A WRIT OF PROHIBITION TO HALT THE TRIAL, ORDER HIM RESTORED TO THE STATUS OF PRISONER OF WAR "IN CONFORMITY WITH THE GENEVA CONVENTION," AND ALLOW HIM TO APPEAR IN WASHINGTON FOR A SPECIAL HEARING.

HIS PETITION ASSERTED THAT "THERE WAS NO AUTHORITY TO APPOINT THE COMMISSION AND IT IS WITHOUT JURISDICTION" SINCE THE ISLANDS ARE NEITHER UNDER MARTIAL LAW NOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT RULE.

THIS WAS MUCH THE SAME ARGUMENT HIS COUNSEL PRESENTED BEFORE THE PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT, WHICH ON NOV. 28 REJECTED HIS PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION WILL BEGIN HEARING THE FINAL ARGUMENTS OF DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION TOMORROW.

THROUGHOUT THE TRIAL, YAMASHITA HAS MAINTAINED THAT HE WAS UNAWARE OF ANY ATROCITIES AS CHARGED BY THE PROSECUTION, THAT THE FORCES IN MANILA--WHERE MANY OUTRAGES WERE REPORTED-- WERE INDEPENDENT OF HIS COMMAND, AND THAT HAD HE KNOWN OF THEM HE WOULD HAVE PUNISHED HIS TROOPS UNDER STERN MILITARY LAW.

WW4APS

BY JAMES HALSEMA
MANILA, DEC.4-(AP)-CONSTANT ACTIVITY ALONG THE PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER INDICATES THE UNITED STATES NAVY DOES NOT INTEND TO BE CAUGHT UNPREPARED AGAIN--IN THE PHILIPPINES AT LEAST.

NAVY PLANS STILL ARE SHROUDED UNDER RESTRICTIONS, BUT EVEN A CASUAL TRAVELER CAN SEE SEADOGS PLANTING A FIRM WESTERN ANCHOR FOR A CHAIN OF BASES STRETCHING 6,000 MILES ACROSS THE PACIFIC FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE FRINGES OF ASIA.

THE PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER COMMANDER VICE ADMIRAL H.L. KAUFMANN, PREFERS TO DISCUSS LIQUIDATION OF A MYRIAD OF WAR-BUILT MINOR BASES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO AND DEMOBILIZATION. BUT SEABEES AND A NATIVE LABORERS ARE WORKING CONSTANTLY WITHOUT FANFARE, EXTENDING OTHER BASES.

AT SUBIC BAY ON THE NORTHERN END OF BATAAN PENINSULA, WHERE THE PREWAR ASIATIC FLEET HAD AN ANCIENT DRYDOCK AND A FEW MACHINE SHOPS THE NAVY MOVED THE ENTIRE NATIVE TOWN OF OLONGAPO TO A NEW LOCATION. QUONSET HUTS STRETCH FOR MILES ALONG THE ENCLOSED WATERS. ROADS IN THE VICINITY ARE BEING WIDENED, DOCKS ARE BEING BUILT.

WORK IS BEGINNING ON A NAVAL INSTALLATION ON LINGAYEN GULF AT SAN FERNANDO, LA UNION PROVINCE, SITE OF THE JAPANESE INVASION OF LUZON DEC 22, 1941. THIRTY MILES SOUTHEAST, HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS, SEABEES ARE MOVING INTO THE LONG VACANT BAGUIO NAVAL HOSPITAL RESERVATION TO BUILD AN ADMIRAL'S RESIDENCE AND PERHAPS OTHER, UNDISCLOSED, FACILITIES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER OCCUPY THE ENTIRE GROUNDS OF THE EXCLUSIVE MANILA POLO CLUB. THE NAVY ALSO OCCUPIES MANY SITES NEARBY, AS THE JAPANESE DID BEFORE.

ACROSS THE BAY AT CAVITE, QUONSETS HAVE REPLACED THE WRECKAGE OF THE NAVY BASE POUNDED TO BITS IN THE FIRST JAPANESE RAIDS OF THE WAR. A BIG AIRSTRIP, ELABORATE RAMPS AND HANGARS OF FLEET AIRWING 10 OCCUPY THE LONG SANGLEY POINT SANDSPIT, WHERE SPANISH GALLEONS ONCE DOCKED.

THE LARGEST NAVAL INSTALLATION OF THE ISLANDS IS REPORTED TO BE AT GUIUAN, AT THE TAIL OF SAMAR ISLAND, ACROSS THE BAY FROM TACLOBAN, LEYTE. THE SAMAR SITE DOMINATES THE ONLY TWO ENTRANCES TO THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES FROM THE PACIFIC--SAN BERNARDINO AND SURIGAO STRAITS, WHERE A DECISIVE SEA BATTLE WAS FOUGHT A YEAR AGO. ARTEMUS GATES, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VISITED SAMAR LAST WEEK.

WHAT DISPOSITION IS TO BE MADE OF FORMER JAPANESE NAVAL BASES AT DAVAO AND CEBU AND THE UNITED STATES PT BASE AT BASILAN ISLAND, NEAR ZAMBOANGA, HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED HERE. NEITHER HAS IT BEEN DISCLOSED WHETHER THE NAVY PROPOSES TO UTILIZE DISCUSSED SITES AT CASIGURAN BAY, ON THE WILD EAST COAST OF LUZON, OR MALAMPAYA SOUND ON PALAWAN, DOMINATING THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

WW215APS

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 4-(AP)-MILITARY AIRCRAFT FROM ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND URUGUAY JOINED IN A SEARCH TODAY FOR A MISSING U.S.ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH DISAPPEARED YESTERDAY NEAR THE JUNCTION POINT OF THE FRONTIERS OF THE THREE COUNTRIES.

THE PLANE, A C-47 TRANSPORT ON A FLIGHT FROM ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, TO MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, WAS LAST REPORTED FLYING IN A SOUTHEASTERLY DIRECTION THROUGH A HEAVY WIND AND RAIN STORM.

MOST OF THE 13 PERSONS ABOARD WERE BELIEVED TO BE U.S.ARMY OFFICERS. ADVICES FROM ASUNCION SAID CORDES DELWORTH OF ST.LOUIS, MO., LEGAL ATTACHE OF THE U.S.EMBASSY IN PARAGUAY, WAS ABOARD THE PLANE EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT, AND THAT THE TRANSPORT WAS COMMANDED BY A LT.MICHELSON.

DISPATCHES FROM MONTEVIDEO QUOTED LT.COL.EMMETT CASSADY, U.S.AIR ATTACHE THERE, AS SAYING THIS MORNING THAT NO TRACE OF THE TRANSPORT YET HAD BEEN FOUND.

WE114PES

RIO DE JANEIRO--FIRST ADD ELECTIONS X X X CITY VOTE.

VARGAS, WHO WAS FORCED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OCT. 29 BY THE ARMED FORCES BECAUSE IT WAS FELT HE HAD NOT GUARANTEED THE HOLDING OF NATIONAL ELECTIONS, APPARENTLY WILL HAVE A SEAT IN THE NEW CONGRESS, ALTHOUGH HE MADE NO CAMPAIGN.

ON THE BASIS OF EARLY RETURNS, VARGAS AND HIS COUSIN, ERNESTO DORNELLES, ARE LEADING IN THE SENATORIAL RACE IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL, WHERE VARGAS WAS ENDORSED BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

VARGAS WAS IN SECOND PLACE IN SAO PAULO, AS A CANDIDATE OF THE LABOR PARTY AND WAS LEADING IN THE RACES FOR THE LOWER CHAMBER FROM THE STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO AND THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

THE ELECTION LAWS PERMIT SUCH MULTIPLE CANDIDACIES.

CONGRESSIONAL SEATS ARE DIVIDED AMONG PARTIES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PROPORTIONATE VOTE.

DEC 5 1945

WE1119 AES

STARS AND STRIPES (460)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

HONOLULU, DEC. 4-(AP)-A SOLDIER NEWSPAPER THAT RAPS BRASS HATS, REBUKES CONGRESS AND SPEAKS ITS MIND ABOUT OFFICIAL DOUBLE TALK ON DEMOBILIZATION HAS BECOME THE BIBLE OF FREE EXPRESSION FOR PACIFIC SOLD AND SAILORS.

THE HONOLULU EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES, BORN LAST MAY, GOES TO BAT FOR ENLISTED MEN ON EVERY AND ALL OCCASIONS. IT HAS SUCCEEDED IN UPHOLDING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS DESPITE SEVERAL ATTEMPTS BY HIGH OFFI TO MUZZLE ITS GI EDITORIAL STAFF.

ITS MOST RECENT DISCLOSURE WAS THAT SEAMAN PAUL T. STEWART, SON OF SEN. TOM STEWART (D-TENN) HAD BEEN REASSIGNED TO DUTY AT NORFOLK, VA, ALTHOUGH HE HAD ONLY 18 DISCHARGE POINTS AND HAD BEEN OVERSEAS ONLY NINE MONTHS.

AS A RESULT, YOUNG STEWART REQUESTED THAT HIS ORDERS BE CANCELLED.

(THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON SAID LAST WEEK THAT YOUNG STEWART HAD BEEN ORDERED BACK TO A STATESIDE ASSIGNMENT "UNINTENTIONALLY." THE DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED THAT A DRAFT OF MEN FOR DUTY AT NORFOLK HAD BEEN MADE ON THE HAWAIIAN BASE WHERE STEWART WAS STATIONED AND HE WAS INADVERTENTLY INCLUDED IN THE CALL. SENATOR STEWART COMMENTED THAT "IT WAS ALL NEWS" TO HIM WHEN THE STARS AND STRIPES FIRST PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HIS SON WAS MARKED FOR SHIPMENT BACK TO THE STATES. HE SAID HE HAD MADE NO REQUEST OR TAKEN ANY OTHER ACTION FOR HIS SON'S RETURN.)

THE STEWART CASE WAS ONLY ONE OF A LONG LINE OF FREE-SPEAKING INCIDENTS IN WHICH STARS AND STRIPES USED ITS POWERFUL INFLUENCE AMONG ITS 90,000 CIRCULATION IN THE PACIFIC AND LET THE BOYS KNOW THE PAPER IS ON THEIR SIDE WITH NO RESERVATIONS.

IT RECENTLY LASHED OUT AGAINST OFFICIAL DOUBLE TALK ABOUT DEMOBILIZATION WHICH IT SAID WAS CONFUSING PACIFIC SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND CAUSING THEM MORE UNHAPPINESS THAN ANYTHING ELSE. ALTHOUGH IT IS AN ARMY PAPER, 40 PERCENT OF ITS CIRCULATION GOES TO THE NAVY.

ITS LIBERAL POLICY CAN BE TRACED TO LT. GEN. ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE MID-PACIFIC THEATER, WHO CONSISTENTLY HAS SUPPORTED THE PAPER'S YOUTHFUL BOARD OF EDITORS WHEN ANY BRASS SUGGESTED EDITORIAL CONTROL.

LAST SEPTEMBER, A BRIGADIER GENERAL SUGGESTED SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF ALL EDITORIAL MATTER IN THE PAPER, BUT RICHARDSON REFUSED. ON ANOTHER OCCASION, A COLONEL POSTED A NOTICE SAYING "ANY INDIVIDUAL DESIRING TO SEND INFORMATION, NEWS ITEMS OR GRIPES TO ANY SOURCE FOR PUBLICATION MUST FORWARD SAME THROUGH THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE."

THIS CAME TO THE ATTENTION OF STARS AND STRIPES AND WITHIN 48 HOURS RICHARDSON HAD THE ORDER RESCINDED.

ISATE MAINTAINS EDITOR THE FREEST SOLDIER NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD,"

"WE THINK WE HAVE THE FREEST SOLDIER NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD," SAID MANAGING EDITOR M/SGT. CHARLES AVEDON OF LOS ANGELES, FORMER HOLLYWOOD SCRIP WRITER AND ONETIME REPORTER ON THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN. AVEDON, 33, IS THE PAPPY OF THE GROUP.

A29FX

OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED TO THE PAPER BUT THEY ACT MERELY IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY. THE PAPER IS EDITED, PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED ENTIRELY BY SOLDIERS. THE EDITORIAL POLICY IS CONTROLLED BY A BOARD OF FIVE ENLISTED MEN HEADED BY AVEDON. THEY MEET EACH DAY TO DISCUSS POLICY, DECIDE ON EDITORIALS, EDITORIAL CARTOONS AND STORIES.

UNTIL V-J DAY THE PAPER OPERATED ON A BASIS OF SELF-RESTRICTION.

SINCE THEN, THE PAPER HAS TAKEN OFF ITS WRAPS AND HAS NOT HESITATED TO UNCOVER ANY IRREGULARITIES IT FINDS OR TO SPEAK ITS MIND ON ISSUES AFFECTING THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

OFFICERS WORKING IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY ARE CAPT. JOEL IRWIN OF COLUMBIA, S.C., OFFICER IN CHARGE, AND CAPT. HENRY SUTHERLAND, LOS ANGELES.

MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD ARE AVEDON; T/SGT JOE FISHER, EDITORIAL WRITER, INDIANAPOLIS, A PHI BETA KAPPA FROM BOWDOIN COLLEGE; S/SGT BILL FLEISCHMAN, NEWS EDITOR, FORMERLY OF THE ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH AND THE CHICAGO SUN; SGT. TOM GRAY, CARTOONIST OF BELLEVIEW, KY, AND FORMERLY OF THE CINCINNATI INQUIRER, AND S/SGT BUCK BUCHWACH, CITY EDITOR, PORTLAND, ORE, PHI BETA KAPPA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

WW227APS NM

HONOLULU, DEC.4-(AP)-SOFRIANO ESTORES GETS $4,429 A YEAR IN THE ARMY FOR PLAYING A TRUMPET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS SERVICE AND TEN CHILDREN EXPLAINS IT.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES BREAKS DOWN HIS MONTHLY SALARY THIS WAY:

BASE PAY AND LONGEVITY, $97.50; OVERSEAS PAY, $15.60 COMMUTATION OF RATIONS, $18; $28 FOR WIFE, $30 FOR FIRST CHILD AND $20 FOR EACH OF THE NINE OTHERS.

ESTORES, A NATIVE OF CAVITE, P.I., KNOWS A GOOD THING. HE HAS JUST RE-ENLISTED FOR THREE YEARS.

---MSU---

30.24 -32135

HONOLULU, DEC.4-(AP)-JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS SHOULD BE TRIED ON AMERICAN SOIL, JOSEPH B.KEENAN SAID TODAY EN ROUTE TO TOKYO TO BECOME GENERAL MACARTHUR'S LEGAL ADVISER FOR WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

TO THE CHARGE THAT THE ACCUSED HAD VIOLATED PRECEIPTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW BY FOMENTING AND ENCOURAGING WAR, HE SAID, HAS BEEN ADDED THE NEW CHARGE THAT THEY SPECIFICALLY VIOLATED "THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TREATIES THEIR GOVERNMENTS MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES."

JQ1022PCS NM

HONOLULU, DEC.4-(AP)-TERRITORIAL SEN. ALICE KAMOKILA CAMPBELL, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN, SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW SHE IS OPPOSED TO STATEHOOD FOR HER NATIVE HAWAII, PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE OF THE STRONG POLITICAL POSITION HELD BY JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS.

"STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII AT THIS TIME WOULD BE SUICIDAL," SAID MRS. CAMPBELL, LONE DISSENTER IN THE LAST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION ON THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

(HAWAII'S 1940 POPULATION OF 400,000 INCLUDED 135,000 JAPANESE AND MANY THOUSANDS OF CHINESE.)

MRS.CAMPBELL SAID SHE HAD SENT A LETTER TO SECRETARY ICKES SUPPORTING HIS RECENT STATEMENT THAT HAWAII IS "AN OLIGARCHY" CONTROLLED BY FIVE FAMILIES.

JQ1021PCS

NEW YORK, DEC. 4-(AP)-A WARSAW DISPATCH OF THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY TODAY QUOTED ADOLF BERMAN, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE IN THE POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AS SAYING:

"AT THE PRESENT TIME THE ATOMIC BOMB IS NO LONGER THE PROPERTY OF ANY ONE NATION. THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH LEADS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, HAS CONQUERED ATOMIC ENERGY."

DEC 3 1945

IT WAS NOT STATED EXPLICITLY THAT RUSSIA HAD AN ATOMIC BOMB. FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV PROMISED THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE A MONTH AGO THAT THE SOVIET UNION "SHALL HAVE ATOMIC ENERGY AND MUCH ELSE BESIDES."

CB545PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 4 (AP)--THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LISTENING POST REPORTED TONIGHT IT HAD INTERCEPTED A DISTRESS MESSAGE FROM A VESSEL USING THE CALL LETTERS "KWAY" SAYING SHE WAS IN "AGROUND AT LYNN HAVEN ROADS" AND IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF ASSISTANCE.

LYNN HAVEN ROADS IS IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

THE DISTRESS MESSAGE SAID THE LOCATION OF THE VESSEL WAS 250 DEGREES FROM CAPE HENRY LIGHTHOUSE.

THE U.S.COAST GUARD STATION IN NEW YORK IDENTIFIED THE VESSEL AT THE JOHN GIBBONS AND SAID THE SHIP WAS VISIBLE FROM THE CAPE HENRY LIGHTHOUSE. THE COAST GUARD SAID [illegible] A RESCUE VESSEL HAD BEEN DISPATCHED TO ITS ASSISTANCE.

OC CB FONE AM901P

(150)

KANSAS CITY,DEC.4-(AP)-THREE MAJOR GENERALS OF THE ARMY GROUND AND AIR FORCES, ERE FOR A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF VETERANS OF FOREIG WARS, SAID LAST NIGHT THEY FAVOR A UNIFIED MILITARY COMMAND, EVEN IF AN ADMIRAL SHOULD BE AT THE HELM.

THE THREE, MAJ.GEN.RAY E.PORTER, DIRECTOR OF THE SPECIAL PLANNING DIVISION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON; MAJ.GEN. FLOYD L.PARKS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIRST AIR-BORNE DIVISION AND NOW ATTACHED TO THE GENERAL STAFF IN WASHINGTON, AND MAJ.GEN. FREDERICK L.ANDERSON,JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, WASHINGTON, MADE THEIR COMMENTS IN AN INTERVIEW.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE FIVE DAY V.F.W. MEETING WILL OPEN TODAY. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE ORGANIZATION INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION YESTERDAY URGING COMPULSORY LABOR DISPUTE ARBITRATION, SAYING CONTINUED STRIKES MAKE IT HARD FOR VETERANS TO GET JOBS.

FJ 738ACS

STRIKES AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) CONTINUING LABOR DISPUTES THROUGHOUT NATION KEEP IDLE APPROXIMATELY 600,000 WORKERS.

MAJOR STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS:

MEAT PACKING--CIO UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS UNION CALLS ONE-DAY WORK STOPPAGE TODAY IN 12 PLANTS OF CUDAHY AND CO., IN ENFORCEMENT OF WAGE DEMANDS; NATIONAL STRIKE CONFERENCE CALLED.

AUTOMOBILES--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION LEADERS EXPRESS OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL TO END GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE; FINAL DECISION UP TO STRIKERS.

SHIPPING--PRESIDENT OF CIO NATIONAL MARITIME UNION SAYS UNION'S 24-HOUR WORK STOPPAGE AFFECTED EVERY SHIP IN NATION EXCEPT VESSELS CARRYING TROOPS AND RELIEF MATERIALS.

--DASH--

AE6CX

UNDATED ASIATIC (220)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE DIET WAS PICTURED TODAY (TUESDAY) AS A LISTLESS BODY SHAKEN TO THE ROOTS BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 26 PROMINENT PARLIAMENTARIANS ARE WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS.

NEWS THAT HEAVY TAX INCREASES LIE AHEAD PRODUCED ONLY HALF-HEARTED DEBATE IN THE DIET YESTERDAY. MEMBERS WERE PREOCCUPIED BY THE NEW WAR CRIMINAL LIST--BREATHING SIGHS OF RELIEF IF THEY ESCAPED MENTION OR PROTESTING INNOCENCE IF ACCUSED.

INTEREST IN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FLARED IN OTHER JAPANESE CIRCLES, HOWEVER, WHEN KYODO NEWS AGENCY QUOTED FINANCE MINISTER KEIZO SHIBUZAWA AS ANNOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO REIMBURSE INVESTORS FOR THE LOSS OF $7,000,000,000 IN JAPANESE ASSETS IN MANCHURIA, CHINA, KOREA, FORMOSA, SAKHALIN AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC AREAS.

PRESUMABLY THESE ASSETS WILL BE SEIZED FOR REPARATIONS.

DISPATCHES FROM CHINHSIEN, MANCHURIA, SAID NATIONALIST FORCES HAVE RECEIVED AIRBORNE SUPPLIES AND ARE READY TO MARCH INTO MUKDEN WHEN RUSSIA GRANTS FINAL APPROVAL.

THE CHINESE PRESS REPORTED INDEPENDENT MANCHURIAN FORCES ALREADY HAVE ENTERED THE RICH INDUSTRIAL CITY TO AWAIT NATIONALIST TROOPS, NOW 30 MILES DISTANT.

SUTAN SJAHRIR, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HIS GOVERNMENT WAS SEEKING TO CONTROL EASTERN JAVANESE "EXTREMIST GROUPS" WHO ARE VIOLENTLY INCITING THE NATIVES. ELSEWHERE IN THE EMBATTLED ISLAND, LOCAL SKIRMISHES CONTINUED BETWEEN BRITISH AND INDONESIAN ELEMENTS.

IN MANILA LT.GEN.TOMOYUKU YAMASHITA APPEALED TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT TO HALT HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL AND LET HIM PLEAD HIS CASE IN WASHINGTON.

HW727APS

CHINA--INDEPENDENT MANCHURIAN FORCES WERE REPORTED BY THE CHINESE PRESS TO HAVE MARCHED INTO MUKDEN, MANCHURIA, TO WELCOME NATIONALIST TROOPS ONLY 30 MILES AWAY. DISPATCHES FROM CHINHSIEN, MANCHURIA, SAID THE NATIONALISTS WERE READY TO ENTER THE CITY WHEN RUSSIA GRANTED FINAL APPROVAL.

B1149AES

A126
UNDATED WORLD AT A GLANCE (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY--SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, OPENED THE BRITISH CASE AGAINST THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES DEFENDANTS BY DESCRIBING THEM AS "MURDERERS AND ROBBERS" ACCOUNTABLE FOR STARTING THE WAR.

BRAZIL--SCATTERED UNOFFICIAL RETURNS GAVE GEN.EURICO GASPAR DUTRA, WHO WAS SUPPORTED BY FORMER PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS, A SUBSTANTIAL LEAD IN SUNDAY'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

DEC 6 1945

IRAN--PREMIER HAKIMI SAID HE WOULD RESIGN UNLESS HE COULD NEGOTIATE SUCCESSFULLY A SETTLEMENT OF THE AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON--THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION AGREED TO A PROPOSAL BACKED BY SMALLER NATIONS TO MAKE VERBATIM RECORDS OF PRIVATE MEETINGS OF THE PROPOSED TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AVAILABLE TO ALL UNO POWERS.

JAVA--PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS ATTEMPTING TO CONTROL WHAT HE CALLED "EXTREMISTS GROUPS" IN EASTERN JAVA.

30-24 - 32137

Negotiations Completed With U.S. for 4 Billion Loan, British Papers Say

DEC 6 1945

FORMAL REPORT ON HUGE CREDIT AWAITED TODAY

Approval of Congress Required Before Financial Transaction Is Complete.

2% INTEREST RATE SET

Repayment Would Be Over 50-Year Period, No Payments in First 5 Years.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 6 — (AP)—London morning newspapers said today that the United States and Great Britain had concluded negotiations for a loan of $4,400,000,000 to England.

Such a loan would be subject to approval by Congress.

The Labor Daily Herald, in reporting that an agreement had been reached in Washington on the loan, said repayment of the loan will be over a 50-year period starting from 1946, but no interest will be payable for the first five years.

During the remaining period, the Herald said, the rate of interest will be two per cent, or about $88,000,000 for the first year.

Formal Announcement Awaited

The Daily Mail said "the word 'go' and the News Chronicle also published special dispatches from Washington and New York stating that the loan agreement had been reached and that formal announcement would be made today.

The Sketch said the loan "will ease Britain's winter" and termed the money a "magna carta for world trade."

The Daily Mail sad "the word 'go' has been given to world trade by the great deal."

The Mail said the long and detailed document, listing the terms of the loan, included a provision that Britain work towards a reduction of the sterling debt and dissolution of the dollar pool. Another provision, The Mail said, was that Britain join with the United States in a long range plan to reduce tariffs and eliminate quotas and restrictions on world trade.

Bretton Woods Included

Another provision of the agreement, The Daily Herald said, calls for British support of the Bretton Woods international monetary plan.

The Herald, spokesman for the dominant Labor party, expressed the opinion "that the new arrangement will not prevent an expansion of trade within the commonwealth but will enable the dominions to make immediate essential purchases in the United States."

(The Berne radio in a broadcast reported by NBC said that $650,000,000 of the total of the loan is earmarked for settlement of England's Lend-Lease debts.)

British and American officials have disclosed at Washington during the course of negotiations that conferees agreed on a provision permitting Britain to waive interest payments in depression years if the Bretton Woods monetary fund certified that Britain's balance of payments did not permit her to pay the obligations.

Up to Wednesday, talks with the British officials, headed by British Ambassador Lord Halifax, had lasted 86 days.

Payments Delayed Five Years

One the provisions previously reported as agreed upon early in the conversations was that Britain need not pay any interest or principal for five years after the loan went into effect, or until 1951.

American officials said they agreed to this since they realized Britain would need that long to reconvert her economy from war to peace and begin earning money by exports.

The major share of the credit Britain was seeking would be placed in a fund in the United States where the British could draw upon it when they needed it, it was earlier reported at Washington.

Another phase of the discussions centered on how much additional credit Britain neded to settle her Lend Lease account and pay for quantities of American surplus goods in the United Kingdom she wanted to buy.

The latest figures mentioned in recent stages of the negotiation were a loan of from $3,500,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 plus at least $500,000,000 addition for Lend Lease settlement.

American officials early in the discussion made it clear to the British that the United States could charge no less than two per cent interest on the loan.

They adopted this attitude for fear Congress would reject any lower interest charge since it cost the United States government about two per cent to borrow the money from taxpayers.

Sought Lower Rate

The British were reported to have reluctantly agreed to this interest rate although they were understood to be asking a fractional interest rate in the early stages of negotiations.

In a recent speech at Charleston, S. C., Secretary of State Byrnes revealed that the British and American officials had agreed on a common approach to trade and commercial problems which they would present at a trade and international trade conference next summer.

The decision to hold such an international meeting was one of the first agreements reached by the Anglo-American negotiators. It was felt it would be necessary to establish an international code of commercial relations designed to promote increased multilateral trade with lowered tariff barriers.

The question of when Britain would lower its empire trade preferences would be discussed at this conference when the United States and other countries would consider lowering their tariff rates simultaneously.

International agreement on control of cartels, relaxation of import and export restrictions along with accords on subsidies would be on the agenda.

Loan Will Cover Lend-Lease Settlement

NEW YORK, Thursday, Dec. 6—(AP) The New York Herald Tribune, in a dispatch from Washington, said today that the United States and Great Britain had agreed on the terms of a $3,750,000,000 credit to the United Kingdom for reconstruction purposes, and an additional $650,000,000 for surplus property and Lend-Lease settlements.

The paper said formal signature by representatives of the two governments was expected today.

The Herald Tribune quoted a spokesman for the British delegation as saying "only a few formalities stand in the way of the announcement that the negotiations have been completed successfully."

According to the paper, immediate efforts will be made by the Labor government of Great Britain and the Truman administration to secure speedy legislative approval. The dispatch added that British treasury officials were reported from London to have disclosed that details of the loan would be read in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Details on British Loan Due Tomorrow

London, Dec. (A. P.)—Treasury officials indicated today that terms and details of the United States loan to Britain will be announced in Commons tomorrow afternoon by Prime Minister Attlee.

The statement in Commons is expected to coincide with a similar announcement by President Truman in Washington.

BRITISH REGIME UNDER ATTACK ON POST-WAR PLANS

DEC 6 1945 REAGH

LONDON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Britain's four-months-old Labor government was accused by its opposition tonight of "fumbling and fiddling" and of giving the United States a head start toward peacetime leadership by "stifling" the nation's recovery from the war.

Opening a two-day debate on a Conservative motion for a vote of censure against the Laborite government, Conservative Oliver Lyttelton attacked the Nationalization program and said the Socialists believe an "anemic" British industry could be sustained only "through the iron lung of government control."

Lyttelton was answered by Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the board, who declared the government intended to provide "a firm basis" for the social reconstruction it had promised, and said that the only persons who would benefit by a lack of government control would be the "profiteers and racketeers."

Debate will end tomorrow with speeches by Prime Minister Attlee and his predecessor, Conservative Leader Winston Churchill. The censure motion was admittedly already doomed by the Labor majority of more than 200 in Commons.

Lyttelton accused the government of pursuing "some visionary theory," while every effort to solve "the severest economic crisis" any nation ever faced was being "stifled by ineptitude and inefficiency and slowness."

He compared the "energy and audacity" of American demobilization and reconversion with what he called the "fumbling and fiddling" of the Attlee government.

Cripps charged the opposition with an "irresponsible advocacy of a policy of plenty at a time when there is a world-wide shortage of every kind of commodity."

CENSURE VOTE ASKED AGAINST ATTLEE REGIME

Lyttleton Says in Making Motion Laborite Policy Retards Industry.

IS FIRST FORMAL ATTACK

Conservatives' Spokesman Scores Nationalization Program and Slow Demobilization.

DEC 6 19

London, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Oliver Lyttelton presented an opposition motion of censure against Britain's Labor Government today with the declaration that industry was being kept "in a sort of Whitehall twilight" instead of being helped toward peacetime production.

Opening the Conservative Party's first formal parliamentary attack on the Laborite Government, the former president of the Board of Trade criticized the Attlee program to nationalize key industries and charged needless delay in demobilization of Britain's armed forces. In housing, he said, the contribution was "all words and no houses."

Lyttelton declared the labor administration believed that the breathing of war-depleted British industry could be sustained only "through the iron lung of Government control." The rate of release from the armed forces, he asserted, is only about half that of the United States because the Government is "fiddling and kowtowing to unconscionable demands." The greatest censure is justified, he added, because the demobilization policy "is utterly unfitted to the needs of the nation."

Parliamentary observers said the move was aimed at formally criticizing the Government and would not result in downfall of the Labor Government, since a vote on a major Government measure or a "no confidence" vote was not being asked.

Sees Threat to Unions.

Turning to the automobile industry, Lyttleton criticized the policy of favoring exports over the home market. He said it was not surprising that manufacturers were abandoning Government-built war plants which, "under a wiser policy, they could have used."

Then he said: "Under nationalization I see a threat to the trade union movement."

The Conservative party spokesman said that Britain had two jobs waiting for every man or woman coming out of the armed forces and rapped the Government for falling behind the United States in the rate of demobilization.

"We wanted men and women in industry as a crying need and Americans were more concerned at the moment with jobs than they were with men and women," he said. "But what happened? The positions were reversed and the energy and audacity was being displayed by Americans and they deserved the highest credit for it."

ATTLEE ADVOCATES AMITY OF NATIONS

London, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee expressed hope

tonight that the "blackout curtains" of prejudice and suspicion between nations would be lifted soon. He called for friendship—but not "exclusive friendship"—between the United States and Britain at a dinner of the Pilgrims, an Anglo-American Friendship Society composed of English and Americans here.

"We want the full light of understanding to shine into the window of both our houses so that men and women may see that others are like themselves with the same hopes and fears, and the same basic needs and the same human sympathies," Attlee said.

The Prime Minister said that he hoped there would be a steady stream of visitors between Britain and the United States when travel facilities permitted and that they would not "be confined to those with long purses."

Bevin on Big Three Talks

He Hints He Agrees With Truman That They Aren't Necessary

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin hinted today he agreed with President Truman that Big Three meetings were no longer necessary.

Bevin was asked in Commons whether it was not necessary "to make a special effort to solve the differences between ourselves and Russia, instead of allowing the two countries to slowly drift apart."

"I do not accept that they are drifting apart," the Foreign Secretary replied. "Sometimes friendship grows stronger when you do not meet quite so often."

TRUMAN WON'T GO

Washington, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The White House said flatly today that President Truman has no intention of attending a foreign secretaries conference in London.

The British Press Association quoted delegates to the United Nations preparatory commission as saying that Mr. Truman might substitute for Secretary of State Byrnes at an early meeting of foreign ministers there.

Eben Ayres, assistant White House Press secreatry, told reporters that the report "is not so" and the President "has no intention" of attending such a meeting. The reported meeting would include the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia, China and France.

Latin-Americans Vote For U.S. As UNO Site

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Latin-American delegates to the United Nations Preparatory Commission agreed unanimously today to vote for the United States as a permanent site for the United Nations Organization.

The action was taken at a special meeting to prepare for tomorrow's debate on the UNO site.

CUBA ATTACKS VETO OF BIG FIVE IN UNO

London, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Cuba spearheaded a small-nation drive today against big Power domination of the United Nations Organization, demanding revision of the San Francisco world charter to eliminate the veto power granted the five major nations.

Dr. Guillermo Belt, head of the Cuban delegation to the United Nations Preparatory Commission and Cuban Ambassador to Washington, attempted to rally smaller nations represented on the commission to his cause. He termed the veto clause an odious privilege, and said in a formal statement that he would propose revision. At least one small nation was opposed to the drive, however. Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk told a press conference: "Let's stop messing about with the charter before the first general assembly or before it has had a chance to work. Talk of revising the charter is for the future."

Belt drew attention to China's pronouncement that she would renounce the veto power if France, Britain, Soviet Russia and the United States also would give it up.

HEALTH CHIEF FINDS NO EPIDEMIC LIKELY

LONDON, Dec. 5—(AP) Dr. Andrew Topping, European health director for UNRRA, said today that on winter epidemic of disease was likely in Europe.

Even if disease did break out on the Royal Sanitary institute, strict quarantine methods and emergency measures would prevent it from spreading.

$17,155,252 Reported As BBC Costs For Year

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—The cost of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the year ended March 31, 1945, amounted to £4,288,813 ($17,155,252), the BBC announced today.

A breakdown showed £1,474,612 went to artists, speakers and other program participants, £452,295 for performing rights, £$68,621 for news royalties and the balance went to pay engineering, rents and taxes.

War-Damage Claims In Britain

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Board of Trade announced today payments of £201,000,000 ($804,000,000) in war-damage claims through last March 31 and estimated claims for another £91,000,000 ($364,000,000) had been approved.

De Valera's Son Wins Seat

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 (AP)—Maj. Vivian de Valera, son of Eire's Prime Minister, was elected to the Dail today from Northeast Dublin. The vacancy was caused by the designation of Sean T. O'Kelly as Dail President.

Redeployment Timetable

PARIS, Dec. 5 (AP).—United States Army redeployment authorities have alerted men of the 95th Infantry Division and the 22d Corps Headquarters to be ready for shipment home shortly, the theater service forces headquartres announced today.

The two units were alerted while advance elements of the 26th Infantry Division began arriving in the Calais staging area near Marseille to await transportation to the United States.

The status of other units on redeployment lists was:

75th and 70th Infantry and 12th Armored Divisions—On the seas.

89th Infantry Division—In Le Havre staging area. Five thousand men are being shuttled this week to the United Kingdom and the remaining 10,000 will be shipped direct to the United States at an indefinite date.

90th Infantry Division—Now in the Calais staging area.

82d Air-Borne Division—Scheduled to arrive at Le Havre between Dec. 11 and 19. Advance elements will sail directly from Le Havre and the remainder will shuttle via the United Kingdom.

36th Infantry Division—First elements are on high seas andn the remainder in the Calais staging area.

16th Corps—Now in the Le Havre staging area.

Also alerted for shipment home but not yet moved to redeployment centers are the 29th, 80th, 84th and 100th Infantry Divisions and the 2d Armored Division.

FRANCE FACING UTILITY STRIKE

Paris, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—France's Central Council of Public Service and Utility Workers' unions issued orders today alerting its 1,000,000 members to stand by for "any call" raising the threat of one of the greatest strikes in French history.

The orders condemned "maneuvers" against the unions' "modest" salary demands.

U. S. CARRIER BARS 123 NEGRO TROOPS

Le Havre, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—United States Army officers said today that naval officers had barred 123 Negro troops from sailing for home with white soldiers aboard the aircraft carrier Croatan yesterday because there was no means of segregating them.

Col. Conrad H. Pederson of Hoboken, N. J., director of movement for the port, said he would ask the headquarters of United States forces in the European theater at Frankfurt for clarification on what to do if a similar case arose in the future.

The Army officers said they had refused to remove six high-point Negro casuals already aboard the Croatan when the naval objection was received. Difficulties over the redeployment of Negroes were said by officers here to have begun as soon as naval vessels were pressed into service as troop transports.

European Traffic Parley

16 Nations Meet in an Effort to Unsnarl Transportation

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 5 (AP).—Representatives of sixteen nations met here today in the first of a series of conferences designed to bring order out of the European traffic chaos. Primary task of the representatives is to sort out rolling stock and canal shipping equipment scattered throughout the Continent and return them to the rightful owners.

Represented are the United States, Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Luxemburg, Russia, Italy, Greece, Poland, Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Denmark and Sweden. Germany is represented by a four-power delegation from the Allied Control Council.

BRITISH REPORT ON NAZI TROOPS

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—(AP) Half a million Germans have been kept mobilized in the British occupation zone of Germany "either for employment on work of essential importance or for eventual transfer to the Russian or French zones," an official British statement said tonight.

The statement was issued after the Russians had charged the British with violating four-power agreements by their use of German military personnel. The charges are being studied by a coordinating committee which will attempt to draft rules to apply in all occupation zones.

The British statement said 2,000,000 armed Germans already had been disbanded in the British zone, and said that transfers to other zones had "not been found possible during the last few months," but soon would be speeded.

Earlier, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had said German naval units were being used for minesweeping, and that German officers still wearing uniforms were doing administrative statistical work which the British could not perform because of a personnel shortage.

The Russians complained in a meeting of the Allied Control council two weeks ago that the use of German troops in the British zone was a violation of the terms of the German surrender and the Potsdam agreement, which provided that "all German units shall be completely and finally abolished."

The Russians demanded an explanation.

After Montgomery made his statement yesterday, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov replied that it was unacceptable, and the issue was sent before the coordinating committee. A concession to the British, meanwhile, allowed them to continue use of German troops pending efforts to settle the controversy.

BIG ESTATES BROKEN UP IN REICH LAND SHUFFLE

BERLIN, Dec. 5—(AP) One of history's great land shuffles has been almost completed in the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany, where 7,000 large estates belonging to Junkers and other big owners have been parcelled out to 281,155 small farmers.

This was announced today by Edwin Hornle, German Communist head of the Russian-supervised administration for agriculture and forestry, who declared the liquidation of "large properties of feudal masters"—in effect breaks up "the fundamental support of fascism and militarism in our country."

NAZIS PLANNED 1938 CONQUEST

Court Told Of Plot Against Six Neighboring Countries

Nuernberg, Dec. 5 (AP)—The British prosecution presented evidence before the international military tribunal today showing that as early as May, 1938, the Germans had envisioned the conquest of six neighboring countries.

This evidence, contained in a secret document written by Hermann Goering's Air Ministry, was one of the surprises produced by the British as they pushed their case against the twenty top Nazi defendants.

Tracing the Nazis' efforts to prepare for war while trying to "lull" the world with assurances of peace, the British prosecution also introduced evidence that the Germans had violated 69 treaties, agreements and assurances since 1933.

Goering Shakes Head In Negation

Col. Mervyn Griffith-Jones, assistant British prosecutor, disclosed the German plans for conquest when he produced a document, dated May 2, 1938, from the *Luftwaffe* files, which showed the Air Ministry had prepared a map and study which assumed that by 1942 Germany would have airbases in Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria, the latter already swallowed by *Anschluss*.

Goering, a defendant in the trial, shook his head in negation as the document was read into the record.

Most of the session was devoted to a recital of Nazi treaty breaking and the case of aggression against Poland, which the prosecutors said was planned a year before the attack actually took place.

Treaty Violations Reviewed

Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, one of the assistant prosecutors, reviewed the treaty violations, starting with the Hague Convention and going down the long list through the Treaty of Versailles, the Locarno Treaty, the Munich Agreement and lesser pacts.

Griffith-Jones, after reviewing Polish and German agreements and treaties, said Germany started preparing to attack Poland as soon as Czechoslovakia was occupied in March, 1939.

"While Germany was giving assurance after assurance to the outside world to lull other countries, she was preparing to attack Poland," he declared.

Czech Conference Cited

The morning session was taken up by Assistant United States Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman, who completed the case on the German aggression against Czecholovakia with a disclosure that Goering had threatened to lay half of Prague in bombed ruins in two hours if the Czech Government refused to hand over their country to the Reich.

Three of the defendants—former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Goering—were present at the conference at which Czech Premier Emil Hacha was forced "by pure international banditry" to surrender his country, Alderman said.

Hitler "invited" Hacha to ask for a protectorate, Alderman declared, after informing him that the German Army was going to invade at 6 o'clock the next morning and was prepared to break Czech resistance "by all means with physical force."

Kaltenbrunner Recovering

Goering's threat was made when the Czech Premier expressed fear that he might not be able to prevent some units of his army from opposing the Germans.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Ernst Kaltenbrunner, stricken by a brain hemorrhage two days before the trial opened, will be returned from the 116th United States Army Hospital to the prison dispensary Thursday or Friday.

Medical sources said the former chief of the German security police had recovered sufficiently for the transfer, but that it might be 30 days before he would be able to appear in court. He is being tried in absentia.

American psychiatrists, trying to explain the case of Rudolf Hess, issued a 1,000-word statement which found in substance that Hess's confession of faked amnesia proved he was "unstable" and, therefore, supported the findings of Allied psychiatrists that he was a victim of "selective amnesia."

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Germans Eyed 7 Nations In '38

DE LUCE

Nuernberg, Dec. 5 (AP)—German Air Force records placed before the International Military Tribunal today disclosed that Hitler had made definite plans by 1938 to conquer at least seven neighboring countries, including Poland and Czechoslovakia.

British prosecutors at the trial of 20 top Nazi leaders accused of war crimes introduced a German Air Force document on plans for establishment of airbases in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Austria. The document was dated May 2, 1938—more than a year before World War II actually began.

The threat that brought unwilling Czechoslovakia into the Reich in 1939 was Hermann Goering's ultimatum that "half of Prague would lie in ruins from aerial bombardment within two hours" if there was resistance, according to other evidence laid before the four-power tribunal.

American prosecutors, at the trial of Goering and nineteen other Nazi leaders accused of war crimes, laid before the court official German records and French and British diplomatic reports disclosing the Hitler pattern of threats, treachery and broken promises that crushed the Czechs only five months after the Munich Pact led British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to proclaim "peace in our time."

Threat To Hacha

In cold detail, the prosecution disclosed the ordeal of Czechoslovakian President Emil Hacha when he was imperiously summoned to Berlin the day before German troops marched across the border on March 14, and was told that Prague would be bombed if the Czechs fired on the Nazi invaders.

Goering bullied Hacha with the bombing threat if he did not immediately "invite" German troops into his country, according to the report of French Ambassador Robert Coulondre read into the evidence.

The prosecution then read British Ambassador Sir Neville Henderson's report that Goering in an interview later did not deny the threat but gave as his alibi that he intended only to unleash the *Luftwaffe* "if German lives were lost."

Germans Crossed Border

Under the pressure, German records showed, President Hacha finally gave in and the next morning the Germans poured over the border without opposition.

Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia was described as "pure international banditry" by Assistant United States Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman, who introduced documents showing how the Führer called Czech and Slovak leaders to Berlin.

Hungary's part in the partition of the little country was shown by a letter to Hitler from Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent to Hungary, in which he told of plans to manufacture a "frontier incident" on March 16, 1939, as a pretext for the invasion of Ruthenia, one of the Czechoslovak provinces.

Negligible Opposition

Horthy, however, did not need to fake an "incident." Hitler's troops moved into Czechoslovakia on March 14, 1939, and Hungary took the opportunity to seize Ruthenia with negligible opposition.

The stage for invasion was set on March 13, 1939, prosecution documents disclosed, when Hitler ordered Slovak Premier Joseph Tiso to the Wilhelmstrasse and threatened to let Hungary invade Slovakia unless Tiso renounced union with the Czechs immediately. Two of the trial defendants, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, were present at the meeting. Tiso gave in.

The day before the German troops poured across the Czech border, Hacha was called to Berlin to receive the ultimatum. Hitler told Hacha, German records introduced as evidence disclosed, that the army would move at 6 o'clock the next morning prepared to use "physical force." Hitler added:

"London and Paris were not in a position to really stand up for Czechoslovakia."

Autonomy Promised

Hitler promised a "generous life, autonomy and a certain national liberty" for the Czechs and Hacha reluctantly broke down and agreed to "invite" the Germans to establish a protectorate, the records showed.

Prosecutor Alderman declared, "The rape and destruction of the brave little Czechoslovakia has always seemed to me to be one of the saddest chapters in human history."

Resuming for the British prosecution staff, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe listed Germany's violation of 60 treaties, agreements and assurances following the rise of Hitler to power in 1933.

Obviously bored as the Briton started reading the dates and provisions of German promises to refrain from war, Field Marshal Keitel munched on pieces of cracker. Ribbentrop, who negotiated many of the agreements, scribbled notes.

Maxwell-Fyfe said that the British would call on witnesses for oral testimony.

Word On Kaltenbrunner

Meanwhile, it was learned that Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former chief of the Nazi security police, who was stricken with a brain hemorrhage November 18 two days before he was to face the tribunal as an accused war criminal, will be returned from the 116th United States Army Hospital to the Nuernberg prison dispensary late this week.

Medical sources said it might be 30 days before he is strong enough to appear in court with the other defendants.

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Nuremberg Mayor Dismissed

NUREMBERG, Germany, Dec. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Carylye Klise, commanding officer of the Nuremberg Military Government, has suspended Lord Mayor Martin Treu because of the latter's disagreement with the German Regional President over denazification. Herr Treu protested against complete denazification of his office, expressing fear that it would cause an administrative collapse. Hans Ziegler was appointed acting head of the Nuremberg City Administration.

HEALTH OFFICIAL RAPS CONDITIONS IN JEWISH CAMPS

J. KING

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 5.—(AP) Dr. Leo Srole resigned today as an UNRRA public health official in American-occupied Germany in protest over "neglect and indignities" in Jewish refugee camps, and denounced the entire Army program for handling displaced persons.

Srole asserted that "a disastrous epidemic is expected to strike at any hour" in the Jewish camp at Landsberg.

NIGHT

Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith promised a quick investigation, and said Jews from all eastern Europe were crowding into the U. S. zone, necessitating a return to simple "rescue" work and curtailment of the rehabilitation program.

Smith, chief of staff of American occupation forces, invited newsmen to leave with him on the midnight train tonight to inspect the Landsberg camp.

Srole, a Hobart college sociologist, charged that UNRRA had "been placed in a weak position" because of army policy, and that American military government on lower levels "tends to protect and often coddle the Germans, and otherwise neglects the elementary human needs of those who were first declared enemies of Nazism."

He said AMG policy "occasionally actively inflicts indignities" upon the Jewish refugees.

In a detailed statement, described by Smith as "a very serious indictment," Srole scored the army's handling of displaced persons, and said that inadequately clothed Jews in the Landsberg camp were crowded into wooden shacks condemned as unfit for German prisoners.

He said Jews were sleeping two and three to a single bed, and were packed 12 to 15 "in space no larger than the entrance to an average American house."

Smith said the army program for displaced persons recently had been revised because of the influx of Jews into the American zone from Poland, and from the Russian and British zones of occupation.

He said some Jews had been repatriated to Poland three times, and had returned bringing "recruits" with them. The general declared the American zone had become a "haven or staging area for all the Jews of eastern Europe."

Smith added that the army—on the suggestion of Jewish advisors—had taken "on steps to close the border," but was forced to curtail rehabilitation work and revert to "rescue" work alone.

He described the camps as growing in population from 300 to 500 every week, and said the total population would run between 250,000 and 300,000. Smith said the whole question would probably have to be left for "governmental decision."

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QUITS UNRRA POST IN PROTEST OVER CAMPS FOR JEWS

Official Expresses Fear of Epidemics—Accuses Army of Neglect.

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Frankfurt, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Dr. Leo Srole resigned today as an UNRRA public health official in protest against health conditions in Jewish refugee camps in American-occupied Germany. The Army promised a prompt investigation of his charges.

Dr. Srole, Hobart College sociologist, left his post as health officer of an UNRRA field team with the declaration that United States Army "neglect" might result in widespread epidemics among thousands of Jews streaming into the American zone from central and eastern Europe.

Calling Dr. Srole's charge a serious indictment, Lieut.-Gen. Walter B. Smith, chief of staff of American occupation forces, announced that he would make a personal investigation tomorrow of conditions at the Landsberg camp for Jewish refugees, where the public health officer asserted a disastrous epidemic is expected to strike at any hour.

Charges Callous Neglect.

Srole charged that the Army administration "callously neglects the elementary human needs" of refugees, and that UNRRA had been placed in a weak position by Army policies.

Jews in the Landsberg camp, housing some 6,200 refugees, Srole said, are crowded into wooden shacks condemned as unfit for German prisoners of war, two or three persons are forced to sleep in single beds, and from twelve to fifteen packed into spaces "no larger than the entrance to the average American home," he declared. He said clothing was inadequate.

"I protest," said Srole, "against the refusal of the United States Army command to adequately face problems of thousands of refugees fleeing for their lives from pogroms in Poland to the safe haven of displaced persons centers in the American zone of Germany.

"I protest against the policy of the American Military Government on local levels which, contrary to the letter and spirit of Gen. Eisenhower's directives, on one hand tends to protect and often coddle the Germans and on the other callously neglects the elementary human needs of those who were first declared enemies of Nazism, and occasionally actively inflicts indignities upon them."

Smith said at a press conference that Jews were flocking into the American zone from Poland and the Russian and British sectors. Some Jews who have been repatriated to Poland as many as three times have returned, often bringing "recruits," he said.

The American policy has been to do nothing to stop their migration into the American sector, he said, but the increasing Jewish population has forced the Army to suspend its program of rehabilitation for those already here in favor of a rescue program.

The fact that the Jews keep coming back to the American zone, he added, is "conclusive proof that our efforts are better than elsewhere, as there has been a large drift even from the British zone."

Hitler Was a Raving Madman In Last Hours, Aviatrix Says

By JAMES F. KING

OBERURSEL, Germany, Dec. 5—(AP) A graphic eye-witness account of Adolf Hitler's last hours today pictured the Fuehrer as a raving madman, alternately rehearsing suicide and "directing" a phantom rescue army, which had been wiped out days before.

The dramatic description, often bordering on comic opera, was given to U. S. army investigators by Capt. Hanna Reitsch, and was released with the comment that it was "probably as accurate" an account as will be obtained. Her story was told today through an American interrogator.

The blonde 33-year-old pilot said Hitler and Martin Bormann, his missing deputy, had joined in a suicide pact a few hours before the fall of Berlin, but said she had left upon the Fuehrer's orders before the suicides were carried out.

Tracing Hitler's actions as he and a little group of associates huddled in a bunker under the reichschancellery while the Russians closed in, she said the Fuehrer, raving and ranting, repeatedly berated Hermann Goering, Heinrich Himmler and other Nazi leaders as traitors who deserted him in an attempt to save their necks.

As the intensity of the Russian artillery barrage increased, Capt. Reitsch said, the shaking Fuehrer, on the verge of collapse, called repeated suicide rehearsals while special SS (Elite Guard) men, charged with destroying the bodies, stood by.

Until the last, however, she said Hitler pinned his hopes on the arrival of an army, commanded by a General Wenck, which he believed was driving up from the south to rescue him. This army, she learned later, had already been destroyed by the Russians.

"Hitler's manner and physical condition sank to lower depths," she said, describing his actions as she last saw him. "Occasionally, he still seemed to hold to a hope of General Wenck's success in breaking through. He talked of little else.

"He would stride about the shelter waving a road map that was fast disintegrating from the sweat of his hands, and planning Wenck's campaign. He was the picture of a man running almost blindly from wall to wall in his last retreat, waving papers that fluttered like leaves in his nervous twitching hands, or sitting stooped and crumpled before his table to represent his non-existent armies x x x like a young boy playing at war."

Captain Reitsch's account continued:

Talked of Goering's 'Betrayal'

Hitler's raving reached its height when he talked about Goering's "betrayal." His "head sagged, his face was deathly pallid and his hands shook" as he shouted:

"Nothing has been spared me. No allegiances are kept, no honor lived up to, no disappointments that I have not had, no betrayals that I have not experienced, and now this above all else. Nothing remains.

Every wrong has already been done me."

Hitler then told how he had had Goering arrested. Lt. Gen. Ritter von Greim, who had been flown to Berlin by Capt. Reitsch on a frantic call from the Fuehrer, was to be Goering's successor, Hitler said.

No less dramatic than Hitler's actions were those of the group gathered in the besieged bunker with him. The Fuehrer's propagandist, Joseph Goebbels, surrounded by his wife and six children, launched into bursts of oratory with all the theatrics of a ham actor.

Hitler's mistress, Eva Braun, engaged most of the time in changing clothes and polishing her nails, remarked over and over again: "Poor, poor Adolf, deserted by everyone, betrayed by all."

Borman, now being tried in absentia at the war crimes trial in Nuernberg, sat at his desk, "recording the momentous events in the bunker for posterity."

Goebbels' children, ranging in age from three to 12, sang for "Uncle Fuehrer" and seemed to enjoy being "in the cave."

One of Hitler's "suicide councils" was called on the night of April 27, when the Russian bombardment reached its peak, Captain Reitsch said.

All Pledged Allegiance

"All plans as to the destruction of the bodies of every one in the shelter were gone over," she declared, "and then every one made little speeches swearing allegiance to the Fuehrer and to Germany."

The news of Himler's armistice bid to the Allies on April 29, she said, came as "the greatest blow of all. Hitler raged as a mad man . . . sank into a stupor, and for a time the entife bunker was silent."

With the report that the Russians had launched an attack to overrun the chancellery on the morning of April 30, Hitler came to her and said, "Hanna, you belong to those who will die with me. Each of us has a vial of poison such as this." He handed her one for herself and one for Von Greim.

"I do not wish that one of us falls to the Russians alive, nor do I wish our bodies to be found by them," he told her. "Each person is responsible for destroying his body so that nothing recognizable remains. Eva and I will have our bodies burned."

At the end, however, Hitler changed his mind, and ordered Captain Reitsch and Von Greim to make a getaway to deliver an order calling for air support for the phantom army.

Bormann Joined Hitler In Suicide Pact In Bunker, German Aviatrix Says

J. KING

Oberursel, Germany, Dec. 5 (AP). Capt. Hanna Reitsch, German aviatrix who flew the last Nazi plane out of Berlin, has told United States counterintelligence investigators that the missing Martin Bormann joined in a death pact with Hitler a few hours before the German capital fell.

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The blond 33-year-old pilot gave a graphic description of the final hours of Hitler and his companions in a Reichschancellery bunker, but said she left upon the Führer's orders before suicides were carried out.

The Army took her story off the secret list today with the comment that it was "probably as accurate a description as will be obtained of those last days."

Tried In Absentia

Bormann, aide to Hitler, chief of the Nazi S.A. (Storm Troops) and head of the *Volkssturm*, the people's militia called to action the final weeks of the war, is being tried *in absentia* by the international military tribunal at Nuernberg for war crimes.

The drama of the end bordered on comic opera as Russian shells burst overhead, according to Captain Reitsch. She said Hitler berated Goering, Himmler and others as traitors while going through the motions of directing a phantom rescue army that had been wiped out days before.

She reported further:

Goebbels, surrounded by his wife and six children, launched into bursts of oratory with all the theatrics of a ham actor. Eva Braun became disgustingly dramatic. Blank-faced Bormann kept at his desk, writing a historical record of the finish of Nazism.

Suicide Rehearsals

As the intensity of the Russian barrage increased, the shaking Führer, on the verge of collapse, called for repeated suicide rehearsals. S.S. guards, charged with seeing that the bodies were destroyed, stood by.

Captain Reitsch, who claims the world's glider record and once flew in a V-1 bomb as test pilot, said she flew into Berlin April 26, 1945, with Lieut. Gen. Ritter con Greim, who had received a frantic call from Hitler after Goering had reportedly attempted to take over as Führer. Greim was wounded when Russian planes jumped them.

Her story, as told through an American interrogation officer:

"First to meet them was Mrs. Goebbels, who fell upon Reitsch with tears and kisses. Hitler came into Greim's sickroom with his face showing deep gratitude over Greim's coming.

Goering "A Traitor"

"Hitler asked, 'Do you know why I've called you? Because Hermann Goering has betrayed and deserted both me and his fatherland. Behind my back he has established connection with the enemy. His action was a mark of cowardice. And against my orders he has gone to save himself at Berchtesgaden, prepared to rule in my place.'

"Hitler shouted, 'Nothing has been spared me. No allegiances are kept, no "honor" lived up to no disappointments that I have not had, no betrayals that I have not experienced, and now this above all else.'"

Greim and Captain Reitsch were promised they could stay after they asked to remain in the bunker.

Gave Her Poison

Afterward Hitler came to her and in a low voice said: "Hanna, you belong to those who will die with me. Each of us has a vial of poison such as this," and handed her one for herself and one for Greim.

"I do not wish that even one of us falls to the Russians alive, nor do I wish our bodies to be found by them," said Hitler.

Hitler told her how he was counting on the army of a General Wenck, moving up from the south, to drive the Russians back. Later she learned that Wenck's forces had been wiped out days before.

She identified, among others in the bunker, Goebbels, his wife and their six children, State Secretary Neaman Havel from Ribbentrop's office, Admiral Fosz, as a representative of Doenitz; General Krebs, of the infantry; Bormann, Eva Braun, Hitler's personal pilot, Hansel Bauer, and Obergruppen Führer Fegelein, husband of Eva Braun's sister.

Fegelein Disappeared

Fegelein disappeared late the next afternoon, reportedly attempting to escape in civilian clothes as a refugee. He was ordered shot as a deserter.

Goebbels was "insanely incensed over Goering's treachery. He strode about his small luxurious quarters like an animal."

Frau Goebbels was "a very brave woman." Goebbels children, ranging in ages from 3 to 12, sang for their "Uncle Führer" and seemed to enjoy being in "the cave."

Eva Braun spent most of her time "polishing her fingernails and changing her clothes," remarking over and over again: "Poor, poor Adolf, deserted by everyone, betrayed by all."

Bormann "moved about very little. He kept instead very close to his writing desk."

Hitler Waved Road Map

Hitler's manner and physical condition had "sunk to the lower depths. He would stride about the shelter waving a road map that was fast disintegrating from the sweat of his hands, planning Wenck's campaign. He was like a young boy playing at war."

On the night of April 27, as the Russian bombardment reached its highest peak, "another suicide council was called by the Führer. The last instructions were given. The group was hypnotized. Then everyone made little speeches, swearing allegiance to the Führer and to Germany."

The news of Himmler's armistice bid to the Allies on April 29 came as "the greatest blow of all. Hitler raged like a madman. He sank into a stupor and for a time the entire bunker was silent."

Chalk-White Face

With the report that the Russians would launch an attack to overrun the Chancellory on the morning of April 30, Hitler, with a chalk-white face, went to Greim's room and slumped down on the edge of the bed.

"Our only hope is Wenck," he said, "and to make his entry possible we must call up every available aircraft to cover his approach."

Hitler then ordered Greim and Captain Reitsch to make a getaway to deliver the order, as communications had failed. A small armored vehicle took them to a plane and they took off on a broad street leading from Brandenburger.

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109 FLYERS' GRAVES LOCATED IN REICH

DAY

Hereford, Germany, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The bodies of 109 American airmen, at least thirty-five of whom are believed to have been murdered, have been exhumed at the Baltic port of Luebeck, the head of the U. S. War Crimes Investigation Section in the British zone said today.

The airmen had bailed out of damaged planes, made forced landings or were shot down in raids on Kiel. A senior officer said it was a trick of the Germans to bury murdered airmen in their own cemeteries and fake the grave records.

Austrians Arrest Schmidt

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (AP)—Guido Schmidt, the last Austrian Foreign Minister in the Government of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, was arrested today. The present provisional government named Schmidt yesterday as a war criminal, charging him with having participated in preparations for the country's annexation by Germany.

DAY

NIJINSKY MAY VISIT U.S.

VIENNA, Dec. 5—(AP) Romola Nijinsky, wife of the once world-renowned dancer who became mentally ill 26 years ago, said today she and her husband were hoping to enter the United States after a visit to a Swiss sanitorium.

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'Pravda' Assails Procope

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (AP).—Konstantin Demidov, "Pravda" commentator, in an article criticizing the delay in Finland's war crimes trial, today described Hjalmar J. Procope, former Finnish Minister to Washington, as an "old Finnish Hitlerite who should be on the bench of defendants himself." Procope is chief of defense counsel at the trial.

Production Speedup Reported In Russia

Moscow, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Moscow *News*, biweekly English-language newspaper, said today Soviet industrial and factory workers were responding to a production speedup drive designed particularly to give the country more consumer goods.

"The new drive has assumed a scale that outstrips all wartime highs," the writer reported, despite the fact the nation has reverted to the eight-hour working day from the wartime day of eleven hours.

DAY

3 ITALIANS BALK ON CABINET SEATS

Rome, Dec. 5—(AP) A source close to premier-designate Alcide De Gasperi said tonight that three former Italian premiers had refused to enter the new government.

Inclusion of the former premiers—Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Italy's World War I leader, Ivanoe Bonomi and Ferruccio Parri, all independents—was demanded by the Liberal party as a condition for its adherence to the cabinet of De Gasperi, leader of the Christian Democrat party.

If the Liberals continue to insist on participation of the three men, the inforamtion said, it was quite probable that DeGasperi would have to give up his attempt to form a new cabinet.

Premier Ferruccio Parri's government fell 10 days ago when the Liberals withdrew their support.

Pope Receives General Clark

Vatican City, Dec. 5 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today granted an audience to Gen. Mark Clark, although audiences usually are suspended during the spiritual exercise week which ends Saturday.

It was the second time the Pope and General Clark had met in the last four months.

Party In Power Wins All Seats In Albania

Tirana, Albania, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Democratic Front party of Premier Enver Hoxha won all 82 seats in elections for Albania's Constituent Assembly, polling 95 per cent of all the votes cast Sunday, official returns disclosed today. It was the only full ticket in the field.

In the first Albanian elections in 24 years, 555,271 of a total of 603,556 persons eligible cast their ballots. There were scattered votes for some "Independents." The Assembly will draft a new constitution and determine the method of selecting a chief of state.

20,000 Turks in Anti-Red Riot

Mob Swarms Through Istanbul Smashing Newspaper Plants and Book Stores.

Istanbul, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—More than 20,000 persons surged through Istanbul in a wild demonstration yesterday, smashing newspaper plants and book stores, and crying "Kill the communists!"

The demonstration appeared to develop suddenly in the old Istanbul city, across the Golden Horn, before the police and soldiers restored order and threw a heavy guard around the Russian embassy. Many persons were injured, chiefly from falling glass.

The modern publishing plants of the newspapers Tan and La Turquie were destroyed as the demonstrators—led by Istanbul University and high school students—plunged through the shops, smashing all equipment.

Each paper had been critical of President Ismet Inonu and often had been accused by other papers of having Leftist leanings.

The demonstration came at a moment when Turkey was concerned admittedly over future re-

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lations with the Soviet Union. Russia canceled her treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Turkey a month ago.

Near Tacsim Circle, the demonstrators destroyed the interior of a Russian-owned bookstore. They marched past the guarded Russian embassy, wrecked La Turquie, cheered the American and British legation offices as they swung past, and moved back across the Golden Horn bridges.

Mass Meetings Banned.

All kinds of mass gatherings "are from now prohibited in Istanbul," as a result of the recent anti-Communist demonstrations in that city, Radio Ankara reported today. CBS recorded the broadcast here.

SOVIET SEES AFFRONT IN TURKISH DISORDERS

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting a dispatch by Tass, Soviet Government news agency, from Ankara, Turkey, said tonight that yesterday's demonstrations in Istanbul, which witnesses called anti-Communist, were held "with obvious encouragement on the part of the police."

"The character of this demonstration revealed that it had been prepared by authorities beforehand," the Moscow broadcast said. "Demonstrators instigated special meetings, headed toward buildings occupied by the editorial offices of Turkey's few democratic publications * * * and committed many Fascist acts of hooliganism."

Istanbul reports said that the police and soldiers had restored order after the mob, estimated to number 20,000 and led by Istanbul University and high school students, had surged through the streets crying, "Kill the Communists," and had smashed the plants of the newspapers Tan and Laturquie.

"The Fascist demonstrators shouted slogans directed against the Soviet Union," the Moscow broadcast added. "Despite this, certain officials in Ankara and Istanbul are endeavoring to represent these street disorders as a manifestation of some kind of 'democracy,' while, according to San Telegraf, the chief of police described the events in the Istanbul streets as a 'patriotic demonstration.'"

Reds Reiterate Iran Stand In New Note

Tehran, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Russians have refused, in a second note to the Iran Government, to permit entrance of additional Iranian troops into the troubled northwestern province of Azerbaijan, it was disclosed today.

The new Soviet note came during a tense political situation, with Iranian Premier Hakimi threatening to resign unless the dispute over the province was settled by direct negotiation with Moscow.

Iranian troops, ordered to the province, which is the scene of a local autonomy movement, were still bivouacked at Sharifabed, where they were halted November 20 by the Russians. Soviet troops have occupied the province since 1941, when they were sent to guard the Russian lend-lease supply lane.

Dated December 2

The new Russian note, dated December 2 and delivered by the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, said:

"The Soviet Embassy in Iran presents its compliments to the Iran Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in answer to its notes dated November 20 and November 22 declares that, concerning the request of the Iran Foreign Ministry for immediate Soviet authorization for Iran troops to move northward, the Soviet Embassy reiterates that it has given its definite answer in the note of November 26."

In the November 26 note the Russians said their refusal was based upon the opinion that the arrival of Iran Government troops in the province would provoke bloodshed.

U.S., British Notes

Both the United States and Britain have dispatched notes to Moscow on the situation, the United States suggesting withdrawal of all Allied ocupation troops from Iran, the British urging that Iran troops be given freedom of movement. The Russians were reported to have rejected the suggestion for withdrawal of Allied occupation troops by January 1.

The original Soviet note to the Iran Government said that should bloodshed break out in Azerbaijan because of the arrival of Government troops, "the Soviet Government would be forced to bring additional troops to Iran for their troops' protection. Since the Soviet Government does not wish to send more troops to Iran, they do not deem it wise for further Iran troops to be sent to the north province."

Premier Hakimi's Cabinet had been called into emergency session yesterday, probably to consider the new Soviet refusal, and there had been reports that some Soviet proposal had been made to the effect that certain Iranian wishes would be met if the Iran Government treated the Azerbaijan question as a matter concerning only Iran and the Soviet Union.

U. S. Still Awaits British Reply

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes disclosed today that no reply had been received from Britain to the United States proposal that all American, Russian and British troops evacuate Iran by Jan. 1. Moscow rejected the proposal.

CHINESE TROOPS APPROACH MUKDEN

CHUNGKING, Dec. 5 — (AP) Chinese Nationalist troops were nearing Mukden today after thrusting more than 210 miles into Manchuria in three weeks and a triumphant entry into the city appeared imminent.

Formal entry might be delayed until the completion of negotiations with Russia for moving of troops by air, but apparently no Chinese Communists stand between the Nationalists and Mukden.

Liu Cheh, vice minister of foreign affairs, announced that negotiations for the air movement to Mukden and the capital at Changchun and for taking over the administration throughout Manchuria would be concluded within a few days.

Asked whether Nationalist troops would be permitted to go on in overland, now that they are so near Mukden, Liu replied: "I've not said anything to exclude that possibility."

Spearheads of the Nationalist advance already have passed through Sinmin, railway town only 30 miles west of Mukden, Chinese dispatches said.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Chiang Chung-Kuo, and several other senior Nationalist officers returned to Changchun, 170 miles north of Mukden, to resume conferences with Marshal Malinovsky, the Russian commander.

Gen. Hsiung Shih-Hui, head of the generalissimo's branch headquarters in Manchuria, said here that the Nationalist advance would continue until the entire territory was recovered.

While the advance into Manchuria continued unopposed, other Chinese dispatches declared Chinese Communists were gathering for a new attack on the walled inner Mongolian city of Kweisui.

These accounts said the Communists were ready to move on this capital of Suiyuan province after seizing 1,000 sheep form farmers, driving them forward and exploding the minefields guarding Kweisui.

Brisk fighting also was reported along the Great Wall south of Kupehkow, one of the main passes leading from China into Manchuria. The Nationalist objective is the Communist-held Chengteh, 300 miles west of Mukden.

Admit Grenade Attack

An official dispatch from Kunming, where 6,000 students are on strike in protest against the civil war, said that two former soldiers had admitted they threw the hand grenades which killed four students and injured nine others Dec. 1. The dispatch alleged that one soldier asserted he was acting under orders of "certain Communist elements."

K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, said he understood that Chou En-lai, Communist leader, would return from the Communist capital at Yenan next Monday to resume peace talks.

P. H. Chang, a Cabinet spokesman, announced that China's Executive Yuan (Cabinet) would meet in Nanking after Dec. 15 and that Premier T. V. Soong also planned to move to the former capital. Chang said, however, that Chungking would remain the government seat until March.

brisk fighting the past few days along the Great Wall south of Kupehkow, one of the main passes leading from China proper into Jehol. The main Nationalist objective in this drive was reported to be Chengteh, capital of Jehol province.

The Generalissimo's elder son, Chiang Chung-kuo, and several other Nationalist officials reached Changchun, Manchurian capital, today to resume Sino-Russian negotiations.

The threat of greater internal violence remained grave as Communist circles charged the Nationalists are carrying out large-scale conscription in six North China provinces and rumors circulated that the Chinese Communists have an airforce ready to strike against Lieut. Gen. Tu Yu Ming's forces, now nearing Mukden.

Jap Planes Reported Seized

Correspondent Olen Clements reported that Tu's armies seized 70 former Japanese airplanes in a raid on a Communist airdrome near Chinhsien, 130 miles southwest of Mukden.

Communists' sources in Chungking charged that the Nationalists planned to draft 100,000 men in Honan province alone.

next March. Fifteen hundred Government workers will be flown to Nanking before December 15, he said.

Air Troops To Move Soon

Meanwhile, Liu Chieh, vice minister for foreign affairs, announced that Russian-Chinese negotiations for the airborne movement of Nationalist troops into Mukden and Changchun, Manchuria, would be concluded within a few days.

Liu said the troops would take over provincial and municipal administrations in the rich northern province.

The Nationalists' overland drive already has passed the rail town of Sinmin, 30 miles west of Mukden, and is heading for the historic city itself, press dispatches said.

Some press reports described

Chinese Will Move Seat Of Government To Nanking

Chungking, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Cabinet spokesman said today that China's executive Yuan would meet in Nanking after December 15 and that under present plans Premier T. V. Soong also would move to the former capital.

The spokesman, P. H. Chang, announced that personnel from various ministries would be established at Nanking within ten days, although the Government would remain at Chungking, possibly until

Madame Chiang Silent About Mrs. Roosevelt

Chungking, Dec. 5 (AP)—Madame Chiang Kai-shek declined to comment today on the statement made by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday that the wife of China's Generalissimo was typical of the Chinese in that "she can talk beautifully about democracy but does not know how to live democracy."

Asked for reaction, Madame Chiang replied emphatically, "no comment."

Mrs. Roosevelt made the statement at Fort Devens, Mass., during a question period after speaking to soldier patients at the post's Lovell General Hospital.

Reds Employ Stilted Tactics

Chungking, Dec. 5 (AP)—Borrowing a trick the Germans tried at Anzio, Chinese Communists were reported by Chinese press dispatches today to have used 1,000 requisitioned sheep to explode mine fields protecting suburbs of the walled Inner Mongolian city of Kweisui.

The dispatches also claimed the Communists trained unwilling local conscripts as a "stilt squadron" so they could walk over the city's electrified barbed-wire barricades.

Provincial dispatches said a renewed big-scale Communist attack on Kweisui was imminent.

Allied Leaders To Discuss Java

Batavia, Java, Dec. 5 (AP)—Fighting subsided in Java after sporadic outbursts in three cities, the British said tonight, while Dutch and British leaders sped to Singapore for high Allied conferences on critical problems in both the East Indies and in Indo-China.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia commander, called the Singapore meeting.

A British statement said fighting again broke out at Ambarawa in Central Java last night and early this morning.

The British denied an Indonesian radio broadcast saying a truce had been arranged in Bandoeg, the summer capital, and said Indian troops had attacked an Indonesian-held building there, backed by tanks and artillery.

Meanwhile, it was reported in Batavia that nearly eight battalions of fresh Dutch troops, or about 6,000 men, were being given intensive training at garrisons on the Malay peninsula, and might be ready for action in two months. The Dutch troops were issued British jungle-green battle dress, it was said.

Java Peace Rumor Denied By British

Batavia, Java, Dec. 5 (AP)—An Indonesian nationalist radio announcement that a truce had been arranged in embattled Bandoeng was denied promptly today by British authorities, who said British Indian troops, supported by tanks and artillery, attacked an Indonesian-held building in that summer capital.

Fighting also was reported in Ambarawa last night and today, while in Semarang, Indonesians fired mortar shells against an airfield, the British said.

Reinforcements Rushed

The press statement said Indonesians in Semarang also were tampering with the water supply, booby-trapping water installations.

The British reported yesterday that reinforcements were being rushed to Bandoeng by air, even as representatives of the unrecognized Indonesian republic were on their way to the summer capital in an attempt to halt the fighting there.

The Indian attack in Bandoeng recovered quantities of explosives, arms, ammunition and a high-power radio transmitter, the British said. Thirty women and children were evacuated by the British from a village northeast of Bandoeng last night.

In Semarang, Nationalists fired on an airfield with mortars, the British headquarters said.

Headquarters also announced that seventeen Royal Air Force men had been killed so far in Java, including nine by hostile action, five in crashes, and three in other accidents. Two other RAF men are missing.

It was reported in Batavia that nearly eight battalions of fresh Netherland troops, about 6,000 men, were training at garrisons in Malaya and might be ready for action in two months. The troops received British jungle-green uniforms, it was said.

ABDICATION TALK AROUSES LEADERS IN JAPANESE DIET

TOKYO, Dec. 5 — (AP) A Diet member shattered precedent today

by asking if Emperor Hirohito would abdicate, bringing a quick government response that "such a thing could not occur."

Kyodo news agency said the question was put to Minister of State Joji Matsumoto in the House of Representatives by Ikuji Tanaka, independent member.

Tanaka said some circles thought abdication was possible after Prince Konoye discussed the subject with foreign correspondents recently. He wanted to know what the government thought about it.

"Even to express in public such a thing as abdication is too awesome," Matsumoto replied, adding that those who harbored such a "mistaken idea" as abdication were the exception.

The Emperor at the time was meeting with the privy council, his inner circle of advisers, but without the council's president, Kiichero Hiranuma, who is on the latest Allied list of suspected war criminals.

A plenary session of the Diet's budget committee was told meanwhile that the Japanese government expected to be out of the red after 1947.

Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, said he planned to use income from the property tax and war-time profit taxes, ordered by General MacArthur to recover huge war profits, to buy back government bonds.

MacArthur ordered the Japanese government to impound all funds of Japan's securities exchange.

The government used the funds to stabilize the securities market. The account on Sept. 30 had a balance of 288,000,000 yen (about $19,000,000 at the current rate).

MacArthur also authorized the Japanese government to complete construction of 10 naval escort vessels and one minelayer to be used in repatriating Japanese nationals. The ships will be inspected constantly to see that they are kept demilitarized.

abdicate?—were out in the open today.

Isanji Tanaka, independent Diet member, asked Minister of State Joji Matsumoto what the Government thought about abdication of the Emperor, Kyodo news agency said. Tanaka indicated some circles thought abdication possible after Prince Konoye's discussion on the subject with foreign correspondents.

Kyodo quoted Matsumoto as replying that "even to express in public such a thing as abdication is too awesome." The Minister added that those who contemplate such a "mistaken" idea were the exception.

Discussion of whether Hirohito helped push Japan into the war caused an equal stir.

The unprecedented question was asked at a plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee. In reply, Premier Shidehara said he personally believed Hirohito had no war responsibility, and added that occupational authorities have not raised the question with the Government.

Tells Of Secret Meeting

Today a retired Japanese general, Toshizo Nishio, told the Associated Press that Hirohito attended a secret conference held at the Imperial Palace in late November or early December, 1941, just before the war's outbreak. Nishio said the Mikado informed the Supreme War Council that "Japan might have to fight if things didn't improve."

Nishio added, however, what other Japanese have said—the Emperor wasn't told a sneak attack on Pearl Harbor would open the conflict.

Another Secret Meeting.

Additionally, it was learned that when Prince Fumimaro Konoye recently described to authorities another secret conference held at the Palace September 6, 1941, he disclosed that Hirohito was present. The September 6 conference, held when Konoye was Premier, included War Minister Hideki Tojo, who later replaced Konoye as Premier. The conferees decided that Japan would begin preparing for war in the middle of October unless there was a decided improvement in negotiations in Washington. No proposal was made at the conference to remove the chief stumbling block to the Washington negotiations, the requested removal of Japanese troops from China.

Inosuke Furuno, who as president of the recently dissolved Domei Agency has been added by Gen. MacArthur to the list of war criminal suspects, said in an interview that the press could not prevent war because militarists controlled the sources of news. He said that field dispatches of Domei correspondents were censored at the source during the war and "even when they returned to give the true situation we had no way of getting it into print."

Furuno, who plans to surrender shortly before the December 12 deadline set by MacArthur, said Japan's Navy Department delayed announcement of the Pearl Harbor attack and he first heard about it "through monitoring an Associated Press broadcast" from the United States.

Meanwhile Hirohito met with his Privy Council, which decided to send to the Diet a bill asking the return of rank and medals of the war crimes suspects to the Emperor. The council president, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, who is on MacArthur's list of war crimes suspects, did not attend the meeting.

Hirohito's War Guilt, Abdication Discussed

DEC 6 1945

SUNDAY TIMES

Tokyo, Dec. 5 (AP)—Two undercurrent questions whose answers may reshape the future of Japan—did Emperor Hirohito help push Japan into the war and should he

Emperor Is Reported To Have Delayed War

Tokyo, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Japanese army and navy drew plans to launch the war with the United States in mid-October of 1941, two months before Pearl Harbor, but were stayed by the Government and Emperor, it was learned authoritatively today.

This was brought out by American Army officers who interrogated Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier when Japan talked of peace and prepared for new wars.

A reliable source said the Army-Navy war plan was presented by the late Field Marshal General Sugiyama, then chief of the army general staff, at a secret imperial conference in Emperor Hirohito's Palace September 6, 1941.

Konoye was quoted as saying that the militarists unitedly supported the plan, but "we (the government) still felt there was a possibility for negotiation so we were willing to take a chance."

The prince said Hirohito emphasized "the need for carrying on negotiations with America."

Midway Balked Japan's Plans

BEING NIGHT DEC 6 1945

Tokyo, Dec. 5 (AP)—American pilots who turned back the powerful Japanese fleet in the "David-and-Goliath" victory at Midway in June, 1942, wrecked Tokyo's plans to win a compromise peace by holding the Pacific in a stranglehold of outlying bases.

That was disclosed today by Capt. Toshikazu Ohmae, former chief of the naval operations sections of the Navy Ministry, in revealing details of what Japan considers one of the two decisive naval battles of the war.

Contrast In Strength

Japan sent 11 battleships and 76 other combat vessels against the tiny sandspit island, which was defended by a relatively handful of American planes and 23 warships. The heaviest United States fleet elements were five cruisers under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

The objective was to occupy Midway with 3,500 Marine and Army infantrymen, who were carried aboard sixteen transports. The fleet, Chmae said, had no intention of attempting a Hawaiian landing. Midway was considered the key to a vast co-ordinated naval offensive designed to secure advanced aerial observation bases from the Aleutians to New Hebrides. It was timed to coincide with the capture of Kiska.

Smashed On First Day

But divebombers and fighter planes smashed the Midway thrust in the first fiery day—June 4, 1942. They sank four carriers and destroyed the Japanese air strength. The late Admiral Isoruku Yamamoto, who directed the assault, abandoned the campaign without attempting to send his overwhelmingly superior surface forces against the defenders.

Four carriers of Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo's task force launched 150 planes for the preinvasion assault upon Midway at 4 A.M. from a point 250 miles north-northwest of the island.

Twenty-four American divebombers roared over the Japanese task force three hours later as the Japanese planes were returning. Nine direct hits sank the carriers Akagi Kaga and Soryu at 7.26 A.M. A fourth carrier, the Hiryu, was damaged attempting to escape and sunk early that afternoon by the United States submarine Nautilus.

Chmae said the dive-bombers dropped 500-pounders at altitudes of less than 1,500 feet. More than 100 torpedo planes and other bombers also joined in the fight. They scored no hits, but some near misses showered the ships with spray.

Yamamoto Withdraws

At the first American air assault, Yamamoto pulled back his main surface forces to prepare for a night action. Then, at dusk, the Admiral learned the Americans still had carriers which he believed had been destroyed. Yamamoto promptly abandoned his original occupation plans.

While the bulk of his fleet was withdrawing toward a distant rendezvous for return to Japan, Yamamoto sent four heavy cruisers toward Midway for a final bombardment. During the night they encountered United States submarines and, while maneuvering to avoid them, the cruisers Mongami and Mikuma collided.

Carrier planes found the crippled Mikuma early June 5 and sank her. The Mongami limped to Truk for repairs.

Losses Compared

The Japanese lost four carriers, a heavy cruiser, 258 aircraft (42 of them in combat) and 2,500 men. The Americans lost the carrier Yorktown and the destroyer Hammond, which was sunk by one of ten Japanese submarines in the area.

Chmae said the Japanese Navy originally planned to maintain a defense perimeter anchored in the mandated islands, Wake and New Guinea until the Doolittle raid demonstrated the vulnerability of the Japanese homeland. Then encouraged by the relative ease of early naval operations, the admirals agreed to establish a more extensive defense perimeter which would spot United States task forces and afford more time for interception.

Key Role For Midway

Midway was to become an airbase and key outpost. Its seizure was the foundation of the plan, which included occupation of the Solomons. The admirals believed this tightened defense would prolong the war and lead America to accept a compromise peace.

Chmae said the bombardment of Dutch Harbor on June 3-4 and the occupation of Kiska and Attu were conducted by relatively small 5th Fleet units. The Coral Sea battle May 3-8 "only postponed" a correlated plan to occupy Port Moresby.

"The Midway defeat changed the course of the war—and our defeat in the first battle of the Philippine Sea was the turning point, because then we lost the ability to defend Japan," Chmae declared.

PACIFIC CHIEFS GATHER

Army and Navy Leaders Will Discuss Problems in Orient

TOKYO, Dec. 5 (AP)—United States Army and Navy leaders, including Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States Commander in China, and Admirals Raymond A. Spruance and Daniel E. Barbey, [illegible] gathering to confer on demobilization, repatriation and occupation problems.

Admiral Spruance, new Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, arrived today and Admiral Barbey, Seventh Fleet Commander, was expected this evening. General Wedemyer is due tomorrow.

Shift In Posts In Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat, member of General MacArthur's staff since Corregidor, became chief of his economic and scientific section today, succeeding Col. Raymond Kramer, who is returning to the United States.

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Jap Crosses Mark Yank Flyers' Graves

Hiroshima, Japan, Dec. 5 (AP)—Crosses, bearing Japanese characters, which read "brave American soldiers' grave," mark the burial places of seven bomber crewmen whose plane crashed in flames two weeks before Japan surrendered.

The 41st Division located the graves. Lieut. John Day, of Topeka, Kan., and Capt. Kenyon S. Jonckes, of Huntington, W.Va., said eyewitnesses told them that only one of the airmen succeeded in bailing out and his parachute failed to open.

Alert 60-Point Men in Honshu

KYOTO, Japan, Dec. 5 (AP).—The 6th Army today ordered all 60-point enlisted men to report to the 11th Replacement Depot at Okazaki, on southern Honshu, by Dec. 10. The move affects 6,100 troops and brings to more than 28,000 the total released in the last eight days.

Redeployment of occupation forces was also speeded in the 8th Army area where the 27th Infantry Division and 14th Corps were relieved of all occupation duties in preparation for their return to the United States this month.

The 8th Corps will take over most of the 14th's occupational area. The 97th Division, participant in the Ruhr pocket and Czechoslovakian campaigns, will relieve the 27th.

GENERALS PONDER YAMASHITA'S FATE AS HIS TRIAL ENDS

MANILA, Dec. 5 — (AP) Five American generals pondered behind closed doors tonight the fate of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, after hearing the final arguments of counsel in his month-long trial on war crimes charges. Their verdict is expected Friday.

The penalty of death by hanging was demanded by Chief Prosecutor Maj Robert M. Kerr, but defense counsel [illegible] Clarke in an impassioned plea urged the commission to "exemplify the concepts and standards of American justice, the keystone of American democracy, by returning a finding of not guilty."

Kerr talked for nearly three hours, summing up the tragic story of mass murder, rape and other atrocities attributed to Yamashita's men by prosecution witnesses and hammering home the argument that Yamashita failed to prevent these crimes because he simply "did not care."

The chief prosecutor ridiculed Yamashita's contention that he was too busy to visit prisoner-of-war and internee camps and neither or-

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dered nor condoned nor even heard of any atrocities.

Kerr also assailed the defense contention that most of the atrocities were committed by battle-crazed men in an army which had gotten out of hand in the confusion of disaster.

"In many of the cases before this commission," he said, "these acts were under the leadership of commissioned officers and were planned military acts."

In the light of all the evidence piled up against the defendant, Kerr concluded, "anything less than a death sentence would be mockery."

Capt. Adolph Reel of the defense staff argued eloquently against condemning Yamashita for the crimes of others. He insisted that the general "neither knew about, permitted or condoned" atrocities, which "in fact were in complete disregard of any of his oorders about the treatment of the Filipino people."

"When we judge him," the Boston, Mass., attorney concluded, "we must put ourselves in his place; and I say that unless we are ready to plead guilty before the world to the charge of hypocrisy, to the charge that we supinely succumbed to mob desire for revenge, then we must find Yamashita not guilty."

Yamashita, who had sat with poker-faced placidity through weeks of horror-packed and sometimes hysterial testimony by prosecution witnesses, was so moved by this speech that he grasped Reel by the shoulders and exclaimed:

"Thank you! Thank you!"

we recommended that the sentence, if death, be carried out by hanging."

"Devastating" Witnesses

Kerr charged that "every reasonable doubt has been shattered by devastating witnesses" against the Japanese army commander, who is accused of condoning innumerable atrocities by his troops in the Philippines.

"There is no doubt of his responsibility and negligence," Kerr said in asking a verdict of guilty and the death sentence.

Col. Harry Clarke, concluding Yamashita's defense arguments, asked the commission to "exemplify the concepts and standards of American justice, the keystone of American democracy, by returning a finding of not guilty."

Decision Friday

The commisison, which has heard more than 200 witnesses and received more than 100 documents from both sides in the 32-day hearing, recessed until Friday, when its decision will be announced.

Defense attorneys closely followed this argument:

1. Yamashita did not permit atrocities.

2. He did not condone, nor did he know of, their commission.

Capt. Milton Sandberg, of New York, argued that civilians in Manila—where many atrocities occurred—had been warned many times to evacuate.

Navy Troops Berserk

He asserted that Japanese navy troops in Manila were "trapped in the doomed city and went berserk and unloosed their pentup emotions. Does rape in the Bayview Hotel by these now dead troops bear responsibility for Yamashita, who was 100 miles away and had no control of their actions?"

Yamashita had testified that he had no control over the Navy troops. Prosecution witnesses testified that Japanese troops committed brutal, day and night-long mass rape of girls and young women at the Bayview.

Departure Of Terauchi

After Field Marshal Count Terauchi, commander of the Southern Regions, left Manila, November 17, 1944, it was difficult to control civilians and Yamashita could only warn his troops to treat civilians kindly, Sandberg argued.

He contended that the testimony of Colonel Nishiharu, Yamashita's judge advocate, was inaccurate and largely untrue.

"Japanese methods of trial are foreign and repugnant to the American system," Sandberg said of the execution of Filipino guerrillas but added: "There is no provision in international law for such trials" except for armed bands of war criminals.

Question Of Command

Capt. Adolph Reel, of Boston, Mass., touched on charges of ill-treatment of prisoners of war and internees at Santo Tomas and Los Banos camps and of mass executions at Palawan. He argued that there was no connection of these instances to Yamashita's command; that in each instance other commands were responsible.

Reel concluded:

"When we judge him (Yamashita), we must put ourselves in his place, and I say, unless we are ready to plead guilty before the world to the charge of hypocrisy, to the charge that we sublimely succumbed to mob desire for revenge, then we must find Yamashita not guilty."

Yamashita, visibly moved, took Reel by the shoulders and said, "Thank you! Thank you!"

Yamashita Awaits Decision Of Court

Manila, Dec. 5 (AP)—A five-general United States military commission recessed to ponder the fate of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita today after hearing final summations in which the prosecution demanded the death penalty and the defense pleaded for "American justice—acquittal."

It promised a verdict Friday.

Major Robert M. Kerr, of Portland, Ore., chief prosecutor, declared that "in view of the aggravated nature of the crimes and in view of the measures of the crimes,

Philippines To Have Hydroelectric System

Manila, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Philippines Government is planning a huge hydroelectric power system to overcome the archipelago's lack of coal and petroleum and expects to get a large part of the necessary machinery and equipment in the form of reparations in kind from Japan, with financial aid from the United States also playing a vital role.

The National Power Corporation, it was disclosed, is asking General MacArthur through President Osmena for the equipment of Japanese electric generating plants and transmission lines to replace millions of dollars worth of material stolen or destroyed by the Nippon-

ese during their occupation of the islands.

A major item in the Government's plan is erection of a 90,000-horsepower development on Lake Lanao, Mindanao, with seven generating stations utilizing a 2,300-foot drop in the 20-mile course of the Agsu

Philippine Claims Filed

Manila, Dec. 5 (AP) — President Sergio Osmena today sent Philippine reparations claims against Japan to United States Commissioner Paul V. McNutt. They are believed to contain requests for cash or claims in kind to compensate for widespread looting and destruction.

3 Towns Off Limits For Yanks In Philippines

Manila, Dec. 5 (AP)—Three towns in Pamanga province have been placed off limits to United States military personnel by the military police command because of extensive prostitution and sale of poisoned liquor.

The towns, Angeles, Dau and Mabalacat, had thrived on trade from the near-by Clark Air Center and the 6th Replacement Depot.

Dutra Maintains Lead In Returns From Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 5 (AP)—Latest unofficial returns tonight in Brazil's presidential contest showed Army General Eurico Gaspar Dutra well ahead of Air General Eduardo Gomes, with two civilian candidates lagging far behind. About fifteen per cent of the vote has been tabulated.

On the third day of vote counting, Dutra, backed by former President Getulio Vargas, had 359,242 votes to 220,[illegible] for Gomes, leader of the anti-Vargas forces. Communist presidential candidate Yeddo Fiuza had 103,985 and Rollim Telles, Agrarian party candidate, had 895.

Complete official returns from this first Brazilian presidential election in fifteen years are not expected before next week.

Nazis Expelled, Argentine Says

Buenos Aires, Dec. 5 (AP)—Juan I. Cooke, Foreign Minister, said tonight that the Argentine Government "always has tended" to expel Nazi agents from the nation "because these persons are considered dangerous for the security of the country and the continent."

His statement was in reply to one made in Washington today by Secretary of State Byrnes, who said that in so far as the United States has been able to deteremine, Argentina has not deported a single one of 71 Nazi agents despite promises to do so.

Cooke said the Argentine Government had not concluded "any formal promise regarding deportation of Nazi agents."

He said three Nazis in Argentine had filed writs of habeas corpus to prevent their deportation, another had escaped, a fifth was ill and a sixth was held under a charge of theft. Cooke referred only to these and made no mention of the 71 Byrnes said Argentina had promised to deport.

OUSTED DIPLOMATS GOT VITAL JOBS, HURLEY CHARGES

Former Ambassador Testifies Two Were Assigned to MacArthur's Staff.

HITS AT BRITAIN

General Declares London Government Opposed U.S. Policy of Unified China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Snowy-haired Patrick J. Hurley, his voice flaring with anger, asserted today that two career diplomats who favored "collapse" of the present government of China had been given vital assignments with Gen. Douglas MacArthur after Hurley sent them home from Chungking.

Also, in the course of two and a half hours of impassioned testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations committee, Hurley made these other major assertions:

That Britain was opposing United States policy for the unification of China at the very moment that Gen. Hurley, then ambassador at Chungking, was trying hardest to negotiate an agreement between the Chinese Communists and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Supported Imperialistic Bloc

That some of the career men in China supported an imperialistic bloc of nations and were perfectly willing to use Lend-Lease to subjugate people contrary to the policies of the Atlantic Charter. Hurley named the "imperialistic bloc" as consisting of Britain, France, the Netherlands, to a less important extent Belgium and Portugal; and, before the war, Germany and Japan.

That at the moment none of the big powers, Russia, the United States and Britain, is helping the Chinese Communists and without such help the Communists are not, in Hurley's opinion, a major threat to the control of China by Chiang Kai-shek.

That some American diplomat "leaked" to the Communist leaders in north China a policy agreed upon by President Roosevelt at the Yalta Big Three conference that the United States would arm either Nationalist or Communist troops when its forces invaded China, depending on what troops it found in the territory where the invasion occurred. As a result, Hurley said, he suddenly discovered that the Communists were concentrating troops toward one port so that they would be sure to get American arms.

That he resigned last week as ambassador to China because he discovered that the "career men" who had been fighting his policies in China were attacking him again even through speeches delivered by congressmen on the floor of Congress. "I was left naked to my enemies and the enemies of America," Hurley proclaimed to the committee, "and I decided to begin fighting."

That in January 1945 he received a telegram signed with the name of Secretary of State Stettinius ordering him to stop negotiating for settlement between the Chinese Communists and the Nationalists. He said that he had been told that Stettinius did not actually send the telegram and anyway he ignored it because he did not believe there could be such a reversal of policy.

Names Atcheson, Service

Hurley's appearance before the committee was packed with drama from start to finish. He had resigned as ambassador with a blast at State department career men and he hammered home his criticisms of their "sabotage" of his efforts in China repeatedly. He named five men as having been "disloyal" to him. They included the two now serving with MacArthur. These two are George Atcheson, Jr., who was counselor of embassy in Chungking and is now diplomatic advisor to MacArthur, and John S. Service who was second secretary in Chungking and is now with Atcheson on MacArthur's staff.

The other three men whom Hurley named in this connection were John Davis, formerly second secretary at Chungking now on duty at Moscow; Fulton Freeman, former third secretary under Hurley and now in the State department; and Arthur R. Ringwalt, former second secretary at Chungking and now in the Chinese division of the State department.

Hurley told the committee that Atcheson had once advocated furnishing Lend-Lease arms to the Chinese Communists because he "wanted to destroy the Nationalist government of China—the government I had been sent there with instructions to support."

Service, Hurley declared, proposed in October, 1944, that the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek should be allowed to collapse.

Hurley said both these suggestions were over-ruled and no arms were ever given to the Communists. What annoyed him most, he said, was that when the two men involved were removed from Chungking they were given positions in the State department in which they actually seemed to supervise his work. It was in this connection that he told of the telegram that he said had been signed with the name of Stettinius. He said he did not know who sent the telegram, but had heard it was not Stettinius.

The British incident was brought up by Hurley as an illustration of how the career men in his opinion had "sided with the imperialist bloc" of nations. He said during the time he was negotiating with the Communists a "Col. Ride" of the British army talked with Gen. Li of the Chinese central government army and outlined the reasons for which Britain opposed the American policy of unification in China.

Arthur Ringwalt, Hurley continued, obtained a report on these reasons from the British embassy

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HURLEY SAYS ATCHESON SOUGHT ARMS FOR CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Charges Former Embassy Aid Would 'Destroy' Regime of Chiang Kai-shek.

NAMES OTHER DIPLOMATS

Asserts Service Suggested Permitting Nationalists to Collapse.

Washington, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley today named two of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's present political advisers in Tokyo as diplomats who went contrary to him when he was Ambassador to China. They were, he said, George Atcheson Jr. and John S. Service, career men in the State Department.

Both saw service in China during Hurley's tenure as Ambassador to Chungking, and both have since been assigned by the State Department to MacArthur in Japan.

In discussing the background of his resignation as Ambassador a week ago, Hurley told an open session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Atcheson had advocated furnishing lend-lease arms to the Chinese Communists, and that Service had once proposed in October, 1944, that the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek be allowed to collapse.

The Atcheson suggestion, Hurley asserted, would "destroy" the Chungking regime, if carried out.

No arms were given to the Communists, however, Hurley added, and Atcheson was subsequently recalled to the United States.

Clashes With Connally.

Hurley and Senator Connally, committee chairman clashed sharply during the closing phases of today's session. Hurley had acknowledged that prior to his resignation both Byrnes and President Truman had assured him full backing if he returned to China.

"You keep saying you want a public statement," Connally remarked. "You just want something in the newspapers."

Hurley's face flushed. He leaned forward angrily.

"I resent that," he shouted. "That is not true. I don't want my Government pussyfooting."

There was a moment's pause, then the crowd in the hearing chamber broke into lour applause.

An earlier outburst also involved Senator Green (D.-R. I.), who questioned Hurley persistently about the career men Hurley said had worked against him.

"I'm not going to be led as though I am a bootlegging witness on the stand," Hurley shouted. "I have been asked questions when I said I can't answer. I've been questioned like a witness by a prosecutor."

Connally sailed into this protest by saying: "Please control your emotions, General."

"I am not emotional," Hurley thundered.

Names Four More.

His testimony at this stage added three more names to the list of those he said had been "disloyal" to him in Chungking. This brought those named to Atcheson, former counselor; Service, former second secretary; John Davies, former second secretary, now in Moscow; Fulton Freeman, former third secretary, now in the State Department, and Arthur Ringwalt, former second secretary, now in the State Department.

Connally asked Hurley what reason Atcheson gave for his request—did he recommend that the Communists be armed so they could help fight the Japanese?

"His reasons were that he wanted to destroy the Nationalist Government of China, the Government I had been sent there with instructions to support," Hurley asserted in a loud voice.

Wants People to See Letter.

Hurley invited Connally to get Atcheson's letter and read it. He said he was willing for the American people to inspect it.

Hurley said the diplomat's letter was dated last February 28.

Hurley said that when he saw the letter he declared if that was the policy of the United States Government Atcheson had better be left in China and he himself allowed to remain in the United States.

"After days of argument, Mr. Atcheson was recalled," he said.

Throughout the morning, Senators La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) and Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) pressed Hurley to get down to cases.

"I'd like to know who did what that you object to, when he did it and what he did," Vandenberg said.

It was then that Hurley leveled his charge against Atcheson.

Connally questioned Hurley at length concerning his relations with Gen. Stilwell, commander of American forces in China. Hurley said the two had never had a word of controversy, but he declared that Vinegar Joe and Chiang Kai-shek were "incompatible."

In his testimony referring to Service, Hurley said that the latter was under Stilwell, then commander in China, when he made the proposal about allowing the Chungking government to collapse.

Hurley testified the Atcheson incident occurred after he had left China on a trip to Washington. He said Acheson wrote a letter to the Secretary of State advocating furnishing lend-lease arms and equipment to the Communist forces, and claiming that he had the support of every official member of the American embassy in that recommendation.

Acheson is currently on duty for the State Department in Tokyo as a political adviser to General of the Army Douglas A. MacArthur.

Later Stilwell was removed from China by President Roosevelt and Service was transferred to Hurley's embassy staff. He ranked as second secretary until he was sent home. He is now on duty under MacArthur in Tokyo.

Hurley made the assertions about Service and his connection with Vinegar Joe Stilwell in opening testimony before the committee. He said the central issue was what he called the "defeat" of American policy in China by career diplomats of the State Department.

Policy Not Entirely Defeated.

But, at another point, he said American policy actually was not entirely defeated but only "to some extent." He declared that in line with that policy he had succeeded in sustaining China as an ally, sustaining the government of Chiang Kai-shek, keeping the Chinese Army in the war and maintaining harmonious Chinese-American relations.

Connally said to Hurley: "Well, you say you succeeded in all these enterprises so these men in the State Department didn't defeat your purposes in China during the war?"

Connally had put several questions to the witness before that. Hurley almost shouted back the reply to that one.

"On the 30th day of October, 1944, he said, "John S. Service sent in a report to the State Department. I believe it was his report No. 40. It was a general statement of policy proposing to let the Government that I was sent over there to sustain fall—and that report was circulated among the Communists."

Connally said, "Was he under you?"

Hurley replied that Service was a diplomat assigned to United States commander in China, Gen. Stilwell.

To Submit List.

The ex-ambassador then proposed to submit to the committee a list of documents he wanted introduced as evidence from State Department files. He had said earlier that they were of great importance to the foreign policy of the United States and could only be paraphrased for the public record because they had originally been sent from China in code.

So when he offered to submit his list, Connally said that the committee should receive it only in secret session and take it up with the State Department privately since the documents were of such importance.

Hurley said he was "not going to be belligerent" about his testimony and would do what the committee wanted but he added in table-thumping tones:

"Most of these documents have been given out already by career men in the State Department and the only difference is that they were trying to give them to people who were trying to defeat the policy of the United States, while I would call them to the attention of you gentlemen."

Hurley said there were no conflicts between him and Byrnes on United States policy in China. He said this after reading Byrnes's letter to Anderson into the record.

Earlier in his testimony Hurley said that he would not have resigned as Ambassador to China if Secretary of State Byrnes had made an earlier pronouncement on the United States policy in the Far East.

He read the committee a letter from Byrnes, addressed to Representative Anderson (R.-Cal.) stating, "We favor the creation of a strong, united and democratic China which will contribute to peace and stability in the Far East and which will enable China effectively to support the United Nations Organization."

Anderson made the letter public only yesterday in the House and had it inserted in the Congressional Record. It was dated November 30—three days after Hurley announced his resignation.

Senator Connally invited Hurley to make any statement he desired concerning his resignation or American Far Eastern policy.

Hurley said he wanted to make it clear that he did not ask for the hearing and had not discussed with any member the facts he intended to present.

Denies Partisan Alliance.

"The reason for this statement," he explained, "is that I am convinced this committee is beginning a hearing on the foreign policy of the United States. Such a hearing should not be partisan. I will decline to ally myself with any partisan group or with any minority."

Hurley said he had read in the newspapers some time ago that certain members of the foreign service of the State Department had "presented, given or sold" certain secret State Department documents to persons not entitled to see them.

He said he did not know the nature of all the confidential papers, "but I have been advised that my reports to the State Department were among them."

SENATE REMOVES FREE PRESS RIDER FROM UNRRA BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) The Senate passed an UNRRA appropriation bill today without a "free press" rider which the House had added. But the original sponsor of the amendment served notice he would try to attach it to another UNRRA measure which the House is considering.

Rep. Brown (R.-Ohio) said he would try tomorrow to attach the amendment to a bill authorizing $1,350,000,000 for UNRRA in its next fiscal year. The House began consideration of this measure today and heard Chairman Bloom (D.-N. Y.) of the Foreign Affairs committee plead:

"The nations of the world are hanging upon our action. We must show that we mean to help bind up their wounds and that we will do so without imposing political conditions or extorting concessions as the price of our humanity."

On the other hand Rep. Eaton

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(R.-N. J.) of the committee declared that "our people are entitled to know where their money goes. We have had only one instrumentality in getting that information —the public press."

Brown's amendment would prohibit use of the funds in countries which deny American reporters free access to news of UNRRA activities there. The House attached it originally to a bill appropriating $550,000,000 for UNRRA use this fiscal year.

A Senate committee struck the restriction from the $550,000,000 appropriation, however, and it was this bill that the Senate passed.

Today by voice vote. It now goes back to the House; that chamber may agree to the Senate action or request a conference. Brown told a reporter he did not know that any effort would be made to reinsert the amendment in that bill.

Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) argued that the appropriation bill was no place for such restrictions. He promised to "go the limit" when the other measure, carrying the question of whether America's part in UNRRA shall be continued, comes before the Senate.

Going along with McKellar as to the press amendment on the present bill, Senator Brooks (R.-Ill.) welcomed McKellar's promise of future support.

"The American people are going to insist that the people of the world know that it is we who are feeding them," Brooks said.

The $550,000,0000 appropriation is the remainder of the first $1,350,000,000 authorized by the United States as its 72 per cent share of the agency's operating funds. The apportionment was made on the basis of each of the 46 participating nations' contributing one per cent of its 1943 income.

FRENCH PROGRAM MAY BE IGNORED IN OCCUPIED AREA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes said today that the United States, Britain and Russia might act without France to centralize transportation and currency in their three occupation zones of Germany.

Byrnes told his news conference he had informed Paris that the U. S. might suggest such a course if French representatives of the Allied council in Berlin continue to block action agreed upon by the Big Three powers at Potsdam.

The secretary outlined the situation thus:

1. The Big Three believe it is essential that central agencies be set up immediately to take charge of transportation and currency for all Germany.

2. France is using the unanimity rule on the Berlin council to veto creation of those agencies on grounds that the Allies first should determine finally whether the Ruhr and Rhineland are to be separated from Germany.

The secretary said he was entirely in accord with French proposals that the Ruhr and Rhineland matters be investigated but that he was entirely opposed to any government's blocking all council action until it got specifically what it wanted.

Behind the French stand is the fear that if Germany retained the industrially-rich Ruhr it might be able to prepare another war. The French also point out that Germany has mounted three invasions from the Rhineland.

If the Big Three should adopt Byrnes' proposal, the central agencies presumably could not administer the Rhineland because that province is a part of the French zone. The agencies could, however, administer the Ruhr which is in the British zone.

Byrnes also disclosed:

That Mark F. Ethridge, Louisville publisher, had returned from the Balkans and soon would report to Byrnes his findings on whether the Bulgarian and Rumanian governments were representative and whether their plans for national elections were democratic.

That so far as this government has been able to determine, Argentina has not deported a single one of 71 Nazi agents despite promises to do so.

That no reply had been received from Britain to the U. S. proposal that all American, Russian and British troops evacuate Iran by Jan. 1. Moscow rejected the proposal.

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Mrs. Luce Finds Many Errors In Colleague's Praise of Reds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn) accused Rep. Delacy (D-Wash) today of presenting the House an "encyclopedia of error" in a recent speech on the part played by Chinese Communists in the war.

Delacy, who made the speech Nov. 26, was not present when Mrs. Luce spoke.

Quoting Delacy as saying that the Japanese were disarmed more quickly in areas where Communist-led troops were strong, Mrs. Luce said:

"Anyone who will take the trouble to look at a map of China will see that on V-J day the Japs occupied in China, not counting Manchuria, at least 50 cities of 100,000 population or more. Three months after V-J day the Chinese Communists had succeeded in taking over from the Japs exactly one of these cities, the city of Chefoo.

Meanwhile, the government troops in some important cases with American help, but in the great majority of cases without any help from us, had taken over all the other cities and had disarmed at least two-thirds of all Japanese soldiers in China."

Asserting that "another part of the Communist line is that the Chinese Communists did a better job during the war" than Chiang Kai-Shek's troops," Mrs. Luce said "this can be punctured with figures—grim figures."

A Japanese audit shows more than 2,000,000 Japanese killed and wounded in China, Mrs. Luce said, and the Communists "know they would be laughed at if they claimed even as many as 200,000 Jap casualties."

Gerow Takes Responsibility For Not Warning Pearl Harbor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, brushing aside a suggestion that "higher-ups" might share it, assumed full responsibility today for any War department failure to send additional warnings to Pearl Harbor before the Japanese attack.

In a dramatic moment of the Pearl Harbor inquiry, the tanned officer solemnly told the Senate-House committee:

Accepts Responsibility

"If there [illegible] War department responsibility [illegible] failure to send additional warnings to General Short, it must fall on the War Plans division and as chief of the division at the time, I accept the responsibility."

William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, suggested that the reply of Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, commander at Hawaii, to a warning from Washington "went higher" but Gerow interposed.

It was his job, Gerow said, to check operations messages from overseas stations and he had 48 officers to help him. He would take the responsibility.

Mitchell had developed that, from the routing sheet record and initialing, both Secretary Stimson and General George C. Marshall apparently saw Short's reply to a Nov. 27, 1941, message from Marshall saying hostilities with Japan might be near.

Short's message said he had alerted for sabotage and established liaison with the Navy. It developed after the Dec. 7, 1941, attack that the command was alert only against sabotage.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, an earlier witness, had expressed the opinion that Short's reply was "totally inadequate".

Led Troops in Europe

Gerow left the War Plans division early in 1942, later took part in the Normandy landings and commanded troops in Europe.

Mitchell read to him a statement Stimson made last fall in connection with an Army board's report on Pearl Harbor. Stimson had said "A keener sense of analysis and a more incisive comparison of the messages exchanged would have invited further inquiry by the War Plans division of General Short, and his failure to go on the necessary alert might well have been discovered."

The committee counsel asked whether Gerow considered that a "fair" statement.

"Yes, sir, I do," the witness replied.

Marshall will be the witness tomorrow, giving the committee the opportunity to go into the same subject with him.

These other major points were developed from Gerow's testimnoy or documents introduced while he was in the witness chair:

1. The Army and Navy had been at odds since February, 1941, over proposals for attaining more unity of command at frontier positions, such as Hawaii. After Pearl Harbor, it was decided that the Navy should have the top post in Hawaii.

2. Gerow said he deleted from the Nov. 27 message to Short a reference to precautions against sabotage because he wanted the message "interpreted as warning x x x only of an attack from without." Separate warnings against sabotage were sent by Miles and the Air corps.

3. Gerow gave an unqualified "no" when asked whether he knew before Pearl Harbor of any commitment for the United States to go to war.

Mitchell asked: DEC 6 194

"When you were in the War Plans division, did you ever see or hear of an agreement by any executive officer of the United States, War or Navy, including the President, to bind the United States to engage in war before Japan attacked the United States?"

"No, sir," the three-star general replied emphatically.

Conferred with Other Nations

A brisk-spoken witness, Gerow related that months before the Japanese attack of Dec. 7, 1941, military conversations were held with the British here in Washington, with the British and Dutch in Singapore, and with the Canadians here.

The purpose was to determine what would be the best disposition and use of each nation's armed forces in event the United States should become involved in war, Gerow said, but "no political commitment" was implied.

Three separate plans were drawn. Gerow said the Washington action on each was:

Canadian-American defense plan. Endorsed by top officials here and approved by President Roosevelt Aug. 29, 1941, with the notation, "O.K., F.D.R." (in 1939, Mr. Roosevelt had announced publicly that the United States would not "stand idly by" if Canada were attacked.)

British-American plan, dealing particularly with the Atlantic. Approved by Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox, but returned from the White House June 7, 1941, without the President's approval.

Mitchell submitted in evidence a memorandum from Lt. Col. W. P. Scobey of the Army general staff which said that Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, the President's military aide, advised:

"The President has familiarized himself with the two papers; but since the report of the United States-British staff conversations, ABC-1, had not been approved by the British government, he would not approve the report at this time; neither would he now give approval to joint Army and Navy basic war plan—Rainbow No. 5, which is based upon the report ABC-1. However, in case of war the papers would be returned to the President for his approval."

The Singapore plan. Gerow said this was never approved by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, or by any other top Washington official. To the best of his knowledge, he said, the President never saw it.

Ready for Marshall

Much of Gerow's testimony appeared to be designed to round out background for tomorrow's questioning of General Marshall.

Gerow identified a two-foot high stack of documents detailing the plans and agreements between the Army and Navy for defense of Hawaii.

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In summary, Gerow said:

"The Navy was primarily responsible for close and distant aerial reconnaissance and offensive air operations against hostile surface craft. The Army was primarily responsible for defensive air operations. Regardless of the service primarily responsible, the opposite service was charged with supporting the operation within the means available to it."

Marshall is expected to be questioned about these plans and the military talks as well as about handling of warnings to Hawaii.

In testimony earlier this week, the committee heard from Gen. Miles, 1941 head of military intelligence, that a warning message dispatched to Pearl Harbor the morning of Dec. 7 did not reach Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Hawaiian commander, until after the Japanese attack.

It developed that information on which the message was based was available hours earlier. Miles said the warning was drafted after a conference in Marshall's office and that the chief of staff had not arrived until about 11:25 a.m.

Marshall was criticized in an Army inquiry board's report on the ground that he should have sent more information to Hawaii during critical phases of Japanese-American negotiations.

GEROW ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY IN MINOR ALERT

Says if Short Should Have Had More Warnings, It Was Up to Him.

NO FOLLOW-UP TO REPLY

Roosevelt in 1941 Tabled Joint War Plan Until Hostilities Should Break Out.

Washington, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow testified today that he is willing to accept responsibility for the War Department's failure to send Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short additional warnings to put Hawaii on a full alert before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Gerow told a Senate-House inquiry committee that, as far as he knew, the War Department did not follow up the receipt of a message from Short which said the outpost forces had been "alerted to prevent sabotage." Short was the Army commander in Hawaii.

Gerow, war plans chief in 1941, contended that a warning sent on November 27, 1941, to Short over the signature of Gen.

George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, should have brought a full alert in Hawaii, in which every man would have been at his battle station.

Witness Admits Truth.

But when William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, brought out that Short's reply message had prompted Secretary of War Stimson to remark months later that a "keener sense of analysis" would have shown the Hawaiian department was not ready for attack, the witness said that was true.

"If there is any War Department responsibility for failure to send additional warnings to Gen. Short, it must fall on the war plans division and as chief of that division at the time, I accept the responsibility."

Earlier congressional investigators learned that the late President Roosevelt declined to approve on June 7, 1941, a British-American plan for joint military operations in the event that the United States became involved in war.

This was brought out in records submitted to the committee. They showed, however, that Mr. Roosevelt's military aid, Major-Gen. E. M. Watson, told War Department officials that "in case of war, the papers would be returned to the President for his approval." They also showed that on August 29, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt approved a joint Canadian-United States basic defense plan.

Mitchell read the records in the course of questioning Gerow about military staff conferences which had been held with the British before the Pearl Harbor attack. Gerow told of conferences in Singapore and Washington in 1941, when military leaders of the two nations agreed on joint plans of operation, contingent on American involvement in the war.

Known as ABCD Plan.

Gerow said the plans drafted at Singapore, widely known as the ABCD (American, British, China, Dutch) plan, were preliminary and never received formal approval from any one in Washington, including the Chief of Staff. So far as he knows, he said, they never were submitted to the President.

Mitchell read a letter dated June 2, 1941, from Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War, and the late Frank Knox, then Secretary of the Navy. Addressed to President Roosevelt, it said that Stimson and Knox had approved a joint Army and Navy basic war plan—"Rainbow No. 5"—prepared by a joint board and recommended Mr. Roosevelt's approval. The letter added:

"Joint Army and Navy basic war plan—Rainbow No. 5 states the concept of war and provides for initial dispositions and operations of United States forces, should the United States associate in war with the democracies against the totalitarian Powers. As such it constitutes the basic directive for United States Army and naval forces in a war effort."

On June 9, however, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Scobey, then secretary of joint Army-Navy board, said in a memorandum to Marshall that the President had returned the two subject plans two days earlier without his approval.

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Chiang Asked for Air Aid.

The committee also heard that on October 28, 1941, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek pleaded that a high-ranking American officer "be sent to take over his air force." The request was forwarded to Washington from Chungking by Brig.-Gen. John Magruder, head of an American military mission to China. It included a plea that British and American air forces be thrown into combat against the Japanese.

Chiang "quickly singled out aviation as the most pressing problem," Magruder reported in a message released by the committee.

Magruder reported that Chiang was desperately worried about what he thought was an imminent Japanese attack on Kunming.

"By a concentration of his land forces he could resist this attack, he said, but only if he had air support, reported Magruder, adding Chiang asked that President Roosevelt "intercede with London to make available the Singapore air forces to support his defenses."

Direct Appeal by Chiang.

Also into the committee record went a direct appeal from Chiang to President Roosevelt, dated November 2, 1941, asking the United States to "draw on its air arm in the Philippines to provide either an active unit or a reserve force in the combined operation (to defend Kunming and the Burma Road)." It added: "I am convinced that unless Japan is checked sharply and at once, she is on the verge of winning a position from which she can deal with each of us separately and in her own time."

But a November 5, 1941, memorandum for the President from Marshall and Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, discounted Japanese chances for success then in an offensive against Kunming and the Burma Road. They also said they felt United States military operations to prevent cutting of the Burma Road "however well-disguised, would lead to war." Marshall and Stark concluded: "Until such time as the Burma Road is closed, aid can be extended to Chiang Kai-shek by measures which probably will not result in war with Japan. These measures are: Continuation of economic pressure against Japan, supplying increased amounts of munitions under the lend-lease, and continuation and acceleration of aid to the American volunteer group."

Code Message Never Sent.

At the opening of today's session, the investigators were told that the Japanese never broadcast a so-called "winds" message signalling a break with the United States prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Committee counsel told members that a check through Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo failed to disclose evidence that the Japanese sent the pre-arranged signal to their consuls.

The "winds" message has been the subject of sharp controversy in several inquiries into the Pearl Harbor disaster.

On November 19, 1941, the Japanese sent to their diplomatic representatives a message setting up a code under which the inclusion of certain words in the noon Tokyo radio broadcast would mean that relations with Britain, the United States and Russia were "in danger" and there was likelihood that ordinary communications would be broken off. The consuls were instructed to burn their papers if they heard the words. In the case of the United States, these words were "East wind rain."

British Flash Broadcast.

Mitchell said that a witness will testify that a Federal Communications Commission monitoring station picked up, before the Pearl Harbor attack, a message "north wind cloudy," which would have meant a break with Russia.

Mitchell added that on the afternoon of December 7, 1941, hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, another station picked up the broadcast "west wind clear," which he said meant "war with England."

He said he regarded the first message, warning of a break with Russia, as "false" in the code sense. He asserted it must have been an actual weather broadcast instead of the prearranged signal. He said he regarded as genuine the message referring to British relations, since it was not sent until after the attack.

In addition to a check by MacArthur, Mitchell said that Australian authorities had advised they never intercepted such a message. Word has not yet been received from the British and Dutch in response to a request for similar information, he added.

Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) recently sought committee permission to look at Navy Department files, where Brewster said there was a vacant file that might once have contained a copy of the "winds" message.

Mitchell's report touched off a brief flareup. Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) demanded to know whether any witnesses would be produced who thought that a "winds" message had been received.

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Mitchell replied that there still was a great deal of controversy about that and witnesses from all of the monitoring stations involved would be summoned.

Mitchell added that he thought that even if a "winds" message had been intercepted, "we would have known little more than we already knew"—that a break in Japanese-American relations was in prospect.

"Is the counsel passing on what the evidence will be?" Ferguson asked.

"I have my opinion," Mitchell replied sharply. "My words speak for themselves."

Mitchell said he was informed by Navy officials that even if an "East Wind Rain" message had been intercepted, it would not have been placed in No. 7001—the vacant file which Brewster said he wanted to inspect. Brewster was not present when Mitchell made his statement today.

Ferguson told a reporter he wants to find out from Gerow how far pre-Pearl Harbor military agreements between the powers went.

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Anglo-U.S. Pact Hit By F.D.R., Probe Hears

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP) — Congressional investigators learned today that the late President Roosevelt declined to approve on June 7, 1941, a British-American plan for joint military operations in the event the United States became involved in war.

This was brought out in records submitted to the Senate-House committee investigating the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941. They showed, however, that Mr. Roosevelt's military aide, Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, told War Department officials that "in case of war, the papers would be returned to the President for his approval."

Okayed Defense Plan

They also showed that on August 29, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt approved a joint Canadian-United States basic defense plan.

Earlier, the committee was told there was no evidence that the Japanese ever broadcast, prior to the Pearl Harbor attack, the so-called "winds" message signaling a break with the United States.

William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, read the records in the course of questioning Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, former head of the Army's War Plans Division, about military staff conferences which had been held with the British before Pearl Harbor.

Military Leaders Agreed

Gerow told of conferences in Singapore and Washington in 1941 when military leaders of the two nations agreed on joint plans of operation, contingent upon American involvement in the war.

Gerow said the plans drafted at Singapore, widely known as the ABCD (American, British, China, Dutch) plan, were preliminary and never received formal approval from anyone in Washington, including the chief of staff.

So far as he knows, he said, they never were submitted to the President.

Mitchell read a June 2, 1941, letter from Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War, and the late Frank Knox, then Secretary of the Navy.

Approved By Knox, Stimson

Addressed to President Roosevelt, it said Stimson and Knox had approved a joint Army and Navy basic war plan—"Rainbow No. 5"—prepared by a joint board and recommended Mr. Roosevelt's approval. The letter added:

"Joint Army and Navy basic war plan—Rainbow No. 5 states the concept of war and provides for initial dispositions and operations of United States forces, should the United States associate in war with the democracies against the totalitarian powers.

Called Basic Directive

"As such it constitutes the basic directive for United States army and naval forces in a war effort."

On June 9, however, Lieut. Col. W. P. Scobey, then secretary of the joint Army-Navy Board, said in a memorandum to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, that the President had returned the two subject plans two days earlier without his approval.

Mitchell told the committee that a check through Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo failed to produce any evidence that the Japanese had sent their prearranged "winds" message to their consuls.

Subject Of Controversy

The "winds" message has been the subject of sharp controversy in several inquiries into the Pearl Harbor disaster.

On November 19, 1941 the Japanese sent to their diplomatic representatives a message setting up a code under which the inclusion of certain words in the noon Tokyo radio broadcast would mean that relations with Braitain, the United States and Russia were "in danger" and there was likelihood that ordinary communications would be broken off. The consule were instructed to burn their papers if they heard the words.

In the case of the United States, these words were "east wind rain."

Mitchell told the committee that so far as he has been able to learn, those words were never broadcast.

Mitchell said that a witness will testify that a Federal Communications Commission monitoring station picked up, before the Pearl Harbor attack, a message "north wind cloudy," which would have meant a break with Russia.

Mitchell added that on the afternoon of December 7, 1941, hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, another station picked up the broadcast "west wind clear," which he said meant "war with England."

He said he regarded the first message, warning of a break with Russia, as "false" in the code sense. He asserted it must have been an actual weather broadcast instead of the prearranged signal.

British Reference "Genuine"

He said he regarded as genuine the message referring to British relations, since it was not sent until after the attack.

In addition to check by MacArthur, Mitchell said that Australian authorities had advised they never intercepted such a message. Word has not yet been received from the British and Dutch in response to a request for similar information, he added.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) recently sought committee permission to look at Navy Department files, where Brewster said there was a vacant file that might once have contained a copy of the "winds" message.

Mitchell said he was informed by navy officials that even if an "east wind rain" message had been intercepted, it would not have been placed in No. 7001—the vacant file which Brewster said he wanted to inspect. Brewster was not present when Mitchell made his statement today.

Mitchell told the committee he was explaining what committee counsel had found out, because he knew that Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, former head of the Army War Plans Division, and Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, would be questioned about it.

Gerow took the stand today and Marshall will testify tomorrow.

Brief Flareup

Mitchell's report touched off a brief flareup. Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) demanded to know whether any witnesses would be produced who thought that a "winds" message had been received.

Mitchell replied that there still was a great deal of controversy about that and witnesses from all of the monitoring stations involved would be summoned.

Mitchell added that he thought that even if a "winds" message had been intercepted, "we would have known little more than we already knew"—that a break in Japanese-American relations was in prospect.

"Is the counsel passing on what

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the evidence will be?" Ferguson asked.

"Words Speak For Themselves"

"I have my opinion," Mitchell replied sharply. "My words speak for themselves."

The committee wanted to question Gerow about a November 27, 1941, memorandum he gave to Marshall. This reported that Henry L. Stimson opposed any Army-Navy recommendation for continuance of diplomatic negotiations with the Japanese at that time.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL OFFERED IN HOUSE

Proposal Follows Truman's Suggestions—Hearings to Be Called Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP) A bill to carry out President Truman's recommendations for "fact-finding" and "cooling-off" in industrial disputes was introduced in the House today amid new expressions of labor's displeasure.

It was offered in the name of Chairman Norton (D-N.J.) of the Labor committee and referred immediately to that group. Rep. Ramspeck (D-Ga.), acting chairman during Mrs. Norton's illness, said hearings would be expedited and the House would be asked to act before Christmas as Mr. Truman requested.

Green Opposes Plan

William Green, president of the A.F.L., reiterated his opposition to the plan after a White House visit. He told reporters, however, that he thought the President was "sincere" and disagreed with the view of Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, that the proposal was designed "to weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations."

Legislative draftsmen were busy preparing a bill for the House Labor committee along the exact lines of the President's message of Monday. Acting Chairman Ramspeck (D-Ga.) said labor spokesmen would be given an opportunity to voice their opposition at committee hearings but he predicted the House would pass it.

Rampeck commented to newsmen that the President should be given "what he asked for, and let him try it out."

Byrd Pledges Support

Senator Byrd (D-Va.) issued a statement pledging his support to Mr. Truman "in the fullest measure in his efforts to stop existing strikes and to avert new ones."

Green said he called at the White House primarily in behalf of civilian A.F.L. unionists employed at Navy yards who might be affected by the proposed merger of the War and Navy departments.

But the President's proposal for handling industrial disputes came in for discussion. Green said the President told him that the plan was aimed at preventing "vicious anti-labor legislation." Some other labor bills are pending in the House.

Green contended that fact-finding was a delaying process and would cause "feeling and unrest." Principally he opposed the "cooling off" period in which strikes would be banned.

Mr. Truman's proposal called for fact-finding bodies to investigate and make recommendations in labor disputes which vitally affect the national public interest. These bodies would have access to the records. During their deliberations and for at least five days afterwards strikes would be forbidden.

DEC 6 1945

Bill Embodying Truman Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Text of the labor bill carrying President Truman's proposals and introduced today in the House by Chairman Mary Norton, Democrat, of New Jersey, of the Labor Committee:

To provide for the appointment of fact-finding boards to investigate labor disputes seriously affecting the national public interest, and for other purposes.

That this act may be cited as the "labor fact-finding boards act."

CERTIFICATION OF DISPUTES

Section 2. Whenever the Secretary of Labor finds—

(1) That there is a labor dispute in which the agencies of the government charged with the functions of mediation and conciliation have been unable to bring the parties to agreement and have been unable to induce the parties voluntarily to submit the controversy to arbitration, and

(2) That a stoppage of work seriously affecting the national public interest and affecting interstate or foreign commerce, or the national defense, or commerce within the District of Columbia or any territory or possession of the United States, has resulted or threatens to result from such dispute, the Secretary shall certify such findings to the President. Any such certification of the Secretary shall be published in "The Federal Register" and shall designate the employer or employers involved in such dispute, the groups or units of employees involved in such dispute, and the representative or representatives of such employees. The employers, employees and representatives so designated shall, for the purposes of this act, be regarded as the parties to the dispute. Whenever a question arises concerning the representation of such employees, the Secretary of Labor may request the National Labor Relations Board to certify to him the names of the representatives of such employees, and such board shall determine the names of such representatives in the manner provided in Section 9 of the national labor relations act and shall certify such names to the Secretary.

FACT-FINDING BOARDS

Sec. 3. (A) At any time within five days after the date of such certification by the Secretary of Labor, the President, in his discretion, may appoint a board to investigate such labor dispute and to make a report containing its findings of fact and recommendations with respect to such dispute. Such board shall be composed of three or more persons, none of whom has any pecuniary or other private interest in the employers or employees who are parties to the dispute. The board shall proceed expeditiously to make a thorough investigation of all facts which it deems relevant to the dispute. The board shall give the parties to the dispute a full and fair hearing, which shall include an opportunity to present evidence in support of their claims and an opportunity to present their case in person, by counsel, or by their representatives. Within twenty days after the date of its appointment, the board shall submit to the President a report containing its findings of fact and such recommendations concerning the dispute as the board deems appropriate. The time for submitting the report of the board may be extended by agreement of the parties, or their representatives, with the approval of the President. Any agreement extending such time shall be published in the Federal register.

(B) The provisions of Section II of the national labor relations act (relating to the investigatory powers of the National Labor Relations Board) shall be applicable with respect to any board appointed under this section, and its members and agents, and with respect to the exercise of their functions, in the same manner that such provisions are applicable with respect to the National Labor Relations Board and the powers vested in it by Sections 9 and 10 of the national labor relations act.

WAITING PERIOD

Sec. 4. (A) During the period of five days following the date on which the Secretary of Labor makes a certification to the President under Section 2 with respect to a labor dispute, and, if a board is appointed under Section 3 to make an investigation concerning such dispute, during the period beginning when such board is appointed and ending five days after the date on which it submits its report—

(1) The parties to such dispute shall continue or resume work and operations under the terms and conditions of employment which were in effect immediately prior to the beginning of such dispute, except that such terms and conditions may be changed by agreement between the parties, and

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to coerce, instigate, induce, conspire with, or encourage any person to interfere with or prevent such work or operations by lock-out, strike, or otherwise, or to aid any such lock-out or strike or other means of interfering with or preventing such work or operations by giving direction or guidance, or by providing funds for the conduct or direction thereof or for the payment of strike or other benefits to those participating therein.

(B) Nothing in this act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this act be construed to make the quitting of his labor or service by an individual employee an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employee of such labor or service, without his consent.

EXEMPTION

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act shall be applicable with respect to any labor dispute subject to the provisions of the railway labor act, as amended.

APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 6. Such appropriations as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act are hereby authorized.

DEC 6

TEXTILE WORKERS PROTEST TRUMAN STRIKE CONTROLS

BOSTON, Dec. 5—(AP) The National Executive Council of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) voted today to call on all members of its organization to oppose what it called "President Truman's strike-control" proposals.

The group termed the President's current recommendations to Congress on labor legislation as "interference with labor's rights." Mr. Truman has offered proposals to Congress intended to end strikes.

At today's meeting, the executive committee named Atlantic City, N. J., as the site for the annual national convention of the union, opening on April 23, 1946.

Back Auto Workers

The committee, in another resolution, "Affirms its support of the United Automobile Workers and their striking members, and condemns most strongly the irresponsible and arrogant attitude of the (General Motors) corporation."

It called the General Motors Strike "one of the most crucial in the whole history of organized labor," adding that "It must be won, for defeat would break the back of organized labor x x x."

Another resolution placed the committee on record as supporting "the drive, led by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to increase wages paid to American wage earners, in order to build and maintain an improved American standard of living x x x."

This resolution declared that the Little Steel formula limited wage increases to 15 per cent during the war "while the cost of living rose to at least 33 per cent x x x and the gap between wages and prices widened sharply as the war ended x x x thus sharply reducing the standard of living of millions of American workers x x x."

Still another resolution called on President Truman to send a message to Congress, urging a comprehensive housing program "calculated to meet both a long and short range need of the situation."

As one item of such a message, the committee suggested the President "By executive order at once place all building materials under control" so that they "may be devoted on house building rather than on industrial construction x x x."

Such a program, the committee contended, was needed to meet "a nation-wide housing crisis of record-breaking proportions."

ending strikes was "not acceptable or satisfactory" to the AFL, he thought the President was "sincere" in offering it.

Answering a question, Green said his principal opposition was to the 30-day "cooling-off" period suggested in Mr. Truman's Monday message to Congress recommending fact-finding procedure in wage disputes.

Sees "Delay" And "Unrest"

Green asserted the plan would cause "much delay" and result in "unrest."

He said he favored voluntary arbitration with both sides being able to suggest arbitrators and added that the fact-finding boards could put labor "at a disadvantage if it had no choice in the selection of them."

But the President, he said, "is sincere in what he is trying to do."

Quotes Truman On Aim

"I disagree with the charges by Mr. Murray, as reported in the headlines, that the President is seeking to destroy unions. I don't feel that he is trying to do that."

He said the President told him his proposal was aimed at preventing "vicious anti-labor legislation."

Green told the reporters he had called on Mr. Truman primarily to talk about proposals for the unification of the Army and Navy.

Service Merger Vs. Jobs

He said civilian navy workers who are members of his union were apprehensive over the effect of unification on them, since they have had a long and satisfactory relationship with the Navy Department. He said he asked the President to make a full investigation before

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AFL Backs Truman Against CIO But Fights His Plan

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor today disagreed with CIO Chief Philip Murray's conclusion that the design of laws proposed by President Truman is to "ultimately destroy" labor unions.

Emerging from a conference with Mr. Truman, Green told reporters that while the President's latest proposal for

making his own decision.

Charles G. Ross, the White House press secretary, declined to discuss the speech in which Murray last night assailed Mr. Truman's proposals.

No Decision On Truck Plea

He said that a fact-finding board Mr. Truman intends to name in the General Motor's strike controversy was "in process of selection." A similar board in the steel wage case, he said, will be selected subsequently.

Meanwhile there was no decision from the White House on a request that the President intervene in the mid-West truck strike. Ross said that a petition from mid-Western senators that the President set up a fact-finding board for that industry had come in only yesterday.

Work On Bill Pushed

The CIO's open break with the Administration aligned labor's big three in solid opposition to President Truman's program for fact finding.

Congressional leaders were hurriedly trying to determine how seriously this united front of the CIO, AFL and UMW would threaten enactment of the law Mr. Truman asked in a special message on Monday. But they went ahead with their plans to draft a bill to carry out his program and to introduce it today if possible.

Murray Last To Line Up

Murray made the break in a broadcast from Pittsburgh, where he is directing the strategy of the CIO steel workers in their impending strike against the United States Steel Corporation.

The AFL, through President Green, and John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers had previously contended that Mr. Truman's plan would shackle labor.

Murray went further. He accused the Administration of "abject cowardice," and declared "the design" of laws proposed by President Truman "is to weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations."

"The CIO," he declared, "is opposed to the basic policies thus pursued by the Administration."

Bill's Passage Forecast

Despite Murray's blast, however, and the opposition of other labor leaders, Acting Chairman Ramspeck (D., Ga.) of the House Labor Committee said he believes the House will approve Mr. Truman's proposal.

Taking note of Murray's assertion that Mr. Truman's plan "can be but the first step for ever more savage repression" and that the CIO would mobilize "its entire membership and the American people to defeat this specific measure and all similar attempts directed against labor," Ramspeck commented:

"He'll find the American people don't agree with him on that. The plan has worked for a good many years on the railroads, and they seem to like it."

Mr. Truman's proposal was patterned after procedure set up for handling railroad labor disputes.

Byrd Backs Truman

Senator Byrd (D., Va.), in a statement today, pledged his support to the President "in the fullest measure in his efforts to stop existing strikes and to avert new ones."

"Continued strikes will do more than anything else to destroy prosperity and imperil the financial stability of our Government," Byrd said. "The only way the United States can finance our huge debt and meet our obligation is to maintain a high level of production."

G-M HEADS, UNION TO RESUME TALKS ON WAGE DEMANDS

DEC 6 1945

Negotiations on 30% Increase Will Be Reopened This Afternoon in Detroit.

CHRYSLER PACT ENDS

Workers Continue Without Contract Pending Action on Plea for Pay Boost.

DETROIT, Dec. 5—(AP) General Motors Corp. and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers agreed tonight to resume negotiations, as the government flashed the auto industry a green light to seek new car prices in line with wage increases.

Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, announced at Pittsburgh that negotiations on all disputed points will be resumed Thursday in Detroit between GM and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. The session is scheduled for 2 p.m.

The corporation confirmed his announcement, adding that today's unheralded meeting at Pittsburgh, agreed tonight to continue work without a contract pending a response to their request for government conciliation of their dispute with the company. Negotiations between company and union leaders had been kept secret at the union's request.

Previously the corporation had insisted that a general resumption of negotiations, including the U.A.W.-C.I.O.'s 30 per cent wage increase demand, must await settlement of what it termed "illegal" picketing by its 175,000 striking production workers.

Action on Prices

In Washington, Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet announced that any pay increase raising wages up to 33 per cent above January, 1941 levels may be used as a basis for seeking higher prices.

General Motors has insisted that it cannot meet the union's wage increase demands within its present new car pricing structure.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. in return, has demanded that any wage increase be excluded as a basis for raising prices.

The corporation made—and later withdrew—an offer to raise the rates on all jobs by 30 per cent over 1941, which C. E. Wilson, company president, estimated would amount to a 10 per cent wage increase.

Attending today's conference in Pittsburgh with Murray were Lee Pressman, general counsel for the C.I.O.; R. J. Thomas, U.A.W.-C.I.O. president; George Addes, secretary treasurer of the U.A.W.-C.I.O.; Walter P. Reuther, U.A.W.-C.I.O. vice president in charge of GM units; James J. Matles, director of organization for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Neil Brant, international representative for the U.E.; Harry W. Anderson, vice president of GM; H. W. Coen, S. M. Dubrul, and Louis G. Seaton, also of GM.

Cool to Truman Proposal

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. has bitterly denounced President Truman's request for a fact-finding body to intervene in the two-weeks-old strike. GM also has been cool to the President's proposal, expressing a hope that the strike may be settled before the government fact finders move in.

Two Federal conciliators sat in an empty conference room at the General Motors building here most of this afternoon, awaiting a scheduled company-union conference on the illegal picketing charge. They said they had received no notification that the meeting had been postponed.

Delegates from U.A.W.-C.I.O. locals in plants of the Chrysler Corp. broken off and the working contract terminated after both sides rejected offers for its continuance.

Swift moves along the automibile dispute front brought these developments during the day:

1. After termination of the Chrysler contract which covered more than 50,000 employes, leaders of U.A.W.-C.I.O. workers who had voted 8 to 1 to authorize strike action if necessary, met to consider their position.

2. Reuther told a citizens committee assembled at union invitation to study the GM dispute that the strike involved not only wage demands but also the workers' rightful place in the economic structure.

3. The committee, having received no reply to its invitation for General Motors to send a representative to meet with it, started an executive session to consider possible recommendations.

Ford Local Active

4. U.A.W.-C.I.O. Ford Local 600 asked its 51,000 members to join "Detroit's largest mobile picket line" Saturday, planning an automobile cavalcade about Detroit GM plants and the General Motors building during the hours when delegates from GM local unions meet to consider President Truman's back-to-work appeal.

5. George F. Addes, U.A.W.-C.I.O. secretary-treasurer, urged presidents of more than 1,000 union locals to telegraph their congressmen and Mr. Truman expressing opposition to the President's legislative proposals for dealing with strikes. He said the proposals were "designed to weaken and eventually destroy labor."

End of the Chrysler agreement with the union was not expected to result in an immediate interruption of work. Norman Matthews, U.A.W.-C.I.O. Chrysler director, said the situation would be discussed with the international union's strike strategy board which does not meet before the end of the week. U.A.W. members on previous occasions have continued on their jobs in an interim period without a formal contract.

Chrysler management offered to extend the previous contract for a year, which the union rejected, and a U.A.W.-C.I.O. request for an extension to Jan. 15 was declined by the company.

Robert W. Conder, Chrysler director of labor relations, said the union made no wage offer except its 30 per cent demand, and that it had rejected all company proposals. To union reference to rumors of a management conspiracy to shut down automobile plants "on any available excuse," the company said its offer of a year's extension showed no such conspiracy existed.

CHRYSLER-UNION WAGE PARLEYS ARE BROKEN OFF

Contract Comes to an End, but Work at Plants Will Continue.

DEC 6 194

G. M. CONFERENCE DEFERRED

51,000 Ford Workers Are Called On to Stage Vast Motorized Picketing Demonstration.

Detroit, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—While a deadlock persisted today in the strike of General Motors employees, negotiations between the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers and the Chrysler Corporation on wage demands were broken off and the working contract was terminated.

Robert W. Conder, Chrysler director of labor relations, said the U. A. W.-C. I. O. had rejected a company offer to extend the contract for a year, and that the company had declined a union request that it be extended for six weeks.

No interruption of Chrysler operations was expected to result from the contract termination. On previous occasions, during contract negotiations, U. A. W.-C. I. O. members have continued to work pending a new agreement.

Conder said the union had made no offer on wages other than its original demand for a 30 per cent increase, and had rejected a company proposal that new rates "reflect the same percentage increase over the period prior to the Little Steel formula as the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows living costs increased since then."

Thomas Writes to Keller.

In the final negotiating session the union presented a letter from R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. president, addressed to K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler, saying there were "persistent and disturbing rumors that a conspiracy exists in the automotive industry to have plants other than those in which a work stoppage now exists, cease production on any available excuse."

The company said its offer of a year's contract extension showed no such conspiracy existed as far as Chrylser was concerned.

Resumption of negotiations between striking members of the U. A. W. and General Motors on the company's complaint of illegal picketing activity were postponed today at the request of the union. Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the U. A. W., announced the postponement of the conference, which had been scheduled for this afternoon, saying he had been called out of the city and would be unable to participate. Reuther would not disclose his destination or the reason for his departure. Later Reuther's office said he was going to Buffalo, N. Y., to address a mass meeting of General Motors strikers there tonight.

The picketing negotiations have been regarded by General Motors as a prelude to resumption of collective pargaining on the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase within the corporation's present price structure.

Additional moves to intensify the U. A. W.-C. I. O. strike which has made more than 200,000 G. M. employees idle came today as Ford Local 600, the nation's largest local union, announced plans for motorized picket columns at General Motors plants here Saturday. Handbills distributed to its members by Local 600 called on all of its more than 51,000 members to participate in "Detroit's largest mobile picket line" and said that starting from the local's headquarters at 10 A. M. the line of automobiles would picket G. M.'s Cadillac, Ternstedt, Chevrolet forge, Chevrolet axle, transmission and Diesel plants and the General Motors Building.

The time of the motorized picketing was set to coincide with a conference of 250 delegates from U. A. W.-C. I. O. locals who will assemble here to consider President Truman's appeal for an immediate return to work. The G. M. conference will formulate recommendations to be submitted to local unions throughout the country.

Reuther made his announcement today at a meeting of the citizens' committee invited by the union to study the wage dispute that has affected more than seventy General Motors plants. He addressed the committee at its request, saying the strike was called not only to obtain higher wages, but also to determine the worker's rightful place in the economic structure.

Reuther, meanwhile, joined labor's attack on President Truman for intervening in the General Motors strike. Reuther declared at a Detroit rally last night:

We need collective bargaining, not new laws. Why doesn't Truman enforce the one (the National Labor Relations Act) on the books now?"

The 500 union men at the rally booed at mention of the President's name.

Reuther described Mr. Truman's labor stand as a clean-cut break with Roosevelt's policies, and said that the President "thinks he can put labor relations, like the secret of the atomic bomb, under his coat."

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PRICE INCREASE SYSTEM REVISED

Industry Permitted to Ask for Boost Covering 33% Climb in Wages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP)

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The government, in an action which may have a bearing on some labor disputes, tonight told industry it could apply for price increases to offset wage boosts up to 33 per cent above the levels of January, 1941.

Previously wage increases up to 30 per cent above that date could be used as a basis for asking price rises.

Whether the action, taken by Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet, might eventually aid in settling such wage disputes as the General Motors strike was not known. General Motors corporation and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers agreed tonight to resume negotiations Thursday in Detroit.

Collet said in effect that if a manufacturer grants wage raises up to 33 per cent, as compared with January, 1941, wages, he can use the increases as a basis for an application to OPA to raise prices.

The Collet order did not say that the OPA would actually grant the price increases. (Some government economists expressed the view that OPA might want to wait to see whether expected high production and possible lower production costs might make price increases unnecessary.)

Collet accepted a new Labor department estimate that living costs had increased 33 per cent since January, 1941, if deterioration in quality of some goods bought by consumers is considered.

Hence, he said, the stabilization agency, which in most cases would be the War Labor board, may approve pay rises to compensate for the increased living costs, and the employer "may use these increases as a basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings or for increasing costs (of this product) to the government."

Collet said the Labor department had advised him that a wage increase of 33 per cent most accurately reflects the increase in the cost of living since January, 1941. Average straight time hourly earnings in all manufacturing industries, however, have risen 40.5 per cent since then, according to Labor department figures.

Observers immediately noted that General Motors, in countering the C.I.O. United Auto Workers union demand for a general 30 per cent increase, had offered to raise the rates on all jobs by 30 per cent over 1941 in all cases where such increases were not already in effect. C. E. Wilson, company president, estimated that this would bring at least a 10 per cent increase.

Apparently A Valid Argument

The Labor Department previously had estimated that living costs based on prices had risen 29.5 per cent since 1941. A special presidential committee headed by William H. Davis reported last spring that an additional three or four per cent should be added for depreciation in quality of goods and absence of cheap items from the market.

Collet apparently found this a valid argument and increased the estimate of the cost of living rise to 33 per cent.

Price increases are to be limited "to the fullest practicable extent" to cover only wage increases which the employer already has put into effect.

The regulations provide that stabilization agencies shall not consider a proposed wage or salary increase which appears to be conditioned on obtaining higher prices, Collet said.

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Reconversion Problems Capable Of Solution, Truman Tells Industry

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—The nation's top industrialists, gathered amid labor-management deadlocks, strikes and threats of strikes, were told today by President Truman that reconversion problems are "capable of orderly solution and speedy solution."

The President and Secretary of Commerce Wallace praised the wartime role of industry.

In a letter to the National Association of Manufacturers read at the opening of the "Golden Anniversary Congress of American Industry," President Truman said manufacturers, together with their workers, had "provided the tools for victory."

Truman On Reconversion

Wallace said it was fitting to open the congress "with a strong word of praise for the great job which American industry did during the war."

Discussing reconversion, President Truman said its problems were "due to many factors, some unavoidable, perhaps, but all capable of orderly solution and speedy solution."

"Much depends upon such a solution for these problems," he said. "I am hopeful, therefore, that the manufacturers of America will approach the problems which confront us now in the spirit with which they approached their problems during the war. This will require not only determination, but the spirit of tolerance and ability to see the other fellow's viewpoint, which is characteristic of our democracy."

Wallace's Comments

Secretary Wallace, long identified with the liberal wing of the New Deal in the minds of many NAM members, expressed these views:

"We can't spend our way into good business conditions just by dipping freely into the Federal Treasury."

"Satisfactory profits for stable enterprises and higher rewards for venture capital in new undertakings are essential."

"Increased output per worker is essential to a steady rise in real wages." "Call it by any name you like—full employment, full production, or plain, ordinary 'good business conditions'—we do have universal agreement that that is what we want."

Full Employment

Wallace said his full-employment plan was "fundamentally a declaration of policy and an assumption of responsibility by the Federal Government that it will assist and not hinder the private-enterprise system in operating at a high level of production to bring about adequate employment opportunities and a better standard of living for all."

The Secretary added: "Obviously, the answer isn't simply one of raising wages, then raising costs, then raising prices, and going on into a vicious spiral of inflation. What we do need is a genuine increase in mass purchasing power. We are up against nothing less than the necessity for raising the American standard of living—well above prewar levels—and that means making more goods and selling more of them to more people than ever before."

Deflation Warning

Wallace warned of the danger of deflation, declaring the incomes of farmers and wage and salary earners in the next few years would be substantially lower than during the war, and that "the long-run solution to our problem lies in the direction of seeking profits through mass production and mass consumption."

Philip Murray, president of CIO, who had been scheduled to speak, sent word last night that he would be unable to attend.

Ira Mosher, president of N.A.M., said 4,500 industrialists were registered for the three-day sessions.

Van A. Bittner, assistant to the president of the United States Steel Workers of America, spoke in Murray's place and presented CIO's pledge that it would work for full production if labor's purchasing power were raised.

Talk For Management

He was answered by F. C. Crawford, president of Thompson Products, Inc. Speaking for management and referring to Murray's break with the Administration last night in Pittsburgh, Crawford said: "Murray has now taken on a bigger problem in tackling President Truman and no doubt is too busy to keep his date here with us."

Crawford declared: "I want to dispel a notion that is widespread among management—the idea that the boss can't talk to his men. Our constitution guarantees the right of free speech. The right extends to any subjects, including national labor unions—so long as we don't threaten or slander.

"Use your right of free speech to attain full productivity. Our courts will back you up."

Unionist Replies

Bittner said: "We can lick unemployment in America easier than we licked Hitler, if we pull together.

"No organization believes in private enterprise more than does the CIO. We want you in industry to make a decent profit, and we want to make a decent wage so we can live as we should."

SUGGESTS SHORTER WEEK

Schwellenbach Study Proposal Also Covers Work-Day

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Secretary Schwellenbach suggested today consideration of a shorter work-day and work-week in industry.

Addressing the Twelfth National Labor Conference, which has drawn State labor officials and labor delegates from forty-one States, he said the meeting "might offer a good moment to review the efficiency of your peacetime hour standards."

Last year, he noted, the conference had urged provision in State laws for a basic eight-hour day and forty-hour week.

"Can they be further shortened in keeping with the heightened pace of post-war industry?" he asked. "We learned a great deal during the war about speeding production."

He described as "obsolete" the 40-cents-an-hour minimum wage now prescribed in the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

GOP Group Asks World Curb On Arms

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Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—House Republicans today approved a policy statement rejecting "great power domination of the world" and advocating agreements "to stabilize military establishments."

The Republicans, in a statement of "aims and purposes," agreed to behind closed doors, also rejected "the thesis that world peace requires us to indorse alien doctrines or to abandon efforts to seek justice for the weaker peoples of the world."

Subject To Senators' Okay

The statement was accepted at a party conference and is subject to approval by the Senate Republican membership.

The only major change in the statement as drafted by a seven-man subcommittee struck out this language:

"No organization of capital or labor should be permitted, directly or indirectly, to use its funds for any political party or candidate."

Top-Heavy Vote To Remove

Several members told reporters this section was removed by a top-heavy vote after debate because many Republican representatives received election support from union labor.

The 1,500-word declaration, which Republican Leader Joe Martin, of Massachusetts, referred to as a "document," was not made public. And Martin said it would not be until after Senate Republicans considered it at a later session.

Each Republican representative was required to turn in his copy of the program as he left the meeting.

"Few" Dissenting Votes

The declaration, which Republicans hope will aid them in capturing congressional seats in the 1946 elections, was approved, Martin said, with "a few dissenting votes." It was drafted by a seven-man policy committee.

Reported Declarations

Otherwise, these members said, the program made these declarations:

Wholehearted support for an effective organization for international peace, without mentioning the United Nations Organization.

Approval of the general principle of collective bargaining between management and labor and emphasis on the sanctity of contracts once they are entered into by unions and employers.

Continued Federal aid to states for assistance to needy persons unable to care for themselves.

National Defense Stand

Maintenance of an "adequate" national defense supported by large reserve forces and a broad program of scientific research. No reference was made to the controversial issue of universal military training.

Criticized "regimentation" and excessive spending and called for strict economy in Government operation.

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Republicans' Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The following is a statement of "aims and purposes" approved today, with minor editorial revisions, by House Republicans. It is subject to approval by Senate Republicans prior to presentation to a Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago, Dec. 17:

Republican members of Congress, supplementing the 1944 Republican platform, present this statement of our aims and purposes.

Tdoy's major domestic issue is between radicalism, regimentation, all-powerful bureaucracy, class exploitation, deficit spending and machine politics, as against our belief in American freedom for the individual under just laws fairly administered for all, preservation of local home rule, efficiency and pay-as-you-go economy in government, and the protection of the American way of life against either Fascist or Communist trends.

We believe that genuine social and economic progress can be achieved only on these American Constitutional principles, and it is our purpose to give our citizens this clean-cut choice.

In foreign affairs we shall continue to strive to avoid partisanship. But we shall also seek to avoid secrecy, inefficiency and drift.

To these purposes we dedicate the following statement:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

We support the United Nations Organization for international peace. We look with particular hope to the General Asesmbly as the "town meeting of the world" wherein the organized conscience of mankind shall find effective expression in behalf of peace with justice.

We support the indispensable inter-American system as a regional part of the international organization.

We will engage in essential international relief as a humanitarian obligation and to prevent chaos through misery. We demand sound management and protection against exploitation in this connection. We will assist other nations to rehabilitate themselves under arrangements consistent with intelligent American self-interest and overall limitations that shall not jeopardize our own economic recovery and stability.

We believe in fulfilling to the greatest possible degree our war pledges to small nations that they shall have the right to choose the form of government under which they will live and that sovereign rights and self-government shall be restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. We deplore any desertion of these principles.

We will seek to find common policies with the other great powers. But we reject great power domination of the world and the thesis that world peace requires us to indorse alien doctrines or to abandon efforts to seek justice for the weaker peoples of the world.

We advocate ultimate international agreements to stabilize military establishments. We demand open diplomacy, at home and abroad, and free communication throughout the world.

We consider that the maintenance of a strong, solvent, free America is the basis of our greatest contribution to world order.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

We stand for a well trained and fully equipped Army, Navy and Air Force adequate to meet any emergency under future conditions of warfare. It must be supported by the most modern scientific research, a strong industrial system and reserves of trained men with weapons and equipment.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Government alone cannot feed the people, nor employ them, nor make the profits from which new enterprises and new jobs are born. Government can help its people to prosperity by lightening the burdens of debt and taxes, laying down the rules of life play and protecting those whose own strength and resources are not sufficient to protect themselves.

We believe that equality of opportunity should be available to all, regardless of race, creed or beginnings. Every individual should be afforded an opportunity to prosper according to his talents, his abilities and his diligence subject only to a like right for his neighbor.

We deplore the political tactics which have resulted in class consciousness and strife. We oppose those who would destroy us through the continuation of such strife and struggle.

Our tax burden must be equitably distributed. Taxes must be so imposed as to stimulate creative enterprise, not destroy it, and to afford the individual adequate purchasing power. Tax forms and tax paying must be simplified. There must be an incentive for business to expand production and employment and for the individual to invest his savings in such expansion. There must be a fair return to both labor and investors if we are to have jobs for the workers, goods for the consumers and adequate revenue for the government.

The solvency of our government must be assured. Outlay must be brought in line with income. The value of the dollar must be maintained.

Economy in government spending must be achieved. Extravagant government spending now advocated by the Administration in every field can lead only to ruin. Programs involving expenditure of Federal funds should not be undertaken unless the justification therefor is clearly established.

War-time limitations, restrictions and controls must be removed. The instant a right or liberty can be returned to the people, it shall be returned. Neither the war nor any other excuse shall be justification for fastening regimentation permanently upon the American people.

Bureaucracy, with its thirst for power and self-perpetuation, must be drastically reduced. The number of government employees must be cut to an efficient minimum.

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We reaffirm our belief in the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively with employers as one of the cornerstones of competitive enterprise. The processes of such bargaining must be protected and strengthened if we are to have real jobs and prosperity for all.

For that purpose we believe that governmental decision must not be substituted for free agreement, but governmental machinery to promote peaceful settlement of disputes should be improved.

Demands by either side must be kept within the bounds of reason and fairness and both sides must recognize the rights of the general public.

The desired end of bargaining between management and men is a contract. Once that contract is made, it should and must be equally binding on both parties as to agreements made.

Free collective bargaining and contracts resulting therefrom must not be nullified or destroyed by resort on either side to willful violence or unlawful destruction of property.

We favor Federal aid to the extent necessary to states, and through states to their subdivisions to assist them in affording subsistence, shelter and medical care to all their citizens who are unable to provide for themselves. Such aid, including unemployment compensation, must be based on state and local initiative, operation and responsibility, without Federal bureaucratic interference. It must avoid any socialization of the medical profession or of any other activity. Federal aid must be in amounts which do not impose an unreasonable burden of taxation on the rest of the populaton who pay the bills.

We have pledged stability of farm prices during the reconversion and readjustment periods. We will carry out those pledges. We will support sound, permanent proposals to give farmers expanding markets and their fair share of the national income. We reaffirm our long-standing support of soil and water conservation. We shall support measures designed to better rural living.

A grateful nation demands that those who fought in its defense, their widows and orphans, must never be forgotten. The best of medical care and rehabilitation, education and training for all desiring it and efficient assistance in securing homes, farms, businesses and real jobs, must be provided for the veteran. Nothing in the Federal program should lessen the responsibility of each local community to provide for the return to civilian life of its gallant sons and daughters in a spirit of understanding, helpfulness and dignity.

BOWLES URGES NEW HOUSING PRICE CONTROL

OPA Head Asks Congress to Thwart Inflation in the Cost of Homes.

CITES NEEDS OF VETERANS

Builders Caught Making an Undue Profit Could Be Sued for Damages.

Washington, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Chester Bowles, price administrator, called upon Congress today to invoke new controls on housing prices and on the use of building materials "to head off a wild inflation in the prices of homes."

"There is a desperate and immediate need," he told the House Banking Committee, "to provide some shelter for the homeless veteran with a family." Then he declared:

"I am convinced that the nation's whole effort to maintain a stable economy during the critical months ahead may easily be exploded by an inflationary fire in the real estate field."

Decrying "the dangerous defeatism" of some people who argue that the line against post-war inflation cannot be held, he attributed responsibility for this frame of mind to "certain groups who feel that a little inflation would serve their selfish interests."

Bowles appeared on Capitol Hill in support of a bill by Representative Patman (D.-Tex.) which would give the Government authority to channel scarce construction materials into "reasonably priced" homes with veterans having first priority on purchase or rental.

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Supports Patman Bill.

A builder would be allowed "a full legal price" on his materials and services, plus current labor costs, plus the same margin of profit that was made on comparable construction in 1941. Any builder caught making an "excessive profit, over and above that enjoyed by the industry in 1941," would be liable to a suit for damages from the purchaser for three times the amout of the excess profit."

Bowles opposed one provision of the Patman bill that would set up a new Federal housing stabilization office, which opponents have termed a "czar" proposal. Existing agencies could handle the job if Congress confers the powers, Bowles said.

Several members of the banking group have criticized the Government for repealing wartime controls on building materials on October 15, and argue that these controls can be restored without further legislation. Bowles pointed out that the present authority is embodied in the second war powers act which expires January 1, and that the extension of this act, under legislation now pending, would be only to next June 30.

The new authority he requested, Bowles said, "would clearly strike only at the profiteer and the fly-by-night operator."

Opposed by Bankers.

American Bankers Association witnesses today opposed the Federal credit features of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender low-cost housing bill on the ground that ample private credit is already available. The measure would authorize about $1,000,000,000 for public housing and home building advances to private industry and sets up a permanent over-all Federal Housing Office.

Frank G. Addison Jr., chairman of the A. B. A.'s committee on Federal legislation, told the Senate Banking Committee that material and labor shortages are the bottlenecks and not credit and guaranty devices dealt with in the bill.

"This bill would ultimately add more than $4,000,000,000 to our Federal debt, but it still does nothing to increase the supply of building materials or to divert such materials to home construction. Neither does it increase the supply of skilled labor," he said.

UP-TO-DATE PARITY IS AIM

Agriculture Secretary Finds Present Formula Faulty

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, called tonight for an "up-to-date" Government parity formula for determining fairness of prices farmers receive.

He said the present formula, which is based upon farm legislation enacted in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, provides too high a price yardstick for some commodities and too low for others.

As a consequence, he said, it stands in the way of sound agricultural planning.

Present Formula "Patchwork"

The formula now in use, he said, actually has become "a patchwork of special provisions that for many commodities have little relationship to reality at present, and even less to our goals of the future."

Anderson's plea for new farm price legislation was made in a speech at a dinner attended by state and national agricultural officials meeting here on 1946 farm production plans.

The Secretary also asked for a "national program to stabilize the consumption of farm products" at a high level. He did not give details.

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Inequities Illustrated

Anderson explained that the Government is required by law to support most farm commidities at not less than 90 per cent of the present parity formula prices for two years after the war. He said the result would be something like this:

"Milk returns are now about 110 per cent of parity, and we haven't been getting all that we needed. At 90 per cent of parity we would come a long way from having enough milk. Dairy farmers would be losing money so fast that herds would be slaughtered right and left for beef."

FOREIGN ASSET CURBS RELAXED

Controls Lifted Today, Except In Cases Of 8 Countries

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—The United States tomorrow will relinquish control of new assets and transactions with all nations except Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Leichtenstein, Tangier, Germany and Japan.

However, existing assets will remain under control temporarily, the Treasury announced.

The foreign nations and their nationals will be able to transact business with the United States and accumulate assets here free of all but routine controls and restrictions.

As soon as the United States can work out arrangements under which existing assets can be shown to be owned by the countries or their nationals and not to be camouflaged enemy holdings, these existing assets will be freed.

Some In Separate Category

Of the nations unblocked by tomorrow's order, however, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania will be treated in a separate category as to the unfreezing of old assets because of the United States

Schoenfeld Is Named Minister To Hungary

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP) — The White House today formalized the resumption of diplomatic relations with Hungary by naming H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, of Providence, R.I., as United States Minister to Budapest.

President Truman, in announcing the appointment, thus took the last step necessary to recognition of the present Hungarian regime, and Schoenfeld becomes the first formal American diplomatic representative in that former enemy country since the end of hostilities. He has been in Budapest as an American "political representative" since May 11, 1945.

Free-Election Provision

On September 22 the United States delivered a note to the Hungarian Foreign Minister indicating its willingness to resume diplomatic relations if Hungary gave "full assurances for free and untrammeled elections for a representative government" and provided for "freedom of political expression for democratic parties."

Four days later the Hungarian Foreign Minister stated in a note to the United States that Hungary was in a position to offer full guarantees under the conditions set forth.

Schoenfeld is a veteran State Department foreign service representative. He was Minister to Finland from 1937 to 1943 and has been a State Department consultant since June 30, 1944.

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declaration of war against them. The procedure to be followed has not been determined.

The controls still obtain against Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Liechtenstein because, said the Treasury, "these countries cannot be accorded the privileges being made available to other countries until they have taken effective action to search out, immobilize and control all enemy assets within their jurisdiction, and until a satisfactory solution has been reached concerning the disposition of these enemy assets."

Stand In Regard To Tangier

The Treasury said that since the provisional international regime at Tangier has only recently been established and is currently investigating problems relating to the control and disposition of enemy interests, Tangier is not for the present to be one of the licensed countries.

Under an existing Treasury regulation, securities and currency still may not be imported into the United States from the majority of foreign nations, regardless of licensing or unblocking.

GI CLOTHING SUPPLIES LOW

Army's Statement "Contrary To Published Reports"

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Army reported today on its current stocks of clothing and other items, contending that some supplies were "barely enough" to carry through the winter and that others are insufficient for even one month's requirements.

In a statement the War Department also declared that "contrary to published reports" it does not have 60,000,000 pairs of dark glasses and more than 500,000 wrist watches on hand. Its stocks as of October 31, the department said, totaled 2,500,000 pairs of glasses and a "few more than 29,000 wrist watches."

3 Months' Blanket Supply

The stocks of blankets on hand on November 20, the Army said, totaled 3,902,000. Since more than 1,000,000 blankets were issued during October, the stocks on hand represent "a little more than three months' supply on this basis," the Army said.

The statement reported the following items and the period for which they would last:

Flannel shirts, 3,682,000, 1.7 months supply; wool trousers, 1,450,000, .7 months supply; socks, 41,082,000, 8.2 months; overcoats, 574,000, .4 months; cotton shorts, 12,102,000, 6.7 months; fatigue jackets, 9,273,000, 17.9 months; fatigue trousers, 7,986,000, 13.9 months; shoes and boots, 12,014,000, 8.7 months.

The department said that fatigue jackets and trousers covered the only items in more than a year's supply and these are articles which are turned in by soldiers leaving the service.

Re-Enlisted Men's Return Plan Hit

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—The War Department's practice of returning low-point men from the Pacific on condition they re-enlist has been criticized by Senator Robertson (D., Wyo.).

Robertson, who planned to leave by plane today for a study of shipping and demobilization of service men in the European area, said in a statement that the practice had been productive of too much dissatisfaction among high-point men eligible for discharge.

Robertson said he has arranged to have 25 enlisted men selected by their fellow soldiers flown to Paris for a discussion of the discharge situation.

Army Confers D. S. M. On Four Jersey Generals

Honors Evans, Parks, Berry and Powell for Leadership

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The War Department announced today the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to four New Jersey generals for exceptionally meritorious service.

Receiving the award were: Major General Vernon Evans, of 99 Central Avenue, Montclair; Major General Floyd L. Parks, 707 North Broad Street, Elizabeth; Brigadier General Robert W. Berry, Clinton Place, Hackensack, and Brigadier General Carroll A. Powell, 604 Irving Place, Long Branch.

General Evans was decorated for meritorious and distinguished service as chief of staff, India-Burma Theater, from October, 1944, to September, 1945.

General Parks received the medal for services as chief of staff of the 1st Allied Air-borne Army from October to Dec. 16, 1944, and from Jauuary to May, 1945.

The citation for General Berry listed his work as deputy assistant chief of staff with the War Department from February, 1944, to October, 1945.

General Powell was decorated for "exceptionally meritorious service as commanding general, Delta base section, communications zone, European theater of operations, from February to May, 1945."

Awards Given Two For Service to Navy

Washington, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates yesterday presented the Legion of Merit award to Capt. Charles B. Harding for services as head of the personnel accounting, statistical control section of the Bureau of Navy Personnel. He is a native of Philadelphia and lives in Rumson, N. J. He is now on terminal leave.

Commander Christopher S. Sargent received the award for services as assistant director of planning and control, Bureau of Navy Personnel, and special assistant to Under-Secretary Gates.

Byrnes Denies FBI Spy Inquiry Was Blocked

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes today branded as untrue reports that the State Department kept the FBI from investigating an alleged Soviet agent who sought to learn America's top wartime secrets.

Byrnes told a news conference he had never heard of such an incident and asserted the State Department never had requested [illegible] one not to investigate or arrest [illegible] alleged foreign agent.

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Ethridge in U. S. With Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, said today that Mark Ethridge, Louisville publisher, has returned from his mission to Bulgaria and Romania. After Mr. Ethridge has submitted his final report, Secretary Byrnes told a news conference, the State Department will issue a statement. Mr. Ethridge was sent abroad to find out whether provisional governments in the two countries were representative of the people and whether all factions could participate in elections.

MAJOR ELIOT HITS MERGER

It Would Injure Our Armed Power, He Tells Senators

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Maj. George Fielding Eliot told the Senate Military Committee today that merger of the armed forces would eventually "destroy" either American land, sea or air power.

The military commentator said he did not know which one it would be, but he asserted his belief that a single Cabinet officer for all three services would inevitably work to the detriment of one branch.

Major Eliot advocated a trial period for a plan outlined by Secretary Forrestal for separate Army, Navy and Air Departments operated with close coordination through a joint chiefs of staff setup.

Philippine War Loss Bill Passes Senate

Washington, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The Senate today passed and sent to the House legislation providing for an estimated $450,000,000 war damages to the Philippines. The chamber also approved a bill providing for national elections in the islands by April 30, 1946.

Tanker Cedar Mills Hits Mine Off Italy

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—The American tanker Cedar Mills struck a mine off Italy several days ago and is "probably a total loss," the War Shipping Administration reported today.

Two crew members were seriously hurt, and one was reported missing in the blast, which WSA said resulted in beaching of the ship near Ancona.

The Cedar Mills was operated for WSA by the American Petroleum Transportation Company, New York.

A few weeks ago the vessel received WSA's gallant ship award for rescuing most of the crew from the French destroyer, Le Triomphant, during a storm in December, 1943.

Unemployment Of Veterans Rises

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Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Unemployment among World War II veterans still is on the upgrade.

In the week ended Novemebr 17, the Veterans Administration reported today, 225,579 ex-service men received readjustment allowances aggregating $5,233,209. This was an increase of 18,237 individual payments over the preceding week when 207,342 unemployed ex-service men received $4,799,439.

Army Inactivates 7 More Divisions

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Seven more army combat divisions have hung up their weapons, bringing to 26 the number put on the inactive list since V-J day.

The War Department said today the recently inactivated divisions are the 34th, 38th, 43d and 66th Infantry and the 3d, 8th and 13th Armored.

NO ALARM BLOWN ON INDIANAPOLIS

Bugler Testifies at McVay Trial That He Failed to Get Order to Sound 'Abandon Ship'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Donald F. Mack, a bugler who was standing watch on the cruiser Indianapolis when she was sunk, told a Navy court-martial today that he never sounded abandon ship on his bugle.

NIGHT

The sailor testified that he was scheduled to be on watch from midnight to 4 A. M., July 30, and had just reported when two terrific explosions blasted the ship, sinking her in fifteen minutes.

He appeared before the court-martial, which is trying the commander of the Indianapolis, Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, on charges of negligence and inefficiency in the loss of the vessel en route to Leyte from Guam.

The bugler said that when it became obvious the ship was in a sinking condition, he was ordered to go over the side.

"Did you ever sound abandon ship on your bugle?" he was asked.

"No, sir, I did not," he replied.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard B. Redmayne, the ship's engineering officer, told the court earlier that he was on the bridge during the 8 P. M. to midnight watch.

The ship's navigator came on the bridge about 9:30, he said, and informed all watch officers that a Navy patrol bomber and a destroyer escort were searching for a submarine reported in an area the Indianapolis would pass about 8 A. M.

He said the report did not cause any particular concern, and that he heard no discussion of resuming the "zig-zag" course which had been discontinued at 8 P. M.

He said the officer of the deck and the supervisor of the watch, neither of whom survived, were the officers responsible for reporting any change of condition and making recommendations to the captain.

Commander Redmayne testified that during the first three hours of his watch visibility was very poor, with no moon and a very cloudy sky, but about 11 P. M. the moon rose and thereafter visibility was intermittently good when the moon broke between clouds.

He said after the explosions he at no time received or heard any orders of any kind which would have emanated from the bridge. He estimated that about 800 members of the ship's company got off the ship. Only 316 of the total of 1,196 survived four days in the water.

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Cruiser's Last Night Described

Watch Officer on Sunken Indianapolis Is Witness at McVay's Trial.

Washington, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The night watch aboard the cruiser Indianapolis in the hours before she was sunk between Guam and Leyte last July was described before a naval court-martial today.

The witness, Lieut.-Commander Richard B. Redmayne of Norwood, Mass., an engineering officer, told the court that officers standing the 8 P. M. to midnight watch had been notified that a search was in progress for a reported submarine in an area that the Indianapolis was due to pass about 8 A. M.

The court is trying Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, skipper of the cruiser, on charges of negligence and inefficiency in the loss of the vessel.

Redmayne, who was supervising the watch, said that at about 9:30 P. M. the ship's navigator came on teh bridge and informed watch officers that a patrol bomber and a destroyer escort were conducting the search for a submarine in waters ahead of the Indianapolis. He said he himself was not worried by the report and that no other officer present appeared to show concern. Throughout his watch the Indianapolis was steering a straight course, he said. He added thaet he did not discuss wit hthe officer of the deck the advisability of returning to a zigzag course because it did not appear to him that such a step was necessary.

Redmayne testified that he left the bridge around midnight and was preparing for bed when the fatal explosions shook the ship.

Commander Lewis L. Haynes of Manistee, Mich., chief medical officer aboard the Indianapolis, testified that he was awakened by the first explosion and was on deck when the second explosion shook the ship.

"My rom was filled with fire," Haynes said. "There was fire every way I turned."

He said that no time did he hear a call to abandon ship.

Asked by the judge advocate if he had any reason to believe that the ship was passing through waters through which enemy submarines were likely to be encountered, Haynes said that at the evening meal the navigator jokingly remarked that the ship would pass an enemy submarine during the night.

Rubber Plants' Decoy Invasion Confused Nazis

Phantom Army, Like Macy Parade Dummies, Kept Popping About Channel

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 5 (AP).—One of the closest guarded secrets of the war—the part rubber companies played in the United States' "illusionary warfare"—was unveiled by the War Department today.

Now can be told the story of a giant deception that caused the Germans, just before D Day, to see fleets of invasion craft that didn't exist, loaded with weapons that never were forged and pointed for attacks that never were planned.

PT boats complete with armament, and landing craft and barges carrying tanks, field artillery and other combat equipment, appeared and disappeared overnight and in great numbers along the English Channel coast in the hectic days preceding June 6, 1944, much to the confusion of German observers and the high command.

Vast Decoy Operation

The huge ruse was made possible by production, with great speed and under highest priorities, of pneumatic, balloon-fabric models of the craft and equipment required for this vast decoy operation.

Built to size, and with a close resemblance to the real thing that made them, when inflated, utterly deceiving to German reconaissance pilots, these "ships" and their cargoes were allowed to be seen in the waters of British ports from which Allied supreme headquarters had no intention of launching an attack.

Having served their confusing purpose in one locality, they were deflated and moved by truck to another false base, again to distract enemy attention and further muddle his defense preparations.

The companies involved quickly adapted themselves to the project when called upon by the Army and Navy to fashion psychological weapons of war out of the same fabrics and skills that in peacetime had produced gargantuan figures for Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York and for other parades.

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Phantom Invaders

Landing craft of various kinds, PT boats and barges, tanks, tank destroyers, field and heavy artillery, combat vehicles and other equipment with which to load them were designed and patterned on drawing boards.

As fast as the dummies were completed they were turned over to the Army and Navy for shipment to Europe, deflated and folded and with a minimum demand upon precious cargo space. The last shipment, with D Day knocking on the door, was rushed to England by plane.

Inflated Bofors guns, airplanes, half-tracs and tanks also were designed by Army camouflage experts to create the illusion, from the air, of actual mobile armament. Thus it was possible for tacticians to place an "entire army" in the field at some point which would serve to confuse enemy observers, while the actual armed unit moved under cover of darkness or camouflage to some point isolated from the illusionary army of balloon-like equipment.

Companies which participated in the decoy program included Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, General Tire and Rubber Company, United States Rubber Company and Dunlop Rubber Company.

TALBOT IS CRITICAL OF ATOMIC BOMB POLICY

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 5.—(AP) A British-American policy of retaining the secrets of atomic energy will result in a frantic race by scientists of all nations to duplicate the achievement and to build up arsenals of atomic power, Rep. Joseph E. Talbot (R-Conn) declared today.

Talbot told members of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers expectation that the secret of atomic energy can be preserved was "foolhardiness of the first order."

He declared that the world organization responsible for prohibition of atomic force as a destructive agent of aggression must have access to "every laboratory and every industrial plant in every nation of the world."

STRENGTH NEEDED, GEN. WING ASSERTS

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 5—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing asserted tonight that he was "not impressed by any claim that we are going to prevent wars by relying on the atomic bomb or on the fact that we once had a powerful army and navy."

"Our nation must be so strong," said the Rutland, Vt., citizen-soldier who commanded the 43rd "Winged Victory" division in the Pacific, "that no nation will dare attack us x x x."

"How will this be brought about?" he asked members of James W. Williams post, American Legion, and its auxiliary. "I don't know."

"I'll leave it to the politicians," he said, "but you, and good citizens like you, can influence our postwar policy."

He addressed the Legion group a few hours after he opened a three-day visit to Maine by presenting to the state the battle flags carried in the Pacific by Maine's 152nd field artillery.

"One thing is sure," he said tonight. "Everyone in America is sick and tired of war. We must be sure that the loss in treasure and life and human happiness shall not occur again."

Compton Protests Destruction Of Jap Cyclotrons by Army

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5. —(AP) Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, tonight said the Army's destruction of Japanese cyclotrons was "an act of utter stupidity" and added that "some housecleaning" is called for among those responsible.

In a letter to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Compton said that he was "confident" that neither the secretary nor General MacArthur was responsible for the order and added:

"But somewhere up or down the line there is some officer or official or group whose judgment or competence is inadequate for the authority exercised, and I believe that some housecleaning in the spot is called for."

Pointing out that he participated in the drafting of regulations under which nuclear scientists might carry on their work, Compton said:

"The regulations were simple and wholly adequate to safeguard against any Japanese work in this field which could possibly be dangerous. As a matter of fact, the cyclotron is not an instrument capable of producing atom bombs."

Compton made public his letter tonight after returning from a trip to London.

He said that the destruction of the cyclotrons was "an act of utter stupidity which seriously set back public confidence in the military" and added that it had brought "both censure and ridicule on us from intelligent people of other countries."

Declaring that "very rarely have I been willing to make a public protest, and I greatly dislike so doing," he added "but in this instance I feel such action to be justified."

Peanuts are now being manufactured into meal and flour, as well as salad oil, oleomargarine, peanut butter, and candy.

JAP ENVOYS DEFENDED

DEC 6 1945

Missionary Lauds Go-Between Efforts For Peace

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New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—Dr. E. Stanley Jones, Methodist missionary who described himself as a go-between for Japanese envoys and the United States Government in the dark days before Pearl Harbor, said today the envoys made "desperate attempts" to avert war.

The missionary, who spent many years in the Orient, said it was at the suggestion of the Japanese representatives that the late President Roosevelt sent a last-minute personal message to Emperor Hirohito.

[A. Stanley Jones has been mentioned in testimony before the Senate committee investigating Pearl Harbor.]

Asked For Roosevelt Move

In an article entitled "An adventure in failure—behind the scenes before Pearl Harbor," and written for the December issue of the magazine, *Asia and the Americas*, Dr. Jones said the envoys asked him "to urge the President to send a cable to the Emperor as a final attempt to preserve peace."

Dr. Jones said he delivered the request in a personal interview with Roosevelt December 3, 1941.

"It (the request) shows the desperate attempts of the Japanese envoys to find a solution other than war," the missionary wrote.

Emperor's Action Final

"I knew that the Emperor seldom interfered in the conduct of his government, but once he did interfere, his action was final and the nation submitted unquestioningly. The Japanese representatives insisted that if the Emperor would act in behalf of peace, then the war party would have to submit. Their face would be saved, for they could say, 'we did not do it, the Emperor ordered it.'

"I explained to Mr. Roosevelt that the request to send the cable to the Emperor originated with the Japanese. The President said that he had already thought of sending a cable to the Emperor, but hesitated to do so because it might offend the Japanese envoys if he went over their heads to the Emperor.

"I replied, 'But I've come to tell you that the Japanese have asked me to request you to send it.'

" 'Then,' said the President, 'That wipes my slate clean. I can send it.' "

Apparently Sent Dec. 5

Dr. Jones said the cable apparently was dispatched December 5 but that records of Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, show that the cable "did not get to the Emperor until after the attack upon Pearl Harbor."

Dr. Jones said:

"There is no doubt in my mind that special envoy Kurusu came to the United States with specific orders from the Emperor to arrive at a basis for peace if possible."

Convinced Of Land Need

The missionary wrote that long before Pearl Harbor he was convinced "Japan would have to be provided with some territory by peaceful means, or she would try to get territory by force" because of her large population and limited land space.

As a solution, Dr. Jones said he proposed that Japan be given New Guinea. He said Australia was sympathetic to the proposal, that some high United States officials looked upon it with favor, but that the Chinese Ambassador "was not at all favorable."

"Obviously, he was anxious for America to get into the war," Dr. Jones added. "I am sure that if this proposal had been boldly carried out, it would have swung Japan on our side."

Forrestal Urges Navy Security Plan

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, said tonight he did not expect another war but that the surest way to invite it "is to be unready to fight one."

In an address before the St. Nicholas Society, he urged the Navy's proposal for a "systematic integration" of War, Navy and State departments and other Government agencies concerned with security as opposed to proposed merger of War and Navy departments.

Military policy is inextricably intertwined with foreign policy as evolved by the Department of State and the President, Forrestal noted.

But national security, he added, also must deal "with such questions as the machinery for the vast and complex mobilization of resources, manufacturing capacity, manpower, shipping, technical skills, research, education, which we found necessary during the war just finished."

Three Troopships Disabled In Storm

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—Two ships carrying more than 1,000 United States soldiers home from Europe were in distress tonight in a storm-tossed sea off Bermuda, while a third troop carrier was under tow in the same waters and a merchant ship was aground off the Virginia coast.

Rescue craft were en route to the two stricken transports, the Liberty ship Henry War Beecher and the merchantman George W. McCrary. The Navy said neither vessel was in immediate danger.

The Beecher — its propeller sheared off while en route from Marseille to Norfolk, Va.—rolled helplessly in the heavy sea some 500 miles north-northeast of Bermuda, its meat supplies running low.

The navy tug Restorer was plowing along at ten knots in an effort to reach the ship, carrying 541 homeward-bound war veterans. Several other vessels also were en route.

The McCrary, with 586 troops aboard, radioed it had boiler trouble about 900 miles from Bermuda. A patrol craft was dispatched from the naval operating base at Bermud to tke her in tow if necessary.

The Greek vessel Navarchos-Koudouriotis, which also lost its propeller, was taken in tow by an "all sea" rescue craft about 250 miles off Bermuda and was heading toward New York.

Meanwhile, the 7,200-ton American merchant ship John Gibbons was aground in a rough sea in Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Efforts to tow her out have been futile.

Storm, Tug Both Near Drifting

30-24-32153

Beecher

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—The propellerless Liberty ship Henry Ward Beecher, with 541 home-bound war veterans aboard, still wallowed in stormy waters north of Bermuda today, but the navy tug Restorer, struggling along at ten knots, is expected to reach it "sometime today," the Navy announced.

The Air-Sea Rescue Office of the Navy's Eastern Sea Frontier reported the Beecher, which lost its propeller while en route from Marseille, France, to Norfolk, Va., had "drifted nearly 35 miles southward" during the night and had reported a shortage of meat to feed its passengers.

In "No Real" Danger

Although the Beecher was "on the edge of a storm headed northward" and floundering in a 33-mile wind, the Navy expressed belief it was as yet in no real danger.

"Weather indications give no cause for alarm," said the report, which nevertheless predicted increasing winds today, with rain tomorrow.

Also Short On Meat

The destroyer escort Muir reported receiving a message about the Beecher's meat shortage. The Muir said it, too, was short of supplies and "unable to assist."

Last night the Beecher was reported 510 miles north-northeast of Bermuda. Several vessels besides the tug were reported going to the rescue.

Help would have reached it earlier, the Navy said, had not rescue craft been given erroneous directions as to the troopship's location.

2 Pearl Harbor Victims Return to Dock in U. S.

The California and Tennessee Home 4 Years After Attack

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5 (AP).—The battleships California and Tennessee, two victims of the Pearl Harbor disaster, return home to the United States tomorrow almost four years to the day when Japanese planes made their sneak attack.

Both ships, completing the last leg of a 15,000-mile journey begun Oct. 15 when they lifted anchor in Tokyo Bay, will make Philadelphia their first port of entry in the United States since Japan surrendered unconditionally.

The California, sunk at Pearl Harbor, will debark 820 officers and enlisted men of the 2,000 now aboard. The Tennessee, battered by Nipponese bombs, will debark 1,059 of her 2,013 crew.

Raised from Pearl Harbor on March 24, 1942, the California was recommissioned and put back into action in 1944.

Russ Called Dictators

Harrisburg, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Soviet Union exercises "the prerogatives of a dictator" in its relations with conquered European nations, says George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

Meany was the guest last night of the Pennsylvania Council of Public Employés, which gave him its annual award for "making the most outstanding contribution to the welfare of the workers."

Devoting most of a speech to Russia, Meany said that in addition to acting as a dictator in Poland, eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia and the Balkan nations, the Soviet Union was "assuming a dominant anti-democratic position in eastern Asia."

He declared that "we want peace, but we don't want peace at the price of having commissars giving orders at the White House."

British Girl Explains Failure To Tell Mate Love for Him Died

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 5.—(AP) Mrs. Jean Carbone, 19, London-bred wife of a Rochester, N. Y., air forces lieutenant who came to this country last week to join another man, the father of her unborn child, said today she had been too much of a coward to tell her mate she no longer loved him.

Shortly before the man she now wants to marry, Capt. Darrell Beschen, departed for Santa Ana, Calif., for further Army duty, red-haired Mrs. Carbone said in an interview with The Telegraph-Herald that soon after her marriage last year to Lt. Harold Carbone, now a student at the University of Rochester, Carbone underwent an appendectomy.

"I saw him briefly on each of seven days during his stay in the Army hospital and as soon as he was able to be moved he was sent back to the states," she said. "It was during those few days that I saw we were not compatible, that we never could make a go of our marriage, but, coward that I was, I was unable to tell him so.

"When I met Darrell I fell in love with him immediately. I didn't tell him of my marriage until too late, until we were so desperately in love that we knew we were meant for each other and wanted to be together always."

Beschen, who revealed he had engaged an attorney, Herbert J. Hoffman, to represent Mrs. Carbone, who will stay here with the captain's mother, issued a statement asking "in humanity's name and for the sake of our expected child" that Mrs. Carbone be allowed to rest.

"Constant ringing of the telephone at my mother's residence with repeated demands to talk to Mrs. Carbone have helped unnerve her, a 19-yearold girl in a strange land beset, as the world well knows, by grave and perplexing problems that are great enough by themselves to tax the strongest nerves," he said.

In Rochester, Lt. Carbone said today he would ask the Catholic church to decide whether he should obtain an annulment of his marriage.

"Whether or not it (an annulment) could be granted is entirely in the province of the church," he said.

Carbone and the former Jean Gloor of London were married Nov. 8, 1944, in St. Anthony's Catholic church, London.

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HOPE ABANDONED FOR LOST FLYERS

Portland, Ore., Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Authorities directing a search of the storm-battered Pacific Northwest and Alaska for twenty flyers, a civilian mail pilot and nineteen service men, missing as a result of six airplane losses in the last ten days, expressed doubt today that many will be found alive.

Rescue crews late yesterday reached wreckage of a Navy Ventura plane that crashed a week ago near Mount St. Helens. Four Navy airmen are missing. One Army passenger is the only known survivor.

About the same time yesterday bodies of four Army airmen were removed from one B-24 that disappeared November 1. It was doubted the second B-24 with five aboard would be spotted until after the spring thaw.

Latest of the planes reported missing is a small Army training plane which disappeared after leaving Red Bluff, Cal., for Hamilton Field, Cal.

A Navy Privateer transport with twelve men aboard is missing after leaving Kodiak, Alaska, November 29. Near Nome, Alaska, rescuers were attempting to reach a mail-plane which crashed a week ago. East of Coos Bay, Ore., ground units continued looking for trace of a twelfth man unaccounted for in the crash of an Army C-46 on November 26. Search was also continuing in the Klamath, Ore., region for a Navy Hellcat bound from Pasco, Wash., for Red Bluff, Cal.

1,400 Arrive From Philippines

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4 (AP).—Fourteen hundred Army veterans stepped ashore tonight from the Dutch transport Weltvreden, including members of Ohio's "Buckeye Division," the 148th Infantry of the 37th Division.

The "Buckeye Division," made up originally of Ohio men and overseas since May 26, 1942, fought in the Fiji, New Georgia and Phillippine Campaigns and aided in capture of the Munda Airstrip on Bougainville.

The 148th arrivals, of which only 160 were from Ohio, was the vanguard of the division which will arrive in San Francisco next week. In addition to members of the 148th, there were about 300 men aboard from the 76th Tank Battalion, attached to the 77th Division.

Midway Marine Group Home

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5 (AP).—Marine Aircraft Group 22, organized at Midway after Pearl Harbor, stepped ashore here today—1,400 strong—from the transport Sea Sturgeon. Returning from Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's home islands, the marine group had fought its way across the Pacific from Midway through the Marshall Islands to Okinawa, earning the only Presidential citation awarded a marine air group.

LONDON FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD COMMONS XXX OF COMMODITY."
CRIPPS DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT INTEND TO DIRECT LABOR
TO JOBS ON A PERMANENT BASIS, OR TO KEEP EMPLOYMENT COMPULSORY. HE
SAID SUCH CONTROLS WOULD BE KEPT NO LONGER THAN NECESSARY.
FOREIGN MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN ENTERED THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS WITH A
HINT THAT HE AGREES WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT BIG THREE MEETINGS
ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY. ASKED WHETHER A SPECIAL EFFORT WAS TO BE
MADE TO KEEP BRITAIN AND RUSSIA FROM DRIFTING APART, THE FOREIGN
MINISTER SAID: "I DON'T ACCEPT THAT THEY ARE DRIFTING APART. SOMETIMES FRIENDSHIP
GROWS STRONGER WHEN YOU DO NOT MEET QUITE SO OFTEN."
BJ605PES

LONDON -- FIRST ADD PILGRIMS DINNER X X X ATTLEE SAID.

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND CANADIAN PREMIER MACKENZIE KING

SENT GREETINGS TO THE DINNER.

TRUMAN SAID "MY GREETINGS TO YOU ARE ALL THE WARMER FOR TH

GOOD WILL WHICH (ATTLEE) EARNED DURING HIS HISTORIC MISSION TO

THIS CONTINENT."

MACKENZIE KING SAID "THE PRIME MINISTER'S RECENT VISITS TO WASHINGTON AND OTTAWA SERVED, IN NO UNCERTAIN WAY TO DEMONSTRATE AND TO STRENGTHEN THE FRIENDSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA."

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LONDON, DEC 5-(AP)-A BRITISH TREASURY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE EMPIRE DOLLAR POOL "MAY BE SEEN IN A NEW LIGHT" AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FINANCIAL TALKS, EXPECTED TOMORROW.

IMPLYING THAT INCREASED IN DOLLAR CREDITS ALLOTTED FROM THE STERLING BLOC POOL IN EVENT A UNITED STATES LOAN TO BRITAIN IS GRANTED, HE SAID THE AMOUNT OF THE ALLOTMENTS WOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE SIZE OF THE LOAN.

"WE WOULD ALL LIKE TO TRADE MORE FREELY WITH AMERICANS AND FILL OUR NEEDS," HE SAID.

HEAVIER PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES, HE ADDED, WOULD REQUIRE ADDITIONAL DOLLAR CREDITS "BUT THE TROUBLE IS THE ONLY PLACE WE CAN POSSIBLY GET DOLLARS IS IN AMERICA."

THE STERLING BLOC INCLUDES ALL EMPIRE COUNTRIES EXCEPT CANADA, EGYPT, IRAQ AND A FEW OTHERS.

THE BLOC IS AN INFORMAL ARRANGEMENT AND MEMBERS, SPOKESMEN SAID, "RECKON THEY GAIN MORE THAN THEY LOSE FROM ITS OPERATIONS BY AND LARGE." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT MEMBERS MAY LEAVE IT AT ANY TIME.

ALL MEMBER COUNTRIES PLACE THEIR WET DOLLARS IN THE COMMON POOL AND OUT OF IT ARE ALLOTTED CREDITS SUFFICIENT TO FILL THEIR ESSENTIAL NEEDS. ALLOCATIONS ARE LIMITED AT THIS TIME, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

JJ1229PES

LONDON, DEC. 5--(AP)--PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS WENT AWAY DISAPPOINTED TODAY WHEN 34 SILVER-FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHS OF HER HITLER WERE WITHDRAWN SUDDENLY FROM THE FINAL DAY'S SALE OF GERMAN EMBASSY FURNISHINGS

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY OF WORKS SAID THE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE BEING WITHHELD BECAUSE OF PUBLIC OBJECTIONS TO THE SALE OF A HITLER BUST LAST WEEK TO CAPT. R. GORDON-CANNING, FORMER MEMBER OF THE BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS.

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AMONG THE BIDDERS WERE MEMBERS OF THE "LEGION OF CHRISTIAN REFORMERS," WHO CLAIM TO REGARD HITLER AS A "DIVINE INSTRUMENT."

WILDEST BIDDING TODAY WAS FOR A HUGE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE ON A MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD STAND WHICH BROUGHT £220 ($880) FROM AN AGENT WHO SAID HE HAD INSTRUCTIONS TO "GO TO THE ROOF" IF NECESSARY TO "STOP THESE FASCIST PEOPLE FROM GETTING ANY MORE HITLER SOUVENIRS."

BIDDING AGAINST HIM WAS A MAN, WHO REFUSED TO GIVE HIS NAME AND SAID HE WANTED THE GLOBE MERELY AS A "WAR SOUVENIR."

MH 1715P CAMPS 11740

30.24 - 321555

LONDON, DEC. 5--(AP)--- FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S REGIME IN SPAIN HAD NOT CHANGED.

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"WE DETEST THE REGIME," HE SAID CURTLY.

BEVIN MADE HIS COMMENT IN REPLY TO A LABORITE'S QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE RECENT ARRIVAL IN BRITAIN OF A NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR WAS NOT INTERPRETED IN MADRID AND ELSEWHERE "AS IMPLYING THAT LONDON WAS GIVING POLITICAL SUPPORT TO A FASCIST DICTATORSHIP."

WHEELERS 2-1524 JRT 1050AES

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC. 5 - (AP) - ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROLS FOR THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY THAT WOULD PREVENT REPETITION OF PRE-WAR PRICE CUTTING WAS PROPOSED TODAY IN A MEMORANDUM SENT TO 21 FIRMS OPERATING 406 SPINNING MILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE EVERSHED COMMITTEE, A GOVERNMENT-APPOINTED T GROUP TO STUDY THE NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY, THE PLAN REQUIRES UNANIMOU APPROVAL BEFORE IT CAN BECOME OPERATIVE.

THE MEMORANDUM PROPOSES THE FORMATION OF A "CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY TO FIX MINIMUM YARN PRICES WHEN GOVERNMENT CONTROLS TERMINATE.

APR L728 HCJ L732

LONDON, DEC. 5-(AP)-THE MASSIVE MILITARY POWER WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS BROUGHT TO BEAR AGAINST THE AXIS AGGRESSORS IS DIMINISHING AT AN EVER-INCREASING PACE AS MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM RETURN TO PEACETIME PURSUITS.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS SURVEY OF SEVERAL WORLD CAPITALS REFLECTS THE SPEED WITH WHICH, IN THE SEVEN MONTHS SINCE THE FIRST HALF OF THE STRUGGLE WAS CLIMAXED ON V-E DAY, DEMOBILIZATION HAS PROGRESSED.

ON V-E DAY, THE U.S.ARMY HAD REACHED A PEAK OF 8,300,000 TROOPS. IN JULY THE NAVY--INCLUDING MARINES AND COAST GUARD--HAD REACHED 4,050,000. THE ARMY HAS DEMOBILIZED 3,634,000 AND THE NAVY, 1,012,000.

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ESTIMATES OF CURRENT ARMY AND NAVY STRENGTH ARE PLACED AT 5,300,000 AND 2,660,000, RESPECTIVELY. SEVERAL MILLION MORE PERSONNEL WILL BE RETURNED TO CIVILIAN LIFE BY THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR NEXT JUNE 30. ON THAT DATE, THE ARMY EXPECTS TO BE DOWN TO 1,630,000 AND THE NAVY, TO 505,000.

SINCE THE END OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS DEMOBILIZED APPROXIMATELY 3,723,000 TROOPS AND WHEN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1946 ARE GONE, EXPECTS TO HAVE 4,500,000 MORE IN MUFTI.

BRITAIN'S EXACT WARTIME STRENGTH NEVER HAS BEEN DISCLOSED BUT ITS PEACETIME SERVICES TOTALED 1,483,000 MEN.

FIGURES ON RUSSIA ARE UNAVAILABLE BUT GENERALISSIMO STALIN RECENTLY TOLD AN AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS DEMOBILIZING TWO-THIRDS OF THE RED ARMY. EVIDENCE OF LARGESCALE RELEASE OF TROOPS IS SEEN IN THE NUMBERS OF DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS IN MOSCOW, AND DAILY NEWSPAPER STORIES CONCERNING THE RETURN OF SOLDIERS TO THEIR PEACETIME JOBS.

FRANCE HAS RELEASED 500,000 TROOPS, LEAVING 800,000 UNDER THE TRICOLOR; AN ADDITIONAL 110,000 MEN WILL BE DISCHARGED BY THE FIRST OF THE YEAR. CURRENTLY, CABINET MEMBERS ARE DEBATING THE SIZE OF THE PERMANENT ARMY, WITH THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL ECONOMY FAVORING A SMALL, HIGHLY-TRAINED REGULAR ARMY, AND THE MINISTER OF WAR DECLARING FOR A LARGE (ABOUT 800,000) FORCE AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

CANADA HAS STRIPPED THE STRENGTH OF HER ARMED FORCES BY ALMOST 300,000 MEN AND WOMEN AND IS PROGRESSING TOWARDS FINAL DEMOBILIZATION AT THE RATE OF 65,000 MONTHLY. ON V-E DAY, CANADIAN FORCESV

DEC 6 1945

AT THE RATE OF 65,000 MONTHLY. ON V-E DAY, CANADIAN FORCES NUMBERED APPROXIMATELY 781,000 MEN AND WOMEN.

AUSTRALIA HAD MORE THAN 604,000 IN UNIFORM WHEN JAPAN SURRENDERED AND SINCE HAS DEMOBILIZED 106,000. THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO COMPLETE THE JOB BY THE MIDDLE OF 1946. THE SIZE OF AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE DEFENSE FORCE HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED BUT IT IS EXPECTED TO BE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN THE OLD PEACETIME FIGURE OF 12,900 MEN IN ITS ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

WE102CAES

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 5--(AP)---FIVE HUNDRED CANADIAN BRIDES, THE WIVES OF RAF MEN WHO TRAINED IN CANADA, ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TODAY ABOARD THE [redacted] LINER EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND. WITH THEM WERE A TOTAL OF 60 BABIES.

APRA 115 01430 JRT-1125AES

FOL

UNPARDONABLE

COULSDON, ENGLAND, DEC. 5-(AP)-THE FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE HERE REJECTED AN APPLICATION FOR THE REOPENING OF A RESTAURANT.

THE REASON: THE PROPRIETOR FLED WHEN THE [redacted] NAZI BLITZ BEGAN IN 1940, AND LEFT THE COMMUNITY "STARVED FOR [redacted] FISH AND CHIPS."

DEC 6 1945

WR PATTIES 01055 APR 0603

BY CYNTHIA LOWRY

PARIS, DEC. 5-(AP)-HOMESICK AMERICAN SOLDIERS UNBURDENED THEMSELVES OF REDEPLOYMENT COMPLAINTS TODAY TO A SENATOR WHO PROMISED HE WOULD TELL CONGRESS AND THE ARMY ABOUT IT.

SEN. EDWARD V. ROBERTSON (R-WYO.) INVITED 35 ENLISTED MEN FROM DEPOTS WHERE THEY ARE AWAITING SHIPMENT HOME. HE TOLD THEM THERE WOULD BE NO RETALIATION FROM THE "BRASS HATS" FOR ANYTHING THEY

30.24 - 32157

SAID, SO THEY COULD TALK FREELY.

THEY DID.

SGT.STEPHEN BOROWSKI OF BUFFALO,N.Y., STARTED THE SESSION BY SAYING THAT MEN IN HIS CAMP WERE ANNOYED OVER THE FACT SOME SOLDIERS WITH LOW POINTS MANAGED TO GET BACK TO THE UNITED STATES ON TEMPORARY DUTY OR DETACHED SERVICE AND ONCE HOME, WERE RELEASED FROM THE ARMY.

T/4 HERBERT O.HOOVER OF JOHNSTOWN,PA., SAID HIS GRIPE WAS THAT HIGH POINT MEN IN KEY JOBS WERE DECLARED ESSENTIAL BY THEIR COMMANDING OFFICERS BECAUSE REPLACEMENTS COULD NOT BE OBTAINED.

"IT'S THE FAVORITISM THAT IS SHOWN IN GETTING MEN OUT," SAID T/4 ROBERT O.HOUGHTON OF SAN FRANCISCO. "THEY LET ACTORS AND FOOTBALL PLAYERS OUT. IS THERE ANY WAY A CHECK CAN BE PUT ON THAT?"

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THE SENATOR RESPONDED THAT THE ONLY METHOD HE KNEW WAS TO FOCUS PUBLIC ATTENTION ON THE SITUATION, ADDING: "MUCH OF CONGRESS' POWER HAS BEEN TAKEN AWAY BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE WAR EMERGENCY, AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS NOT YET SAID THE WAR IS OVER."

T/4 JOHN C.WAGNER OF BALTIMORE,MD., CHARGED THAT AT HIS STATION, OUTSIDE MARSEILLE, "THERE SEEMS TO BE NO ORGANIZATION."

"WE ARE TOLD THERE IS A SURPLUS OF SHIPPING IN MARSEILLE, SO WHY DO WE HAVE TO LIE AROUND CAMP FOR DAYS?" HE ASKED. "BUT THE BIGGEST GRIPE THE MEN HAVE ARE THE SANITARY CONDITIONS. THERE ARE 1,100 MEN IN MY UNIT AND THERE'S ONLY ONE SHOWER. AND THERE'S HOT WATER FOR ONLY TWO OR THREE HOURS A DAY."

THE SENATOR SAID HE WOULD BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PROPER AUTHORITIES HIS KNOWLEDGE THAT SHIPS WERE SAILING FROM MARSEILLE "WITHOUT THEIR FULL COMPLEMENT."

"I THINK," SAID SGT.LOUIS SCHIFF OF NEW YORK CITY, "THAT A GREAT DEAL OF SECRECY SURROUNDS REDEPLOYMENT TO COVER UP A LOT OF DISORGANIZATION AND LACK OF PLANNING."

ROBERTSON CAME HERE ON THE FORERUNNER FLIGHT TO TWA'S REGULAR WASHINGTON-PARIS SCHEDULE. THE SENATOR, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE SENATE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, WILL LEAVE FRIDAY ON THE RETURN TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

MJ1204PES

BERN, DEC 5-(AP)-SWISS OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT A NOTE FROM THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, REPUTEDLY ASKING SWITZERLAND TO MAKE A DRASTIC CUT IN HER WATCH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES, HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO SWISS DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON. THEY DECLINED COMMENT, ON THE REPORTED REQUEST.

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THE NOTE, SAID TO HAVE BEEN BASED ON A PROTEST BY AMERICAN WATCH MANUFACTURERS AGAINST THE UNLIMITED IMPORTS OF QUALITY WATCHES, BROUGHT OPPOSITION FROM SOME SWISS NEWSPAPERS.

DIE TAT, PUBLISHED IN THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF ZURICH, SAID "THE FEDERAL COUNCIL WILL BE WELL ADVISED IF IT TAKES A FIRM STAND ON THIS MATTER." IT ADDED THAT THE REPORTED REQUEST WAS "AN UNWARRANTED PRESSURE BY THE POWERFUL UNITED STATES AGAINST A SMALL COUNTRY."

JJ11AES

WITH WAR CRIMES

BY WES GALLAGHER

NUERNBERG, DEC. 5-(AP)-ALLIED PSYCHIATRISTS, COMMENTING ON RUDOLF HESS' ADMISSION THAT HE HAD BEEN FAKING LOSS OF MEMORY, STUCK TO THEIR GUNS TODAY AND SAID THAT THE BLACK-BROWED NAZI'S THEATRICAL COURTROOM CONFESSION PROVED HE WAS "UNSTABLE" AND SUFFERING FROM "SELECTIVE AMNESIA."

IN A 1,000 WORD STATEMENT GOING INTO TECHNICAL DETAIL ON THEIR EXAMINATION OF HITLER'S ONE-TIME DEPUTY, THREE DOCTORS POINTED OUT THAT HESS HAD TOLD THE TRIBUNAL THAT HIS MEMORY WAS "AGAIN IN ORDER" AND THEY OFFERED THE CONCLUSION THAT HE HAS "SELECTIVE AMNESIA, HYSTERICAL IN TYPE."

DEC 6 1945

HESS STOPPED A COURT HEARING ON HIS MENTAL CONDITION LAST WEEK WITH THE ADMISSION THAT "THE REASON WHY I SIMULATED LOSS OF MEMORY WAS TACTICAL" AND DECLARED THAT HE WOULD STAND RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OF HIS ACTIONS. THE COURT, AFTER RECEIVING PSYCHIATRISTS' REPORTS THAT HESS WAS SANE BUT WAS SUFFERING FROM A DEGREE OF AMNESIA, RULED THAT THE NAZI LEADER MUST STAND TRIAL.

"IT IS NOW THE CONCENSUS AMONG PSYCHIATRISTS," THE DOCTORS TODAY DECLARED, "THAT ONLY AN UNSTABLE PERSON CAN OR DOES USE THIS METHOD OF DEALING WITH THE MAJOR ISSUES OF LIFE AND THERE IS SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE IN HIS PERSONAL HISTORY TO INDICATE THAT HE HAS BEEN UNSTABLE PERSONALLY AND HAS A NEUROTIC CHARACTER WHICH HAS EXPRESSED ITSELF IN HYSTERICAL SYMPTOMS FROM TIME TO TIME."

"HE THEREFORE HAS SELECTIVE AMNESIA, HYSTERICAL IN TYPE, UTILIZING A DEFENSE MECHANISM OF AN EMOTIONAL NEUROTIC NATURE,"

THE STATEMENT ADDED.

THE STATEMENT WAS SIGNED BY COL. PAUL SCHROEDER, FORMER UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PSYCHIATRIST; PROF. NOLAND D.C.LEWIS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, AND PROF. EWEN CAMERON, McGILL UNIVERSITY.

TU825AES

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC. 5-(AP)-TWO U.S.CHAPLAINS ADMINISTERING TO 20 NAZI WAR CRIMES DEFENDANTS IN THE NUERNBERG JAIL DISCLOSED TODAY THAT SEVERAL PRISONERS ARE WORRYING "WHAT WILL OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN THINK OF US?"

CAPT.SIXTUS R.O'CONNOR (ROMAN CATHOLIC) OF OXFORD,N.Y., AND CAPT. HENRY F.GERECKE (LUETHERAN), OF ST.LOUIS, MO. (3204 HALLIDAY ST.), SAID AN UNFAILING TOPIC OF CONVERSATION WHEN THE NAZIS TALKED TO THE CHAPLAINS WAS THEIR DESPAIR OVER GERMANY'S RUIN SINCE "OUR PLAN FAILED."

DEC 6 1945

THE FORMER GOVERNOR OF OCCUPIED POLAND, HANS FRANK, WAS RECEIVED INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH LAST OCTOBER IN A PRISON SERVICE. TWO OTHERS, FORMER AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART AND FRANZ VON PAPEN, NAZI DIPLOMAT, HAVE ATTENDED MASSES.

JULIUS STREICHER, NOTORIOUS JEW-BAITER WHO WAS BAPTIZED A CATHOLIC WHEN A BABY, HAS DECLINED TO TALK WITH A CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN SINCE HIS INCARCERATION.

THIRTEEN OF THE DEFENDANTS ARE LUTHERAN, AT LEAST NOMINALLY, BUT CHAPLAIN GERECKE SAID FOUR WERE "IRREGULARS"--HERMANN GOERING, RUDOLF HESS, WALTHER FUNK AND WILHELM FRICK.

GOERING ATTENDED THE FIRST PRISON SERVICE TWO WEEKS AGO. "HE

30-24-32159

SEEMED QUITE UPSET TO FIND THERE WAS NO ORGAN IN THE DOUBLE CELL WHICH SERVES AS A CHAPEL," THE CHAPLAIN SAID.

HESS HAS AVOIDED ATTENDING SERVICES, REASONING THAT IF HE TURNED TO RELIGION IT WOULD SEEM HE WAS FIGHTENED. HE DECLINED TO READ A NEW TESTAMENT PLACED IN HIS CELL.

THE LUTHERAN CHAPLAIN SAID COL.GEN.ALFRED JODL ADMITTED ONLY TO A BELIEF IN GOD WITHOUT ESPOUSING ANY PARTICULAR CREED.

IN DAILY VISITS, THE CHAPLAINS HAVE BECOME ACQUAINTED INTIMATELY WITH A NUMBER OF THE PRISONERS, BUT SAID IT WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE TO IDENTIFY THOSE WHO ADMITTED THEIR REMORSE.

CHAPLAIN SAID THAT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, SOME OF THE PRISONERS WEPT.

"THEY SEEM TO FIND THEIR GREATEST SOLACE IN THE WORDS 'COME UNTO ME ALL YE THAT LABOR AND ARE HEAVY LADEN AND I WILL GIVE YOU REST,'" HE SAID.

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NUERNBERG, DEC. 5-(AP)-COL. PAUL SCHROEDER, PSYCHIATRIST FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRYING NAZI WAR LEADERS, SAID TODAY LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROCEDURE IN UNITED STATES COURTS, IN HIS OPINION, WOULD BE IN NO WAY AFFECTED BY THE CASE OF RUDOLF HESS, WHO ANNOUNCE HE WAS FAKING LOSS OF MEMORY AFTER PSYCHIATRISTS REPORTED HIM A VICTIM OF AMNESIA.

SCHROEDER, DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH IN ILLINOIS, SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE CRIMINALS WOULD BE ABLE TO FIND REFUGE IN FAKED AMNESIA OR INSANITY AS A RESULT OF THE HESS CASE, OR THAT COURTS WOULD CHANGE THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS.

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NUERNBERG, DEC. 5 -- (AP) -- BRITISH PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL, WHO HAVE BEEN CAMPAIGNING FOR A LONG CHRISTMAS RECESS AND A CHANCE TO SPEND THE HOLIDAYS AT HOME, RAN INTO OPPOSITION TODAY AS SOVIET AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THEY WISHED TO KEEP HOMING -- WITH ONLY CHRISTMAS DAY OFF.

THE RUSSIANS HELD THAT A HOLIDAY LULL WOULD DETRACT FROM THE "SERIOUSNESS ... OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE," WHILE THE AMERICANS, WHO HAVE THE SMALLEST STAFF, AND WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO THEIR JOBS IN THE STATES, HAD THEIR VIEW SUMMED UP BY JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON.

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"I WOULD BE CONTENT," SAID JACKSON, "IF THE COURT CONTINUED TO CHRISTMAS EVE, TOOK ONE DAY OFF, AND STARTED RIGHT IN AGAIN."

Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief U.S. Prosecutor

545P

(EDITOR'S NOTE: LOUIS P. LOCHNER TELLS IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH OF THE CRUCIAL MEETING OF CZECHOSLOVAK AND NAZI OFFICIALS IN BERLIN WHICH ATTENDED GERMAN SEIZURE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. LOCHNER WAS CHIEF OF THE BERLIN BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT THE TIME.)

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

NUERNBURG, GERMANY, DEC. 5---(AP)---DOCUMENTS IN POSSESSION OF THE AMERICAN PROSECUTION STAFF AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL REVEAL THAT EVEN THE WILDEST RUMORS REGARDING THE HARSH TREATMENT RECEIVED IN BERLIN BY IN MID-MARCH, 1939, BY THE FEEBLE, OLD CZECHOSLOVAK PRESIDENT, EMIL HACHA, WERE AN UNDERSTATEMENT.

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TO THOSE OF US WHO STOOD AT THE POTSDAMER RAILWAY STATION IN THE CENTER OF BERLIN THAT NIGHT, IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE FRAIL, HARRASSED MAN WHO STEPPED OFF THE TRAIN WOULD NEVER BE EQUAL TO THE BROW-BEATING OF HITLER, GOERING, FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL AND OTHER TOP NAZIS WHO WERE AWAITING HIM IN THE REICHSCHANCELLORY.

OUTWARDLY, AS USUAL, THE NAZIS GAVE THE IMPRESSION OF HAVING DUE RESPE FOR THE HEAD OF A FOREIGN STATE. AN HONOR COMPANY OF THE WEHRMACHT WAS DRAWN UP. THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL STOOD AT ATTENTION AWAITING HACHA'S DESCENT FROM THE TRAIN.

I STILL SEE HACHA, LOOKING SOMEWHAT BEWILDERED AT THE HUGE NAZI FLAG ON DISPLAY AS HE REMOVED HIS HAT. UPON LEAVING THE TRAIN.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT WE WAITED FOR NEWS OF THE MEETING WITHIN THE CHANCELLORY BUT NOTHING OFFICIAL WAS ANNOUNCED UNTIL THE FORENOON. MEANWHILE, RUMORS WERE THICK THAT HACHA WAS BEING PUT UNDER TERRIFIC PRESSURE; THAT HE HAD "ASKED" FOR A GERMAN PROTECTORATE OVER HIS COUNTRY; THAT HE HAD BEEN GIVEN A HARSH ULTIMATUM.

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CAPTURED MINUTES OF THE HISTORIC MEETING NOW PROVE THOSE RUMORS TRUE.

HITLER TOLD HACHA IT WAS "ONLY A MATTERS OF HOURS UNTIL GERMANY WILL INTERVENE X X." HE HAD GIVEN THE ORDER TO GERMAN TROOPS TO MARCH INTO THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND INCORPORATE IT INTO THE REICH, AND AT 6 A.M. THE GERMAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE WOULD PROCEED TO CARRY OUT THE COMMAND.

HIS OFFER TO "PROTECT" CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS THE LAST "GOOD DEED" HE COULD OFFER THE CZECH PEOPLES, HITLER SAID.

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HACHA PLAINTIVELY ASKED THE FUHRER HOW THE CZECH PEOPLE COULD BE RESTRAINED FROM RESISTANCE. HITLER TOLD HIM TO CONSULT HIS OWN OFFICIA ABOUT THAT.

AT ONE POINT HACHA COLLAPSED AND WAS GIVEN MEDICAL ATTENTION. WE CORRESPONDENTS WERE WARNED AGAINST RELAYING RUMORS AND WERE TOLD HACHA'S ILLNESS WAS ASCRIBED TO HIS ADVANCED AGE.

THE CAPTURED DOCUMENTS NOW PROVE THAT THE RUMORS WER WE HEARD FAILED TO REVEAL THE FULL MEASURE OF CYNICISM AND BRUTALITY THROUGH WHICH HITLE ESTABLISHED HIS CZECH "PROTECTORATE."

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LOCHNER THRU SECOND 1200-APR50,59-WTR-925A

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DACHAU, GERMANY, DEC. 5---(AP)---WILHELM TEMPEL, MEMBER OF THE S.S. AND ELITE GUARD, BLANDLY ADMITTED ON THE WITNESS STAND TODAY THAT HE HAD BEATEN PRISONERS, INCLUDING WOMEN, AND SLAPPED THEIR FACES WHILE SERVING AS A GUARD AT THE DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP.

WHILE ADMITTING HE LASHED WOMEN AND BEAT OTHER PRISONERS WITH A RUBBER-COVERED CLUB, HE SAID "BUT I NEVER BROKE THEIR BONES OR BEAT THEM BLOODY. I WAS STRICT, BUT JUST."

HE AND ANOTHER GUARD PLACED ON THE WITNESS STAND AT THE ATROCITIES TRIAL--OTTO FOERSCHNER--DENIED ANY BEATINGS WERE FATAL.

BILLY ROSE, NEW YORK THEATRICAL PRODUCER, ATTENDED THE TRIAL. HE SAID HE WAS ON A SPECIAL MISSION FOR THE U. S. ARMY, TOURING MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, BUT WOULD NOT REVEAL ITS EXACT NATURE.

DOANES THRU 2ND 1209-PW18-WTR-113P

DEC 6 1945

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, DEC 5-(AP)-U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS HAS CITED TWO WACS, SGT. HELEN FREDERICKS OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND PFC. BETTY EVINGER OF KANSAS CITY, MO., AS BEING AMONG THE BEST MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

THE TWO WACS DROVE THEIR THREE-TON 29-PASSENGER BUSES ABOUT 17,000 MILES DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS WITHOUT AN ACCIDENT. A HIGHWAY SAFETY CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN INAUGURATED AMONG AMERICAN ARMY PERSONNEL IN GERMANY.

TU817AES

STOCKHOLM, DEC 5 -- (AP) -- NOBEL PRIZE WINNER ERNST BORIS CHAIN, ONE OF THE DEVELOPERS OF PENICILLIN, AND FIRST OF THIS YEAR'S PRIZE-WINNING SCIENTISTS TO ARRIVE FOR THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY, SAID TODAY HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO GIVE THE TRADITIONAL NOBEL LECTURE

WHEN HE RECEIVES THE MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY AWARD FROM KING GUSTAF ON DEC 10.

THE ~~XXXXXXX~~ 39-YEAR-OLD GERMAN-BORN OXFORD PROFESSOR GAVE AS HIS REASON THE EXISTENCE OF SECRECY REGULATIONS ~~SURROUNDING THE~~ PRODUCTION OF THE DRUG, ~~WHICH~~ HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO BE LIFTED ~~SOON~~ BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

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THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY THIS YEAR ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ WILL BE MORE ELABORATE THAN USUAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, BECAUSE ~~MANY OF THOSE~~ PRIZE-WINNERS WHO WERE UNABLE TO COME ~~FOR THEIR PRIZES~~ DURING THE WAR WILL ATTEND.

AMONG THOSE EXPECTED ~~TO ATTEND WILL~~ BE HERBERT GASSER, CHIEF OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE IN NEW YORK, 1940 PRIZE-WINNER, ~~AND PROFESSOR~~ CORNIELLE HEYMANS OF GHENT, CITED IN 1938; JOHANNES V. JENSEN OF DENMARK, WHO RECEIVED THE LITERATURE PRIZE LAST YEAR, AND CHILEAN POETESS GABRIELA MISTRAL (~~WHOSE REAL NAME IS~~ LUCILA GODOY), THIS YEAR'S ~~WINNER~~ LITERATURE WINNER. ~~MISS MISTRAL IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE~~ BY SHIP FROM RIO DE JANEIRO THE DAY BEFORE THE PRIZES ARE AWARDED.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF TWO WINNERS WHO HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THEIR ~~PAULI~~

AWARDS -- ZURICH PHYSICS PROFESSOR WOLFGANG ~~PAULI~~ AND GERMAN ATOM SCIENTIST OTTO HAHN -- IS UNKNOWN.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF TWO WINNERS WHO HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THEIR AWARDS -- PROFESSOR WOLFGANG PAULI, WINNER OF THE 1945 AWARD IN PHYSICS FOR HIS WORK IN ATOM RESEARCH IN THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES AT PRINCETON, N. J., AND GERMAN ATOM SCIENTIST OTTO HAHN, WINNER OF THE 1944 AWARD IN CHEMISTRY -- IS UNKNOWN.

HALLDENS 11045 THRU SECOND 1045 GC/455P

NIGHT LEAD POLAND

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By Larry Allen

WARSAW, DEC. 5 - (AP) - THE TRIPLE SCOURGE OF DISEASE, HUNGER AND COLD THREATENS POLAND WITH ONE OF THE GRIMMEST WINTERS IN HISTORY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE UNRRA REPORTED TODAY THAT A TYPHUS ~~EPIDEMIC~~ MIGHT REACH SERIOUS PROPORTIONS AND THAT MANY OTHER DISEASES ALREADY ARE RAMPANT.

30.24-32163

A DISASTROUS COAL SHORTAGE ALSO IS IMPENDING BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TO HAUL THE FUEL FROM THE GREAT SILESIAN MINES AND ~~XXXXXXX~~ IN WARSAW THE PRICE NOW RANGES FROM $300 TO $700 A TON.

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POLISH LANDS, WHICH SERVED AS BATTLEFIELDS DURING THE WAR, NOW ~~XXXXXX~~ PRODUCE ABOUT 50 PER CENT OF THE PRE-WAR YIELD OF CROPS. FARMERS HAVE LOST ALMOST A ~~MILLION AND A HALF~~ DAIRY CATTLE AND HOGS HAVE DISAPPEARED.

DR. HENRY A. HOLLE, CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE UNRRA IN POLAND, SAID THAT ~~ONE~~ THOUSANDS OF TYPHUS CASES WERE UNREPORTED BECAUSE OF POOR COMMUNICATION FACILITIES AND THAT NEARLY ~~50,000~~ POLES ARE DYING MONTHLY OF TUBERCULOSIS. OTHER WIDESPREAD DISEASES ARE TYPHOID, DYSENTARY, DIPHTHERIA AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

THE COAL SHORTAGE ALSO IS SERIOUSLY AFFECTING OPERATIONS OF THE ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS AND IN WARSAW ALL LIGHTS FREQUENTLY GO OFF EARLY IN THE EVENING.

IN THE SILESIAN COAL AREA MINERS PRODUCED 108,000 TONS DAILY, BUT THE NEWSPAPER POLSKA LUDOWA SAID ~~THAT~~ DURING THAT MONTH 350,000 TONS WERE LEFT NEAR THE MINES AND LATER WERE DESTROYED BY FIRE. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ALSO HAVE ESTIMATED THAT 15 PER CENT OF THE COAL THAT LEAVES THE MINES B RAILWAY IS STOLEN EN ROUTE

HGJ 505PES REW DAY

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, DEC.5-(AP)-POLAND, THE GREATEST COAL PRODUCING COUNTRY IN EUROPE, IS FACING A COLD, BITTER WINTER BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TO HAUL HEATING FUEL FROM THE MINES TO URBAN CENTERS.

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SHIPPING FROM BALTIC PORTS ALSO HAS BEEN HARD HIT, SINCE POLAND IS UNABLE TO FULFILL HER COMMITMENTS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF COAL WITH SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND OTHER COUNTRIES FOR MACHINERY AND FOODSTUFFS.

WHAT COAL DOES LEAVE THE SILESIAN MINES VIA RAILWAYS SELDOM REACHES ITS DESTINATION INTACT. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ESTIMATE CONSERVATIVELY THAT 15 PER CENT OF ALL COAL SHIPMENTS IS STOLEN ENROUTE.

INADEQUATE COAL SUPPLIES FINALLY DELIVERED TO BIG CITIES BRING FANTASTIC PRICES. IN KRAKOW AND KATOWICE NEAR THE SILESIAN MINES, COAL SELLS FOR 400 ZLOTYS (ABOUT $20) A TON. IN WARSAW THE PRICE

RANGES FROM 6,000 TO 14,000 ($300 TO $700), BEYOND THE REACH OF THE POOR POLISH WORKER WHO EARNS ON THE AVERAGE EIGHT ZLOTYS (40 CENTS) AN HOUR.

CITIES LIKE WARSAW, LODZ, GDYNIA, GDANSK AND BYDGOSZCY ARE FACING NOT ONLY A COLD WINTER BUT ALSO A DARK ONE, FOR THE ACUTE LACK OF FUEL IS SERIOUSLY AFFECTING OPERATIONS OF ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS. IN WARSAW IT IS NO UNCOMMON OCCURRENCE FOR ALL LIGHTS TO GO OFF EARLY IN THE EVENING. THOUSANDS HAVE TO WORK BY CANDLE LIGHT AFTER NIGHTFALL, WHICH BEGINS ABOUT 4 P.M.

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SILESIAN COAL PRODUCTION IN OCTOBER AVERAGED 108,000 TONS DAILY, WHICH WOULD TOTAL 32,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY. THAT TOPS THE 1936 PRODUCTION AND IS 86 PER CENT OF THE 1938 TOTAL. THE NEWSPAPER POLSKA LUDOWA SAID 350,000 TONS OF COAL WERE LEFT NEAR THE MINES IN OCTOBER, WHERE MUCH OF IT WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

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WARSAW, DEC. 5-(AP)-DR. HENRY A. HOLLE, CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE UNRRA IN POLAND, SAID TODAY THE NATION WAS FACING A TYPHUS EPIDEMIC THIS WINTER WHICH MIGHT REACH SERIOUS PROPORTIONS. THOUSANDS OF CASES ARE UNREPORTED, HE SAID, BECAUSE OF POOR COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE POLISH HEALTH MINISTRY REVEALED NEARLY 18,000 POLES ARE DYING MONTHLY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

HOLLE, WHOSE HOME IS IN AUSTIN, TEX., (210 HARTFORD), SAID THAT VENERAL DISEASES, TYPHOID AND DYSENTERY ALSO WERE WIDESPREAD.

TU818AES

MOSCOW, DEC. 5--(AP)---THE MOSCOW NEWS, BI-WEEKLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY A SOVIET INDUSTRIAL AND FACTORY WORKERS WERE RESPONDING TO A PRODUCTION SPEEDUP DRIVE DESIGNED PARTICULARLY TO GIVE THE COUNTRY MORE CONSUMER GOODS.

"THE NEW DRIVE HAS ASSUMED A SCALE THAT OUTSTRIPS ALL WARTIME HIGHS," THE WRITER REPORTED, DESPITE THE FACT THE NATION HAS REVERTED TO THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY FROM THE WARTIME DAY OF 11 HOURS.

PW-48 JAMES 01600 JRT-337PES

ROME, DEC. 5-(AP)-A MEETING OF THE SECRETARY OF ITALY'S SIX POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE NEWLY APPOINTED PREMIER, ALCIDE DE GASPERI, WAS DELAYED TODAY WHEN A CROWD OF 200 REFUGEES GATHERED IN FRONT OF CHIGI PALACE AND DEMANDED TRANSPORTATION TO THEIR HOMES.

THE MEETING, AT WHICH ATTEMPTS TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT WILL BE CONTINUED, WAS POSTPONED UNTIL TONIGHT.

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POLICE WITH CIFLES HELD THE DEMONSTRATORS IN CHECK.

THE REFUGEES, MANY OF WHOM CAME FROM LYB

CONTINUED, WAS POSTPONED UNTIL TONIGHT.

POLICE WITH RIFLES HELD THE DEMONSTRATORS IN CHECK.

THE REFUGEES, MANY OF WHOM CAME FROM LYBIA, CARRIED SIGNS SAYING "ARE WE HUMAN OR BEASTS?" AND "LONG LIVE TRIPOLI." THEY PROTESTED AGAINST CONDITIONS IN BARRACKS WHERE, THEY SAID, MOST OF

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THEM LIVE 20 TO A ROOM.

DE GASPERI RECEIVED A DELEGATION OF THE REFUGEES AND SAID THAT ALL POSSIBLE WOULD BE DONE FOR THEM.

MJ1128AES

NIGHT LEAD TEHRAN

BY LEOPOLD HERMAN

DEC 6 1946

TEHRAN, DEC. 5-(AP)--RUSSIA HAS AGAIN REFUSED TO PERMIT IRANIAN TROOPS TO ENTER SOVIET-OCCUPIED AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, WHERE THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT CHARGES SEPARATISTS ARE AGITATING FOR INDEPENDENCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SOVIET ACTION IN HALTING IRANIAN TROOPS SENT TOWARD AZERBAIJAN IN [redacted] SENT TOWARD NORTHWESTERN IRAN PRECIPITATED A GOVERNMENT CRISIS AND PRIME MINISTER HAKIMI THREATENED TO RESIGN UNLESS THEW DISPUTE WAS SETTLED BY DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH MOSCOW.

THE SECOND SOVIET NOTE, DELIVERED BY THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY HERE, SAID "THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN IRAN PRESENTS ITS COMPLIMENTS TO THE IRANIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND IN ANSWER TO ITS NOTES [redacted] DATED NOV. 20 AND NOV. 22 DECLARED THAT, CONCERNING THE REQUEST OF THE [redacted] IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FOR IMMEDIATE SOVIET AUTHORIZATION FOR IRANIAN TROOPS TO MOVE NORTHWARDS, THE SOVIET EMBASSY REITERATES THAT IT HAS GIVEN ITS DEFINITE ANSWER IN THE NOTE OF NOV. 26."

THE NOV. 26 REPLY HAD SAID THAT "FIGHTING AND BLOODSHED WOULD BREAK OUT [redacted] IRANIAN REINFORCEMENTS MOVED INTO AZERBAIJAN AND THAT THIS WOULD FORCE RUSSIA TO [redacted] BRING IN MORE TROOPS TO PROTECT THOSE ALREADY THERE.

FOUR BATTALIONS OF IRANIAN TROOPS DISPATCHED NORTHWARDS WERE HALTED NOV. 20 AT SHARIFABAD NEAR KAZVIN, AND HAVE BEEN WAITING THERE SINCE.

GOVERNMENT GARRISONS IN TEHRAN HAVE BEEN REINFORCED, AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECLARED THAT AZERBAIJAN REBELS HAVE MARCHED INTO TWO OTHER PROVINCES OF IRAN. SOME REPORTS SAID A MILITIA HAD BEEN FORMED IN AZERBAIJAN.

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TWITH CHINESE

CHUNGKING, DEC. 5-(AP)-TWO FORMER SOLDIERS HAVE CONFESSED THROWING HAND GRENADES WHICH KILLED FOUR STUDENTS AND INJURED NINE OTHERS IN DISORDERS AT KUNMING LAST SATURDAY.

AN OFFICIAL NATIONALIST DISPATCH TODAY QUOTED ONE OF THE EX-SOLDIERS AS ASSERTING HE ACTED UNDER ORDERS OF "CERTAIN COMMUNIST ELEMENTS" WHO PROMISED HIM A HANDSOME REWAD AND HIGH POSITION IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

THE DISORDERS GREW OUT OF THE LARGE-SCALE STUDENT PROTEST STRIKE AGAINST CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

HW&SF302APS

A194KX

CHUNGKING, DEC 5 (AP)-SYSTEMATIC TRANSFER OF UNRRA'S CHINA HEADQUARTERS FROM CHUNGKING TO SHANGHAI BEGAN TODAY.

BENJAMIN KIZER, DIRECTOR OF THE CHINA OFFICE, IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE SUNDAY FOR SHANGHAI WHERE THE FULL STAFF IS EXPECTED TO BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN TWO WEKS. A LIASON OFFICE WILL BE SET UP IN NANKING.

GG235PCS

CHINESE COMMUNISTS (220)

BY JOHN RODERICK

YENAN, CHINA, DEC. 5-(AP)-A HIGH COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY THE PARTY WAS OPPOSED TO RUSSIAN-STYLE COMMUNISM IN CHINA AND ITS FIRST CONCERN WAS THE FOUNDING OF A DEMOCRATIC COALITION GOVERNMENT.

LIU SHAO-CHI, SPEAKING FOR COMMUNIST CHARIMAN MAO TSE-TUNG, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THE PARTY WAS SO ANXIOUS FOR A DEMOCRATIC COALITIO THAT IT WAS NOT INTERESTED IN A SEPARATE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT, EVEN IF THE FORTHCOMING PEACE TALKS IN CHUNGKING FAIL.

GEN. CHU TEH, THE COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SAID AT A SEPARATE PRESS CONFERENCE THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS DID NOT DISPUTE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER MANCHURIA.

THE COMMUNISTS APPROVED THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL IN FAVOR OF THE NATIONALISTS, CHU ASSERTED, "BUT WE WANT A GOVERNMENT THERE BASED ON DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES."

LIU, ONE OF THE 10 MEMBERS OF THE POWERFUL COMMUNIST POLIT-BUREAU, SAID THE PARTY BELIEVED THAT CHINA COULD BEST REVIVE UNDER A LONG PERIOD OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY.

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PLAN, HE ASSERTED, WAS NOT INSPIRED BY RUSSIA AND HAD NO SIMILARITY TO THE SOVIET COMMUNISM.

AT THIS POINT LIU DECLARED THAT CHINA NEEDED ECONOMIC DEVELOP-MENT UNDER A DEMOCRACY WITH CAPITALISTIC INCENTIVE, AND THE PARTY ITSELF WOULD BE THE FIRST TO OPPOSE POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC COMMUNISM ANYWHERE IN CHINA.

"MAKE NO MISTAKE," LIU ADDED, "THE MAIN COMMUNIST PHILOSOP Y IS MARXISM, BUT IT IS BEING APPLIED TO INTERPRET CURRENT CHINESE PROBLEMS RATHER THAN AS A GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM."

JG952PCS

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BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC. 5---(AP)---A MODERN MEDICAL CIRCUIT RIDER IS LOOKING AFTER THE HEALTH OF ISOLATED U. S. SERVICE UNITS IN THE ORIENT, USING AN AIRPLANE INSTEAD OF A HORSE.

ONE OF FOUR DOCTORS ATTENDING ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND UNITS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA [redacted] IS CAPT. E. L. WESTBROOK OF NILES, O.

"THE HEALTH OF AMERICANS IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD REMAINS GOOD BECAUSE OF CAREFUL ATTENTION TO SANITATION, FOOD, AND MOSQUITO CONTROL," SAID THE TALL YOUNG PHYSICIAN. "THE REAL MEDICAL MIRACLE OF THIS WAR IS THAT IT'S OUR FIRST IN HISTORY WITHOUT A MAJOR OUTBREAK OF TYPHUS, TYPHOID, CHOLERA OR SOME OTHER EPIDEMIC."

WESTBROOK'S MONTHLY AIR CIRCUIT INCLUDES RANGOON, BANGKOK, SAIGON, SINGAPORE AND [redacted] BATAVIA.

APR167-HAUGLANDS00900-WTR255P

..ADD TOKYO-WAR DELAY XXX AMERICA

AS THE DAYS WORE ON WITHOUT A BREAK IN THE WASHINGTON STALEMATE, ANOTHER MEETING OF HIGH JAPANESE OFFICIALS WAS

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, THIS TIME IN KNOYE'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE AND WITH THE EMPEROR ABSENT.

KONOYE SAID HE TOLD THE MILITARISTS HE BELIEVED THERE STILL WAS A CHANCE FOR NEGOTIATIONS, BUT HIDEKI TOJO, THEN WAR MINISTER, STRONGLY OPPOSED FURTHER ATTEMPTSTO ARRIVE AT A DIPLOMATIC SOLUTION.

HE SAID TOJO'S ARGUMENT WAS THAT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS INEVITABLE, EVEN THOUGH JAPAN SHOULD BOW TO AMERICAN DEMANDS AND PULL ALL HER TROOPS OUT OF CHINA.

AS A RESULT OF THE CLASH OF OPINIONS, THE PRINCE TOLD HIS QUEST-IONERS, HE WAS FORCED TO RESIGN AND TOJO TOOK OVER AS THE PREMIER WHO LED JAPAN INTO THE DISASTROUS WAR.

OTHERS AT THE MEETING IN KONOYE'S HOME WERE ADM. KOSHIRO OIKAWA, THEN NAVY MINISTER, AND LT.GEN. TEIICHI SUZUKI, THEN PRESIDENT OF THE CABINET PLANNING BOARD.

HU1035PCW

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THE 14TH CORPS UNDER MAJ.GEN.JOSEPH M.SWING FOUGHT IN THE SOLOMONS AND THE PHILIPPINES. THE 27TH DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN.GEORGE W.GRINER, PARTICIPATED IN THE MAKIN, ENIWETOK, SAIPAN AND OKINAWA CAMPAIGNS.

TOKYO,DEC 5 (AP)-NORFOLK, NEB., RADIO STATION WJAG ASKED ARMY RADIO OFFICERS HERE TO ARRANGE A HOMETOWN CHRISTMAS PROGRAM TO BE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TO NORFOLK. ALREADY 100 HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO PARTICIPATE AND THE RADIO SECTION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT THE PROGRAM, CHRISTMAS EVE OR CHRISTMAS DAY, WILL LAST A FULL HOUR.

GG832ACS NM

NIGHT LEAD BENNETT INQUIRY

DEC 6 1945

MELBOURNE, DEC. 5 -- (AP) -- LT. GEN. HENRY GORDON BENNETT, FORMER COMMANDER OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN MALAYA WHOSE ESCAPE FROM THE JAPANESE AT SINGAPORE IN 1942 IS BEING INVESTIGATED, DECLARED IN HIS DEFENSE TODAY THAT HE WAS THE "ONLY ONE THAT COULD HELP" IN TEACHING AUSTRALIA HOW TO COMBAT A JAPANESE INVASION.

BENNETT SAID THE EXPERIENCE AND PECULIAR KNOWLEDGE OF NOVEL JAPANESE JUNGLE TACTICS HE HAD ACQUIRED IN MALAYA WOULD HAVE BEEN OF THE UTMOST VALUE TO AUSTRALIA.

ASKED, DURING HIS TESTIMONY IN THE WITNESS BOX, WHETHER HE WAS THINKING OF HIMSELF OR HIS COUNTRY WHEN HE ESCAPED, BENNETT REPLIED, "WE ESTIMATED ON THE TRIP THAT IT WAS A 100-TO-ONE CHANCE WE WOULD GET THROUGH."

BENNETT TOLD THE COURT THAT, ALTHOUGH HE HAD CONSIDERED ESCAPE LONG BEFORE THE "CEASE FIRE" WAS ORDERED, IT WAS NOT UNTIL A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE ORDER THAT "I FINALLY CRYSTALLISED MY DECISION TO ESCAPE". HE SAID THAT ON HIS RETURN TO AUSTRALIA HE PREPARED THE FIRST ARMY TEXT BOOKS ON JUNGLE TACTICS AND TRAINED TROOPS IN JUNGLE WARFARE.

THOSE TACTICS, HE SAID, WERE FIRST EMPLOYED ON THE KOKODA TRAIL IN NEW GUINEA, WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED TO RETREAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

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BENNETT SAID THAT AT A CONFERENCE OF HIS COMMANDERS ON THE MORNING OF FEB. 13, 1942, "WE ALL AGREED UNANIMOUSLY THAT THE SITUATION WAS HOPELESS X X X AND WE ASKED THAT WE BE PERMITTED TO SURRENDER."

FIELD MARSHALL LORD WAVELL, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE THEATER, WAS SAID [redacted] BY BENNETT TO HAVE REPLIED, "NO, YOU WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN," BENNETT SAID ON FEB. 15 ONLY A THREE-DAY

SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION WAS LEFT AND THE HOSPITALS HAD BEEN WITHOUT WATER FOR 24 HOURS.

THE INQUIRY WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW.

MELBOURNE, DEC.5-(AP)-- LT.GEN.GORDON BENNETT, TESTIFYING AT AN INQUIRY INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ESCAPE FROM SINGAPORE, SAID TODAY THAT "WE ESTIMATED ON THE TRIP THAT THE CHANCES WERE 100 TO ONE WE WOULD NOT GET THROUGH."

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BENNETT SAID THAT AT A CONFERENCE OF HIS COMMANDERS ON THE MORNING OF FEB. 13, 1942, "WE ALL AGREED UNANIMOUSLY THAT THE SITUATION WAS HOPELESS X X X AND WE ASKED THAT WE BE PERMITTED TO SURRENDER."

THE REPLY FROM LORD WAVELL, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FAR EAST SAID, "NO, YOU WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN," BENNETT DECLARED.

HE ADDED THAT ON FEB. 15 THERE ONLY THREE DAYS' SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION LEFT AND THE HOSPITALS HAD BEEN WITHOUT WATER FOR 24 HOURS.

BENNETT SAID THE FORM OF TACTICS THAT HAD TO BE FACED WERE NOVEL AND "NOT ONE OF OUR MEN LEARNED EVEN THE ALPHABET OF FIGHTING UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS."

THE INQUIRY WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW.

APRA THRUTHIRD 1730/GKN 0800

A92

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 5-(AP)-AN ASAPRESS DISPATCH FROM PORTO ALEGRE REPORTED TODAY IT WAS LEARNED THAT A U.S. ARMY C-47 PLANE, MISSING ON A FLIGHT FROM ASUNCION TO MONTEVIDEO, HAD LANDED IN THE DISTRICT OF URUGUAYANA, ON THE ARGENTINA BORDER.

THE TRANSPORT, WITH 14 PERSONS ABOARD, HAD BEEN MISSING TWO DAYS. PASSENGERS INCLUDED MEMBERS OF A GEOGRAPHIC MISSION EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE MINISTRY OF AERONAUTICS SAID IT HAD NO INFORMATION SUPPORTING THE REPORT THAT THE PLANE HAD LANDED IN BRAZIL.

KA111SAES

-DASH-

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC.5-(AP)-ARMY GEN.EURICO GASPAR DUTRA TOOK A COMMANDING LEAD TODAY IN BRAZILIAN ELECTION RETURNS AS THE RACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY NARROWED TO THE TWO MAJOR CANDIDATES. THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATE, YEDDO FIUZA, LAGGED FAR BEHIND IN UNOFFICIAL TABULATIONS.

LATEST TABULATIONS GAVE DUTRA 296,591 VOTES; AIR GEN.EDUARDO GOMES, 198,417; FIUZA, 74,293, AND AGRARIAN CANDIDATE ROLLIM TELLES, CONCEDED NO CHANCE, 2,931. DUTRA WAS SUPPORTED BY GETULIO VARGAS, RECENTLY DEPOSED AS PRESIDENT, AND GOMES HEADS THE ANTI-VARGAS ELEMENTS.

JP732AES

DEC 6 1945

KEENAN-WAR CRIMINALS (290)
BY KATHRYNE IRVIN

HONOLULU,DEC.5-(AP)-WILL ANY JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS BE TRIED IN THE UNITED STATES?

JOSEPH B.KEENEN, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S NEW CHIEF WAR CRIMINAL PROSECUTOR, RAISED THE QUESTION HIMSELF YESTERDAY ON A BRIEF AIR-FIELD STOP ENROUTE TO TOKYO. BUT HE DID NOT GIVE AN ANSWER.

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS SPECIFICALLY HAVE VIOLATED "THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TREATIES THEIR GOVERNMENT MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES" AND SHOULD BE TRIED ON AMERICAN SOIL, SAID KEENAN.

"THE ALLEGED CRIMINALS HAVE BROKEN FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAWS AND WILL BE TRIED FOR VIOLATION OF ANY TREATY OBLIGATIONS OR ANY SETTLEMENTS FIXED BY LAW BETWEEN NATIONS.

"IN THE PAST, THE UNITED STATES HAS PROSECUTED ALL CRIMINALS

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EXTRADICTABLE NO MATTER WHERE OR WHEN THE LAWS WERE BROKEN."
THAT WAS AS MUCH AS KEENAN (CORRECT), FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, WOULD SAY ON THE SUBJECT.
TWO C-54 TRANSPORTS ARE CARRYING HIS PARTY OF 40 TO TOKYO FROM WASHINGTON. THE PARTY INCLUDES 20 PROSECUTORS WHO FORMERLY WERE HIGH RANKING ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS AND LAWYERS; 18 GIRL SECRETARIES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ONE LIAISON OFFICER AND ONE CIVILIAN INVESTIGATOR.
ONE OF HIS AIDES IS COL.THOMAS H.MORROW, UNTIL RECENTLY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NINTH AAF IN EUROPE.
KEENAN SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHEN THE TRIALS WOULD START, BUT THAT THEY WOULD BE CONDUCTED AS SPEEDILY AS EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE.
ASKED HOW MANY CRIMINALS THERE WOULD BE HE REPLIED "I DON'T KNOW. GENERAL MACARTHUR WILL MAKE THAT DECISION."
HE SAID THE TRIALS PROBABLY WOULE BE SIMILAR TO THE MASS HEARINGS IN EUROPE.
HE SAID THE NUMBER OF JUDGES HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED; THAT IT IS UP TO MACARTHUR HOW MANY ARE AMERICAN AND ADDED WITH A SLIGHT SMILE "THE UNITED STATES WILL BE ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED, I CAN ASSURE YOU.
"OTHER NATIONS SUCH AS RUSSIA AND CHINA HAVE BEEN INVITED TO SUGGEST THE NAME OF A JUDGE TO MACARTHUR--LATER HE WILL APPOINT ALL JUDGES FOR THE TRIALS."
KEENAN SAID IT HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED WHETHER EMPEROR HIROHITO WILL BE ACCUSED AS A WAR CRIMINAL, A DECISION TO BE MADE BY MACARTHUR.
WW542APS

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PHILADELPHIA,DEC.5-(AP)-A SPANISH SEAMEN, WHO SAID HE BECAME A NAZI SPY TO CURRY FAVOR OF HIS PROSPECTIVE FATHER-IN-LAW, WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT TODAY AFTER HE PLEADED GUILTY TO A CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.
EMILIO IBES CAZAUX HERNANDES, 27, MEMBER OF A MIDDLE-CLASS SPANISH FAMILY, MERELY NODDED WHEN AN INTERPRETER TOLD HIM OF THE JUDGMENT IN U.S.DISTRICT COURT.
SPEAKING THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, HERNANDES SAID "I ONLY MADE ABOUT $750 OUT OF THE WHOLE THING. MY ONLY REASON FOR DOING THIS WAS THAT I WAS ENGAGED TO MARRY THE DAUGHTER OF PABLO PENA. I WAS SO MUCH IN LOVE WITH HER THAT I DIDN'T WANT TO LOSE HER."
FBI AGENT THOMAS G.SPENCER SAID PENA WAS A PROFESSIONAL SPANISH ESPIONAGE AGENT IN THE EMPLOY OF THE NOTORIOUS GERMAN SPY, GEORGE LANG. BOTH PENA AND LANG ARE UNDER INDICTMENT, BUT REMAIN AT LARGE.
CK1210AES NM

WASHINGTON,DEC.5-(AP)-IT WAS JUST LIKE OLD TIMES WHEN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE SPECIAL DEFENSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE MET TODAY WITH
HARRY S.TRUMAN.
THE COMMITTEE, OF WHICH THE PRESIDENT WAS CHAIRMAN PRIOR TO HIS NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1944, CAME IN A BODY TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR A CONFERENCE WITH THEIR FORMER LEADER.
SENATOR MEAD (D-NY), MR.TRUMAN'S SUCCESSOR IS CHAIRMAN. HE TOLD REPORTERS:
"WE JUST CAME UP TO DISCUSS WITH THE PRESIDENT OUR INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM, INCLUDING THE DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY AND OTHER INQUIRIES
"WE LIKE TO KEEP HIM INFORMED BECAUSE OF HIS INTEREST IN THE COMMITTEE'S WORK."
FR1201PES

WASHINGTON, DEC.4-(AP)-THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY RECEIVED PRAISE TONIGHT FOR ITS PART IN THE WAR AT A DINNER ATTENDED BY HIGH RANKING ARMY, NAVY AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.
FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ THANKED THE MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS FOR THEIR WORK IN AIDING THE MORALE OF HIS MEN IN THE PACIFIC.
UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR KENNETH C.ROYAL VOICED THE ARMY'S THANKS AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FRED M.VINSON SPOKE FOR THE GOVERNMENT. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR AIR JOHN L.SULLIVAN ALSO SPOKE IN PRAISE OF THE INDUSTRY.
E.PALMER HOYT, PUBLISHER OF THE PORTLAND (ORE.) OREGONIAN, SERVED AS TOASTMASTER AT THE DINNER IN THE GRAND BALL ROOM OF THE WILLARD HOTEL.
VH143AES NM

NAVY DISCHARGES
WASHINGTON,DEC.5-(AP)-THE NAVY HAS DECLARED ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE ALL RESERVE ENLISTED MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE 38 YEARS OLD AND HAD AT LEAST ONE DEPENDENT BEFORE AUGUST 15. WIVES WILL COUNT AS DEPENDENTS.
THE CONDITIONS WOULD AFFECT ABOUT 35,000, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, BUT MANY OF THESE ALREADY WERE ELIGIBLE UNDER THE POINT SYSTEM.
PREVIOUSLY MEN 42 YEARS OR OLDER QUALIFIED FOR DISCHARGE REGARDLESS OF POINTS OR DEPENDENCY STATUS.
FR913AES

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NEW YORK, DEC 5-(AP)-TELEPHONE SERVICE FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES MAY BE READY IN TIME FOR GI'S TO SEND HOME CHRISTMAS GREETINGS, THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY SAID TODAY.
"MERRY CHRISTMAS, MOM," FROM GERMANY WILL COST $12 FOR THREE MINUTES, THE COMPANY SAID.
DN420AES

NEW YORK, THURSDAY,DEC.6-(AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAID TODAY THAT JOSEPH L.LOCKARD, WHO AS A PRIVATE DETECTED AND VAINLY WARNED THAT JAPANESE PLANES WERE APPROACHING PEARL HARBOR, DEC.7, 1941, HAS TERMED THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK "ASININE."
LOCKARD, RECENTLY GIVEN AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE AS A FIRST LIEUTENANT, WAS REACHED BY TELEPHONE AT HIS HOME IN WILLIAMSPORT, PA., AND THE HERALD-TRIBUNE QUOTED HIM AS SAYING:
"I'VE BEEN WANTING TO SAY THIS FOR YEARSOM RESPONSIBILITY CAN'T BE PINNED ON ANY AMERICAN. WE HAVE LOST SIGHT OF ONE IMPORTANT FACT--THE JAPANESE WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR PEARL HARBOR.
"I DON'T THINK THE INVESTIGATION IS DOING OUR COUNTRY ANY GOOD. I DON'T THINK IT'S DOING OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS ANY GOOD EITHER. WE'RE IN A VERY CRITICAL PERIOD NOW. THE COUNTRY IS FAR FROM STRAIGHTENED OUT. YET THEY'LL TAKE UP THE TIME OF DOZENS OF SENATORS INVESTIGATING SOMETHING OF WHICH THE TRUE PERSPECTIVE WON'T BE

APPARENT FOR AT LEAST FIFTY YEARS.
"I DON'T SEE HOW OR WHY YOU COULD BLAME AMERICA. WE'RE NOT THE KIND OF PEOPLE THE JAPS ARE. WE CAN'T ANTICIPATE DASTARDLY THINGS. THE JAPS DID IT AND ONLY THE JAPS.", LOCKARD SAID.
LOCKARD SAID THAT HE WAS OPERATING A RADAR DETECTOR ON THE MORNING OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK AND HAD NOT HEARD THE PLANES, BUT HAD "SEEN THEM" WHILE THEY WERE STILL 132 MILES AWAY.
THE RADAR SHOWED THE INCOMING PLANES AS "LITTLE PIPS JUMPING OFF A STRAIGHT LINE ON THE RADAR SCREEN--INDICATING AIRCRAFT," LOCKARD SAID.
ON DEC. 7, 1941, LOCKARD, THEN 20, AND A SOLDIER FOR A YEAR AND A HALF, WAS A RADAR SPECIALIST ATTACHED TO SIGNAL CORPS AIRCRAFT WARNING, HAWAII. WITH PVT.GEORGE ELLIOTT, HE WAS ASSIGNED TO RADAR DETECTION THAT DAY FROM 4 A.M. TO 7 A.M.
LOCKARD TOLD THE HERALD-TRIBUNE THAT THE ISLAND WAS ON "PARTIAL ALERT" THEN, AND THAT THE DETECTORS WERE CLOSED AT 7 A.M. ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.
"WE CLOSED OU

DEC 6 1945

AND HOLIDAYS.
LOCAKRD CONTINUED THAT HE SAW THE PLANES AT 7:02 A.M., CALLED ELLIOT WHO A

AND HOLIDAYS.
LOCKARD CONTINUED THAT HE SAW THE PLANES AT 7:02 A.M., CALLED ELLIOTT WHO AGREED THAT A LARGE FLIGHT OF PLANES WAS APPROACHING, AND THEN CALLED THE INFORMATION CENTER AT FORT SHAFTER.
THE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR THEN NOTIFIED LT. (NOT LT.COL.) KERMIT A.TYLER. LOCKARD SAID LT.TYLER TOLD HIM HE WAS EXPECTING A GROUP OF B-17S AND TO "FORGET IT."
BJ119AES

NEW YORK, DEC 5-(AP)-NBC REPORTER GEORGE T. FOLSTER RADIOED TONIGHT FROM TOKYO THAT FOR MORE THAN TWO MONTHS THE CREW OF THE NAVY COMMUNICATIONS SHIP SPINDLE EYE IN TOKYO BAY HAS BEEN WITHOUT MAIL DELIVERIES.
"THE SHIP'S MAIL HAS SOMEWHOW GONE ASTRAY," FOLSTER SAID. "WE HAVE RECEIVED JUST ENOUGH MESSAGES TO ASSURE US THAT PLENTY OF MAIL IS FLOATING AROUND FOR THE SPINDLE EYE, BUT IT HASN'T SHOWN UP."
M1142PES

FOLLOW NEW YORK

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, DEC. 5-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MERCHANTMAN GEORGE W. MCCRARY AND THE GREEK VESSEL NAVARCHOS-KOUNDOURIOTIS, U.S. TROOPS BOTH CARRYING HOME FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER, HAVE REPORTED THEMSELVES IN TROUBLE IN HEAVY WEATHER OFF BERMUDA.
NEITHER SHIP IS IN DANGER.
THE GEORGE W. MCCRARY, WITH 586 TROOPS ABOARD, REPORTED BOILER TROUBLE 900 MILES FROM BERMUDA, AND A PATROL CRAFT WAS DISPATCHED FROM THE NAVAL OPERATING BASE ON BERMUDA TO GO TO HER ASSISTANCE AND TAKE HER IN TOW IF NECESSARY.
THE GREEK SHIP, WHICH HAS ONLY A FEW TROOPS ABOARD, LOST HER PROPELLER 250 MILES FROM BERMUDA AND AT LAST REPORT HAD BEEN TAKEN IN TOW BY AN "ALL-SEA" RESCUE CRAFT FROM THE NAVAL BASE AND WILL BE TOWED TO NEW YORK. [redacted]AID
350PESFBG/ RC7/ CHALK

LOS ANGELES, DEC.5-(AP)-A DISPATCH PUBLISHED IN THE LOS ANGELES TIMES TODAY QUOTED A JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER AS SAYING THAT ADM. ISHROKI YAMAMOTO, FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET, EAS ON A MISSION SEEKING AN EARLY TERMINATION OF THE WAR WHEN HE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER BOUGAINVILLE APRIL 18, 1943, BY AN AMERICAN PLANE.
THE ARTICLE FROM THE TIMES' ASIATIC BUREAU IN TOKYO QUOTED CAPT. TOSHIFLAZU OHMAE, FORMER CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE NAVY GENERAL STAFF'S OPERATION SECTION, AS FOLLOWS:
"HE (YAMAMOTO) WAS EN ROUTE TO TRUK TO ARRANGE A CONFERENCE TO TRY TO ENCOURAGE THE REMAINING ARMY AND NAVY FORCES IN THE SOLOMONS AND NEW BRITAIN TO MAKE ONE MORE GREAT BATTLE EFFORT SO THAT JAPAN COULD SUE FOR A COMPROMISE PEACE."
CAPTAIN OHMAE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT YAMAMOTO HAD DISCOUNTED CHANCES OF JAPANESE VICTORY AFTER HE WAS SURPRISED BY THE AMERICAN NAVAL DEFENSE OF MIDWAY ISLAND IN THE HISTORIC SEA BATTLE OF JUNE, 1942. OHMAE SAID YAMAMOTO HAD EXPECTED TO OCCUPY MIDWAY EASILY.
FJ734ACS

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MUNDATED ASIATIC (250)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(FX)...CHINA TODAY (WEDNESDAY) ANNOUNCED MOVEMENT OF PART OF ITS GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL TO NANKING FROM FAR-INLAND CHUNGKING, WHILE NATIONALIST TROOPS NEARED INDUSTRIALLY-RICH MUKDEN IN MANCHURIA.
THE VIRTUALLY UNCHALLENGED OVERLAND DRIVE NORTHWARD HAS PASSED THE RAIL TOWN OF SINMIN, 30 MILES WEST OF MUKDEN, CHINESE PRESS DISPATCHES SAID, AND IS NEARING MUKDEN ITSELF.
FRESH FIGHTING WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS WAS REPORTED. HOWEVER,

NEAR KUPEHKOW, A MAIN PASS FROM CHINA PROPER INTO JEHOL PROVINCE TO THE NORTH. FROM TIENTSIN CAME REPORTS OF IMMINENT GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST "BANDS" IN THAT AREA.

NATIONALIST OFFICIALS RETURNED TO CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, TO RENEW NEARLY-COMPLETED SINO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS FOR AIBORNE TRANSFER OF ADDITIONAL THOUSANDS OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS INTO MANCHURIA.

CABINET SPOKESMAN P.H.CHANG ANNOUNCED THE MOVE OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS TO NANKING WOULD INCLUDE PREMIER T.V.SOONG, AND THAT THE EXECUTIVE YUAN WOULD INCLUDE PREMIER T.V.SOONG, AND THAT THE EXECUTIVE YUAN WOULD MEET THERE AFTER DEC. 15.

IN TOKYO, TWO LONG-SQUELCHED QUESTIONS POPPED INTO THE OPEN IN THE DIET OR PARLIAMENT: DID HIROHITO HELP PUSH JAPAN INTO THE WAR; AND SHOULD BE ABDICATE? GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS, WHICH HAD BEEN ASKED FROM THE FLOOR, SAID (1) NO, AND (2) NO! THE MERE FACT EITHER QUESTION WAS RAISED, HOWEVER, STARTLED EVERY-ONE CONCERNED.

IN MANILA, THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING LT.GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA ON WAR-CRIMES CHARGES HEARD FINAL ARGUMENTS AND PROMISED A VERDICT BY FRIDAY.

THE PROSECUTION ASKED DEATH BY HANGING. THE DEFENSE INSISTED THAT TO AVOID HYPOCRISY, "WE MUST FIND YAMISHITA NOT GUILTY!"

YAMASHITA WAS VISIBLY IMPRESSED BY THAT. HE GRIPPED HIS DEFENSE COUNSEL WARMLY BY THE SHOULDERS AND EXCLAIMED "THANK YOU! THANK YOU!"

THE BRITISH DENIED AN INDONESIAN NATIONALIST RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A TRUCE HAD BEEN ARRANGED IN BANDOENG, JAVA, AND SAID THEY HAD SENT INDIAN TROOPS SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND ARTILLERY AGAINST AN INDONESIAN-HELD BUILDING THERE.

THE BRITISH ALSO REPORTED FIGHTING IN AMBARAWA AND SEMARANG ON THE STRIFE-RIDDEN ISLAND.

HW755APS

MIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) STRIKES KEEP 415,000 IDLE.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOTIVE--CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY ANNOUNCES NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CIO-UNITED AUTO WORKERS AND GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION TO BE RESUMED TODAY (THURSDAY): DECISION TO RESUME TALKS REACHED AFTER CONFERENCE OF UNION AND CORPORATION OFFICIALS: WAGE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN UAW AND CHRYSLER CORPORATION BROKEN OFF AFTER FAILING TO AGREE ON CONTRACT EXTENSION: FORD UAW LOCAL ANNOUNCES PLANS TO ESTABLISH "MOTORIZED" PICKET LINE AT STRUCK GM PLANTS SATURDAY.

ADMINISTRATION--HOUSE LEADERS PUT FINISHING TOUCHES ON LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR "COOLING OFF" PERIODS IN LABOR DISPUTES AND "FACT-FINDING" STUDIES DESPITE OPPOSITION OF CIO, AFL AND UMWA LEADERS.

TRANSPORTATION--CONCILIATION EFFORTS TO BE RESUMED TODAY IN EFFORT TO END STRIKE OF 4,000 GREYHOUND BUS EMPLOYES WHICH IMPEDING PASSENGER TRAVEL IN EAST.

--DASH--

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Yamashita Guilty; Sentenced to Death For Jap Atrocities

GENERAL IS FIRST JAP WAR LEADER TO BE CONVICTED

Army Military Court Orders Hanging as Penalty for Atrocities.

DENIAL OVERRULED

Manila Trial Verdict Condemns Yamashita for Condoning Cruelties.

MANILA, Friday, Dec. 7.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese commander in the Philippines, today was convicted of condoning atrocities by his troops and sentenced to death by hanging.

Maj. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds, president of the five-general military court which tried Yamashita, read the verdict.

Nearly 200 prosecution witnesses in three weeks of testimony related story after story of mass horrors—rape, cremation alive in flaming gasoline and other atrocities—committed by Yamashita's troops.

Yamashita never once was accused of personally having harmed anyone, nor of having witnessed any of the uncounted brutalities charged to troops of his command.

Never Prevented Atrocities

He was accused, however, by witnesses who were close to him, of never once having lifted a finger to prevent atrocities.

Yamashita was the first of the top Japanese accused as war criminals to be tried.

In his own behalf, Yamashita denied that he even knew of such atrocities as he heard described daily in the courtroom. His defense was that he was too busy trying futilely to defend the Philippines to know what was going on in prisoner of war or internment camps, or in Manila itself as that city became a battleground.

He also contended that he was only indirectly responsible as commander, for he was subject to orders from Tokyo and from Count Terauchi, commander of the southern regions, which included Manila.

Horror Story Written Into Records of Trial

An epic of wholesale horror—the blood-chilling, monstrous story of Japanese lust and cruelty in the Philippines—was written into the records during the month-long war crimes trial of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuko Yamashita.

It was a story fantastic in the volume and variety of mass murder, rape and fiendish cruelty depicted. Yet not one of the long procession of prosecution witnesses pictured the defendant personally so much as twisting the arm of a Filipino or speaking harshly to a prisoner of war.

Precedent Breaking Trial

It was a precedent-breaking trial; for the prosecution at the outset announced it would not try to prove Yamashita himself had committed any atrocity, but that he had failed to prevent the brutal excesses of his troops.

It was blazing a new path in international law, for in previous wars top military leaders have not been held responsible for the crimes of individuals under their command.

The prosecution did call two witnesses who testified they had heard—or heard someone else who had heard—Yamashita confirming issuance of an order to "kill all Filipinos."

The defense attacked the credibility of both these witnesses on the ground that they themselves were awaiting trial and hoped to get immunity by accusing Yamashita.

Chief Prosecutor Maj. Robert M. Kerr based his demand for a guilty verdict on the contention that Yamashita failed to prevent atrocities because he "did not care" what his subordinates did.

Defense counsel, led by Col Harry E. Clarke, maintained that the five-general American military commission had no legal right to try Yamashita; that he should be tried, if at all, by Philippines civilian courts.

Clarke and his colleagues repeatedly protested that no connection was being shown between Yamashita and the atrocities depicted by witnesses. The commission, however, rejected every challenge of its jurisdiction and regularly overruled defense objections.

Yamashita's petition to the Philippines Supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus taking him out of the jurisdiction of the military commission was rejected by the commonwealth's high tribunal Nov. 28. His attorneys then petitioned the United States Supreme court to halt the trial here and transfer Yamashita to Washington for a hearing Indications in Washington were that this move also would fail.

In his final plea to the commission for a verdict of acquittal Clarke urged the five generals to

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uphold the "concepts and standards of American justice, the keystone of American democracy, by returning a finding of not guilty.'

Courtroom Stunned

The picture drawn by prosecution witnesses of Japanese atrocities in the Philippines left the crowded courtroom stunned. Much was told by survivors still bearing the marks of brutal treatment on their bodies. Some of them who had lost fathers, mothers, wives, husbands or children in a mass butchery of civilians wept as they testified. Several became hysterical and frantically cursed Yamashita.

ATOMIC BOMB CURB FORCED ON JAPAN

BRINES

Potential War Minerals Are Placed on Banned List; Konoye Arrested.

TOKYO, Friday, Dec. 7—(AP) General MacArthur today took steps to make certain that Japan—the country that shuddered under two atomic bombs—never can develop an atomic bomb of its own.

The action came only a few hours after MacArthur had ordered the arrest of two of Emperor Hirohito's most trusted advisers—Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Marquis Koichi Kido—and seven other top criminal suspects.

Minerals to Be Taken

MacArthur's headquarters announced in its newest order that every mineral resource which might permit creation of an atom bomb will be taken from Japan, even if it means shipping such minerals out of the country. Wherever possible, mining of such minerals will be banned absolutely.

Under direction of Lt. Col. H. G. Schenck, director of MacArthur's natural resources section, every potential war mineral is being studied for a place on the ban list. All mining will be limited to peacetime needs and research for war will be outlawed. A staff of civilian scientists already is undertaking an exhaustive study.

More than 5,000,000 soldiers and sailors have been demobilized, and just to assure they never make more trouble, occupation officials are making certain they do not get key jobs where they might build up militarism.

Seven Others Seized

Ordered arrested with Konoye and Kido were seven other top military and civilian war mongers.

Konoye, three times premier, member of the royal family and vice premier of the surrender cabinet, had been writing a new Japanese constitution and preening himself for a re-entry into politics.

Kido, maker of premiers such as Hideki Tojo, confidant of the emperor throughout the war, was keeper of the privy seal until that position recently was abolished.

General MacArthur also ordered the arrest of seven others, reaching into Japan's highest military and civilian circles just as he did Sunday when he posted a list of 59 wanted Japanese.

The impact of this mounting toll of Japan's suspected war makers was falling heavily upon the cabinet of Premier Kijuro Shidehara, threatening its life.

Shidehara appearing before the Diet said his government was in no position to criticize the Allied orders, nor could he say who might be named next.

Arrest Sought by China

China had been reported clamoring for the arrest of Konoye, because the first time he was premier, from June 1937 to January 1939, Japan marched into China.

When Konoye was premier from July, 1940 to July 17, 1941, Japan signed the fateful tripartite pact with Germany and Italy, aligning the nation formally with the aggressors of the world.

Journalist Listed Again

The other seven ordered arrested were:

Vice Admiral Takuo Godo, former Cabinet member and unofficial envoy to Germany.

Taketora Ogata, prominent Japanese journalist, secretary of the surrender Cabinet who was on MacArthur's first wanted list but later removed.

Count Tadamasu Sakai, member of the House of Peers.

Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, instigator of the tripartite pact as Ambassador to Berlin.

Shigeo Odate, politician and economist.

Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, industriallist.

Yakichiro Suma, former councillor of the embassy in Washington.

The Communist party announced it would release at mass rallies tomorrow its list of 1,000 alleged Japanese war criminals headed by the Emperor and the Empress, Kyodo reported.

Konoye, Kido, 7 Others Put On

Crimes List

SPENCER

Tokyo, Dec. 6 (AP)—Two powerful political figures whom many of the Japanese themselves consider among their top war criminals—Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Marquis Koichi Kido—were ordered arrested as war crimes suspects by General MacArthur today.

Seven other men whose activities date back to the imperialistic preludes of the Pacific war were also listed as wanted.

Konoye, the dashing Prince who served as one of Japan's most-prized "front men" had been Premier three times. Kido, a small, shrewd wheedler, served as Emperor Hirohito's right-hand man throughout the war.

Communists List Criminals

Jittery Tokyo received another shock before it had recovered from MacArthur's announcement. Japanese Communists announced that they would release Saturday a anese Communists announced a list of 1,000 asserted Japanese war criminals, including the Emperor and Empress.

In the Diet, Premier Kijuro Shidehara declared that his Government was in no position to criticize the Allied lists. He said he had no information on how many persons the occupation authorities intended to indict or try.

Kyodo news agency said that Shidehara's cabinet had received a serious blow when it failed to obtain an Allied reprieve for Prince Morisama Nashimoto, who was named as a war crimes suspect several days ago. Rumors are circulating that the Cabinet will be forced to resign at the end of the Diet session, Kyodo reported.

Godo, Odate, Ogata Named

Reaching into the highest circles the supreme Allied commander named as the other seven wanted:

Vice Admiral Takuo Godo, who was unofficial envoy to Germany to present Japan's side of the China incident, also former Cabinet member.

Shigeo Odate, long-time politico-economist.

Taketoro Ogata, vice president of the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* and a foremost Japanese journalist.

Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, industrialist.

Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, who had been Japanese Ambassador to Berlin since 1938 and arrived in Japan only today.

Count Tadamasu Sakai, member of the House of Peers.

Yakichiro Suma, long-time diplomat, formerly councilor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

Konoye Much Talked About

Konoye, who was Premier at the time of the China incident and held the post the last time just before Pearl Harbor, when he was succeeded by Hideki Tojo, has been one of the most talked about men in postwar Japan. Recently he had been reported active in revision of the constitution and had asserted he was doing the work at the request of MacArthur although MacArthur denied this.

He is a member of the Japanese royal family.

Kido, who held the recently abolished post of Keeper of the Privy Seal, was Emperor Hirohito's closest adviser and had helped elevate to office such premiers as Tojo.

Follows Earlier List

The new arrest order came only a few days after Japan had been deeply shaken by another list of war criminal suspects which included high Japanese financial, military and political leaders, including Prince Morisama Nashimoto.

Kido, who held the recently abolished position of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was one of the closest advisers to the Emperor.

Konoye, who was Premier just before the start of the Pacific war, also held that post during the China war.

Konoye had as his war minister Hideki Tojo, who now is held as the number one war criminal suspect. Konoye's third Cabinet was succeeded by one headed by Tojo.

The arrest order reached into the propaganda field with orders for the apprehension of Admirals Godo and Ogata. Godo's specialty before and during the war was propaganda. Ogata, who was former Premier Higashi Kuni's Cabinet secretary, headed the Cabinet Board of Information, a recognized wartime propaganda agency.

Oshima, as Ambassador to Germany, generally was considered one of the instigators of the tripartite pact.

Godo retired from naval service fifteen years ago and since then has been active in business and government.

Kido is the son of Marquis Takamasa Kido and grandson of the restoration leader Koin Kido, upon whom the title was first bestowed. He held such posts as Secretary of the Fisheries Bureau, chief of the industrial section of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, chief secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and director of the peerage bureau of the Imperial Household Ministry.

Kido's Record

Kido served as Minister of Education from November, 1937, to May, 1938. In January, 1938, he took over as Welfare Minister and held the post until the fall of the first Konoye Cabinet in January, 1939, when Keichiro Hiranuma made him Home Minister. In June, 1940, the Emperor appointed him Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, a position he held until he was abolished last month.

Okochi was an adviser to the Tojo Cabinet from March, 1943, to July, 1944, and was councilor of the Board of Technology in 1944.

Oshima Envoy To Reich

Oshima, military attaché to Germany in 1936, became Ambassador to Germany in 1938 and retained the post throughout the war. Before the fall of Berlin he was evacuated to Badgastein, Bavaria, with his staff. Later he was taken to the United States and interned. He arrived in Tokyo only today.

Sakai, a member of the House of Peers in 1923, was Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Cabinet in 1939-40. He became chairman of the Imperial Agriculture Association in 1940, was director of the Imperial Rules Assistance Association from 1942 to 1944, and vice president of the House of Peers in October, 1944.

Suma In Many Posts

Suma had held a long list of important Foreign Office posts since 1923, when he was appointed secretary to the embassies in England and Germany. After holding various posts in China, Suma was made councilor of the embassy at Chungchun, Manchuria, in 1939 and became director of the Foreign Office information bureau later in the year. From 1940 to 1945 he was Minister to Spain.

The House of Peers, which had six of its members on the last list of suspects, had been asking itself who would be next. The answer which came today was certain to deliver a second heavy blow, for the austere upper house had been badly shaken when the previous list was made public.

PROGRAM DRAWN TO STRIP JAPAN

Pauley Recommends Industrial Equipment Be Seized to Prevent Another War.

FALON

TOKYO, Dec. 6.—(AP) Edwin W. Pauley, U. S. reparations commissioner, recommended today that Japan be stripped of all assets abroad, virtually all chemical, steel and shipbuilding capacity and half her electric power and machine tool industries.

NIGHT

Pauley said in a formal statement that he was recommending this course to President Truman to destroy any possibility of Japan ever waging war again and to reimburse the countries she victimized.

"Equipment built up in Japan during the past generation consisted of plants for the purpose of waging wars of aggression," Pauley said, and "despite all wartime destruction," there still is more than twice as much in usable condition as when Japan started her aggressive course in Manchuria 14 years ago.

"That surplus must be taken out," he declared.

Treasure to Be Seized

These industrial facilities would be shipped to other countries, along with all Japanese capacity for producing many specified light metals, while all the nation's gold and precious metals would be sent to the San Francisco mint to be held pending decision on its disposal.

Equipment used solely for making arms and ammunition "will be destroyed," Pauley stated flatly.

Previously Pauley had indicated that while Japan's industrial equipment would not be desirable in the United States it would be welcome in China and the Philippines.

His formal recommendations today were made, he noted, on the fourth anniversary of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

Demilitarization of Japan by removal of her surplus production potential, Pauley explained, "will not mean complete deindustrialization."

Will Aid Rest of Asia

On the contrary, he asserted, its removal, especially to other Asiatic countries, "will help to raise their living standards without depressing the standards of Japan—since only excess capacities are in question. I want to be emphatic on that point.

"Lowered standards in Japan are primarily a question of political and administrative disorganization naturally resulting from a thoroughly deserved military defeat. It is up to the Japanese to elect themselves a government which will clean up that part of the mess."

As an initial step in his plan to remove all war production potentialities, Pauley said he was recommending to Truman an interim program of removals to be started as soon as the "where, when and how" of shipments can be determined by Allied supervisors.

These interim shipments, he explained, probably will be below the total sum which Allied governments eventually will allocate as reparations. Interim removals, he added, should eliminate all doubts on the subject of Allied policy, and set the pattern for implementing action later.

Possessions of the Zaibatsu—Japan's monopolistic family industrial combines which are in process of dissolution—should be the first taken away, Pauley said.

Steel Production to be Cut

His program would reduce Japanese steel production from more than 11,000,000 annual tons to 2,500,000, estimated to be ample for civilian needs; would remove everything from 20 shipyards except what is necessary "for the repair of shipping essential to the occupation"; and would cut light metal industries down to processing of scrap already available.

Twenty of Japan's 41 modern caustic acid plants and the most modern of its four large Solvay soda ash plants would be removed along with all coal-burning electric generating plants except those needed as stand-by substitutes for hydroelectric plants.

Recommendations for confiscation of assets called for depriving Japanese, including the government, the Emperor and the Imperial household, of all holdings outside Japan's home islands.

"All Japanese financial and economic penetration of other countries must be wiped out," Pauley said.

In announcing his program to newsmen, Pauley remarked that it was based on observations by myself and my staff."

"Because Japan surrendered without a last-ditch stand," he said, "Many people assumed that she now is helpless industrially. The appearance of many of her bombed cities encourages this easy view.

"But the fact is, Japan's industrial equipment was designed overwhelmingly for war, and despite all wartime destruction Japan still retains in workable condition more plants and equipment than its rulers ever allowed to be used for civilian supply and consumption, even in peaceful years.

"In steel, machine tools and other machinery made from steel, Japan's own figures show she still has in workable condition more than twice the facilities she had when she invaded Manchuria in 1931."

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Japs Suspected We Had Broken Code

Tokyo, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Japanese suspected that the United States had deciphered Japan's military code after Admiral Isoruku Yamamoto's plane was shot down on the "milk run" between Rabaul and Bougainville April 18, 1942, a Japanese naval officer said today.

Capt. Toshikazu Chmae, former senior staff officer of the Japanese Southeastern Area Fleet, also disclosed that Vice-Adm. Matomei Ugaki, chief of staff, and other flag officers survived the strafing, in which United States Capt. Thomas Lanphier killed Yamamoto. He said Ugaki was wounded but recovered.

'Scrapped' Naval Guns Found On Jap Islands

Sasebo, Japan, *Friday*, Dec. 7 (AP). American Marines have discovered on the little islands of Kamino and Shimono off the coast of Kyusu guns they believe Japan had agreed to scrap under terms of the 1922 Washington disarmament agreement.

Fifth Division units found two 40-cm. cannons—equivalent of United States battleships' 16-inch guns—and two 30-cm. guns, equal to 12-inchers.

The two 30-cm. weapons were believed taken from the scrapped Japanese battleship Settsu. They were to have been destroyed along with the ship.

CENSURE MOTION DEFEATED EASILY BY LABOR PARTY

WHEELER

LONDON, Dec. 6—(AP) By a 381-to-197 vote, the House of Commons tonight rejected a Conservative party motion of censure after a two-day debate in which Winston Churchill charged that the Labor government was leading Britain "day to day nearer disaster."

Prime Minister Clement Attlee clashed with Churchill in the closing hours of the debate denying the Conservative leader's charges that the Labor government had "fettered and hobbled" industry and enterprise, and impeded the nation's reconversion and demobilization.

Churchill Offers Motion

Churchill had introduced the censure motion, which from the start had seemed certain of defeat by the predominantly Labor house.

Attlee declared during debate: "This vote of censure seems more to be a vote of censure against the electors. It seems to be a terrible shock that a government should come in, which was prepared to carry out its policies."

Stating that British reconversion lagged at 43 percent at the end of September while American reconversion then had reached 92 percent, Churchill claimed that industry and enterprise were "fettered and hobbled at every step by an ever-spreading network of controls and regulations."

(President Truman told a press conference Nov. 29 that the job of reconverting plants was virtually completed with 93 percent of all plants being cleared for peace work in 60 days or less after request.)

Churchill said the Labor government had kept men and women in the armed forces "doing nothing, or toiling at artificially-invented work," he asserted.

"It is certainly an astounding fact that at the end of this year we will be employing 670,000 more workers, making obsolete weapons to add to enormous dumps, than in 1939."

Churchill described the motion for censure as a "spur" which should be applied to a government which "after having held out enormous expectation, have produced so meagre and disappointing results,results which lead day to day nearer disaster."

Attlee, in answer, said a certain amount of munitions making had to go on, and that his government was pursuing the demobilization plans advocated by Churchill himself. He added that no less than 80 new factories were being built for peacetime production.

He said 100,000 men a week were being released, and that 1,500,000 will have been discharged by Jan. 1.

Striking at the opposition's denunciation of the nationalization program, Attlee declared that Laborites have "stood for a nationalization program for 40 years or more, and even members opposite might have realized by now that when we got a majority we would naturally bring nationalization. We put it clearly in the King's speeches that we intended to nationalize certain industries."

Churchill Argues Attlee Bungles Conversion

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Winston Churchill charged the Laborite Government with "confidence-killing" policies today in debate with Clement R. Attlee, his successor as Prime Minister, on the Conservative party's move to censure the new regime.

Accusing the Laborites of bungling revival of industry, housing and demobilization with Socialist projects, Churchill declared for the first time that he would have sought to form a new coalition government for postwar unity if he had been re-elected.

Attlee, confident that his strong Labor majority in Commons would smother the Conservative censure motion, denied Churchill's charge that reconversion was proceeding at a sluggish rate.

Complaint Analyzed

Churchill's complaint against Socialist policies, Attlee added, sounded as if he meant: "Why, when you were elected to carry out a Socialist program, did you not carry out a Conservative program?"

The Conservative leader charged that the Laborities were keeping thousands in the army and navy "doing nothing." Attleee said he was following the demobilization program previously advocated oy Churchill and discharging 100,000 men and women a week.

Gains Lost, He Says

Opening his attack, Churchill declared he was remaining in politics because "I think it my duty to try to prevent the great position which we won in the war from being cast away by folly."

On the second day of debate on his motion of censure, Churchill declared the Labor Government was "deliberately encouraging partisan and factional interests at the cost not only of national unity but of our recovery and our vital interests."

"There has never been a government which set out to revive our prosperity on such a confidence-killing, impulse-sapping theory as this," Churchill said.

Doing Nothing, He Says

Ripping into Laborite opponents with his old vigor, Churchill castigated Attlee's housing and export policies.

Churchill declared that the Government was keeping large numbers of men and women in the armed forces "doing nothing or toiling at artificially-invented work" and added:

"It certainly is an astounding fact that at the end of this year we are employing 670,000 more workers making obsolete weapons to add to already enormous dumps than in the summer of 1939."

The former Prime Minister accused the Labor Government of spreading "doubt and dismay" in the building-material industry with proposals of Government competition.

Then jabbing at Sir Stafford Cripps, advocate of austerity at home to build exports abroad, Churchill said Cripps's activity as president of the Board of Trade "has not only been a disappointment to his friends but disaster to us all."

ATTLEE NOTES POINTS ON LOAN

Tariff Preference Question Emphasized In Commons

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee told Commons tonight that the British Government was willing to reduce or eliminate Empire preferences provided there was "adequate compensation" in the form of reduced tariffs and general improvement of world trading conditions.

Addressing the House on the terms of the $4,400,000,000 loan to Britain by the United States, the Prime Minister emphasized "points to be noted," including the "question of tariff preference." This, he said, "is of especial interest and importance to the British Commonwealth and Empire."

British Contributions

"The American document," Attlee said, "sets forth the procedure to be followed by common consent in considering in context a general lowering of tariffs and other trade barriers, what contributions can be made from our side by way of reduction or elimination of preferences.

"We for our part are ready to agree that the existing system of preferences within the British Commonwealth and Empire will be contracted, provided there is adequate compensation in the form of improvement in trading conditions between the Commonwealth and Empire countries and the rest of the world."

Fundamental Fact Noted

The document, Attlee said, recognizes this fundamental fact: That "it is essential to clear the obstacles to our exports of manufactured goods without abandoning the right to control our imports, so long as this is essential to our balance of international trade."

Attlee said that in negotiations for reduction of tariffs the "parties concerned will not refuse to discuss modification of particular preferences on the ground these are subject of prior commitments."

"On the contrary," he asserted, "all margins of preference will be regarded as open to negotiation.

"It is recognized that reduction or elimination of preferences can only be considered in relation to and in return for reduction of tariffs and other barriers to world trade in general."

Looks To Summer Conference

Attlee said it was "hoped that at an international conference" which is proposed for next summer "these negotiations will be completed on a full international basis and an international trade organization can be brought into being."

A full dress debate on the loan which must be ratified by Congress and Parliament will be held in Commons next week with the emphasis on the implied adherence by Britain to the gold standard.

Commenting on the loan, Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the Communist party in Britain, said it was a "terribly hard bargain" and that Britain would have found a "better response" if she had appealed to Russia.

Britain's 1946 Deficit May Be $3,000,000,000

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Britain's deficit of gold and dollar reserves for 1946 may reach £750,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) although money spent by the American armed forces has helped build up the reserves from the 1941 low level, a White Paper revealed tonight.

The Government paper said the deficit might be increased by £500,000,000 ($2,000,000,000) for 1947 and 1948 plus "a more modest deficiency" for 1949 and 1950.

Although gold and dollar reserves fell to £3,000,000 ($12,000,000) in 1941, the paper said, they had been built up "largely because of the pay of United States forces in the sterling area brought considerable dollar sums into the country." The sterling area includes the Empire and Commonwealth countries and Iran, Iraq and Egypt.

Current reserves are below prewar level and "manifestly inadequate in relation to the immediate needs of the United Kingdom itself and to the problem of releasing accumulated sterling balances."

During the year British export trade shrank to less than one third of its prewar volume, the governmental paper said, and "may be expected to cover in 1946 not more than one half of the essential expenditure of the country on the purchase of a minimum volume of imports and other necessary payments overseas."

Redeployment Timetable

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP).—The first elements of the 89th Infantry Division will sail for home from Le Havre tomorrow, United States Army redeployment authorities announced today.

Ten thousand members of the 89th are in Le Havre and will go home directly from there, while the remaining 5,000 are being shuttled via the United Kingdom.

The box score on other units redeploying from Europe:

75th Infantry Division—First elements at home.

79th Infantry and 13th Armored Divisions—On the high seas.

26th Infantry Division—Now arriving in the Calais staging area near Marseille.

90th Infantry Division—Now in Calais staging area.

82d Air-Borne Division—Scheduled to arrive at Le Havre between Dec. 12 and Dec. 19. The advance elements are to sail directly for the United States and others are to shuttle to the United Kingdom.

16th Corps—Now in the Le Havre staging area.

36th Infantry Division—First elements on the high seas and the remainder in the Calais staging area.

Alerted for shipment home but not yet moved to redeployment centers are the 29th, 100th, 84th, 80th and 94th Infantry Divisions, the 2d Armored Division and the 22d Corps Headquarters.

RAEDER PLANNED NORWAY INVASION

Nazi Admiral Wanted Bases for Atlantic U-Boat Fleet.

NORGAARD

NUERNBERG, Dec. 6 — (AP) Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, seeking U-boat bases, planned the invasion of Norway from the moment the war started in 1939, and with Dr. Alfred Rosenberg easily sold Adolf Hitler the idea, the Nazis' own official records disclosed today.

A story of cold-blooded treachery against the Norwegian government, which was lulled by German assurances of good will, was unfolded before the International military tribunal by the British prosecutors.

War Delayed Seven Days

Earlier the British introduced a statement of Hermann Goering in which the Reichsmarshal said that the British pledge to aid Poland in the event of hostilities delayed the start of the war for seven days, while Hitler sought to keep the British neutral.

Texts of pleas for peace or negotiations from President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, French Premier Eduard Daladier and Pope Pius XII, which the Fuehrer rejected in the three weeks before launching his attack on Poland, were submitted as the British sought to give the full story of Hitler's decision to go to war.

The British also introduced the minutes of the August 12, 1939, meeting, between Hitler and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister, in which Mussolini's son-in-law indicated almost child-like surprise at Hitler's announcement that he planned to strike at Poland.

Italy Unprepared

Ciano claimed his country was unprepared for the general European war that would result. Other documents disclosed that Mussolini had pleaded with Hitler for an armistice 24 hours after the Germans drove into Poland but the plea met with a cold reception from a hot-for-war Hitler.

A Wehrmacht directive dated April 3, 1939, showed the German army had been ordered to be ready for the Polish invasion "at any time from Sept. 1, 1939, onwards."

For the first time in the trial Raeder and Rosenberg heard themselves portrayed as the evil geniuses who actually talked Hitler into betraying Norway.

A grim frown creased the stolid visage of Raeder, who had taken the pose of an old sea dog who only did his duty for his country, when the prosecution read from an official German war diary showing Raeder had demanded from the Nazi naval war staff a report on gaining bases in Norway.

The demand was made on Oct. 3, 1939, only a month after Great Britain and France had entered the war. Raeder was then chief of the naval staff.

Apparently Raeder intended that the Russo-German non-aggression pact then in effect be utilized to its utmost, for the entry read "it must be ascertained whether it is possible to gain bases in Norway

under the combined pressure of Russia and Germany."

Negotiations With Quisling

The prosecution asserted, however, that the groundwork for the betrayal of Norway had been laid well in advance by Rosenberg and his foreign affairs bureau of the Nazi party—a supersponsor of fifth-column activities which had been working quietly for years among the Scandinavians after Hitler came to power.

During the winter of 1938-39 Rosenberg and his organization found the tool they needed—Vidkun Quisling, who later began a series of visits to Berlin.

A naval war plan signed by Admiral Karl Doenitz, another of the defendants, showed he wrote on October 9, 1939, that he favored establishing a submarine base at Trondheim with a possibility of a second base at Narvik.

The Nazis, aided by Quisling's fifth column, invaded Norway April 9, 1940. Quisling was executed last October 24.

Britain's Stand Put Off War: Goering

Nuernberg, Dec. 6 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, newly designated commander of United States forces in Europe, declared today that he was in "full agreement" with the principle of trying German military leaders on charges of conspiracy to launch aggressive war.

Nuernberg, Dec. 6 (AP)—Britain's pledge to aid Poland in the event of hostilities delayed the start of World War II seven days as Hitler unsuccessfully tried to keep Britain neutral, according to a statement by Hermann Goering filed at the war-crime trial today.

Allied prosecutors filed the statement with the international military tribunal. Goering, one of the twenty Nazi leaders on trial, said Hitler originally had planned to invade Poland August 25, 1939, but held up his attack until September 1, while his diplomats sparred to try to "eliminate British intervention."

"In Contact With Halifax"

The Goering statement said Britain's signing of the Polish Assistance Pact on August 25 made Hitler pause. Goering added that he had been in secret contact with Lord Halifax, then British Foreign Minister, "to do everything to stop war with England."

Describing Hitler's last-minute efforts to keep Britain out of the war, Col. Merwyn Griffith-Jones, assistant British prosecutor, described the diplomatic maneuvering as "a bogus offer of negotiation intended simply to bribe or otherwise keep England from assisting Poland."

Hitler Phone Call

"On the day when England gave her official guarantee to Poland the Führer called me on the telephone and told me he had stopped the planned invasion of Poland," Goering said in his statement, which was given to Col. John H. Amen, of New York, an assistant United States prosecutor.

"I asked him then whether this was just temporary, or for good," the Goering statement continued. "He said: 'No, I will have to see whether we can eliminate British intervention.'

"So then I asked him: 'Do you think it will be any different within four or five days?' "

At this point the court was recessed momentarily without further reading of the statement when Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, asked the marshal to investigate the odor of burning electrical wiring. It developed the odor came from a ventilator motor.

Earlier in the statement Goering said he was "in connection with Lord Halifax by special courier outside regular diplomatic channels to do everything to stop war with England."

"Is it not a fact that preparations for the campaign against Poland were originally supposed to have been completed by the end of August, 1939?" Amen asked, according to the transcript of the interrogation. Goering answered "Yes."

Appeal From Roosevelt

Giving the full story of Hitler's decision to go to war, the prosecution submitted the texts of pleas from President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, French Premier Edouard Daladier and Pope Pius which the Führer rejected in the three weeks before he launched the attack on Poland.

Hitler's decision to strike in the fall of 1939 was made five months earlier, when he ordered the army to be ready to strike by September 1, 1939.

[The Goering statement indicated that Hitler had advanced the date a week in the interval.]

Raeder's Part Told

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, German naval commander and another of the defendants, was disclosed by one of his own memoranda introduced as evidence as taking a leading part in planning the occupation of Norway by introducing Vidkun Quisling to Hitler.

Raeder in a confidential memorandum said he had sold Hitler on the idea of occupying the Norwegian coast, had the Norwegian Nazi leader brought to Berlin and added:

"On the ground of the Führer's discussion with Quisling and Hagelin (William Hagelin, Minister of Internal Affairs in the Quisling Government after the Nazi occupation) on the afternoon of December 14, 1939, the Führer gave the order that preparations for the Norwegian operations were to be made by the supreme command of the armed forces."

Three weeks after *Der Tag* had been set, Hitler made a speech to the Reichstag on April 28 in which he shouted that he "had no thought of proceeding in any way against Poland," according to other documents introduced as evidence at the trial of 20 top Nazis accused of war crimes.

Germany's Axis partner, Italy, was not let in on the plan to invade Poland, until August 12, 1939, and Mussolini made an urgent but fruitless request for Hitler to postpone the war for, two or three years to permit Italian rearmament to progress, other documents showed.

Letter Shows Aid by Funk

NUREMBERG, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP)—The name of defendant Walther Funk (former Reichsbank President) was brought into the trial today for the first time with the submission of a letter from Funk to Hitler in which the former told of ways in which the Reichsbank had prepared for war, and had put the Nazis "in a position to cope with all demands on finance and economy without any serious shocks."

JACKSON DEPLORES NUERNBERG RECESS

NUERNBERG, Dec. 6—(AP) Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief U. S. prosecutor at the war crimes trial, deplored the Dec. 20 to Jan. 2 Christmas recess announced by the court today, and said the United States case now would have to be revised and shortened.

Over-ruling American objections, Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding judge, said "there must be a recess sometime in a trial of this length and complexity," and that "it seems best that it should come at Christmas." Lawrence said defense lawyers had asked for a three-week recess for further preparation of their case.

Jackson termed the long holiday recess a disappointment, but said it was a tribunal decision to be accepted "in good sportsmanship."

"With support of the Soviet delegation," said Jackson, "I suggested that a recess be taken only on Christmas day . . . We are particularly opposed to the contention that defendants at this stage of the prosecution's case were entitled to a recess."

Since the recess has been set, Jackson said, it might be possible to release some of the American staff personnel and get them home before Christmas, but he appealed "to those who can not be spared to stand by their posts. The honor of our country is involved in completely doing our share in this case.

"We will so far as possible rearrange the case, even at the expense of orderly presentation, in order to advance those parts of the case which will release the maximum number of personnel."

Trial of German Officers Backed By McNarney

He Sides With Jackson on Nuernberg Policy; Urges Central Rule for Nation

NUERNBERG, Dec. 6 (AP).—General Joseph T. McNarney, successor to General Dwight D. Eisenhower as commander of American forces in Europe, declared today he was in "full agreement" with the principle of trying German military leaders on charges of conspiracy to launch aggressive war.

General McNarney, asked to comment on "The Army and Navy Journal's" charge that placing of German military leaders on trial was discrediting the profession of soldiering, said he sided with Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief American prosecutor, in holding military leaders as well as politicians responsible for conspiracy in planning aggression.

The American Army European chief visited the courtroom today. He is the highest ranking Allied officer to attend the trial thus far.

Commenting on the divided control of occupied Germany, McNarney declared that a "central government in Germany is necessary." He said, however, that he had received no directive from Washington to form a centralized, tripartite government body with the British and Russians. France, the fourth occupying power, has resisted suggestions that administration of the four zones be centralized.

McNarney added that he did not think it would be physically possible for the Army to meet President Truman's proposal to set up administration of the American-occupied German zone on a civilian basis by June 1, 1946.

Forced To Hang 800, Nazi Tells U.S. Court

Dachau, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP)—Hangman Emil Erwin Mahl today told the United States Military Court trying Dachau concentration camp personnel on war crimes charges that he was compelled to adjust nooses about the necks of between 800 and 1,000 prisoners.

Mahl, one of the defendants, declared that he was a prisoner and was forced to act as hangman.

"As a walking corpse myself," he said, "I had to do horrible things here. My soul was ruined by what I had to do."

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Christmas Season Opened By Germans

Berlin, Dec. 6 (AP)—Amid chill and shortages, Germans opened the Christmas season today with the celebration of St. Nikolaus Day, an overture to Christmas on which children put their shoes outside the bedroom doors for parents to fill with sweets and fruits.

A commentary on the postwar observance was a *Berliner Zeitung* cartoon showing a parent approaching a door and finding a pair of shoes there chained and locked. The caption read: "Safety first on St. Nikolaus Day."

The Christmas mart will open Saturday at the Lustgarten near the bomb-blasted Hohenzollern castle. There will be a children's fair and concessions for the sale of small toys.

The first Christmas trees arrived in the city today. Between 70,000 and 100,000 have been promised Berlin from the Soviet zone and another 10,000 from the British-occupied zone.

DEC 7 1945

Siegfried Line To Be Destroyed

Berlin, Dec. 6 (AP)—A quadripartite co-ordinating committee, acting on behalf of the Allied Control Commission, said today that the Siegfried Line and all other military installations, above and underground, will be destroyed to strip Germany of land defenses.

4 Nazi Industrialists Held

British Seizures Bring Bag of Steel Leaders in Ruhr to 80

ISERLOHN, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP).—Four more German industrialists have been arrested in the Ruhr by British security police, bringing the total bag of steel leaders to eighty. The heavy-industry czars were sent to an internment camp in the British zone for interrogation.

The latest to be arrested in the roundup which started last Friday were Dr. Robert Rottman, manager of the Stahl Union Export, of Duesseldorf; Wilhelm Janaschek, managing director of Huttenwerke Siegerland, of Siegen; Kurt Schmitz, chairman of Ruhrstahl at Witten, and Wilhelm Steinberg, official of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke of Duesseldorf.

Three Church Leaders End Study In Germany

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP). Three representatives of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America left Frankfurt tonight after studying conditions in Germany and indicating they would make recommendations to President Truman.

Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the council; Episcopal Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, of Massachusetts, and Dr. Franklin Fry, president of the United Lutheran Church in America, conferred with both Protestant and Catholic leaders in Germany as well as military government officials. They said they could make no comment on their impressions until they had made a formal report to their organization. They expect to be in the United States within a week.

Czechs Held in Plot on Benes

PRAGUE, Dec. 6 (AP)—Security police announced today a number of arrests during investigation of what they said was an attempt to assassinate President Eduard Benes in Ziliha last May. Three Czech youths are listed among those apprehended. The police charged the youths had been trained in sabotage by the Germans.

ARMY FINDS CAMP OF JEWS CROWDED

Holds, However, Inmates and Some UNRRA Officials Responsible for Conditions

LANDSBERG, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP)—High-ranking United States Army officials, investigating the displaced persons camp here, today found 6,200 homeless Jews jammed into a space designed for 4,200, with many living in filthy conditions. They placed much of the blame on the Jews themselves as well as on United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials operating the camp.

The inspection group was headed by Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Chief of Staff in the European theatre; Lieut. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, United States Third Army commander; Maj. Gen Albert W. Kenner, surgeon general for the European theatre, and Simon H. Rifkind, United States Army adviser on Jewish affairs.

Accompanied by a score of news correspondents, they came here by special train from Frankfort-on-the-Main through a snowstorm to investigate charges by Dr. Lee Srole, the camp's welfare officer, that the inmates were under-fed, ill-clothed, overcrowded in unfit quarters and menaced by the threat of a "disastrous epidemic."

After a day-long inspection, the Army officials asserted there was no imminent danger of an epidemic.

Unsanitary conditions in many of the barracks were appalling. Human defecation littered the floor of some of the rooms. When General Smith saw this, he turned to the UNRRA camp director, A. A. Glassgold of 222 West Twenty-third Street, New York, and said:

"I would be ashamed."

Later he told a committee of camp inmates that "you folks are not doing your part to keep the place sanitary."

General Smith also attributed much of the overcrowding to Jews who were slipping unauthorized into the United States zone from the British and Russian areas at the rate of nearly 3,000 weekly. Nearly 80 per cent of them are coming from Poland.

General Smith estimated that 90 per cent of the Jews repatriated to Poland were returning, with many

bringing their relatives.

General Kenner said the food at the camp was adequate, though monotonous and too starchy. He said that he had found no evidence of malnutrition. He also said that he had found that the Jews were warmly clad, though short of undergarments. All quarters, he added, are sufficiently heated by stoves.

General Smith told the inmates' committee that the Army would seek additional housing, the lack of which he attributed partly to the UNRRA officials for their failure to make proper requisitions in writing.

Reports that many real deficiencies were caused by the inmates' trafficking in the black market with their supplies were discounted by both Army and UNRRA officials, although they admitted some black marketing had been going on.

Dr. Srole, who announced his resignation yesterday in making public his charges, said tonight that he had reconsidered and would remain on the job.

TIMES and Eric Downton of Reuter.

For the last month censors have been passing foreign correspondents' copy without deletions, although Soviet censorship machinery has never stopped functioning.

Outgoing Associated Press dispatches have had nothing censored since Nov. 6, although on Dec. 2 there was a delay of several hours before the censor passed a story saying the Soviet Union had turned down an American suggestion that Allied troops be withdrawn from Iran by Jan. 1.

Nahas Pasha Escapes Injury By Explosive

Cairo, Dec. 6 (AP)—Mustafa Nahas Pasha, five times Premier of Egypt and leader of the powerful opposition Wafdist party, narrowly escaped injury tonight when an explosive was hurled at his automobile.

Four women passengers, identified as civilian employes of British headquarters near by, were reported injured.

Nahas Pasha had just arrived at party headquarters, to make a speech on the occasion of the Arabic New Year, when the explosive was thrown. It made a small hole in the rear of his automobile.

He proceeded with his speech.

It was the second attempt on his life, the first having been in 1937.

Greece Seeking British Loan

ATHENS, Dec. 6 (AP).—An authoritative source said today Greece was seeking a loan of $46,800,000 from Great Britain and the release of part of her reserve funds now held by British banks with the intention of using the entire amount to help stabilize the drachma.

Rebels Blamed For 30 Killings In Azerbaijan

Premier Demands Freedom Of Movement For Iranians To 'Redress Grievances Of People'

Tehran, Dec. 6 (AP)—Rebels have killed 30 persons in new attacks in Azerbaijan province, official reports from Tabriz announced tonight, and Premier Ibrajim Hakimi demanded freedom of movement into the Soviet-occupied area for the Iranian Government to "redress the grievances of the people."

Insurrectionist Democrat party members attacked troop billets at Sarab, killing 21 gendarmes and two officers, the reports relayed by the Tabriz radio said.

Six other persons were reported killed near Marand, between Tabriz and the Russian frontier, and the police chief at Tabriz was killed in another clash, the radio said.

Police Chief Reported Slain

The local police chief and president of the local tribunal were slain in the Marand fighting, Tabriz reported.

[The Moscow radio said tonight in a broadcast heard in London that Persian soldiers garrisoned at Tabriz opened fire with machine guns on a crowd "taking part in a religious ceremony" and wounded four persons.

[The radio, quoting a Tass dispatch, said soldiers arrested "a few persons and beat them heavily" and added that "this unprecedented violence or Iranian military authorities in Tabriz evoked indignation among the population."

Bandar Shah Capture Reported

[Also broadcast by Moscow under the heading of "incidents in Tabriz" was a report that local military authorities were organizing "armed gangs to commit acts of terror and to fight against followers of the rebel movement in Iranian Azerbaijan." The radio said the gangs "receive uniforms of Iranian soldiers as well as arms and great amounts of money."]

In Tabriz itself, capital of troubled Azerbaijan province, insurrectionists tried to occupy the military garage, but were prevented by Governor Bayat, who just recently took the governorship at Tabriz, the broadcast said.

Additional advices received in the capital said the insurrectionists had captured the Caspian port of Bandar Shah, 130 miles northeast of Tehran, and had occupied Government buildings.

More Hurley-Connally Clashes

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was an "urgent need" for the Iranian Government to ask the United Nations Assembly in January to send a Russian-British-American commission to Iran to investigate conditions.

Elections were completed at Tabriz today for National Assembly posts, and a Democrat party announcement said 700 Democrats were elected.

Earlier, Hakimi charged that "only about 200 genuine rebels" were involved in the Azerbaijan uprising, and declared Iran "wants freedom of movement for the redress of the grievances of the people."

The Iranian government, blocked by the Russians from sending troops into Azerbaijan, insists that rebels there are trying to establish autonomy. Moscow newspapers have said police and large land owners had interfered with democratic mass meetings and elections, precipitating fighting. Tehran reports say the rebels have marched into two other provinces.

billets, the radio said. Six others were reported killed by the insurrectionists in the vicinity of Marandn midway between Tabriz and the Soviet frontier. Among the dead, it was said, were the local police chief and the president of the local tribunal.

Gov. Bayat, newly appointed to his post at Tabriz, prevented the insurrectionists from occupying the miilitary garage at Tabriz, but the police chief was slain, the broadcast reported.

Iran Head Denies He Will Quit

Tehran, Dec. 6 (AP) — Iranian Premier Ibrahim Hakimi said today that he had no intention of resigning and asserted his intention of continuing attempts to settle the problem of Azerbaijan province, where the Government charges separatists are agitating for independence.

Reports were widespread during the past week that the Premier would resign because of the situation in the northwest province, and that he would be succeeded by a Government that would favor the views of the Soviet Union, whose frontier borders Azerbaijan.

"The so-called Azerbaijan Assembly (created following a recent insurgent rising in the province) is completely illegal, and the Government will issue a statement shortly about it," the Premier told a press conference.

"Only 200 Rebels"

"To understand the real situation in northern Persia," he continued, "the world should know there are only about 200 genuine rebels. My Government wants freedom of movement for the redress of the grievances of the people. There are difficulties all over the country, especially in Azerbaijan, where there has been no governor general during the past seven months."

The Russians, who have been occupying the province since 1941, when troops were sent to guard the lend-lease supply route, halted Iranian troops which had been on the march toward the province to put down the reported rising. The Russians claimed the order was justified on grounds that "fighting and bloodshed would break out" if Iran Government troops entered the region.

30 REPORTED DEAD IN NEW IRAN RIOTS

Tehran, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Official radio reports from Tabriz tonight said thirty persons had been killed in new outbreaks in Russian-occupied Azerbaijan province.

Twenty-one gendarmes and two officers were reported slain at Sarab when rebel Democrat party members attacked troop

Arabs Oppose Joint Inquiry On Palestine

Criticize U. S.-British Plan; Assert Many Jews Desire to Leave the Holy Land

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, Secretary General of the Arab League, declared today that the league opposes a joint Anglo-American commission to investigate Palestine because it would be "inquiring into the same question" that has concerned other commissions in other parts of the world.

Pointing to Arab rights and Arab desires for self-determination, Azzam Bey asserted continued immigration of Jews into Palestine is "a persecution of the Arabs not less cruel than the lamented persecution of the Jews in other countries."

Azzam Bey gave the formal league answer to British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's Nov. 13 Palestine declaration disclosing the Anglo-American commission and calling for interim continuation of Jewish immigration at the mandate rate of 1,500 a month.

Asserting that "Nazi-Zionist terrorism" dominates Palestine, Azzam Bey asked if it would not be "more reasonable and just" to permit Jews who wish to leave Palestine to depart, rather than agree to "further Zionist immigration." He said many Jews in Palestine want to leave.

Exchange Of Population Agreement Is Reached

Prague, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Hungarian Government has agreed in principle to exchange some of its Slovak population for Hungarians whom Czechoslavakia wants to repatriate, Czech Deputy Prime Minister Vilemsiroki told a press conference today.

The exchange is subject to negotiation by Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Gyongyosy, now here. Czechoslovakia's projected expulsion involves upward of 3,000,000 Germans and Hungarians. Czechoslovakia in return wants about 300,000 Slovaks from Hungary.

Admiral James Reaches Greece

Athens, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Jules James arrived at Piræus aboard the United States cruiser Providence today to honor the Greek Navy for its contribution to the Allied victory. James is commander of United States Naval forces in North African waters. Premier Themistokles Sophoulis and the Greek regent, Archbishop Damaskino, arranged to receive him.

SEEKS NEW ISTANBUL CURB

Government Wants Martial Law Extended for Six Months

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 5—(Delayed) (AP)—Extension of martial law in Istanbul for another six months was asked by the Government today as an aftermath of the destructive student demonstration here Tuesday in which there were cries of "kill the Communists."

The Government request was directed to the General Assembly. Istanbul, under a state of siege three years, had expected to return to civil rule at the year end.

Premier Sukru Saracoglu said at a press conference in Ankara that a full investigation of the demonstration was to be made and that conclusions reached would be announced.

Sino-Russian Treaty Ratified

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP).—The Tass news agency announced today that Soviet Russia had exchanged with the Chungking government official ratifications of the treaty of friendship between the two countries, signed at Moscow last August.

Soviet Censors Delete Parts of Dispatches

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 6—Three foreign correspondents said tonight that Soviet censors within the last two days had deleted small amounts of material from their news dispatches. They were Farnsworth Fowle of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Brooks Atkinson of THE NEW YORK

CHINESE READY TO ENTER MUKDEN

CHUNGKING, Dec. 6 — (AP) Chinese Nationalist columns were idling 25 miles from Mukden today awaiting Russian permission to enter that greatest city in all Manchuria, a field dispatch reported.

The Russians were in Mukden while Nationalist negotiators were arranging for the entry of their troops in conversations with Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky at Changchun, the capital to the north.

While these conversations were reported "progressing smoothly," a dispatch to the new Szechwan daily alleged Chinese Communists were poised to enter the city of Harbin, 300 miles north of Mukden.

Chinese Communists in their headquarters at Yenan were quoted by Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick as saying the question of peace or war hung on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's acceptance of a plan for a democratic coalition government.

They asserted that any idea that Chiang was ready to give in on that issue or had even offered to take Communists into the government at once was false.

Roderick said Yenan believed that Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley's mission as United States ambassador failed because he was unable to convince Chiang of the need for a broad coalition government.

Communist delegates are expected here shortly from Yenan to resume the peace talks.

Nationalists Defer Entry To Mukden

Chungking, Dec. 6 (AP)—Chinese Nationalist forces are within 25 miles of Mukden, but will delay their entry until Russia approves, a Manchurian dispatch reported today.

Soviet troops are garrisoning Mukden; there are no Chinese Communists in the city, the report said.

Negotiations between Nationalist officials newly returned to Changchun and Soviet Marshal Rodion Malinovsky were reported resumed and "progressing smoothly." The conferees were arranging, among other things, early entry of airborne Nationalist troops into Man-

churia.

Reds Near Harbin

Chinese Communists, whose opposition to the 200-mile northward thrust of the Nationalist ground forces has been only sporadic, now are poised to enter Harbin, more than 300 miles north of Mukden, a dispatch to the *New Szechwan Daily* reported.

The dispatch reiterated the claim that the Chinese Red forces have come into possession of "a great number" of airplanes, and said that Gen. Tu Yu Ming, commander of the Nationalist Peace Preservation Corps in Manchuria, had no air support. Communists destroyed all Japanese planes in Chinhsien before Tu occupied it, the report added.

China Reds Ask Coalition Rule As Peace Price

Lay Hurley's Failure to His Inability to 'Sell' Chiang on a Democratic Regime

YENAN, China, Dec. 6 (AP).—The question of peace or war in China hinges on acceptance by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of the broad general principle of a democratic coalition government, Chinese Communist leaders at this Communist headquarters city said today.

Inability to "sell" that point to the Generalissimo caused the failure of Major General Patrick J. Hurley's mission as American Ambassador, they aver. Any impression that Chiang was ready and willing to give in on that subject, and even had offered to take Communists into the government immediately, is totally false, Yenan leaders assert.

The approaching peace talks at Chungking, likely to decide the entire course of the future, would be helped by considering the little-publicized Communist demands, Yenan says.

Mao-Tse-tung, the Communist leader, in a recently published book "On Coalition Government," forecast the election of a central government dedicated to pushing a policy of "state-managed, private-managed, cooperative-managed economy." The culture of this new state should be "commonly owned by the ordinary people," not "for the small, privileged minority," he wrote.

Mao calls this "a bourgeois democratic revolution" which can be accomplished only through the unified employment of "vast private capital in a co-operative economy," which postpones to the distant future realization of the party's Marxist social aim.

"To think of establishing socialism on the debris of a Colonial, semi-Colonial and semi-feudal China is an empty dream," he declared.

To those who lift their eyebrows at Communist willingness to include capitalism in the present program, Mao replies: "Our answer is simple: To replace foreign, imperialist and native feudalist oppression by development of a capitalistic class as well as a proletariat. What exists in present-day China is a superfluous foreign imperialism and native feudalism. We realize that under present conditions in China besides the state's economy, individual economy of toiling masses and co-operative economy, private capitalistic economy should be given the facilities for development. Without it everyone would be building on ashes."

To the fear of some that after the Communists come into power "they will perhaps, following the example of Russia, establish a proletarian dictatorship and one-party system," Mao answered: "Chinese history will create a Chinese system."

"For a long period," he said, "there will come into existence a special type of system which is entirely necessary and reasonable for us, but different from that of Russia—a new democratic state and government with a union of several democratic classes."

Mao's concrete program asked for "abolition of Kuomintang (Nationalist) one-party dictatorship," punishment of pro-Japanese elements and traitors, abolition of all secret political police and concentration camps, and abolition of all laws suppressing freedom of the press, speech, assembly and association.

On Oct. 10 Mao and Chiang reached an agreement on three principles. They were: termination of the period of political tutelage with the calling of a National Assembly, agreement in principle to legalize political parties, and release of political prisoners other than traitors.

Young Chiang In Parley

Peiping, Dec. 6 (AP)—Arrangements for the air transportation of Chinese National Government troops to Russian-occupied Changchun, snow-covered capital of Manchuria, were reported under discussion today at Changchun.

Chiang Ching-kuo, eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is in conference there with Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, commander of Russian occupation forces.

Young Chiang, accompanied by Chang Chia-au, chairman of China's economic council for Manchuria, were met by Malinovsky on arrival at Changchun airfield December 4 and escorted into the capital by Russian troops.

The *World Daily News* said Chairman Chang has notified members of the Manchurian mission still in Peiping that the situation in the northeast is "greatly improved" and urged them to be ready for speedy return to Changchun.

Yanks At China Airfield Get Blood Purge Threat

Hong Kong, Dec. 6 (AP)—Chinese guards around an American operated airfield at Canton were increased today following the disclosure by American officers that an annymous note threatened an "American blood purge" had been delivered at the field.

A 6 P.M. curfew was imposed on United States personnel in the Canton city area by the commander of the United States Air Transport Command.

Rumors have been rife in Canton over Communist infiltrations and minor raids by irregulars.

Approximately 100 Americans are billeted in the European colony on Skamgen Island.

Prisoners' Ship Hits Mine

Singapore, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Japanese ship carrying Japanese military prisoners to internment on the Island of Rembang struck a mine outside the Singapore breakwater late today and was reported sinking fast.

Last Wacs Leave India by Plane

Calcutta, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Thirty-two Wacs, the last contingent in the China-India-Burma zone, departed today by plane for the United States.

Twelve of the more than 100 Wacs who served here since August, 1944, were married during their tour of duty—ten to Americans and two to British R. A. F. sergeants.

RAF PLANES BATTER BANDUNG BARRIERS

Smash Indonesian Quarters—British and Dutch Ready for Singapore Parley

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 6 (AP)—Four British bombers smashed today at two houses in Bandung serving as headquarters for Indonesian resistance forces, and an official British statement said thirty-eight Indonesians had been killed in skirmishes in the Surabaya sector.

These scattered military actions were announced as Netherlands and British leaders were scheduled to begin a conference in Singapore called by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia Commander, to deal with the troubled situation in the Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China.

Six minutes before the British Mosquito bombers attacked at Bandung, one plane dropped 1,000 leaflets in the area warning civilians to evacuate.

Road Blocks Blasted From Air

The Indonesian buildings were strong points blocking a narrow road over which British troops were attempting to evacuate a number of Eurasian women and children from the troublesome southern districts of the Java summer capital to the northern half, which has been cleared of Nationalists.

The British said their troops had cleared the area after the bombing and had resumed movement of the evacuees.

An earnest attempt was being made by Indonesian Government officials to aid at Bandung, but considerable doubt existed as to their power to control the more extreme elements, the British declared.

The Indonesians sent Government representatives to explain to the Bandung population the nature of British duties in restoring order. The natives have been boycotting Europeans in Bandung, refusing to sell them food, and the Netherlanders have complained that kidnaping of Europeans by Indonesians was continuing.

38 Indonesians Killed

Twenty Indonesians were killed in an encounter south of Surabaya, the British said, and Indian troops clearing the railroad station of Kandangang immediately west of the big naval base city killed seven more in dispersing a crowd.

British tanks dispersed another crowd of about thirty south of Surabaya, killing eleven, the British statement added.

Meanwhile in Sumatra, where conditions have been relatively quiet, Royal Air Force Spitfires put on a small-scale demonstration of British air power after a British brigade major and a woman Red Cross worker had been reported missing.

The Britsh said that the two were believed to have been kidnapped at Padang. The strongest representations were made to Indonesian authorities over the incident. The names of the two were withheld.

38 Indonesians Reported Killed

Batavia, Java, Dec. 6 (AP)—Thirty-eight Indonesians have been killed in recent skirmishes in the Soerbaja sector, the British Army announced today. Thirty-one were killed in brushes south of the city and seven by Indian troops clearing a railway station immediately west of the naval base.

Indonesian extremists at Padang, a city halfway down the west coast of the 2,200-mile-long island of Sumatra, to the northwest of Java, have kidnapped the brigade major of the 71st Brigade, a communique from Allied headquarters stated today, according to a Reuter dispatch.

Food Shortages Reported

Food shortages plagued Europeans at Bandoeng it was reported.

The European residents in the summer capital have been boycotted by native merchants for two weeks and have been unable to buy fresh vegetables, eggs or milk during that time.

Dutch Complain

Dutch spokesmen complained that in the southern sections of Bandoeng, Indonesians still carried on a program of kidnapping and intimidation of Europeans and Eurasians, and have asked permission from the British to carry arms. The British have given no answer.

There were no new reports of fighting in such troubled areas as Bandoeng, Semarang and Ambarawa, where sporadic outbreaks had been reported as late as yesterday.

French "Mop Up" in Saigon

SAIGON, Indo-China, Dec. 6 (AP).—Strong French forces with naval support are engaged in "a big mopping-up operation" near Saigon to clear out bandits accused of murder, arson and kidnapings in the last two months, an Anglo-French statement said today.

[In London unofficial Whitehall sources said British and Indian troops are being withdrawn from Indo-China and are being replaced by French troops, now arriving in sufficient numbers to maintain law and order.]

British Withdrawing From Indo China

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—British and Indian troops are being withdrawn from Indo-China, it was disclosed unofficially in Government quarters today.

BENNETT JUSTIFIES FLIGHT

Did Not Quit Singapore Until Yamashita Took Over, He Says

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett said today that before he escaped from Malaya, where he was in charge of Australian troops, British Malayan headquarters had been captured by Gen. Tomoyki Yamashita.

General Bennett told a commission of inquiry that the final order from headquarters was not that of Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Ernest Percival, commander of Allied troops in Singapore, but of the Japanese commander.

Testifying that he had not informed General Percival of his intention to escape, General Bennett said:

"I wasn't bound to tell him. I was under Percival for operational purposes. When hostilities ceased I was no longer under him. From 8:30 P. M. on Feb. 15 we were under the Japanese."

General Bennett maintained that his first duty after unconditional surrender occurred was to escape. Admitting that he would have been a deserter if he had escaped before the cease fire order, General Bennett presented evidence in an effort to prove he did not leave his headquarters until about ninety minutes after the order had been issued.

Bennett Defends Escape From Japs

Melbourne, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, whose escape from the Japanese while serving as commander of Australian troops in Malaya is being investigated, asserted today that he felt it was his duty to try to get away as soon as the unconditional surrender at Singapore occurred. Bennett, testifying at an official inquiry, denied he had ever issued an order forbidding his men to escape.

Dutra Expands Lead In Brazilian Elections

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 6 (AP)—Army General Eurico Gaspar Dutra continued to expand his lead in the Brazilian presidential elections tonight with the latest unofficial tabulation giving him 767,227 votes.

The midnight vote counting gave Dutra's closest contestant, Air General Eduardo Gomes, 433,399. Communist candidate Yeddo Fiuza received 147,736 votes and Rollim Telles, Agrarian party candidate, 1,627.

U.S. Plane Reported Found With 14 Dead

Buenos Aires, Dec. 6 (AP)—A farmer from the interior of the Argentine province of Corrients reported tonight that an American C-47 transport plane believed to be one missing since Monday had crashed 20 miles south of Colonia Pellegrini and that all fourteen occupants were dead.

The farmer said the plane came down on the edge of a small lake and burned.

The transport was carrying members of a United States Army geographic mission from Asuncion, Paraguay, to Montevideo, Uruguay. When last reported it was flying in a southeasterly direction through a heavy wind and rainstorm.

The mission had been in Paraguay since last July.

In addition to the crew and members of the mission, the legal attache of the United States Embassy at Asuncion was aboard en route to the United States to take up another post.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—A search of the Argentine-Brazilian border area continued without result today for a United States Army C-47 transport plane missing since Monday with fourteen persons aboard.

The Brazilian Air Ministry said that the Fifth Air Base headquarters at Porto Alegre reported no trace had been found of the plane, reported carrying a party of United States scientific explorers from Asuncion, Paraguay, to Montevideo, Uruguay.

30.24-32177

Spanish Firm Sues Mexico

Mexico City, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Trans-Atlantic Company, of Barcelona, Spain, has filed suit in the Mexican Supreme Court against the Mexican Government for indemnity in an unspecified sum for the ship Arnus that brought Republican refugees here. The Government took over the vessel in 1936.

JAPANESE FAILED TO MAKE FULL USE OF NAVAL POWER

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 6—(AP) The Japanese failed to wipe out the United States' first line of defense in the Pacific in their attack on Pearl Harbor because they did not "fully appreciate" seapower as an offensive weapon, Adm. Raymond A. Spruance said today.

The fighting admiral, now commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, made the observation in a pre-anniversary statement on the sneak attack, which fell four years ago tomorrow.

"Fortunately," said Spruance, "while the enemy knew the importance of seapower and while he understood that he must first eliminate our seapower, he did not fully appreciate its use as an offensive weapon.

"Instead of following up his initial successes, the enemy diverted his navy, which then far outclassed ours, to support of troop movements in the southwest Pacific."

Since seapower was America's first line of defense, the Japanese might have won a quick and decisive victory had that line been smashed, the admiral said.

Despite the heavy ship damage, Pearl Harbor's dry docks, machine shops, fuel storage facilities and supplies came through almost intact he added.

"This base enabled remaining elements of our navy, which included all carriers then in operation, all submarines and a sizeable force of cruisers and destroyers, to take the offensive," Spruance said. "The Japs had lost forever the opportunity to score a knockout blow. For while our navy was already whittling down his superiority in warships and thinning the line of merchant craft supplying his widely scattered troops, the farms and factories of America were welding the sinews that were to make our seapower second to none."

The Japanese were on the defensive after the Battle of Midway, (June 4-6, 1942), Spruance asserted, and after the great naval and air engagements of the Philippine sea (in 1944) the Japanese cause was irretrievably lost.

WOMAN AT SEA 30 DAYS PICKED UP BY NAVY LST

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 6—(AP)—Tonya Jones, who boldly sailed for the United States in an old 30-foot sloop last month, was picked up at sea by a Navy LST 390 miles northeast of Honolulu today.

The skipper of the LST radioed Pearl Harbor "have picked up Tonya Jones, lone occupant of sloop Audacious off Honolulu. Sloop still adrift."

The message said nothing of the woman's condition. She had been at sea 30 days.

Britain Agrees to Ease Curbs on Empire Trade

Commercial Reforms Are Pledged in Terms of 4 Billion Dollar Loan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) The Truman administration agreed today to grant Britain a $4,400,000,000 credit in return for British steps to promote world trade—and battle lines immediately formed in Congress.

The British promised to carry out a broad program of commercial and financial reforms if Congress approved the credits.

The "if" may be a big one. Even before the official announcement was released at 5:30 p. m. some congressmen were on their feet in both chambers with objections.

Loan Opposed in House

In the House, Rep. Celler (D-N.Y.) shouted that the loan "will promote too damned much socialism at home and too damned much imperialism abroad." Rep. Short (R-Mo.) asserted he would not vote one dollar "as long as they've got the crown jewels in London."

In the Senate, Senator Moore (R-Okla.) demanded that the balance of a $390,000,000 RFC loan made in 1941 be liquidated by the British before new credits are given.

But Senator Hill (D-Ala.), majority whip, told reporters:

"The loan should be made. In making it we are promoting the interests of the United States as well as the stability and peace of the world."

Administration officials were ready with comment, too. Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve board released a statement saying that the decision on making the loan "will largely determine whether we will revert to a world of economic blocs, which make for political blocs and hence for war." Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton told a news conference in advance that the agreements would "open up the markets of the world to our goods."

The exact form in which Congress will be asked to approve has not been decided, officials said. But efforts are being made to reach a decision within the next few days and some authorities thought President Truman would send a message to Congress.

Other Credits Requested

As soon as the British loan is out of the way the administration is expected to go to work on requests from other countries. Russia once informally suggested a $6,000,000,000 loan but has made no formal request. France and China have talked in terms of billions to meet their needs.

The agreements were completed at a brief ceremony in Secretary of State Byrnes' office. Secretary of the Treasury Vinson signed for the United States and Ambassador Halifax for Britain. Halifax and Byrnes also initialed agreements for organizing world trade on a free trade basis at an international conference to be held next spring or summer.

Here are the main provisions of the accords worked out after 87 days of negotiation:

The United States agree to lend Britain $3,750,000,000 as soon as it can be put through Congress to finance Britain's reconversion to peace. The British will repay neither principal nor interest for five years. In 1951 they would begin repayments at two per cent interest over a 50-year period.

On the same terms they would have about $650,000,000 with which to pay the U. S. for goods they received under Lend-Lease before and after V-J day which have not already been wiped off the books. The United States furnished Britain approximately $29,000,000,000 of Lend-Lease, most of which has been written off, and received from the British $4,000,000,000 by reverse Lend-Lease.

The principal and interest payments on the $650,000,000 are to be on the same terms as on the $3,750,000 so that in effect the British are obtaining a credit of $4,400,000,000. The money actually remains in the United States for them to draw upon as they want it. The terms mean that they must repay it by the year 2001, returning to the United States in cash approximately $7,000,000,000.

The British agreed that within one year they would wipe out the entire dollar pool set up in wartime to give Britain absolute control over dollars flowing into the Middle East, India, and other empire regions whose currency was based on the pound sterling. American business men have been critical of this dollar pool on the ground that it prevented them from doing business freely in India and the Middle East.

The British also agreed to begin negotiations with empire countries, particularly India and the Middle East, for a reduction in the $16,000,000,000 debt which Britain owes them. The American negotiators, Vinson and Clayton, insisted this debt, piled up during the war, had to be cut very substantially if Britain's economic position were to be sound.

Then the British further agreed to support American proposals for removal or reduction of barriers to international trade. The British had argued that unless they got the loan they would not be able to promote world trade outside the empire and would in effect be forced into economic isolationism.

Byrnes commented that the financial and trade agreements represented an effort "to establish one world economically."

Halifax said at the signing that the cooperation of Britain and the United States "has not ended with the end of the war."

A high British official who spoke quite frankly behind a cloak of anonymity said the negotiations were "not too bad although we didn't get as much as we wanted."

The British had asked up to $6,000,000,000 free of charge when they first came over here. American officials had initially favored a loan of about $5,000,000,000 but decided later that Congress would not approve any such sum.

U. S. Seeks to Break World Trade Barriers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) The United States, with the backing of Britain, proposed today that the nations of the world act collectively to break down international trade barriers and promote full employment.

In a detailed "white paper," issued with the announcement of the British-American financial agreement, this government strongly opposed high tariffs, trade preferences and cartels.

Although conceding that "no government is ready to embrace 'free trade' in any absolute sense," the document proposed that the nations make a determined start in that direction through:

1. An international conference on trade and employment, to be convened next summer under United Nations sponsorship.

2. A permanent international trade organization, to be set up under the United Nations as the central agency for promoting world trade.

The document declared collective action to prevent economic warfare is a necessary supplement to efforts of the United Nations organization to prevent military warfare.

A joint statement on commercial policy said Britain was "in full agreement on all important points" in the American proposals and accepted them "as basis for international discussion."

The white paper said international trade was curtailed by four general factors:

1. Government restrictions such as tariffs, export licenses, import quotas, and exchange controls.

2. Restrictions by private combines and cartels, which divide the world into exclusive markets; stifle competition; keep prices up and production down.

3. Fear of violent and sudden changes in the demand for and supply of certain primary commodities.

4. Wide fluctuations—and the fear of them—in production and employment.

This government proposed that negotiations for widespread reduction of tariffs and other government-imposed barriers be started even in advance of the international conference.

Use of authority granted to the President to reduce tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act, renewed by Congress in June, is one of the most important contributions the U. S. can make toward that end, the document said.

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London Reports Amount.

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—An American loan of $4,400,000,000 to Great Britain, subject to approval by Congress and Parliament, was announced in the British press today and hailed as a boon to world trade. Concurrent official announcement of the agreement by both governments, following twelve weeks' negotiation at Washington, was expected tonight.

The London press said the pact calls for repayment over a fifty-year period, starting from 1946, and declared that no interest will be payable for the first five years and that thereafter the rate of interest will be 2 per cent—about $88,000,000 for the first interest-paying year.

None of the London newspapers commented editorially, but the tenor of their prominent headlines indicated enthusiastic approval of the agreement both by the Conservative and Laborite press.

Quoting their Washington correspondents, the newspapers said that the agreement provides that of the total amount of the loan, $650,000,000 would cover payment for goods in process of delivery to Britain when lend-lease was ended, and that the loan itself—$3,750,000,000—plus the $650,000,000 lend-lease aid settlement will be repaid on precisely the same terms.

The Daily Herald correspondent said that acceptance by the British of the Bretton Woods monetary plan was a condition of the loan, and that Congress will be kept in session to ratify the loan simultaneously with the passage of the Bretton Woods bill by Parliament.

OLD BRITISH DEBT IS $6,400,000,000

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Aside from any new loans, Britain still owes about $6,400,000,000 to the United States on its world war I debt. This figure was supplied by the Treasury today in reply to a reporter's question.

The original loans, made both before and after the 1918 armistice, totaled only $4,277,000,000. Accumulating interest has brought the debt to $6,400,000,000 despite the fact that Britain paid more than $2,000,000,000, before ceasing payments in 1933.

WORLD TRADE PLAN DRAFTED

White Paper Also Deals With Promotion Of Employment

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The United States, with the backing of Britain, proposed today that the nations of the world act collectively to break down international trade barriers and promote full employment.

In a detailed "White Paper," issued with the announcement of the British - American financial agreement, this Government strongly opposed high tariffs, trade preferences and cartels.

International Parley Proposed

Although conceding that "no government is ready to embrace 'free trade' in any absolute sense," the document proposed that the nations make a determined start in that direction through:

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The document declared collective action to prevent economic warfare is a necessary supplement to efforts of the United Nations Organization to prevent military warfare.

A joint statement on commercial policy said Britain was "in full agreement on all important points" in the American proposals and accepted them "as a basis for international discussion."

Factors Curtailing Trade

The White Paper said international trade was curtailed by four general factors:

1. Government restrictions such as tariffs, export licenses, import quotas and exchange controls.

2. Restrictions by private combines and cartels, which divide the world into exclusive markets, stifle competition, keep prices up and production down.

3. Fear of violent and sudden changes in the demand for and supply of certain primary commodities.

4. Wide fluctuations—and the fear of them—in production and employment.

This Government proposed that

negotiations for widespread reduction of tariffs and other government-imposed barriers be started even in advance of the international conference.

Use of authority granted to the President to reduce tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, renewed by Congress in June, is one of the most important contributions the United States can make toward that end, the document said.

in my opinion, not justify the credit.

In granting this credit to Britain, at this time, to do the immediate and urgent things that I have just indicated to you, we also enable Britain to undertake, with the United States, a full partnership in the enterprise of restoring the world to a multilateral trading basis and getting it off the bilateral

Clayton's Credit Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Following is the text of remarks by William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, at a press conference today discussing the Anglo-American trade-financial talks:

In order to understand the British position and the need for an extension of credit at this time, we have to bear in mind two very important things. One is that Britain lives by imports, which is another way of saying that she lives by exports, perhaps more than any other major country in the world. And the other is that, in order to prosecute the war and mobilize her human and material resources to the greatest degree, she sacrificed her export trade.

At the time of V-J Day her exports were running at about 30 per cent of pre-war. Now, due to her great mobilization for war and the scattering of her man power over the world, it is going to take her a long time to reconvert to peace-time production and to recover the export trade which is so essential as a means of providing payment for her necessary imports. It is estimated that this reconstruction may take upwards of three or four years. During that period Britain will obviously run very heavy deficits in her balance-of-payments position with the rest of the world. The granting of this line of credit is primarily for the purpose of assisting her to meet those deficits.

How U. S. Would Benefit

If that were all that the credit did, it would not provide sufficient consideration to the United States. To be sure a large part of this money would be spent, in due course, in the United States. Our industries and our workers would obviously benefit from it. But if that were all, it would,

barter and quota system that developed to such a great degree between the two world wars and, of course, was extended during this war. With the aid of this credit Britain is enabled to abolish the sterling area dollar pool arrangement within one year from the effective date of the agreement, so that whatever sterling is earned in Britain by any part of the world will no longer be treated as a frozen balance to be paid only with British or sterling area goods, but will become a balance which can be used for buying in any country in the world. That is the first very obvious and concrete consideration and benefit that the United States will derive.

Perhaps of even greater long-term importance is the fact that Britain will be enabled by this

credit to join with the United States in full partnership in supporting our proposals for the expansion of world trade and employment. These proposals have been in preparation in our government since the spring of 1943. We are now delivering them to the other countries of the world. They are to be considered in a world trade conference that we expect to have called for the summer of 1946. We have discussed these proposals with the British in great detail and our two countries are in agreement on all of the substantive portions of our document.

The American proposals are comprehensive. They deal with tariffs, preferences, cartels, quota arrangements, discriminations, possible commodity agreements, and so on. If we can achieve the objectives outlined therein, we will get the world out of the nationalistic, autarchic form of trading which has grown up in the last twenty-five years, and get it back on a multilateral world trading system. This, from our point of view, is of enormous importance. It will open the markets of the world in the United States. Nor is its importance solely economic. It has great potentialities, as well, for world peace. We cannot long have co-operation in the political and military field if economic warfare should continue.

The British Alternative

Consider what Britain's alternative would be if she were not able to get this line of credit from the United States. Britain, as you know, is the greatest importer of goods in the world. She would be thrown back on defensive methods of trading. She would be compelled to confine her purchases to those countries which would be willing to accept, in payment, sterling in London, and this sterling would have to be spent for goods or services produced in Britain or elsewhere in the sterling area. You would therefore have a system which would prevent the buyer from buying in the cheapest market and the seller from selling in the dearest market. Instead, this system would require the channeling of all trade within the narrow limits which might be fixed by governments.

That is the sort of a system that we want to get the world away from if we possibly can. The agreement that has just been reached with Great Britain would make this possible; it would put Britain in a position to join in full partnership with us in bringing about a multilateral, non-discriminatory trading system throughout the world. This, in our opinion, is the consideration of the greatest value to the United States. It will open up the markets of the world to our goods and should lay the foundation for a period of expansion in production, consumption, and the exchange of goods and services, and a rising standard of living for all peoples everywhere.

Text of the Joint Statement by Truman and Attlee on the American Loan to Britain

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Following is the text of the statement on the American loan to Great Britain, as issued in Washington by President Truman and in London by Prime Minister Attlee:

The economic and financial discussions between officials of the United States and United Kingdom Governments meeting in Washington have now been completed.

These discussions have been concerned with the major problems affecting the basic economic and financial relations between the two countries, in the light of the provisions of Article VII of the mutual-aid agreement between their governments signed February 23, 1942.

They have covered the questions of financial assistance from the United States to the United Kingdom, the demobilization of wartime trade and monetary restrictions, the settlement of lend-lease, the disposal of surplus war property in the United Kingdom owned by the United States, and, finally, long-range commercial policies in the broad sense, embracing the fields of trade barriers and discriminations, policies in respect of commodities in world surplus, cartels, an international trade organization, and international aspects of domestic measures to maintain employment.

The purpose of the discussions has been to arrive at mutually advantageous solutions of these problems which the two Governments would commend to the peoples and legislatures of the two countries and to the world as a whole.

Both sides have been fully conscious of the significance to other countries, as well as their own, of the outcome of these discussions, and they have from the beginning had continuously in view the common interest of their governments in establishing a world trading and monetary system from which the trade of all countries can benefit and within which the trade of all countries can be conducted on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis.

The discussions have been successful.

Agreement has been reached, subject to the approval of the legislatures of both countries, for the extension by the United States to the United Kingdom of a line of credit of $3,750,000,000 on the terms stated in the financial agreement signed this day, for the following purposes:

To facilitate purchases by the United Kingdom of goods and services from the United States, to assist the United Kingdom to meet transitional post-war deficits in its current balance of payments, to help the United Kingdom to maintain adequate reserves of gold and dollars, and to assist the United Kingdom to assume the obligations of multilateral trade.

This credit would make it possible for the United Kingdom to relax import and exchange controls, including exchange arrangements affecting the sterling area, and generally to move forward with the United States and other countries toward the common objective of expanded multilateral trade.

Agreement has been reached for the final settlement of lend-lease and reciprocal aid, the disposal of surplus war property in the United Kingdom owned by the United States, and the final settlement of the claims of each Government against the other arising out of the conduct of the war.

Agreement has been reached on the broad principles of commercial policy for which the two Governments will seek general international support.

These arrangements, if carried out, will put an end to the fear of an economically divided world; will make possible, throughout the world, the expansion of employment and of the production, exchange and consumption of goods; and will bring into being, for the first time, a common code of equitable rules for the conduct of international trade policies and relations.

The realization of these proposals will depend upon the support given them by the peoples and Legislatures of the United States and the United Kingdom; and, where they envisage measures requiring broad international collaboration, the support of other countries.

The following documents resulting from these discussions are being issued by the two Governments:

Financial agreement.

Joint statement regarding the understanding reached on commercial policy.

Joint statement regarding settlement for lend-lease and reciprocal aid, surplus war property, and claims.

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM REGARDING THE UNDERSTANDING REACHED ON COMMERCIAL POLICY

The Secretary of State of the United States has made public today a document setting forth certain "proposals for consideration by an international conference on trade and employment." These proposals have the endorsement of the executive branch of the Government of the United States and have been submitted to other Governments as a basis for discussion preliminary to the holding of such a conference.

Equally, the Government of the United Kingdom is in full agreement on all important points in these proposals and accepts them as a basis for international discussion; and it will, in common with the United States Government, use its best endeavors to bring such discussions to a successful conclusion, in the light of the views expressed by other countries.

The two Governments have also agreed upon the procedures for the international negotiation and implementation of these proposals. To this end they have undertaken to begin preliminary negotiations at an early date between themselves and with other countries for the purpose of developing concrete arrangements to carry out these proposals, including definitive measures for the relaxation of trade barriers of all kinds.

These negotiations will relate to tariffs and preferences, quantitative restrictions, subsidies, state trading, cartels and other types of trade barriers treated in the document published by the United States and referred to above. The negotiations will proceed in accordance with the principles laid down in that document.

JOINT STATEMENT REGARDING SETTLEMENT FOR LEND-LEASE, RECIPROCAL AID, SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY AND CLAIMS

1 The Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have reached an understanding for the settlement of Lend-Lease and reciprocal aid, for the acquisition of United States Army and Navy surplus property, and the United States interest in installations, located in the United Kingdom, and for the final settlement of the financial claims of each Government against the other arising out of the conduct of the war. Specific agreements necessary to implement these understandings, setting forth the terms in detail, and consistent herewith, are in the course of preparation and will shortly be completed.

2. This settlement for lend-lease and reciprocal aid will be complete and final. In arriving at this settlement both Governments have taken full cognizance of the benefits already received by them in the defeat of their common enemies. They have also taken full cognizance of the general obligations assumed by them in Article VII of the mutual aid agreement of February 23, 1942, and the understandings agreed upon this day with regard to commercial policy. Pursuant to this settlement, both Governments will continue to discuss arrangements for agreed action for the attainment of the economic objectives referred to in Article VII of the mutual aid agreement. The Governments expect in these discussions to reach specific conclusions at an early date with respect to urgent problems such as those in the field of telecommunications and civil aviation. In the light of all the foregoing, both Governments agree that no further benefits will be sought as consideration for lend-lease and reciprocal aid.

3. The net sum due from the United Kingdom to the United States for the settlement of lend-lease and reciprocal aid, for the acquisition of surplus property, and the United States interest in installations, located in the United Kingdom, and for the settlement of claims shall be $650,000,000 subject to the account adjustment referred to below. This amount consists of (a) a net sum of $118,000,000 representing the difference between the amount of the services and supplies furnished or to be furnished by each government to the other government after V-J Day through lend-lease and reciprocal aid channels, less the net sum due to the United Kingdom under the claims settlement, and (b) a net sum of $532,000,000 for all other lend-lease and reciprocal aid items, and for surplus property and the United States interest in installations located in the United Kingdom and owned by the United States Govern-

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ment. The actual amounts due to the respective governments for items included in (a) above other than claims will, however, be ascertained by accounting in due course, and the total sum of $650,000,000 will be adjusted for any difference between the sum of $118,000,000 mentioned above and the actual sum found to be due. All new transactions between the two governments after Dec. 31, 1945, will be settled by cash payment.

4. The total liability found to be due to the Government of the United States will be discharged on the same terms as those specified in the financial agreement concluded this day for the discharge of the credit provided therein.

5. In addition to the financial payments referred to above, the two governments have agreed upon the following:

(A) Appropriate non-discriminatory treatment will be extended to United States nationals in the use and disposition of installations in which there is a United States interest;

(B) Appropriate settlements for the lend-lease interest in installations other than in the United Kingdom and the colonial dependencies will be made on disposal of the installations;

(C) The United States reserves its right of recapture of any lend-lease articles held by United Kingdom armed forces, but the United States has indicated that it does not intend to exercise generally this right of recapture;

(D) Disposals for military use to forces other than the United Kingdom armed forces of lend-lease articles held by the United Kingdom armed forces at V-J Day, and disposals for civilian use other than in the United Kingdom and the colonial dependencies of such lend-lease articles will be made only with the consent of the United States Government and any net proceeds will be paid to the United States Government. The United Kingdom Government agrees that except to a very limited extent it will not release for civilian use in, or export from, the United Kingdom and the colonial dependencies lend-lease articles held by the United Kingdom armed forces.

(E) The Government of the United Kingdom will use its best endeavors to prevent the export to the United States of any surplus property transferred in accordance with this understanding.

6. The Government of the United Kingdom agrees that, when requested by the Government of the United States from time to time prior to Dec. 31, 1951, it will transfer, in cash, pounds sterling to an aggregate dollar value not in excess of $50,000,000, at the exchange rates prevailing at the times of transfer, to be credited against the dollar payments due to the Government of the United States as principal under this settlement. The Government of the United States will use these pounds sterling exclusively to acquire land or to acquire or construct buildings in the United Kingdom and the colonial dependencies for the use of the Government of the United States, and for carrying out educational programs in accordance with agreements to be concluded between the two governments.

7. The arrangements set out in this statement are without prejudice to any settlements concerning lend-lease and reciprocal aid which may be negotiated between the Government of the United States and the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

It is hereby agreed between the government of the United States of America and the government of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as follows:

1. Effective date of the agreement. The effective date of this agreement shall be the date on which the government of the United States notifies the government of the United Kingdom that the Congress of the United States has made available the funds necessary to extend to the government of the United Kingdom the line of credit in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

2. Line of Credit. The government of the United States will extend to the government of the United Kingdom a line of credit of $3,750,000,000 which may be drawn upon at any time between the effective date of this agreement and Dec. 31, 1951, inclusive.

3. Purpose of the line of credit. The purpose of the line of credit is to facilitate purchases by the United Kingdom of goods and services in the United States, to assist the United Kingdom to meet transitional post-war deficits in its current balance of payments, to help the United Kingdom to maintain adequate reserves of gold and dollars, and to assist the Government of the United Kingdom to assume the obligations of multilateral trade, as defined in this and other agreements.

4. Amortization and interest.

(I) The amount of the line of credit drawn by December 31, 1951, shall be repaid in 50 annual installments beginning on December 31, 1951, with interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. Interest for the year 1951 shall be computed on the amount outstanding on December 31, 1951, and for each year thereafter, interest shall be computed on the amount outstanding on January 1 of each such year.

Forty-nine annual installments of principal repayments and interest shall be equal, calculated at the rate of $31,823,000 for each $1,000,000,000 of the line of credit drawn by December 31, 1951, and the fiftieth annual installment shall be at the rate of $31,840,736.65 for each such $1,000,000,000. Each installment shall consist of the full amount of the interest due and the remainder of the installment shall be the principal to be repaid in that year. Payments required by this section are subject to the provisions of Section 5.

(II) The Government of the United Kingdom may accelerate repayment of the amount drawn under this line of credit.

5. Waiver of interest payments. In any year in which the Government of the United Kingdom requests the Government of the United States to waive the amount of the interest due in the installment of that year, the Government of the United States will grant the waiver if:

(A) The Government of the United Kingdom finds that a waiver is necessary in view of the present and prospective conditions of international exchange and the level of its gold and foreign exchange reserves and

(B) The international monetary fund certifies that the income of the United Kingdom from home-produced exports plus its net income from invisible current transactions in its balance of payments was on the average over the five preceding calendar years less than the average annual amount of United Kingdom imports during 1936-8, fixed at £866 million, as such figure may be adjusted for changes in the price level of these imports. Any amount in excess of £43,750,000 released or paid in any year on account of sterling balances accumulated to the credit of overseas governments, monetary authorities and banks before the effective date of this agreement shall be regarded as a capital transaction and therefore shall not be included in the above calculation of the net income from invisible current transactions for that year. If waiver is requested for an interest payment prior to that due in 1955, the average income shall be computed for the calendar years from 1950 through the year preceding that in which the request is made.

6. Relation of this line of credit to other obligations.

(I) It is understood that any amounts required to discharge obligations of the United Kingdom to third countries outstanding on the effective date of this agreement will be found from resources other than this line of credit.

(II) The Government of the United Kingdom will not arrange any long-term loans from governments within the British Commonwealth after Dec. 6, 1945, and before the end of 1951 on terms more favorable to the lender than the terms of this line of credit.

(III) Waiver of interest will not be requested or allowed under Section 5 in any year unless the aggregate of the releases or payments in that year of sterling balances accumulated to the credit of overseas governments, monetary authorities and banks (except in the case of colonial dependencies) before effective date of this agreement is reduced proportionately, and unless interest payments due in that year on loans referred to in (II) above are waived. The proportionate reduction of the releases or payments of sterling balances shall be calculated in relation to the aggregate released and paid in the most recent year in which waiver of interest was not requested.

(IV) The application of the principles set forth in this section shall be the subject of full consultation between the two governments as occasion may arise.

7. Sterling area exchange arrangements.

The Government of the United Kingdom will complete arrangements as early as practicable and in any case not later than one year after the effective date of this agreement, unless in exceptional cases a later date is agreed upon after consultation, under which immediately after the completion of such arrangements the sterling receipts from current transactions of all sterling area countries (apart from any receipts arising out of military expenditure by the Government of the United Kingdom prior to Dec. 31, 1948, to the extent to which they are treated by agreement with the countries concerned on the same basis as the balances accumulated during the war) will be freely available for current transactions in any currency area without discrimination; with the result that any discrimination arising from the so-called sterling area dollar pool will be entirely removed and that each member of the sterling area will have its current sterling and dollar receipts at its free disposition for current transactions anywhere.

8. Other exchange arrangements.

(I) The Government of the United Kingdom agrees that after the effective date of this agreement it will not apply exchange controls in such a manner as to restrict (A) payments or transfers in respect of products of the United States permitted to be imported into the United Kingdom or other current transactions between the two countries, or (B) the use of sterling balances to the credit of residents of the United States arising out of current transactions. Nothing in this paragraph (I) shall affect the provisions of Article VII of the articles of agreement of the international monetary fund when those articles have come into force.

(II) The Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom agree that not later than one year after the effective date of this agreement, unless in exceptional cases a later date is agreed upon after consultation, they will impose no restrictions on payments and transfers for current transactions. The obligations of this paragraph (II) shall not apply:

(A) To balances of third countries and their nationals accumulated before this paragraph (II) becomes effective; or

(B) To restrictions imposed in conformity with the articles of agreement of the international monetary fund, provided that the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States will not continue to invoke the provisions of Article XIV, Section 2 of those articles after this paragraph (II) becomes effective, unless in exceptional cases after consultation they agree otherwise; or

(C) To restrictions imposed in connection with measures designed to uncover and dispose of assets of Germany and Japan.

(III) This section and Section 9, which are in anticipation of more comprehensive arrangements by multilateral agreement, shall operate until Dec. 31, 1951.

9. Import arrangements. If either the Government of the United States or the Government of the United Kingdom imposes or maintains quantitative import restrictions, such restrictions shall be administered on a basis which does not discriminate against imports from the other country in respect of any product; provided that this undertaking shall not apply in cases in which (A) its application would have the effect of preventing the country imposing such restrictions from utilizing, for the purchase of needed imports, inconvertible currencies accumulated up to Dec. 31, 1946, or (B) there may be special necessity for the country imposing such restrictions to assist, by measures not involving a substantial departure from the general rule of non-discrimination, a country whose economy has been disrupted by war, or (C) either Government imposes quantitative restrictions having equivalent effect to an exchange restriction which that Government is authorized to impose in conformity with Article VII of the articles of agreement of the international monetary fund. The provisions of this section shall become effective as soon as practicable, but not later than Dec. 31, 1946.

10. Accumulated sterling balances.

(I) The Government of the United Kingdom intends to make agreements with the countries concerned, varying according to the circumstances of each case, for an early settlement covering the sterling balances accumulated by sterling area and other countries prior to such settlement (together with any future receipts arising out of military expenditure by the Government of the United Kingdom to the extent to which they are treated on the same basis by agreement with the countries concerned). The settlements with the sterling area countries will be on the basis of dividing these accumulated balances into three categories, (A) balances to be released at once and convertible into any currency for current transactions, (B) balances to be similarly released by installments over a period of years beginning in 1951, and (C) balances to be adjusted as a contribution to the settlement of war and post-war indebtedness and in recognition of the benefits which the countries concerned might be expected to gain from such a settlement. The Government of the United Kingdom will make every endeavor to secure the early completion of these arrangements.

(II) In consideration of the fact that an important purpose of the present line of credit is to promote the development of multilateral trade and facilitate its early resumption on a non-discriminatory basis, the Government of the United Kingdom agrees that any sterling balances released or otherwise available for current payments will, not later than one year after the effective date of this agreement unless in special cases a later date is agreed upon after consultation, be freely available for current transactions in any currency area without discrimination.

11. Definitions.

For the purposes of this agreement:

(I) The term "current transactions" shall have the meaning prescribed in Article XIX (I) of the articles of agreement of the international monetary fund.

(II) The term "sterling area" means the United Kingdom and the other territories declared by the defense (finance) (definition of sterling area) (No. 2) order, 1944, to be included in the sterling area, namely "the following territories excluding Canada and Newfoundland, that is to say—

(A) Any dominion,

(B) Any other part of His Majesty's dominions,

(C) Any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty and is being exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or in any dominion.

(D) Any British protectorate or protected State,

(E) Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Iraq.

(F) Iceland and the Faroe Islands."

12. Consultation on agreement. Either Government shall be entitled to approach the other for a reconsideration of any of the provisions of this agreement, if in its opinion the prevailing conditions of international exchange justify such reconsideration, with a view to agreeing upon modifications for presentation to their respective Legislatures.

Signed in duplicate at Washington, District of Columbia, this 6th day of December, 1945.

For the Government of the United States of America,
(S) FRED M. VINSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northen Ireland,
(S) HALIFAX,
His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Analysis of American Proposals for World Trade and Employment

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Following is an analysis of proposals for expansion of world trade and employment as made public today in behalf of the United States by the State Department:

The main prize of the victory of the United Nations is a limited and temporary power to establish the kind of world we want to live in.

That power is limited by what exists and by what can be agreed on. Human institutions are con-

servative; only within limits can they be moved by conscious choice. But after a great war some power of choice exists; it is important that the United Nations use it wisely.

The fundamental choice is whether countries will struggle against each other for wealth and power, or work together for security and mutual advantage. That choice was made in principle at San Francisco and has since been ratified by the overwhelming majority of the Governments concerned. The business of the immediate future is to give that decision the necessary body of common institutions and so to support those institutions that the experiment may succeed.

Success requires that the United Nations work together in every field of common interest, in particular the economic. The experience of cooperation in the task of earning a living promotes both the habit and the techniques of common effort and helps make permanent the mutual confidence on which the peace depends. The United Nations have therefore created not only an Economic and Social Council but special bodies to help them work together on many practical matters.

Already there exist, or are in process of creation, agencies to deal with emergency relief, with currency, with international investment, with civil aviation, with labor, and with food and agriculture.

The United Nations should also endeavor to harmonize their policies with respect to international trade and employment. An International Trade Organization is still to be created. To this end, it is now proposed that an International Conference on Trade and Employment should be called by the United Nations, to meet not later than the summer of 1946.

The common interests of countries in world trade are obvious. Science and technology have enormously increased the poductive powers of man. Limits upon human welfare are imposed today, not by the ultimate poverty of nature's resources, but by failure to use human powers to the full. Among the factors which obstruct our march toward the goal of freedom from want are excessive restictions on exchange and distribution. Progress requires release from these restrictions.

Every country has its arrangements for the organization of production and distribution within its borders. To make the best use of these arrangements, countries must exchange their products. World trade is not only the device through which useful goods produced in one country are made available to consumers in another; it is also the means through which the needs of people in one country are translated into orders and therefore into jobs in another.

Trade connects employment, production and consumption and facilitates all three. Its increase means more jobs, more wealth produced, more goods to be enjoyed.

Countries should therefore join in an effort to release trade from the various restrictions which have kept it small. If they succeed in this they will have made a major contribution to the welfare of their peoples and to the success of their common efforts in other fields.

International trade is kept small by four things:

(1) Restrictions imposed by governments;

(2) Restrictions imposed by private combines and cartels;

(3) Fear of disorder in the markets for certain primary commodities;

(4) Irregularity, and the fear of irregularity, in production and employment.

The proposals which are herewith published deal with each of these problems.

I. Release From Restrictions Imposed by Governments

Governments have restricted the freedom of traders by many measures and for many reasons. They will continue to do so. No government is ready to embrace "free trade" in any absolute sense. Nevertheless, much can usefully be done by international agreement toward reduction of governmental barriers to trade.

These barriers take many forms. A transaction between a willing buyer in one country and a willing seller in another may be prevented because the tariff of the buyer's country creates an added cost too great to be borne; or because the paper-work required for export or import is so burdensome that the deal is not worth while; or because the seller cannot get an export license; or because the buyer cannot acquire the seller's currency to make a payment; or because importation is restricted by the buyer's country to a quota which has been exhausted; or because it is forbidden altogether.

Or the seller may discover that the tariff of the buyer's country discriminates against him in favor of sellers located elsewhere.

All these restrictions and the red tape connected with them have undoubtedly prevented many business transactions, cut down the total of world trade, and reduced to that extent the benefits which trade might bring to all the parties concerned.

Barriers of this sort are imposed because they serve or seem to serve some purpose other than the expansion of world trade. Within limits they cannot be forbidden. But when they grow too high, and especially when they discriminate between countries or interrupt previous business connections, they create bad feeling and destroy prosperity. The objective of international action should be to reduce them all and to state fair rules within which those that remain should be confined.

This has often been attempted between two countries at a time or among several countries with respect to a single problem. These attempts have not been adequate because the many barriers are interdependent. Every country has its own kind of restriction, adapted to its own situation, and can hardly be expected to throw off its peculiar armor unless the other kinds of armor, employed by other countries, are thrown off at the same time.

What is needed is a broad and yet detailed agreement, among many nations, dealing at one time with many different sorts of governmental restrictions upon trade, reducing all of them at once on a balanced and equitable basis, and stating rules and principles within which the restrictions permitted to remain should be administered. To prepare such an agreement should be one of the main tasks of the International Conference on Trade and Employment.

The Proposals now published afford a basis on which agreement might be reached. Rules are suggested to limit quotas and embargoes to carefully defined cases and to avoid discrimination in their application. Provision is made for the substantial reduction of tariffs and the elimination of tariff preferences. Subsidies, especially subsidies on exports, would be brought under supervision.

Local taxes on imported products would be limited to rates no higher than those levied on like products produced at home. Agencies of governments conducting foreign trade would be asked to give fair treatment to the commerce of friendly states, to make their purchases and sales on economic grounds, and to avoid using a monopoly of imports to afford excessive protection to domestic producers. On these and other points the Proposals try to state fair principles acceptable to all and of benefit to all.

The proof of any principle is in its application. Therefore, effective preparation for the Conference must include detailed negotiations on trade barriers to commence as soon as possible. These negotiations should get down to cases, seeking to reduce tariffs, to eliminate preferences and to lighten or remove other barriers to trade, whatever they may be.

In the United States such negotiations are conducted under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which was renewed by Congress in June, 1945, with an increase of the authority conferred upon the President. The use of that authority is one of the most important contributions which the United States can make to the success of the Conference.

Accordingly, this country should undertake negotiations under the Trade Agreements Act with several other governments as soon as a mutually satisfactory basis can be found, the required notices published, the statutory public hearings held, and their results considered.

These negotiations cannot practicably be conducted with all countries at the same time, but the effort should be to get forward with the work, commencing before the general Conference convenes and continuing until every friendly country has participated in the enterprise.

Together, if they will, the countries of the world now have it in their power to free their trade from excessive governmental barriers. When that happens and to the extent that it happens, more ships will sail with fuller cargoes, more men will be employed, more goods will be produced and more people will have better things to eat and wear and otherwise consume.

II. Release From Restrictions Imposed by Private Combines and Cartels

Trade may also be restricted by business interests in order to obtain the unfair advantage of monopoly.

In many lines this has not happened, but in others, as experience discloses, firms have banded together to restrain competition by fixing common selling prices, by dividing the world into exclusive markets, by curtailing production, by suppressing technology and invention, by excluding their rivals from particular fields, and by boycotting outsiders.

These practices destroy fair competition and fair trade, damage new businesses and small businesses and levy an unjust toll upon consumers. Upon occasion they may be even more destructive of world trade than are restrictions imposed by governments.

Goods can surmount a tariff if they pay the duty; they can enter despite a quota if they are within it. But when a private agreement divides the markets of the world among the members of a cartel, none of those goods can move between the zones while the contract is in force. Clearly, if trade is to increase as a result of the lightening of government restrictions, the governments concerned must make sure that it is not restrained by private combinations.

The Proposals therefore contemplate that countries will act, individually and cooperatively, to curb those restrictive business practices in international trade which interfere with the objectives of increased production and trade, access on equal terms to markets and raw materials, and high levels of employment and real income.

To this end, it is suggested that a special agency be established within the International Trade Organization to receive complaints concerning restrictive practices of international combines and cartels, to obtain and examine the facts which are relevant to such cases, and to advise the Organization as to the remedies that may be required.

Enforcement against private violators necessarily rests with member governments. It will be the function of the Organization to recommend to these governments that they take action under their own laws and procedures. In the United States, enforcement would continue to be by judicial proceedings under the anti-trust laws.

III. Release From Fear of Disorder in the Markets for Primary Commodities

After a great war there is danger of violent and rapid movement in the markets for primary commodities. The production of some things has been increased enormously to meet a war demand or to replace sources of production cut off by enemy action. Some time after the end of the fighting the war demand subsides, goods held by the armies are returned to normal channels, and old sources of production come back into the markets and add to supplies.

There is suddenly too much of some commodities and the prices react accordingly. Many countries learned after the last war that such changes can be devastating.

If the Proposals so far discussed can be put into effect a great advance will have been made toward increasing trade and business activity. The resulting expansion of incomes and consumption should go a long way toward enlarging the demand for primary commodities. The best cure for any surplus is more money in the pockets of consumers. And general prosperity will make it easier for people caught by a particular failure of demand to shift to other lines where opportunities are better.

Such shifts are occurring all the time in any progressive society. Public policy should not seek to prevent them, for they are a necessary part of the process by which the economy meets the changing needs of the people. But if the changes come too fast they may bring serious distress to many small producers and to their communities. It is important that the needed changes be made gradually.

When excess supplies threaten, the first effort obviously should be to increase consumption. But if study discloses that that cannot be done rapidly enough to be effective, other measures may be needed. And since action by one country is quite likely to affect producers and consumers in another, there should be consultation between governments.

Consultation may result in a proposal for an intergovernmental commodity agreement. Such agreements are not intended to freeze existing patterns of production, but rather to provide a program of adjustment and a period of time within which the essential changes can be made without undue hardship.

During the transition it may be necessary to restrict production or exports, to fix prices, or to allocate shares of markets among producing countries. Controls of this sort should not be applied in any case unless the need is real and serious, affecting many people, and not curable by the normal process of competition.

And when they are set up they should be strictly temporary, lasting no longer than required to carry out the necessary shifts. Their purpose is not to protect vested interests, but to prevent widespread distress during the course of necessary change.

Intergovernmental restrictions on production or on exports might be used—like international cartels—to take unfair advantage of consumers. Therefore the Proposals recommend adherence to the rule that consuming countries be entitled to participate along with producers in the original consideration of such agreements and be entitled also to an equal voice in their administration.

Furthermore, there should be full publicity about each scheme and all its operations in order that the world may make sure that it is managed in the general interest.

IV. Release From Fear of Irregularity in Production and Employment

Every country will seek so to manage its own affairs that its business life will be free from violent depressions. The object of international action should be to insure that these national efforts reinforce each other and do not cancel out.

The industrial activity of every country is affected by the size and the regularity of its orders from abroad. When industry in any country slows down and its purchases of foreign materials are cut the effects are felt in every corner of the globe.

Full and regular production at home, with increased participation in world trade, is the greatest boon which any people can confer upon producers throughout the world.

It is important, however, that nations should not seek to obtain full employment for themselves by exporting unemployment to their neighbors. To seek employment by prohibiting imports or by subsidizing exports would be harmful and self-defeating.

The business of the Conference, therefore, should be to establish general agreement that each country will seek, on its own account, to maintain full and regular production, that it will not do so by using measures which would damage other countries or prevent the expansion of world trade, and that all countries will cooperate in exchanging information and participate in consultations with respect to anti-depression policies.

V. An International Trade Organization

Arrangements on this scale clearly require, for their successful operation, both an international forum where they may be discussed and improved and an international staff to assist in their administration.

The Proposals therefore suggest that an International Trade Organization be created, to stand beside the existing international agencies dealing with currency, investment, agriculture, labor and civil aviation. It should have a constitution much like those of the other agencies set up by the United Nations, with enough internal specialization to enable it to perform the tasks assigned to it in dealing with trade barriers,

restrictive business practices, and international commodity arrangements. Detailed suggestions on this matter are contained in the Proposals.

The organization should be designed as the central international agency to deal with trade. It should be brought into relation with the Economic and Social Council in the manner provided in the charter of the United Nations.

The proposals reflect awareness that we live in a world of many countries with a variety of economic systems. They seek to make it possible for those systems to meet in the market-place without conflict, thus to contribute each to the other's prosperity and welfare. In no case do they impinge upon sovereign independence, but they do recognize that measures adopted by any country may have effects abroad and they suggest for general adoption fair rules of mutual tolerance.

The purpose is to make real the principle of equal access to the markets and the raw materials of the world, so that the varied gifts of many peoples may exert themselves more fully for the common good.

The larger purpose is to contribute to the effective partnership of the United Nations, to the growth of international confidence and solidarity, and thus to the preservation of the peace.

MARSHALL FAILED TO VISUALIZE RAID ON HAWAIIAN BASE

Was Aware of Possibility But Didn't Believe Japs Would Attack.

RISKS WERE GREAT

Chief of Staff's Testimony Shows He Feared Surprise Blow on Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) General George C. Marshall testified today that the Japanese, in assaulting Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, took so tremendous a gamble that he didn't think they would try it.

The retired chief of staff told the joint committee investigating the disaster that there were forces at the Pacific base sufficient to have disrupted the enemy thrust. Such a result, he said, would have ruined the whole Japanese campaign of aggression.

Surprise Brought Success

"Non-alertness" in Hawaii, he said, was the reason for both the attack and its success. He testified that the prowling enemy fleet could have been recalled before the attack if the Japanese learned the defenders were ready.

Marshall said the risks of the attack were so big that he did not actually visualize it at that time, though his testimony recounted that for 18 months beforehand he had been concerned over the possibility of a surprise raid and had been taking precautions against it.

Questions had just gotten down to the happenings in Washington on Dec. 6-7 when the committee recessed until tomorrow.

Marshall will return to the witness chair Friday.

The general's testimony accompanied introduction of documents from the late President Roosevelt's secret files, including a memorandum from Marshall saying "Britain is reaching limit of usable manpower. We must supplement her forces."

That memorandum bore no date but Gerhard Gesell, committee counsel, said it apparently was written in the summer of 1941, before we were in the war.

Worked Against Germany

The chief of staff proposed to prepare task forces for bases in the British isles and to "secure, when opportunity offers," additional bases encircling Germany.

"Germany cannot be defeated by supply of munitions to friendly powers and air and naval operations alone," Marshall wrote. "Large ground forces will be required."

He also suggested speeding the increase of air power in the Philippines and "small increases" in ground army forces and equipment to "restrain Japan from advance into Malaysia or eastern Siberia."

Marshall argued against reducing the supply of America's own forces to send more arms to the British and Russians. He contended that while such a move would give the Allies temporary encouragement, it would convince the Germans they need not fear "an eventual onslaught of ground forces."

Another document from the Roosevelt files covered the Hawaiian defense situation. It mentioned the island of Oahu as "believed to be the strongest fortress in the world." Written across it, however, in what Gesell said was the handwriting of the late Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, Mr. Roosevelt's military aide, was this notation:

"Modern planes have completely changed situation as to the defensibility."

That document, its source unshown, was marked as having been filed May 3, 1941.

Plans for Defense

It detailed a program for bringing any enemy under attack from four-engine bombers 750 miles away, with the full fury of air defense to be applied when an attack got within 200 miles.

That apparently was the sort of defense envisioned by Marshall in today's testimony in which he said the Pearl Harbor force was not strong enough actually to have stopped the Japanese completely but could have broken up his onslaught. It could have shaken him up, Marshall said, and diverted him from targets, thus "greatly lessening" the damage.

If that had happened, the general testified, the Japanese would have been forced to abandon their drive into Malaysia, they would not have broken the Burma road, and their whole campaign of conquest would have been thrown out of gear.

Marshall said he had no recollection of a message from Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Hawaiian Army commander, notifying the war department only that Hawaii had been put on a sabotage alert. He added that he assumed he must have seen it. Short replied to a message sent Pacific commanders Nov. 27, 1941, warning that "hostile action" was possible.

The former chief of staff said he "had no intimation" that Hawaii had not been doing long distance air reconnaissance.

"Alert" Was Real Thing

In his testimony on fears of attack and precautions against it, Marshall related publicly for the first time that a June 17, 1940 "alert" ordered for the Hawaiian Army forces was no test but was issued because a Japanese raid was actually feared.

Told by William Mitchell, committee counsel, that Admiral J. O. Richardson, 1940 fleet commander, had testified he had understood from Marshall later that it was practice, the Army officer said:

"I think there was a misunderstanding by Admiral Richardson. It was the real thing."

From that June on, Marshall's story of the days leading up to the Dec. 7, 1941, attack was studded with repeated instances of efforts to strengthen Pacific outposts despite demands from all sides for the trickle of arms coming from production lines.

Strengthened Bases

In February, 1941, he "robbed" continental air squadrons to send Hawaii pursuit planes.

The same month he "unobstrusively" withdrew 20 three-inch guns from training regiments to send to the Philippines, but the Navy learned of it, asked for 18 for the Marines, and got them.

The five-star general told his story before a standing-room-only audience in the Senate caucus room. In nearby seats were most of those who have figured prominently in the Pearl Harbor story.

General Short was at a nearby table. He turned and grinned at Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, then fleet commander at Pearl Harbor, when one document was read by Mitchell.

This was a letter Marshall wrote to Short on Feb. 7, 1941, when Short took over his command. This admonished Short to cultivate good relations with the naval officers and advised that he was told Kimmel was sometimes "brusque and undiplomatic" but "at heart a very kindly man."

Leading up to the introduction of many documents, which largely told Marshall's story of defense preparations, Mitchell questioned the general about the pre-war staff conversations carried on with the British, Dutch and Canadians.

No War Commitment

Marshall said that in none of these was there any commitment for the United States to go to war.

"Did you ever know," Mitchell asked, "of any commitment by the President or anyone else by which the United States was committed to engage in war without being attacked?"

"No sir, I did not."

In response to other questions, Marshall said he had attended the Atlantic Charter conference and talked of the general world situation with British officers. He did not know until he returned to Washington, he said, of the agreement between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that each would warn Japan against further aggression.

Such an American warning was given the Japanese Aug. 17, 1941, but was not publicly disclosed until after the war.

Asked about his policy as chief of staff with regard to overseas commanders, Marshall said he had endeavored to select "the ablest people available" and give them a wide degree of responsibility.

Among the many documents entered in the record was a volume of correspondence between Marshall and Short.

In the initial letter—Feb. 7, 1941, when Short took command—Marshall advised that he thought hazards to Hawaii would not be excessive "if no serious harm is done us during the first six hours of known hostilities."

"The risk of sabotage and the risk involved in a surprise raid by air and by submarine constitute the real perils of the situation," he added.

On March 5, Marshall asked Short for an "early review of the situation" with regard to "defense from air attack." He said that should have "first priority."

Wanted Warning Service

That letter apparently crossed in the mails one from Short dated March 6 in which the Hawaiian commander said aircraft warning service was "vital to the defense of these islands."

Referring to radar equipment Short said, "With the present international situation it seems to me that if this equipment is to be used at all the need for it is now here."

The Washington thinking at that period was reflected in other documents as well as Marshall's letter.

Mitchell introduced notes written by Col. Orlando Ward, secretary to the general staff, on a conference in Marshall's office Feb. 6, 1941, attended by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army air chief, and others.

"General Marshall indicated that the Navy had insufficient nets for defense against either submarine or plane carried torpedoes," Ward's memo read. "He further indicated that there was a possibility of a Japanese attack.

"General (Sherman) Miles stated that nothing in G-2 (Intelligence) indicated any such probability.

"General Marshall stated that the planes in Honolulu were, in general, obsolescent, and that we should have a reasonable number of top-flight planes which would out-perform any the Japanese could bring on their carriers.

"General Arnold recommended that 31 P-36s be sent immediately in a Navy carrier to Honolulu and that 50 P-40Bs be sent as soon as available (in March).

"General Marshall stated that we really had two active defense issues —one, Panama, and the other, Honolulu."

When that was read, Marshall remarked that he had considered Hawaii and Panama the "frontiers" of continental defense and hence the top outposts for defense.

There was also a document labeled notes on a general council meeting, Feb. 25, 1941, in which Marshall was quoted as saying the forces in Hawaii "are in a situation where they must guard against a surprise or trick attack" and that the fleet was "particularly vulnerable" when in anchorage.

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Warning To Gen. Short By Marshall Is Told

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Pearl Harbor investigators learned today that Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short took command in Hawaii with advice from Gen. George C. Marshall that:

1. The danger time for Hawaii would be "the first six hours of known hostilities," and

2. The "real perils" were "sabotage" and "surprise raid by air and by submarine."

This was disclosed when the Senate-House investigating committee received files of correspondence between Marshall, then army chief of staff, and Short from February to October, 1941.

1940 Alert Detailed

Also disclosed were exchanges between Marshall and Lieut. Gen. C. D. Herron, 1940 commander in Hawaii, detailing the history of an "alert" ordered that year because of fear of a Japanese sneak raid. Herron reported that that alert had not upset troops or the civil population.

The fact that Hawaiian forces were kept on the alert for months in 1940, on direct orders from the War Department, was disclosed in the Army Pearl Harbor Inquiry Board's report made public last August.

The first document in the Marshall-Short file was a letter dated February 7, 1941, when Short took over his command.

Marshall's "Impression"

In that letter the chief of staff told him:

"My impression of the Hawaiian problem has been that if no serious harm is done us during the first six hours of known hostilities, thereafter the existing defenses would discourage an enemy against the hazard of an attack.

"The risk of sabotage and the risk involved in a surprise raid by air and by submarine, constitute the real perils of the situation. Frankly, I do not see any landing threat in the Hawaiian Islands so long as we have air superiority."

"Major Consideration"

Marshall added that "the fullest protection for the fleet is the ("the" underscored) rather than a ("a" underscored) major consideration for us."

Marshall also advised that he understood from Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, that Husband E. Kimmel, new fleet commander, was sometimes "brusque and undiplomatic" but "at heart a very kindly man."

Marshall hoped that Short would always make it "clearly apparent" to Kimmel that the Army's mission was to protect the navy base. He said he accentuated that because the day before he had run into "old army and navy feuds" on another matter.

Sought Air Protection

The chief of staff said he would do all he could to strengthen air protection in Hawaii and was looking into the possibility of getting barrage balloons from England.

Short wrote Marshall a lengthy letter February 19 outlining conditions he found and saying he was taking steps, among other things, for:

1. Co-operation with Navy.

2. Dispersion and protection of aircraft and of the repair, maintenance and servicing of aircraft.

3. Improvement of the harbor defense artillery.

Marshall Asked For Report

On March 5 Marshall asked for "early review" of the situation on defense from air attack. He told Short that establishing a satisfactory system of co-ordinating all available means "is a matter of first priority."

Short replied that one of the first projects he had investigated was "the aircraft-warning service, which I believe is vital to defense of these islands."

He said the National Park Service was making certain restrictions on use of its lands and he thought the Secretary of War (Stimson) ought to take it up directly with the Secretary of the Interior (Ickes).

Urged "Quibbling Be Stopped"

"Defense of these islands and adequate warning for the United States fleet is so dependent upon the early completion of this aircraft warning service that I believe all quibbling over details should be stopped at once," Short added.

The Hawaiian commander got back a letter March 15, signed by Gen. William Bryden in the absence of Marshall, which said Park Service officials "are willing to give up the temporary use of their lands when other lands are not suitable for the purpose" but would not

waive a requirement that all building plans be submitted to them.

As it developed, no permanent radar stations had been constructed months later when the Japanese attacked.

Pressed For Equipment

Over the months, Short was pressing continually for more equipment and funds. His letters stressed, too, a need for more air fields and protective revetments.

"On all fields," he said on March 15, "the planes have been kept lined up on the field where they would suffer terrific loss."

Short told his commander May 2 that the Navy apparently was getting funds without submitting detailed estimates and hence had been able to "accumulate required materials and almost corner the local labor market."

In May, Short held maneuvers and reported to Marshall that the Navy had co-operated and there had been simulated bombing attacks.

Dispute Over Airfield

In July-August there was a difference of opinion over where a new airfield should be established. Short proposed a location between Kipapa and Waikakalua, but the War Department decided on Kahuku Point.

Marshall wrote October 10 that he had been looking over Short's "standard operating procedure," prepared July 14, and was "concerned with missions assigned to air units."

"For instance," he added, "the Hawaiian air force, among other things, is assigned the mission of defending Schofield barracks and all airfields on Oahu against sabotage and ground attacks. . . .

"This seems inconsistent with the emphasis that we are placing on air strength in Hawaii."

Gives Explanation

Short replied that with planes in the air the airforces would have 3,344 men "with no assigned duties" and that any ground threat probably would not develop until planes were destroyed.

Once the planes were lost, he added, several thousand airmen might be left "and it would not look plausible to have them sit down and do nothing while infantrymen were detailed to protect them and their airfields."

Marshall suggested in reply that the airmen "be permitted to concentrate on the technical training."

Reason For 1940 Alert

It was disclosed that the 1940 alert, while Herron commanded army forces in Hawaii, was ordered because the War Departme it suspected Japan was timing a settlement of differences with Russia so as to undertake a raid against Oahu.

On June 17, the War Department ordered an alert of the "complete defensive organization to deal with possible trans-Pacific raid." It suggested this be done on a "maneuver basis" to avoid "creating public hysteria."

Herron reported next morning that he had "all anti-aircraft observations and security detachments in position with live ammunition and orders to fire on foreign planes over restricted areas and in defense of any essential installations."

"No Excitement"

"Some local interest in ammunition issues but no excitement," he added. "Navy inshore and offshore air patrols in operation."

Herron was told June 19 that he might modify his measures but "adequate guards on a semi-permanent basis will be maintained at all critical points."

On June 24, Herron wrote Marshall saying all had gone "smoothly and efficiently."

"I have been highly gratified," he said, "by the promptness and precision with which the planes get off the ground every morning promptly at 4.30."

Further Relaxation

On July 15, Marshall authorized additional relaxation "except that first, precautions against sabotage will be continued on the basis of instant readiness, and second, aerial patrol measures can be reduced to a training status, but so arranged as to be re-established on an alert basis on short notice."

After two months of such precautions, Herron advised that the "only present measurable loss is the weathering of the hundreds of miles of field wire in place, largely for anti-aircraft purposes, but that is probably worthwhile."

Herron's View On Alert

Asked by Marshall on August 28 whether the alert, as then in force, was imposing "too heavy a tax to continue on the present basis," Herron replied:

"My absolutely frank and honest opinion is that 'the alert' as now carried on here does not dull the keen edge, or exhaust morale. I think that our real power accumulates and that now that the season of individual target practice and instruction is about over, the maneuvers of numerous small units camped along the beaches will build up naturally and easily the effectiveness of the alert."

MARSHALL TOLD ROOSEVELT IN 1941 U. S. ARMY MUST SUPPLEMENT BRITISH

Marshall Note to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Congressional investigators received from President Roosevelt's secret files today a memorandum by General Marshall saying:

"Britain is reaching limit of usable manpower. We must supplement her forces."

The document bore no date, but Gerhard Gesell, a counsel for the investigating committee, said that it appeared to have been written in the summer of 1941.

The memorandum said General Marshall wanted to prepare task forces for air and naval bases in the British Isles and Ireland "to secure, when opportunity offers, additional bases encircling Germany."

The note, which bore marginal notations by Mr. Roosevelt, said that it would be "disastrous" to reduce the size of the American Army so that additional war material could be sent to Britain and Russia.

General Marshall started off with a statement of "basic consideration, national policy," in which he called "eventual defeat of Germany" one of the objectives.

"Germany cannot be defeated by supply of munitions to friendly powers and air and naval operations alone," the memorandum said, adding:

"Large ground forces will be required."

The general recommended rushing the build-up of air power in the Philippines "together with small increases in modern ground Army equipment and personnel to restrain Japan from advance into Malaysia or eastern Siberia."

He said that task forces should be prepared to hold bases in case Britain collapsed and "for prompt employment against Atlantic islands and Natal region of Brazil" if Western Hemisphere security were threatened. General Marshall set out what he called "immediate requirements." Along the margin on this and the next page were notes in what Mr. Gesell said was the handwriting of Mr. Roosevelt.

As an example, a notation beside a paragraph dealing with Philippine requirements said "12,000 additional." The paragraph reads:

"Philippines. Present garrison or en route 31,000 (12,000 native troops). Critical situation. Japan wavering. Strong air and naval forces on her flank may deter her or wean her from Axis. If Japan moves, forces in position to assist associated powers. No reduction possible, on the contrary reinforcements of about 12,000 troops, including air complements, in prospect. Philippine army in process of organization—80,000 by Jan. 1, 1942."

Opposite a paragraph on Hawaii, a notation said: "O. K. Leave as is."

In this paragraph, General Marshall said:

"Hawaii. Authorized and present 41,000. Naval installations (Kaneohe Bay) being expanded, requiring additional defenses. Presence of fleet reduces threat of major attack. Reinforcements can be deferred as long as fleet remains in Pacific. Reinforcements must be available in United States to give fleet freedom of action."

The Chief of Staff presented a long series of arguments against any reduction in the size of the American forces, asserting at one point:

"Collapse of Russia, England, offensive tactics by Japan and belligerent attitude in Latin America are possibilities. We must prepare to meet these eventualities."

He told the President that to defeat Germany "we must come to grips with and annihilate the German military machine."

He argued that additional materials for the British and Russians could be obtained only by cutting back American requirements, adding that any such reduction "might result in fatal delay."

Oahu Called Strongest Fortress

Another document from Mr. Roosevelt's secret files contained a pre-Pearl Harbor estimate that the Island of Oahu "is believed to be the strongest fortress in the world."

Across the top of it, however, in what Mr. Gesell said was the handwriting of Mr. Roosevelt's aide, the late Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, was a scrawled notation:

"Modern planes have completely changed situation as to the defensibility."

The document was entitled "Aide Memoire—Defense of Hawaii." Its origin was not shown but it bore a notation, "Came to file 5/3/41 (May 3, 1941)."

The document said that "with adequate air defense, enemy carriers, naval escorts and transports will begin to come under air attack at a distance of approximately 750 miles." It added:

"This attack will increase in intensity until when, within 200 miles of the objective, the enemy forces will be subject to attack by all types of bombardment closely supported by our most modern pursuit."

The document said that "including the movement of aviation now in progress, Hawaii will be defended by thirty-five of our most modern flying fortresses, thirty-five medium range bombers, thirteen light bombers, 150 pursuit of which 105 are of our most modern type."

In this sentence, before the figures thirty-five, Gesell said Marshall had inked in an asterisk, keyed to this handwritten notation below: "Due to make a mass flight from mainland to Hawaii May 20th. A number of this type of plane could be dispatched immediately if the situation gets critical."

The document concluded with this paragraph:

"In point of sequence, sabotage is first to be expected and may, within a very limited time, cause great damage. On this account and in order to assure strong control, it would be highly desirable to set up a military control of the islands prior to the likelihood of our involvement in the Far East."

Says Army and Navy Could Have Smashed Attack on Pearl Harbor.

JAPAN RISKED CATASTROPHE

Failure Would Have Meant Ruin of South Pacific Campaign—Didn't Anticipate Blow.

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall declared today that the Army and Navy had enough strength at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, to break up the Japanese attack and "greatly lessen" the damage.

Had the forces been alert and the attack smashed, Marshall told the joint congressional Pearl Harbor investigating committee, the entire Japanese campaign of aggression would have been ruined.

Although the planes and guns at Pearl Harbor were never in profusion, Marshall testified, "they had at least the means to break up that attack so it could only have done limited harm."

Marshall said he meant that the entire garrison on the alert "couldn't have stopped the attack but could have disorganized it and shaken it off its targets, thereby greatly lessening the damage that was done."

Foe Risked Catastrophe.

The wartime chief of staff testified that the enemy was risking the great hazard of catastrophe itself.

"A surprise attack is either a triumph or a catastrophe," the five-star General explained.

He said that if the Japanese had been detected and hit hard at Pearl Harbor that Sunday morning four years ago tomorrow, there would have been these results:

The Japanese advance into Malaya would have been halted. Their drive into Indo-China would have had to stop. The Burma Road, lifeline to China, would not have been cut. Singapore would not have fallen.

Didn't Expect Jap Blow.

Marshall asserted that the risk Japan took at Hawaii was so great that he himself didn't anticipate it.

"That specific operation was not visualized by me," Marshall acknowledged. "I felt that the hazards were too great. As I recall it, that was my thinking at the time."

Marshall agreed with the suggestion by Committee Counsel William D. Mitchell that the State of "non-alertness" in Hawaii influenced the decision to attack. He also agreed with a curt, yes, that the Japanese could have recalled their lurking fleet if it became evident that the Hawaii area was "on the alert."

No Commitments for War.

Marshall also told the committee:

1. There was nothing at Allied conferences before Pearl Harbor that committed the United States to go to war unless attacked, and he knew of no such commitment by President Roosevelt or any one else.

2. Early in 1941, he decided "to rob practically all combat pursuit squadrons in the United States of most of their P-36 planes" to bolster defenses of Hawaii. Thirty-one were sent.

Soon after taking the stand, Marshall said that he participated in Allied staff conferences of American, British, Canadian and Dutch officers.

His testimony was elicited to clear up contentions that the United States was committed to war before December 7, 1941, the day the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor.

Mitchell took questioning of Marshall, one of the most important witnesses of the inquiry, and dwelt at length on the pre-war military talks.

A report of some of the conferences was inserted in the record and Mitchell asked:

"Did you ever know of any commitment by the President or any one else by which the United States was committed to engage in war without being attacked?"

"No, sir, I did not," Marshall replied.

"Did these conferences contain any commitment for the United States to go to war?"

"No, sir," Marshall answered emphatically. "I didn't interpret them as such. They were intended to deal only with possible eventualities."

Not in Political Discussions.

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Mitchell asked whether Marshall knew of any commitment made at the historic Roosevelt-Churchill conference in August, 1941, when the Atlantic Charter was proclaimed from the cruiser Augusta at sea.

"I was not involved in the political discussions," was the General's terse reply. Marshall said he was occupied in military talks with the late Sir John Dill, chief of Britain's ground forces during that meeting.

He said he also did not know of parallel British-American protests to Japan until he returned to the United States and general discussions with the State Department were started. Then, he said, he learned of the message President Roosevelt had sent "after he sent it."

Robbed Fields in U. S.

The matter of sending additional pursuit planes to Hawaii was brought up by committee counsel, who, recalled a War-Navy Department agreement in early 1941 that attack from the air was Pearl Harbor's No. 1 danger.

As a result of that, Marshall said, he sought "to see what radical measures might be taken to meet to a degree" the needs of the Pacific outpost.

"I made the decision," he said, "to rob practically all combat pursuit squadrons in the United States of most of their P-36 planes."

The general explained that there were certain engine defects in the then new P-40 (Warhawk) fighter planes. Thirty-one P-36's were rounded up, he recalled, leaving most fighter squadrons in the United States with three P-36's each. Marshall said the thirty-one, with the pursuit planes already in Hawaii, brought the total there to fifty.

Marshall's Three Points.

In all his planning, Marshall asserted, he had in mind "planes and guns for defense against an air attack on Hawaii."

As far back as Feberuary 6, 1941, the committee learned, Marshall stated at a conference with Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Force chief, Major-Gen. Sherman Miles, intelligence head, and Lieut.-Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, war plans chief, that:

1. The Navy had too few nets at Pearl Harbor for defense against torpedoes carried by either submarine or plane . . . and there was a possibility of a Japanese attack.

2. The planes available in Honolulu were out of date and there should be "a reasonable number" of top-flight planes which would outperform anything the Japanese could bring on their carriers.

3. There were two active defense areas—Panama and Honolulu.

The minutes of Col. Orlando Ward, secretary to the General Staff, outlining how Marshall made these points were introduced into the record.

On February 19, 1941, Marshall was shown to have told a War Department council meeting: "Out in Hawaii the fleet is anchored, but they have to be prepared for any surprise attack. I don't say any probable attack, but they have to be prepared against a surprise attack from a trick ship or torpedo planes."

At a meeting of generals and colonels on February 25, 1941, Marshall was quoted as saying that he did not feel a surprise attack in Hawaii "is a possibility or even a probability, but they must guard against everything."

At the same meeting, the records disclosed, Marshall remarked that as a result of a shortage of spare parts, "although we have on paper about 500 planes, I doubt that we could put 300 in the air."

Reverses Earlier Position.

Marshall told the committee that Lieut.-Gen. Walter Short, Army Commander in Hawaii, pressed very hard for installation of radar at Pearl Harbor and that the Department of Interior at first objected to the site he selected on the National Park Service grounds. A secondary site would have limited the scope of the radar. Marshall said, and "therefore Gen. Short was very much concerned" about authorization to go ahead at the original place.

Short was trying to get the station installed for equipment that was due in June, 1941, Marshall explained.

The same day that the authority was withheld, Marshall said, the National Park Service reversed itself and decided to allow the construction to proceed provided Short sent the general plans here by airmail.

A letter from Short to Marshall on March 15, 1941, told of "a most serious situation" in shortage of equipment principally the lack of long-range detectors.

Had Repeated Warnings.

Through documents put in the inquiry record, the committee learned that Marshall repeatedly had spoken of and warned about the possibility of a surprise enemy attack on Hawaii.

Mitchell asked Marshall for his estimate of the ability of the Army forces in Hawaii late in 1941 to resist an air attack.

Marshall said they were short of four-engine bombers, having only twelve; they were short by a few three-inch anti-aircraft guns, and short "more seriously" in anti-aircraft guns of lesser caliber. Fighter plane strength, he said, had been "brought up considerably." There was what he called a "moderate setup" in radar and "what I thought was an ample number of troops to defend the beaches successfully."

Mentions Increased Vigilence.

"Military forces in number and equipment were more nearly up to the desired standards than to any other installation in the Army," he said.

But he reminded the committee that months before he had said that the principal problem at Hawaii was to be prepared against the eventuality of a surprise attack.

"I thought there ws sufficient men and material at their disposal to resist an enemy effort, be it a raid or a more serious attack," he said.

Marshall acknowledged that bomber strength was weak for any attempt to sink aircraft carriers approaching the island. But other things could have helped, he said, mentioning specifically "increased vigilance" and "the operation of attack planes, intercept planes."

Predicted Air Attack.

Simultaneously with Marshall's appearance, the committee received documents showing that months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor he had told Short of the danger from a surprise air and submarine raid. In letters to Short from February to October, 1941, he also cautioned that the first six hours of hostilities would be the most critical period for the Pacific bastion.

A burst of applause from the audience greeted the smiling former Chief of Staff as he entered the hearing room.

Asked by committee counsel what his duties were as Chief of Staff in 1939-1945, Marshall read from Army regulations:

"As the agent, and in the name of the Secretary of War, he issues such orders as will insure that the plans of the War Department are harmoniously executed by all agencies of the military establishment and that the military program is carried out speedily and efficiently."

Once the five-star general completes his testimony, he will leave for China as a special envoy for President Truman.

Vet Who Detected Planes Hits Probe

Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 6 (AP)—The soldier—now a civilian—who detected and vainly warned of the approach of Japanese planes to Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, said today that any attempt to fix blame for that disaster "has a strong odor of the election in 1948."

The statement was made by Joseph L. Lockard, who was on duty as an army private at Pearl Harbor on the day of the attack, in a interview in which he termed "asinine" the House Senate congressional Pearl Harbor inquiry.

Lockard, 24, was recently discharged from the Army with the rank of first lieutenant. He is an insurance adjuster employed by a Williamsport firm.

"Let's Serve The Future"

Referring to the current congressional inquiry, Lockard said "fully realizing the grammatical extent of the word 'asinine' it is still applicable. Let's serve the future, not the past.

"To attempt to fix blame on any one individual or any political group has a strong odor of the election in 1948. It would be comparable to blaming England for not anticipating Hitler's elaborate war program in 1939 and crushing him at that early date."

"This present investigation," said Lockard, a tell, slender man with wavy black hair, "is doing the country no good. We need the wholehearted participation of every legislative body, every person in authority and every private citizen in the job of making the United States an international leader with which the rest of the world will always have to reckon."

No Reason To Appear

Asked if he would be willing to appear before the congressional committee, Lockard replied:

"There would be no reason for me to appear because they are delving into prewar activities."

At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, Lockard, then 20, was a radar specialist attached to Signal Corps Aircraft Warning, Hawaii.

UNION REJECTS GENERAL MOTORS PAY BOOST OFFER

Strike Continues, No Change in Status, Reuther Announces.

UNION STANDS FIRM

Insists Company Can Meet 30% Increase Without Price Boost.

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—(AP) The United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) tonight rejected a General Motors offer to "reinstate" its offer of a 10 per cent wage rate increase which the union turned down prior to the start of the GM strike 16 days ago.

Walter Reuther, U.A.W. vice president, told a press conference after the meeting between GM and U.A.W. officials adjourned, "The strike continues with no change in status."

Will Meet Today

Both GM and U.A.W. spokesmen said, however, that another negotiating session would be held Friday.

Harry W. Anderson, GM vice president, said in a prepared statement, "The offer to the auto workers was made on a 10 per cent basis subject to a final adjustment after detailed analysis."

Reuther, commenting on the company offer, declared, "The corporation still refuses to discuss arithmetic and the fact that ability to pay should be a factor in wage discussions.

"We still maintain that an adequate wage to settle this strike is a 30 per cent increase without increase in prices."

R. J. Thomas, president of the U.A.W., added, "I told the corporation that it was my opinion that the proffered wage increase was inadequate. And the strike will continue until such time as an agreement has been made on satisfactory terms."

Reuther told newsmen that during the conference a GM spokesman declared, "We don't say we can't pay 30 per cent; we won't discuss it."

Company Evades Question

Thomas interjected that he asked directly if GM could afford to pay the 30 per cent, but that GM spokesmen refused to answer.

Reuther reiterated the union stand that it does not want to "take a wage increase if it means increased prices." He said "90 per cent of today's conference was spent in trying to get the company to discuss economics."

The union officials disclosed that there was no discussion at today's session on the company's charges that the U.A.W. had engaged in "illegal picketing."

"We will try tomorrow to get these people to accept some very sound practices in collective bargaining involving arithmetic. We are going to keep trying and trying," Reuther concluded.

Today's meeting marked the first time GM and U.A.W. officials had conferred since the walkout hit 213,000 GM workers in 20 states.

The fact that the two came together was taken as a hopeful sign although neither the union nor the corporation, bitter antagonists heretofore, would commit itself as to whether a settlement could soon be achieved.

Before the session began it was made apparent the U.A.W.-C.I.O. was not offering a modification of its demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase.

Reuther, chief negotiator for the union, observed as he entered the meeting that "we're resuming negotiations on the same basis where we left off."

Reuther, who was smiling broadly, remarked "that's up to the company" when asked whether the situations were as optimistic as some newspaper headlines indicated.

In a telegram to GM locals Reuther advised the union was "a step ahead" in having secured the meeting.

"Our meeting today," he said, "is the first step by the corporation in the right direction. These concessions by GM show we are winning some ground."

Optimism Spreads

One report today said the strike might end within ten days with a compromise, but this lacked backing from any official of either General Motors or the U.A.W.-C.I.O.

A factor credited with influencing optimism regarding a settlement was the reaction to President Truman's labor peace legislation proposal to Congress and his intention to name a fact-finding body to intervene in the dispute.

The union denounced the President's plans and General Motors, cool toward Mr. Truman's proposals, had expressed hope that the strike could be settled before a fact-finding group could step into the picture.

A citizens committee invited by the U.A.W.-C.I.O. to examine the record of the GM-union negotiations reported that in its opinion it was "not too late" for a voluntary settlement to be reached in place of Federal intervention.

"If President Truman and his advisors had had access to the transcript of negotiations," the committee said, "we believe they would have been in a position to insist more firmly on the full use of the collective bargaining process before suggesting intervention of the government."

G.M. Electrical Union Offered Half Of Demand

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Neil Brant, international representative of the CIO-Electrical Workers, said today General Motors Corporation had offered the union about 50 per cent of its $2 a day wage-increase demand.

He announced the union's 25,000 members were voting tonight on the new offer and he expected to have the results tomorrow morning.

Brant said the "big three" of the CIO—the United Auto Workers, the Steel Workers and the Electrical Workers—had considered the G.M. offer jointly in Pittsburgh on Tuesday. He declined to comment on the reaction of the UAW or the CIO president, Philip Murray, or to anticipate the outcome of the voting.

Strike Vote Set Thursday

The Electrical Workers now are planning a strike on December 13 in all General Motors plants with which they have contracts as well as in General Electric and Westinghouse plants. Approximately 270,000 workers are involved.

Brant made public a letter to the union from H. W. Anderson, G.M. personnel vice president, offering an increase of 13½ cents an hour as "the best offer we are willing to make."

Labor Bill Hearings Likely Next Week

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Strike-prevention legislation that has caused a deep rift between the Truman Administration and organized labor began its precarious journey through Congress today.

Introduced formally in the House under the name of Chairman Norton (D., N.J.), it was sped to the Labor Committee, which called a meeting for tomorrow to decide what to do about it.

Acting Chairman Ramspeck (D., Ga.) said he expected the committee to order brief public hearings next week and to approve the bill in substantially its present form. His goal, Ramspeck said, is to have the bill passed before Christmas in compliance with Mr. Truman's request in a special message to Congress on Monday.

The Bill's Provisions

Ramspeck called the 1,000-word measure" the Administration's bill" and said it embodied everything the President asked in an effort to prevent strikes in major industries.

The measure would give the President authority to set up fact-finding commissions ot study the issues involved in labor controversies when the Secretary of Labor certifies that a strike of serious magnitude impends and cannot be settled voluntarily.

Strikes, work stoppages or lockouts would be barred for 30 days.

But the bill specifically provides that nothing in its provisions shall "require an individual employé to render labor or service without his consent, nor . . . make the quitting of his labor or service by an individual employé an illegal act."

As the bill went into the House machinery William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, reiterated his opposition to it. But he disagreed with a contention by CIO President Philip Murray that the proposal is designed to "weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations."

Green's Attitude

Green said after a White House conference that he believed the President was sincere in his desire for effective legislation.

But, the AFL head said, he could not agree with the 30-day "cooling-off" period, because he feared it would promote rather than discourage labor unrest.

Green added that the President told him the legislation was intended to head off "vicious" anti-labor legislation that some members of Congress have threatened to sponsor.

33 P.C. RISE SEEN IN LIVING COST

Government Gives Chance to Resume Wage Talks.

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The administration provided a possible wedge today for reopening some deadlocked wage disputes by boosting its estimate of how much living costs have increased since 1941.

Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet announced that the cost-of-living rise is closer to 33 per cent than the previously accepted 29.5 or 30 per cent. And he added that employers who raised pay scales accordingly could use that factor as a basis for seeking price increases.

Collet was elaborating on President Truman's announced wage-price policy. In that declaration of October 30 Mr. Truman listed cost-of-living rises among the few classes of pay boosts which could be considered by the OPA in passing on price increases. Neither Mr. Truman then, nor Collet last night, offered any guaranty that the OPA would raise ceilings as a result.

Direction to Agencies.

Collet directed Government agencies dealing with various phases of the wage-price policy to use the new 33 per cent figure in comparing the increase in average straight time hourly earnings of a worker with the advance in living costs since January, 1941. He said he was advised by the Department of Labor that 33 per cent "most accurately reflects the increase in the cost of living between those dates."

A special prdesidential cost-of-living committee headed by William H. Davis reported last spring that 3 or 4 per cent should be added to the then estimated 29.5 per cent advance to take account of poorer quality merchandise and the disappearance of low-cost goods from the market.

The Collet order states that when the OPA is unable to estimate cost increases resulting from wage increases "within a reasonable margin of error" it should wait to obtain experience based on "a representative period subsequent to the wage or salary increase." Some OPA economists thought this might apply to the automobile industry particularly, since the current period is not representative of post-war production, and recent price adjustments were based on 1941 output.

Labor Boos Decision by WLB

National Board Won't Disqualify Itself in Western Union's Wage Ruling Appeal.

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Before an angry, booing crowd of New York unionists, the National War Labor Board refused today to disqualify itself from hearing the Western Union's Company's appeal from a New York WLB wage decision.

Joseph P. Selly, president of the New York local of the American Communications Association (C. I. O.), leaped to his feet when the board's decision was announced and declared that the union would not be bound by its findings.

The union, which had obtained a 10-cent hourly wage increase from the regional WLB, charged today that the board had improperly prejudged the case and asked that the national WLB disqualify itself. Selly asserted that two of the WLB's public members, Louis Gill and Edwin White, assured Western Union Company officials that they would "throw the union's case into the wastebasket."

Unionists Flock to Capital.

Five busloads of unionists, mostly women, left New York at midnight to be here for the start of today's hearings. Others came by rail, and about 400 in all were scattered through the Labor Department auditorium as Selly voiced his charges before a full WLB panel.

The board retired into executive session to consider Selly's charges, then returned to the auditorium and its chairman, Lloyd K. Garrison, announced that all members were satisfied that no member had prejudged the case or had given such assurances to the company. "The motion that the board disqualify itself is unanimously denied." he said.

Garrison's prepared statement said the WLB would expect both parties to live up their written agreement to be bound by the result of any appeal taken. He added that both the labor and industry members of the WLB had expressed confidence in the integrity and fairness of the public members.

Amid the booing which followed, Selly rose and stated: "I wish to protest that shameful statement and especially the participation of the board's labor members in it. We think the board is proceeding illegally and we do not intend to be bound by its decision." ¼

The union took a strike vote last week. The tally was 5,227 in favor of authorizing strike action 438 against.

U. S. POLICY RUIN LAID TO ACHESON

Hurley Says Undersecretary 'Defeated American Diplomacy in Iran.'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley asserted today that American foreign policy had been "defeated," and charged it was an "inside job."

The former ambassador to China also told the Senate Foreign Relations committee that Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson had played "a leading part" in what Hurley termed destruction of this country's policy in Iran.

Hurley, who resigned his diplomatic post last week, did not go into any particulars. He said simply that his accusations would be borne out by documents he had asked the State department to produce.

Byrnes to Testify

There was no indication whether the documents will be introduced when Secretary of State Byrnes testifies before the committee tomorrow.

Hurley clashed with Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) and other members of the committee several times in the course of today's hearing on his complaints that State department career officials were sabotaging United States foreign policy.

At one time the white-haired soldier-diplomat demanded to know whether he was on trial.

"If you are," Connally replied, "you put yourself there."

Another time, Hurley objected that Senator Tunnel (D-Del.) was asking questions he had answered in yesterday's testimony.

"I am very tired, I am doing my best," Hurley said, "but I will go over the testimony if the committee requests it."

Hurley's reference to an inside job was in a statement he read to the committee just before it adjourned. He said:

"The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the defeat of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the defeat of the principles of the Iran declaration, the use of America's power to uphold predatory ideologies, contrary to the announced policies of the government is an inside job.

"This is true whether the propaganda comes from career men or others."

Asked to Name Men

Hurley said in the statement that he had been asked to name the men "guilty of leaks from the State department, which leaks are designed to defeat the foreign policy of the United States."

He said that while he did not have intimate knowledge of what had been happening in Washington, "I do recall that career men were arrested on information supplied by the FBI."

"They usually base their arrests on fact," Hurley added.

The Texas senator cautioned the hearing that no outbursts would be tolerated and that he would insist on courtesy.

"Who was it?" Connally demanded when Hurley complained of interference by career men.

"All right," Hurley answered, "it was Dean Acheson."

To Connally's question, "What did he do?" Hurley replied:

"I prefer to submit the documents."

Connally observed that Hurley's testimony would be as good as the document.

"I don't want to do this," Hurley said.

"Well don't," Connally snapped. Hurley said:

"I can do it. I'm not bluffing. All right, here she goes. Square yourself!"

Hurley then related that at the request of President Roosevelt he had helped to frame the American-British-Russian declaration at Tehran regarding Iran.

He read the document and emphasized it had said the three powers were "at one with the government of Iran in a desire for the maintenance of independent sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, in accordance with the terms of the Atlantic Charter."

At no time during the hearing did he explain the connection of this document with his complaint against Acheson, nor was he asked to elaborate on this point.

Bridges (R.-N. H.) had asked him to elaborate upon his earlier testimony naming Atcheson, who was formerly Assistant Secretary of State.

"Let me be frank," Hurley said. "In the defeat of the foreign policy of President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Stettinius, I believe Dean Acheson took a leading part."

Hurley said that documents he has asked the State Department to produce could substantiate this.

Byrnes to Testify.

Under-Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, and other State Department career men achieved the defeat of American foreign policy in Iran. A little earlier he said that Acheson both destroyed and defeated American policy in that little nation that was the scene of one of the Tehran Conference.

"I don't know how many career men assisted him (Atcheson) in defeat of the policy, but I do know it was defeated," Hurley said. He did not elaborate. He is testifying regarding the reasons for his recent resignation as Ambassador to China.

He clashed frequently with the committee chairman, Senator Connally (D.Tex), and other committee members at a stormy session. He made his charges against Atcheson and the other career diplomats after Senator

Hurley Accuses Dean Acheson

Says Under-Secretary of State Destroyed and Defeated U. S. Policy in Iran.

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley declared in a turbulent appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the present

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Just before the committee recessed until tomorrow—when Secretary of State Byrnes will be heard—Hurley read a written statement declaring: "My one endeavor is to bring to the attention of the American people the fact that the announced American policy is being defeated and has been defeated all over the world, not alone in China. The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the defeat of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the defeat of the principles of the Iran Declaration, the use of America's power to uphold predatory ideologies contrary to the announced policies of the Government is an inside job. This is true whether the propaganda comes from career men or others."

At one point of his testimony, Hurley digressed momentarily to register a minor complaint. He said that when he was on one diplomatic mission to New Zealand, it had taken him five months to get his mail changed from his previous post at Canberra, Australia, to Wellington, N. Z. He commented wryly that the State Department seemed to think that Canberra was the capital of New Zealand.

Objects to Questioning.

Fleet Admiral Nimitz was one of the throng of people who crowded the hearing chamber as Hurley testified. Hurley objected to Connally's questioning and demanded to know whether the Senator wanted to do the testifying. Connally admonished him that the hearing was going to be conducted in courtesy and repeated, referring to Hurley's assertions about Iran: "Who was it?"

"All right," Hurley answered grimly. "It was Dean Acheson."

"What did he do?" Connally asked.

"I prefer to submit the documents," Hurley said.

"A document is only a repetition of fact," Connally observed. "If you know, your testimony is as good as a document. Do you know what he did?"

Hurley hesitated. "I don't want to do this," he said.

"Well, don't," Connally snapped.

Hurley said: "I can do it. I'm not bluffing. All right, here she goes. Square yourself!"

Then Hurley launched into a description of circumstances surrounding the writing and issuing of the American-British-Russian declaration at Tehran regarding Iran.

Questioning on other points disclosed that the Iranian documents he referred to were a series of declarations he had prepared during the Tehran conference at the direction of President Roosevelt. Perhaps the most important of these, he said, was the pronouncement that the Three Big Powers were "at one with the Government of Iran in a desire for the maintenance of the independent sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran . . . in accordance with the terms of the Atlantic Charter." Hurley singled this declaration out, but did not immediately attempt to connect it up in any way with Dean Acheson.

Meanwhile today Artemus L. Gates, the Under-Secretary of the Navy, paid his second call on President Truman since his return from a trip which included a tour of China. He wouldn't talk about the conference. Reminded that he had told a news conference abroad that he would make some recommendations respecting policy in China upon his return, Gates merely smiled and said: "That's gotten into higher echelons than I can handle."

Atcheson To Reply To Hurley Charges

Tokyo, Dec. 6 (AP)—George Atcheson, Jr., whom former United States Ambassador Patrick Hurley accused of advocating lend-lease arms aid by the United States to Chinese Communists "to destroy the Nationalist Government of China," said today he would make a statement tomorrow.

Atcheson, who was counselor of the embassy in Chungking when Hurley was Ambassador, now is diplomatic adviser to General MacArthur.

Hurley's Summary

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Major General Patrick J. Hurley summed up today his two days of testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a prepared statement which he read just before the session adjourned. At the beginning of the statement he reiterated some details of his charges against career men in the State Department. The text of the new part of his statement follows:

My one endeavor in this hearing is to bring to the attention of the American people the fact that the announced American policy is being defeated and has been defeated all over the world, not alone in China. The fact is that the defeat of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the defeat of the principles of the Iran Declaration, the use of America's power to uphold predatory ideologies contrary to the announced policies of the government is an inside job. This is true whether the propaganda comes from career men or others.

The moral support and the productive strength of the United States should not be allied with any predatory ideology. By that it is meant that America's strength should not be used to promote conquest by either imperialism or Communism. Our leaders told the men who fought that we were fighting of democracy. Our fighting men were told that we were fighting for the right of all nations to choose the form of government under which they will live and that we demanded that all people have equal rights of access to the raw materials of the world. We fought and won the war for liberty, democracy and free enterprise. We have not established the principles for which we fought. It is not enough for America to be pro or anti-imperialist or pro or anti-Communist. America may not be able to procure for the people of the world liberty or free enterprise, but we do not have to join predatory ideologies that oppose these principles.

Principles Still Stand

The American people do not fully realize the strength of America's principles and idealism. Long before the impact of our productivity and our fighting men had registered in full force upon the battlefronts of the world the promises we made and the principles we promulgated rallied the freedom-loving people everywhere to resist, to fight until our material aid actually arrived. The principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Iran Declaration are no less moving, no less forceful today than they were in the dark days when they were first published to the world. The principles and the idealism of America are still the most effective weapons for the preservation of peace.

It has been said that my remarks about our foreign representatives are hurtful to the foreign service. They were intended to be helpful. Our purpose should be to increase and improve the caliber of the foreign service. We should improve the housing and the prerogatives of the foreign service men in every capital of the world. The people should be given all the information necessary to enable them to evolve a just foreign policy. There is no place in democracy for secret diplomacy. It will not work.

When a policy is properly decided upon and promulgated by constituted authority it should be the duty of the Foreign Service to make it effective. Each Foreign Service man should not be permitted to attempt to carry into effect his own idea of foreign policy that is in conflict with the policy and the commitments of the nation. Foreign Service men should, of course, be permitted to criticize the policy to their own government, but they should not remain in the service if they attempt to use organizations or citizens of other nations to undermine American official policy. Foreign Service men should not be permitted to assist other nations in defeating objectives of American foreign policy. Foreign Service men should be trained for their work as officers are trained for the Army and Navy.

I wish specifically to call attention again to the statement in my original release that the charge against the Foreign Service personnel is not inclusive. Many Foreign Service men have fought for American ideals and American rights.

We have shown in two wars that we do not seek territorial aggrandizement or special trade privileges. We do not seek a monopoly any place. We want a free world with equal opportunity for all people. There is little point in talking isolationism. We can never be isolated again. We must take our place internationally among the nations of the world. If we ever fight another war we should know why we are getting into it instead of having it started by others and then backing into it. Our international economics and diplomacy have not been integrated.

The United States should not give or lend to any nation or block of nations for predatory purposes. Be assured that the United States still has greater prestige than any nation in the world. We weaken our own prestige when we fail to use our strength for the attainment of the principles and the ideals for which we committed ourselves to war all over the world.

We agree with those who claim that there is something rotten in a civilization that must periodically wet itself down in the blood of the best specimens of the race, but I remind my fellow citizens that it is in that kind of a civilization that we live. If we are not prepared to live in that kind of a civilization we must change the civilization or perish.

Cites Alternatives

It should be our purpose to make the United Nations charter a living democratic organism with legal and moral authority and physical strength to insure peace. We hear many say that this internationalism will get us into war. Perhaps it will. But at least if it does we will know why we are getting into war. Heretofore we have entered the wars on the judgment of others for the cause of others, and we have ended the wars without having brought permanent peace, unless we can find it in united action through the United Nations.

The alternative of the United Nations is international power politics: blocs and alignments, and that is no alternative because the inevitable consequence is always war. It may be true that the time has not yet arrived when a world organization can be made to work. But let it not be said again of America that we did not try to make it work.

We should evolve a foreign policy that will henceforth give the United States a voice in determining the time, place and conditions under which we will send our men and materials into combat. If we must fight wars let us determine the cause for which we will fight.

America neither hates nor fears. Our government is the servant of the people and rules only our own people and does that by their consent and direction. We seek no special privileges in other nations. We do not wish to rule other peoples. We do not want nor would we accept any trade monopolies. There is no reason for timidity in determining the course or administration of our foreign policy. We must have the vitality of our convictions and pursue our legitimate objectives with vigor, intelligence and courage. Only thus can we make the victory we have won become the victory for which we have fought.

GERMANS DECLARED FAR BEHIND ON BOMB

Dr. S. A. Goudsmit Says They Were Not Even in the Race, Lacking Vision of Allies

NATIONS HELD IN DANGER

Dr. P. Morrison Tells Senate Group of the Totality of the Destruction in Japan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—A leading Army investigator said today that German scientists despaired of developing the atomic bomb in a century and had shelved the idea of using it in the recent war. Yet the Nazis arrogantly assumed their nuclear research to be far ahead of the Allies, declared Dr. S. A. Goudsmit, head of the military intelligence mission sent to Germany to learn the enemy's work on atomic energy.

The University of Michigan Physics Professor also disclosed to the Senate Atomic Committee that we knew as little of Germany's progress as they about ours until it was definitely determined a year ago that the German atomic project had accomplished nothing.

"Despite preliminary press reports, we can say the Germans did not have anyhting at all," Dr. Goudsmit told the committee. "They had no pilot plant. It was all in the laboratory stage.

"Their scientists simply lacked the vision of our scientists. They felt it would take from fifty to a hundred years. And they abandoned any idea of using the bomb in the war."

Not until news broke of the American atomic bomb attacks on Japan did Germany realize how far ahead were their foes, said Dr. Goudsmit. He added that Goebbels' secret-weapon shouting and Hitler's threat of "bringing the whole world down with me" were just talk.

Chairman McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, suggested that Gen. George C. Marshall, former Chief of Staff, had been wrong in speaking of a race between Germany and the Allies in developing the weapon. Dr. Goudsmit said apparently we knew as little about Germany's progress as they did about ours.

"So if General Marshall talked about a race it was the turtle and the hare?" asked Senator McMahon.

The witness nodded.

Dr. Philip Morrison, who helped assemble the atomic bombs that fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, described how rays emitted after the blasts strangely affected the blood and made the victims a prey to fatal infection.

Most Within Mile Died Quickly

In a statement prepared for the special Senate committee he told of the gruesome findings of a party that inspected the devastated cities after the Japanese surrendered. He said most persons within a mile of the bombs died quickly—either from the great heat of the blast or injuries suffered in demolished buildings.

Many who escaped death by blast or burn, Dr. Morrison said, "died from the effects of radium-like rays emitted in great number from the bomb at the instant of the explosion."

"This radiation affects the blood-forming tissues in the bone marrow, and the whole function of the blood is impaired," the former University of Illinois physics instructor related. "The blood does not coagulate but oozes in many spots through the unbroken skin, and internally seeps into the cavities of the body. The white corpuscles which fight infection disappear."

Lack of these corpuscles permits infection to "prosper," Dr. Morrison said, "and the patient dies, usually two or three weeks after the exposure."

"I am not a medical man, but like all nuclear physicists I have studied this disease a little," Dr. Morrison said. "It is a hazard of our profession. With the atomic bomb, it became epidemic. War

now can destroy not cities, but nations."

After describing the destruction wrought to Hiroshima, Mr. Morrison said it is probable that an atomic-bombed American city "would be as badly damaged as a Japanese city, though it would look less wrecked from the air."

"In Japan the wreckage burned clean; in a Western city, the rubble would stand in piles in the streets," he said. "But the city would be just as ruined and the people of the city as dead."

The United States is cutting production of atomic bomb materials in at least one of the key plants where the revolutionary weapon was developed. This was disclosed in a routine official report on job conditions made public today by the United States Employment Service.

The report said:

"Declining volume in the production of atomic bomb materials at Oak Ridge, Tenn., caused a drop in employment [during November] in the Knoxville area and reduced its classification from one of stringent labor demand to one of balanced supply."

No figures were given for either the plant or the area.

Atom-Bomb Part Output Is Cut

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The USES survey did not mention job conditions in the State of Washington area, where another atomic bomb project is located.

Dutch Working On Cyclotron

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—An Aneta dispatch from Eindhoven, Holland, tonight quoted Dr. F. A. Heyn, Dutch scientist, as asserting that Holland could produce an atom bomb within a year, if necessary. The Netherlands news agency said Dutch scientists had been working secretly on a 250-ton cyclotron and that the atom-smasher would be completed shortly.

ATOMIC RIVAL TO COAL SEEN

Scientists Forecast Competition In 3 To 20 Years

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—Nine leaders in the atomic bomb project estimated variously today that possibly in three and almost certainly in twenty years America could have atomic power capable of competing with $15-a-ton coal.

In an extraordinary symposium held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, the scientists outlined in detail before the fiftieth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers the possibilities of harnessing the atom for peacetime use.

Groves "Too Pessimistic"

Maj. Gen. L. R. Groves, director of the entire bomb development, was top man in guessing "how soon." He placed his estimate in "decades."

Immediately, several of his assistants declared flatly he was "too pessimistic." Dr. Charles Thomas, vice president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, estimated ten years would do it. Dr. J. A. Wheeler, professor of nuclear physics at Princeton University, declared the goal could be realized in from three to ten years under ideal circumstances.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, acting as moderator, drew forth these answers in response to the specific question of "How long will it take to develop an atomic 100,000 kilowatt hour power plant that can compete with one run by coal costing $15-a-ton?"

All nine agreed that the time could be shortened if more expensive coal was taken as a base.

Other points by the atomic headliners were that:

The problem of producing atomic heat already has been solved at the big Hanford plant in Washington State.

One of the major difficulties will be to protect the users of atomic power from radio-active harm.

The protective devices must be so heavy that an atomic 100-kilowatt-hour power plant would weigh 50 tons, thereby ruling out use in automobiles and present airplanes.

Some believe atomic power could be used to run railroad locomotives; others feel ocean-going steamships would be the smallest vehicles in which such use would be feasible.

In Medical And Chemical Fields

Atomic byproducts already have been developed that may result in revolutionary advances in the medical and chemical fields, possibly throwing light on the origin of life itself.

The symposium panel, in addition to Groves, Conant, Wheeler and Thomas, was made up of Dr. George T. Felbeck, vice president of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation; Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt, of the du Pont Company; P. C. Keith, president of Hydrocarbon Research, Inc.; William L. Laurence, science writer for the New York *Times*, and James C. White, president of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation.

Wheeler said there appeared to be no possible solution to the necessity of surrounding atomic power plants with thick barriers of iron or some other heavy substance, thereby automatically ruling out light-weight atomic engines.

Automic Power In Locomotives

Keith said he thought the use of atomic power in locomotives was "in the twilight zone," largely because the machine would have to be small enough "to go through tunnels." Thomas disagreed sharply, saying the ordinary hull of a locomotive could provide the necessary shield against radio-activity.

"I believe ocean-going ships will be about the smallest vehicles in which we can use atomic power," Groves said. "And even at that we will need physicists and scientists as part of the crew and this will mean high wages."

Thomas argued that the cost of power was relative and that atomic energy could be used soon in such things as mining operations where the ore was in an isolated area far from any ordinary source of power. Groves again chimed in to say that an awkward situation would be created when an ore deposit ran out, because the atomic plant necessarily would be too heavy to move.

Sabotage Factor Injected

On the question of "how soon," Groves brought out a new point in saying that the economy of atomic power plants would be affected by the ease with which they could be sabotaged. Even in peacetime, he said, an employé "suddenly going insane or having a fit of temper could destroy valuable equipment in a few seconds."

Laurence contended that "if General Groves was given full authority, such as he had on the original development of the bomb, we could be using atomic energy for peaceful purposes in less time than it took us to build the first bomb."

"I don't want any part of that job," Groves said. "But it is vitally important that we do not waste any time in this development. It simply is too important to the United States to neglect it. Whether it will take three or twenty years, the work must be driven at top speed."

NAVY DOCTORS ASK CONTROL OF BOMB

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Two leading Connecticut Navy doctors, reporting on first-hand observations last September 11 of the effects of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan, today described them as "unbelievable, awful, complete destruction, and disintegration."

For these reasons Lieut.-Commander Marvin A. Stevens and Benedict R. Harris concluded in an article in the Connecticut State Medical Journal, "the horrors of war and especially of the destructive and disabling force of atomic bombing, even in its infancy of application in the science of war, has been so impressed upon us that we add our feeble voice to the demand that those terrific elements of destruction be controlled . . . else we in turn destroy ourselves."

Stevens, former head football coach at Yale and New York University, and Harris said that most of the casualties were immediate from the blast, and the terrific heat engendered by the atomic bomb. As far as they were able to determine, there was "not enough deposit of radio-active material in the area to produce deleterious radiation effects at this time and it has been determined that all the cases received their over-radiation at the time of the actual bombing."

U.S. DEVELOPED OPERATIONS PLAN FOR MARTINIQUE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) A Senate-House committee learned today the United States had plans in the spring of 1941 for military landings on the French island of Martinique.

That Caribbean outpost was then in the control of officers under the Vichy French government.

The committee investigating the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor received the plans in an account of a War department conference May 19, 1941, six months before the U. S. entered the war.

Those attending were Secretary Stimson, General George C. Marshall, General H. H. Arnold of the Air corps, and others.

The minutes of the meeting showed that General Marshall said that "in the light of statements made in the Sunday papers with reference to Dakar and Martinique, I had the plans checked immediately."

There was no explanation of the statements in the papers. The minutes continued:

"The plan provides for 2,800 Marines, with the necessary landing equipment to make the initial landing, followed by the 1st division. The Marines have the necessary landing equipment for their troops. They will be opposed by 4,000 to 5,000, 50 per cent effective, troops.

"About 50 officers of the Martinique garrison will fight, including the admiral. The G-3 of the force is very pro-American. The French cruiser in Martinique is a first class cruiser ship with a top speed of 40 knots.

"The Secretary of War asked whether she was in good condition, and was informed that she was.

"Geneal Marshall indicated that it would take about 10 days for the Navy to get boats for the 1st division. He further indicated that it was primarily a naval mission, but that Army air should participate. He indicated that the B-18's in Puerto Rico would be staged at St. Croix. Puerto Rico is almost 400 miles from Martinique.

General Marshall indicated that that there were now in the United States 14 B-17's of the most modern type which he thought should not be sent out of the country in view of the current situation. These had been withheld from the Hawaiian department contingent.

"The Secretary of War asked if this would affect the impregnability of Hawaii.

"General Marshall said that it would not. He further said that we need some B-17's (but not of the most modern type) in Panama, and that he is recommending that nine be sent there. This matter is under consideration.

"General Arnold: There are now available 50 B-17's without leak-proof tanks and without armor.

"General: High bombing is possible in the Caribbean area, due to weather conditions, and these ships without leak-proof tanks could be effectively used there."

Pension Plan for Congress Wins Approval in Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) A system of retirement benefits for congressmen to be financed largely through deductions from their pay was approved, 11 to 4, today by the House Civil Service committee.

Supporters emphasized the contributory feature and some objected to its being called a "pension system."

The program would be on a voluntary participation basis. It would be open to members of Congress, cabinet officers and other executive department heads.

They would pay into the retirement fund five per cent of their salary—or $500 annually in the case of senators and representatives.

Civil Service Chairman Ramspeck (D-Ga) said the legislation, by Rep. Vinson (D-Ga), merely would permit the lawmakers to participate in the present retirement system provided for other Federal employes.

Before being eligible for the minimum payment of $418 a year a member of Congress would have to serve five years and reach the age of 55 before retirement. The payments range upward on the basis of amounts contributed and age at time of retirement. A member who had served 35 years and who had contributed only the minimum $2,500 could retire at 75 years of age with annual income of $3,712. If the 35-year member had paid in $13,619 his retirement income at 75 would be $5,000 a year.

If a member were defeated for reelection before serving five years any money he had paid into the fund would be returned to him and he would get no retirement pay.

Vinson, veteran of 25 years in the House, declared the bill "elevates Congress to the proper degree of career recognition that it deserves."

A retirement system was voted by the House four years ago. However, that legislation caused "Bundles for Congress" shouts from some quarters and did not become law.

M'VAY GAVE ORDER TO LEAVE CRUISER

Sailor Says He 'Passed Word' on Indianapolis When Loud-Speaker System Failed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—A survivor of the cruiser Indianapolis today expressed a firm belief that "no one could know the ship was going to sink until she took her last list and started to roll over."

Chief Gunner Cecil Harrison of Long Beach, Calif., was a witness before the Navy general court-martial trying the ship's commanding officer, Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, on charges of negligence and inefficiency.

Harrison said that he had just come on watch at midnight, July 29-30, and was standing on deck as the ship steamed on a steady course at a speed of about seventeen knots, en route from Guam to Leyte.

There was a sudden flash and explosion, he said, followed quickly by another. After the explosion the ship settled about level and still riding high in the water. After several minutes the vessel took a slight list, he said, and held that position for several more minutes. Then, he related, there was a severe, sudden list, and the ship continued to roll until she sank, about fifteen minutes after the explosions.

One of the specifications in the charge against Captain McVay accused him of failing to issue "timely" orders to abandon ship, resulting in the loss of many lives.

One of the twelve survivors who testified today said that he heard Captain McVay shout orders from the bridge to abandon ship about ten minutes after the explosion.

Coxswain Edward H. Keyes, of Antigo, Wis., on duty on the captain's bridge, testified that his first act after the explosion was to check the ship's loudspeaker system. He found it out of order, and reported to the officer of the deck.

He was then ordered below to pass the word to all hands to go on deck. He said he carried out that order in the aft section of the ship, but was unable to get forward. Few men were remaining below, he said.

He reported back to the bridge in about five minutes, he said, and five minutes after he returned, Captain McVay shouted orders to men lined up on deck to abandon ship.

Raymond S. Jurkiewicz, seaman 1st class, of Hamtramck, Mich., on duty in the ship's combat intelligence center when the explosion

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came, testified he went out on deck and was informed by men on the signal bridge that the word to abandon ship had been passed.

No other witness testified that they heard any abandon ship order, but all agreed that it could have been passed and did not reach them.

Lieut.Commander John Reid, New London, N. H., the cruiser's supply officer, told the court he was asleep in his quarters when the ship was attacked shortly after midnight. He said he proceeded to the fantail where he stayed until pulled into the water.

Says McVay Ordered Men Off

Coxswain Testifies at Trial Word Was Given to Abandon Ship 10 Minutes After Blast.

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Navy general court-martial heard testimony today that Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d shouted verbal orders to abandon ship approximately ten minutes after the cruiser Indianapolis was shaken by the first of the two explosions which sank her.

Edward H. Keyes, coxswain, who was standing watch when the heavy cruiser was hit, told the court that he attempted to pass orders over the ship's loud speaker system but found it out of order and unworkable. This testimony had a direct bearing on the charge that McVay was inefficient in failing to issue timely orders to abandon ship before the Indianapolis sank last July 30 while en route from Guam to Leyte.

The other charge on which McVay is being tried is that he failed to set a zigzag course in waters where enemy submarine contacts had been plotted.

Passed Word Below.

Keyes, who comes from Antigo, Wis., said that when the loud speaker system failed, the officer of the deck then ordered him to go below and pass the word throughout the ship to all hands to go topside. He passed the word throughout the after section of the ship but was not able to get forward, he said. He returned to the bridge and so reported to the officer of the deck.He said the assignment required about five minutes.

He testified that he saw Capt. McVay on the bridge before and after he went below and five minutes after he returned he heard the captain give the order to abandan ship. He said McVay shouted the order to men lining the ship's rail, and Keyes did not think there were many remaining below then.

Officer Didn't Hear Order.

At no time, he said, did he hear orders to abandon ship or any other orders, but agreed that it was entirely possible that such word was passed and did not reach him. He emphasized that it would have been extremely difficult for any word to reach his position without communication.

He testified that there were about 100 men on the fantail with him, and estimated that some 500 from the entire ship got off and into the water.

Seaman, second class, James R. Sinclair of Detroit, said that he was on watch on the captain's bridge at the time of the explosions, and that he saw no periscope, although he was able to see the horizon clearly. He heard no order to abandon ship, Sinclair said.

Ensign Ross Rogers Jr., was in charge of a gun crew. He testified he believed "a very high percentage" of the men got off the ship to the water.

Raymond S. Jurkiewicz, seaman, first class, who was on duty at the combat intelligence center, said he made three trips to the signal bridge and that on the third occasion he heard word was being passed to abandon ship.

'Ike' Asked To Explain Bringing Of Chinese

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Representative Landis (R., Ind.) said he had asked Army Chief of Staff Dwight D. Eisenhower to explain "why Chinese soldiers were brought here from India last month aboard an American vessel while our own GI's were left behind because of lack of shipping space."

Landis told a reporter he was informed that several hundred Chinese troops were sent here aboard the U.S.S. General A. W. Greeley to attend school in the United States. The ship, which, he said, also carried American troops, left Calcutta, India, August 28 and reached New York city September 26.

"Many American soldiers eligible to return home were left behind in India," he stated. "They as well as the Americans aboard the ship resented the incident."

KOPPLEMANN CONFERS WITH TRUMAN ON UNO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) Rep. Kopplemann (D-Conn.) discussed with President Truman today Senate-passed legislation to implement the United Nations organization.

He left the White House, Kopplemann said, with the impression the administration urgently desires the House to approve the legislation by a decisive vote.

Kopplemann said he also conveyed to the President reports that United States soldiers are being used to build airports in India and other countries and that Negro troops are being used as stevedores to load Liberty ships. The President indicated he would have the reports investigated, Kopplemann said.

U.S. And Italy Sign New Trade Agreement

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The United States and Italy have reached an agreement designed to promote expanded postwar trade between the two countries.

The State Department made the announcement today, making public an exchange of notes in which the governments agreed to adopt measures to expand production and employment and facilitate the exchange and consumption of goods.

These measures will include elimination of "all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce" and the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers.

FREE PRESS RIDER REVISED AS HOUSE VOTES UNRRA FUND

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—(AP) The House today approved another $1,350,000,000 for UNRRA with a provision that President Truman try to get American newsmen admitted freely to countries receiving aid.

The vote was 327 to 39.

Rep. Herter (R-Mass) said he sponsored the amendment because White Russia and the Ukraine soon would be receiving aid from UNRRA and whether American reporters will be permitted there presents a "serious problem."

Supporting the proposal, Rep. Wadsworth (R-NY) said it does "not offend."

"It does not carry an implied threat," Wadsworth said, "but lets the world know how we feel about freedom of the press."

The House earlier turned down an amendment by Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) which would have restricted U. S. aid to countries which permitted U. S. newsmen to report UNRRA activities there. The House wrote such a stipulation into an earlier UNRRA bill but the Senate rejected it.

Herter, who recently served as an American representative on the UNRRA council in Europe, emphasized that his amendment took the form of a request and was not mandatory.

It was accepted by Chairman Bloom (D-NY) of the Foreign Affairs committee, who had strongly opposed Brown's proposal.

Bloom likewise accepted another amendment by Herter, requesting further concessions from UNRRA-aided countries, and the House adopted it. It directed the U. S. delegate on UNRRA to ask:

That all countries receiving aid make available to UNRRA any secret trade and barter agreements with other nations:

That each country give UNRRA personnel full freedom to travel and inspect conditions; and

That UNRRA be permitted to keep title to all of its motor transport, equipment and supplies.

France Signs Contract For 400 Locomotives

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Provisional Government of the French Republic today signed a contract with the Steam Locomotive Export Association, Inc., for the purchase of 400 locomotives.

The engines, to be used in the rehabilitation of the war-damaged French rail transport system, are being constructed by the American Locomotive Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works and Lima Locomotive Works, Inc.

PAYMENT FOR COPY OF DISCHARGE ASSAILED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) The War department was asked by Rep. Lane (D-Mass.) today to "investigate immediately" reports veterans are being charged for photographic copies of their discharge papers.

Lane said he had been advised that the charges were being made at the Fort Devens, Mass., separation center. A charge of 95 cents is made for each copy, he said.

"Also," he said, "I understand that these men and women are compelled to wait several weeks for delivery of these copies."

Bill Signed to Force U. S. Corporation Audit

Strengthens Control of Congress; Byrd Had Urged Measure

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—With "much satisfaction," President Truman today signed a bill strengthening the control of Congress over government corporations with assets estimated at $20,000,000,000.

"In requiring these corporations to submit their budgetary programs to the Bureau of the Budget and their expenditures to an audit by the general accounting office, the Congress has made a forward step in furthering the business-like management of government," Mr. Truman said in a statement.

Present at the signing were the measure's sponsors, Senators Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, and Hugh Butler, Republican, of Nebraska, and Representatives William M. Whittington, Democrat, of Mississippi, and Francis Case, Republican, of South Dakota. The Congressional Economy Committee which Senator Byrd heads had been campaigning for ten years for tighter financial control of the corporations. It was Senator Byrd who estimated their assets at more than $20,000,000,000.

PARLEY OPPOSES RETURN OF USES

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The twelfth National Labor Conference, by an overwhelming vote, adopted today a resolution urging President Truman to veto a bill which would return the United States employment offices to State control within 100 days. The vote was 78 to 8.

The bill is currently with a Senate-House conference committee, for adjustment of differences between the two chambers, both of which have voted for such return.

In the labor conference, State labor commissioners generally opposed the veto resolution and C. I. O. and A. F. of L. delegates favored it. The resolution was submitted by a committee headed by Ruben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. It declared that return of the agency to the States would "prove disastrous in many communities."

The conference also adopted resolutions proposing that agricultural workers and migratory labor in general be assured the minimum wages and other benefits given to imported foreign labor under international agreements, that importation of foreign labor be stopped as soon as possible, and that the Federal Government not import additional workers without the agreement of the State involved.

PEACE DRAFT FOES HEARD IN HOUSE

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Spokesmen for church, veterans' and labor organizations fired a verbal broadside today at proposals for universal military training.

Testifying before the House Military Committee, they urged that before the United States resorts to peacetime conscription it seek to outlaw universal training throughout the world and throw its full weight behind efforts for international peace.

Those registering opposition to the proposed legislation included: Martin H. Miller, Washington, national legislative representative for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Dr. Allen Bates, East Pittsburgh, Pa., who said he was authorized to speak for the executive committee of the Council of Churches of Christ in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, the Society of Friends, members of Unitarian churches, aand the Women's International League; Edward T. McCaffrey, national commander of the Catholic War Veterans; Dr. Gould Wilkey of Washington, speaking for the National Commission on Christion Higher Education of the Association of American Colleges, and the Rev. Charles F. Boss Jr., Chicago, representing the Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church.

Doolittle Back With Oil Firm

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, leader of the first air attack on Tokyo, will leave the Army Air Forces to become a vice president of Shell Oil Corporation on January 1, the company announced today.

Doolittle will have "general corporate responsibilities," the company said, including co-ordination of Shell's aviation interests in the United States and assist in its world-wide aviation activities.

He will be a nominee for the board of directors at the next annual meeting of the corporation. His headquarters will be in New York.

Doolittle had been with Shell as manager of the aviation department for ten years when he was recalled to active duty with the air force in 1940.

HALSEY OPPOSES MERGER PROPOSAL AS TOO DANGEROUS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) Bluff Fleet Admiral W. F. "Bull" Halsey fired a salvo of his typical verbal shots at proposed unification of the Army and Navy today.

But he let down a roomful of senators, Army and Navy officers and other spectators by terming the procedure merely "dangerous" instead of "damn dangerous." The expletive was in his prepared text.

Like other witnesses before the Senate Military committee, the admiral had supplied advance copies of his statement which read:

"x x x The Army is the chief exponent of hasty and unstudied adoption of this plan. Even if the Army project has merit—which I fail to see—their method of trying to put it over is un-American, undemocratic, and damn dangerous."

There is no question about need for "unified command" in actual combat, Halsey declared, but that does not require that the War and Navy departments, which he said were complex and widely differing, be mixed together.

"Believe me, that's the first time I ever agreed with a Jap," Halsey said at one point in regard to a statement by Japanese General Yamashita that perfect coordination of American air, naval and ground forces crushed the Japs.

It is "pure bunk," the admiral continued, to claim greater efficiency from the merger. Instead he referred to it variously as a "muddle," "mirage" and "miracle."

Japan and Germany allowed the army to dominate the navy, he said, and "look where they are now."

Previous testimony by Army Air forces witnesses that battleships and aircraft carriers are out of date also came in for comment. The admiral said his fighting ships won bases so the Army Air forces could come along later and operate.

The admiral said he feared the merger advocates wanted to give the Army a "two-to-one" vote over control of the Navy.

He likened the unification plan to asking a "Protestant, a Catholic, and a Jew to save our national souls by recommending a national church and creed."

OFFICE BOY WITH EAGLES APPROVED BY HARGROVE

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—(AP) What does the boss do about the former office boy who returns from the wars a full-fledged colonel?

It's very simple, said Marion Hargrove, author of the GI best seller—"See Here, Private Hargrove!"

He told the 5,000 industrialists at the National Association of Manufacturers convention today: Just put the colonels back to work as office boys.

Loud applause followed Hargrove's explanation that "a lot of unmitigated jerks were holding major's rank while their work was being done by a private first class."

Hargrove graduated from private to sergeant while in the service.

Tug Reaches Beecher; Ship Sent To Return GI's On It, McCrary

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Navy rescue tug, Restorer, has reached the drifting troop transport Henry Ward Beecher, the Navy announced today, and has taken the helpless ship in tow for Bermuda, where they are expected to arrive Sunday morning.

The Beecher had been rolling in heavy seas since Tuesday when she lost her single propeller about 510 miles off Bermuda while en route from Marseille to Norfolk, Va.

The announcement by the headquarters of the Eastern Sea Frontier made no mention of the progress of rescue efforts for a second ship in distress, the merchantman George W. McCrary, which radioed it had boiler trouble about 900 miles off Bermuda. A patrol craft was dispatched from Bermuda to take her in tow if necessary.

GI's On Beecher

Aboard the Beecher are 541 homeward-bound GI's, including 302d Military Police Escort Company and the 542d and 544th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Companies. There are 586 troops aboard the McCrary.

The Eastern Sea Frontier Headquarters said it had been informed by the naval operating base at Bermuda that the Beecher and the Restorer would reach Bermuda 8 A.M. Sunday. There was no indication in the message, the Navy said, as to when the Restorer reached the Beecher.

The Restorer reported that the "food situation aboard the Beecher is in hand." Previously the troopship had said its meat supplies were running low.

Another Taken In Tow

Another troop vessel, the Navarchos-Koundouriotis, which also lost its propeller, was taken in tow by an "all-sea" rescue craft about 250 miles off Bermuda and was heading for New York, the Navy said yesterday. This ship has 26 GI's aboard, all casuals.

Navy men expressed anxiety yesterday over whether a storm off Bermuda might strike the Beecher. It developed later that the ship would escape the full force of the storm.

[Ten Maryland service men are aboard the Beecher.]

Ship Sent For Troops

The Navy also announced today that the United States Army transport Saturnia, formerly the hospital ship Francis U. Slanger, would sail from the Brooklyn army base at 4 P.M. today for Bermuda to pick up the troops from the Beecher and the McCrary so they could be home by Christmas.

Meanwhile, the 7,200-ton American merchant ship, the John Gibbons, still was aground today 250 yards off the beach near Cape Henry, Va. The Coast Guard said the ship probably would be floated today.

The New York Port of Embarkation said 605 men, 32 of them members of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 177th Quartermaster Battalion, were aboard the McCrary. Others aboard are miscellaneous troops.

SHIP FROM INDIA BRINGS 4 BRIDES WITH U.S. TROOPS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—(AP) Among the more than 7,000 passengers debarked by two of four ships scheduled to make port today were three war brides from India, some survivors of America's worst troopship disaster, and 25 German scientists.

The brides were Mrs. Harry J. Borup, 23, of Calcutta, on her way to join her staff sergeant husband in Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Anthony J. Cunningham, 22, of Aberdeen, Scotland and New Delhi, India, en route to her husband's relatives in Allentown, Pa.; and Mrs. Stanley H. French, 23, of Karachi, India, on her way to a farm near Warland, Wyo. They arrived aboard the Navy transport General A. W. Greeley, which brought 3,097 passengers from Calcutta.

Also aboard the Greeley were personnel of the troopship Rhona which was sunk by aerial torpedo in the Mediterranean on Thanksgiving day, 1943, with a loss of 1,145 American soldiers.

Port authorities refused newsmen permission to question 25 German scientists who arrived aboard the Navy transport LeJeune. The LeJeune brought 4,564 servicemen from Le Havre. Aboard was one passenger who did not sail with the ship from France. He was Pvt. George Barela, 21, of Silver City, N. M., transferred at sea from a Liberty ship when he was stricken by appendicitis.

Other ships due here were the Noah Webster with 536 troops and the Edward Logan with 24.

Scheduled at Boston were the Cranston Victory with 1,710 troops and the Henry D. Lindsley with 22. Arriving at Newport News, Va., were the John Lawson, 555; Monterey, 2,021; James Rumsey, 17; and Stockton, no data available.

Twenty-three ships with 12,200 veterans were to dock on the west coast.

At San Francisco: Carried Petrof Bay, 1,226; carrier Ticonderoga, 4,423; Sea Barb, 2,764; Ranson A. Moore, Samuel Moody, PC 600, Bel loit Victory, and ESTS 241 and 693 with a few each.

At Sandiego: Destroyer Beale, 46; destroyer Ammen, 48; destroyer Valkenburgh, 52; escort carrier Breton, 1,201; destroyer escort Wesson, 20; and the LMS 436, 43.

At Seattle: Cumberland Sound, 300; Yakutat, 231; and Algol, 98.

At Los Angeles: Cape Saunders, 19; and Manila Bay, 1,046.

Czech Boy Reaches Norfolk As Stowaway

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 6 (AP)—A 15-year-old Czechoslovakian boy arrived today as a stowaway aboard the Liberty ship Heywood Broun in search of his uncle and only living relative, Victor Bartes, of New York city.

The boy, Frankisch Sopko, said he did not know his uncle's address or his occupation but that he had lived in New York for twenty years. Immigration officials said the boy will be given a hearing later this week to determine whether he is eligible for admission.

Earl K. Way, Signalman 1/c, USNR, of Elizabeth, N.J., said Frankisch, through an interpreter, reported the Germans killed his parents, three sisters and brother.

G.O.P. Committee to Open Meeting Today in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—(AP) The supplemental Republican platform for 1946 was accorded a mixed reaction today as members gathered for the special G.O.P. National committee meeting here tomorrow.

The two-day meeting will consider the platform approved in Washington yesterday by congressional Republicans calling for strengthening of the processes of collective bargaining and protection of small nations.

The platform was praised openly by Chairman Herbert Browneil, Jr., of the National committee and others. But one westerner privately called it "weasel-worded" and asked for more specific delineation between Democratic and Republican aims.

Meanwhile, the West and Southwest spoke up for greater voice in party affairs, both as to personnel and participation in formulation of party programs.

Clarence Budington Kelland, Arizona committeeman, told reporters he would offer his "Arizona declaration" as a supplement to the Congress-framed statement of aims and purposes when it is brought up in the National committee tomorrow by Representative Martin of Massachusetts, House minority leader.

The Kelland plan, approved by the Arizona State committee last Nov. 7, declares the major issue today to be between "extreme radicalism and prudent conservatism."

The second of the "great issues" before the country, it says is this: "Shall organized labor rule the United States, or shall the United States govern organized labor?"

Kelland said the party for 15 years "has not given the people a choice between definite issues." He said he wants the Republicans to "compel" such a choice by writing specific aims.

The group urging the party pay more attention to the Midwest and protesting what it termed "domination" of the National committee by the East, is composed of county chairmen in Illinois. A three-man committee headed by George M. Fisher, chairman of the Cook county (Chicago) committee, drafted a statement for submission to the national body.

Cake Opposes Haste

Ralph H. Cake, committeeman from Oregon, advised against haste by the National committee in acting on the supplemental platform. He said it was "too important" to form an opinion at a two-day meeting and that it would be better if a subcommittee were named to study the document and report back to the national group in 30 to 60 days.

The protesting three-man Illinois committee, in its statement for submission to the National committee by Werner W. Schroeder, Illinois national committeeman, said in part that:

1. The "expressions" of the people of the Midwest have "not been given the proper consideration by the Eastern leaders of the party."

2. Too much emphasis has been placed upon opinions and ideas of "an apparent Eastern bloc," and no platform should be formulated without due consultation with the duly elected leaders from the Midwest.

3. The Midwest is the "fountainhead and the birthplace of Republicanism," and the true principles of the party are "more truly exemplified here in the Middle West."

Bradley Will Attend Session in Chicago

J. Kenneth Bradley of Westport Republican national committeeman from Connecticut, left last night for Chicago to attend the meeting of the National committee opening there today.

DESTROYER CAPTAIN RECEIVES NAVY CROSS

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 6—(AP) In one of the first local ceremonies of its kind, Capt. Edward Watson Young, commander of Destroyer Squadron 24, pinned the Navy Cross on Capt. Clarence M. Bowley, Provincetown, Mass., before the assembled ship's company of the destroyer Van Valkenburgh, one of six destroyers which arrived here today.

Division commander of Squadron 24 which dropped 75 Japanese suicide planes and assisted in shooting down an additional 200 Kamikazes, Capt. Bowley was cited for "extraordinary courage and continual inspiration" to his men aboard the destroyer Pritchard on radar picket lines at Okinawa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Col. Russell W. Volckemann abolished courts martial and ruled his famed guerrilla regiments by decree when they were fighting the Japanese occupation in northern Luzon, he said today on his first visit to the United States mainland since July, 1940.

The Colonel, headed for Clinton, Iowa, on furlough, gave his recipe for running a guerrilla force hemmed in by the Japanese from shortly after the fall of Bataan until four days before the reoccupation:

"Dispense with court-martial trials. Hold informal investigations and make the punishment severe, with death for serious offenders."

Colonel Volckemann said Japanese employment of numerous Filipino spies in an effort to track down his forces had brought on the firm disciplinary policy.

Then a major, he escaped through Japanese lines when Bataan was surrendered and alternately crawled and ran for the mountain province of Luzon. He joined guerrillas, headed by American officers, and was ordered by Allied Southwest Pacific Headquarters to assume command when his senior officers were captured on June 1, 1943.

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Great Hunt on for 27 Navy Fliers Missing in Six Planes Off Florida

By The Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 6—Five Navy torpedo bombers with fourteen men aboard and a Navy rescue plane with thirteen crew members were the object of a great air-sea hunt tonight over thousands of square miles off the Florida east coast.

Dwindling hopes marked the search, described as one of the greatest in peacetime history, but Navy officials said the planes had a high degree of buoyancy and that in similar emergencies the crews had been able to launch their life rafts "without even getting their feet wet."

Reinforced by a baby flat-top, the United States escort carrier Solomons, hundreds of Army, Navy and Coast Guard planes and scores of surface craft searched the waters on a 400-mile front from Jacksonville in northern Florida to Miami in the south.

The front extended 150 miles out into the Atlantic to the Bahamas, where the Royal Air Force pressed every available plane into the quest.

A last, flickering message of distress, sent by radio from the flight of five Avenger torpedo bombers, puzzled officials as the hunt intensified.

"Have gas for seventy-five minutes more. Can't tell whether over Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico," the message is reported to have said; in effect, indicating they had been caught in a blinding storm.

However, the Navy in Miami said the flight's last message, flashed at 5:25 P. M., Eastern standard time, Wednesday, gave its bearings as seventy-five miles northeast of the Banana River naval station, which lies 200 miles north of Miami.

Comdr. Howard S. Roberts, executive officer at the Fort Lauderdale naval air station, where the ill-starred flight began, said the airmen were apparently blown far off their course by strong winds.

The Weather Bureau in Miami said freak winds, attended by gusts of forty miles an hour or higher, as well as showers and thunderstorms, prevailed over the area off the Banana River station at the time when the last signal was received.

The sixth plane, a huge Martin Mariner bomber with thirteen aboard, set out to the rescue last night and was also believed down at sea.

Ship Tells of Explosion

A possible clue to the disappearance of one plane, probably the big Martin, was flashed to the Navy by a merchant ship, the S. S. Gaines Mills, which reported seeing an explosion in the air and what appeared to be an airplane spin downward into the sea. The time was 7:50 P. M. yesterday and the location at sea off New Smyrna Beach, the passing ship reported. Dozens of planes and surface craft combed the area today but found no wreckage.

A belief that the five Avengers, caught by the sudden tropical dusk, might have all gone down in a mass collision while flying in wing-to-wing "dead man" formation was expressed by a veteran at Miami Naval Air Station, at Opa Locka. Failure of any one of the planes to send out a message after the last signal at 5:25 P. M. lent credence to the theory.

How all five planes could vanish in one swoop, with none able to send out a last-second SOS, even in the event of a five-way crash, was an enigma still to be solved.

While officially the last message came at 5:25 P. M., unofficially, it was reported that one of the torpedo bombers was heard vainly trying to contact another at 7:04 P. M., but the signal was so faint that aside from the call letters "FT....FT...." nothing could be distinguished.

confined Hawaiian moorings.

Not even those shots that the embattled farmers fired at Lexington and Concord were "heard 'round the world" with greater clarity than the Pearl Harbor explosions.

Those explosions foretold the violent ruin of Hitler's German empire, the collapse of woebegone Italy, and finally, three months ago, the abject surrender of famished, fireblackened, "faceless" Japan.

Four years ago tin-pan alley contributed a tinny refrain, "Remember Pearl Harbor," and President Roosevelt proclaimed Dec. 7 as a day that would live in infamy.

Yet today, on this first peacetime anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the public remembrances of Pearl Harbor consisted chiefly of an acidulous and protracted congressional investigation into the original debacle and a statement by the present commander of the fleet on how much worse things might have been.

General Marshall told the investigators only yesterday that forces at Pearl Harbor were sufficient to have disrupted the onslaught and thus to have ruined the whole Japanese campaign of aggression, but acknowledged that he himself had not actually visualized the possibility of the attack because its risk were so great for the eenmy.

Adm. R. A. Spruance, new commander of the Pacific fleet, pointed out in a statement at Pearl Harbor that the dockyards, shops and other facilities were scarcely damaged at all by the sneak attack, so that "the Japs had lost forever the opportunity to score a knockout blow."

Aside from these postmortem items, this was a day of preoccupations with the changeovers from war to peace, much as that first Pearl Harbor day was one of preoccupations with conversion from peace to war.

Nor was there evidence that the

Fourth Pearl Harbor Day Finds Yanks Ruling Over Beaten Japan

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

This is the great uncommemorated anniversary of American history.

This is Pearl Harbor day—the date on which, four years ago, on a bright Sunday morning, a surprise Japanese attack smashed the United States Pacific fleet at its

Japanese remembered Pearl Harbor, though its results lay all around them in ashes.

Their conquests are vanished, their navy destroyed, their armies dissolved, their chief plotters either dead, languishing in prison or awaiting the knock of the arresting officer, come to charge them with the crime of aggressive war.

The Americans they roused to anger four years ago today now rule the shrunken land of Japan.

A14 ADD LONDON - WITH WASHN LOAN XXX PARLIAMENT

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT CAME AFTER CONCERN HAD BEEN EXPRESSED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES HERE OVER PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS. WHEN IT HAD BEEN REPORTED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE ON THE BRINK OF COMPLETE BREAKDOWN, THE DISPATCHES SAID, SIR EDWARD BRIDGES, PERMANENT SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY, WAS RUSHED FROM LONDON TO WASHINGTON BY PLANE ON THREE HOURS NOTICE.

THE DAILY MAIL, COMMENTING THAT THE WORD "GO" HAD BEEN GIVEN TO WORLD TRADE BY THE AGREEMENT, SAID THE DETAILED DOCUMENT LISTING THE TERMS INCLUDED A PROVISION THAT BRITAIN WORK TOWARD A REDUCTION OF THE STERLING DEBT AND DISSOLUTION OF THE DOLLAR POOL. THE MAIL SAID ALSO THAT ONE CONDITION WAS THAT BRITAIN JOIN WITH THE UNITED STATES IN A LONG-RANGE PLAN TO REDUCE TARIFFS AND ELIMINATE QUOTAS AND RESTRICTIONS ON WORLD TRADE.

"THE AGREEMENT MEANS THAT THE DOOR IS FLUNG WIDE OPEN FOR WORLD TRADE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "DISAGREEMENT WOULD HAVE SPLIT THE WORLD INTO DOLLAR AND STERLING BLOCS, WITH AUSTERITY IN BRITAIN FOR YEARS TO COME.

"MUCH MORE STRINGENT TERMS HAD BEEN OFFERED BY THE AMERICANS, BUT THE VIGOR WITH WHICH THE BRITISH CASE WAS PRESENTED, PARTICULARLY IN THE PAST FEW DAYS, WON IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS."

THE DAILY HERALD, LABOR PARTY ORGAN, SAID THE AGREEMENT WOULD "NOT PREVENT AN EXPANSION OF TRADE WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH, BUT WILL ENABLE THE DOMINIONS TO MAKE IMMEDIATE ESSENTIAL PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES."

THE SKETCH COMMENTED THAT "WHAT THE AMERICANS ARE REALLY LENDING US IS NEW HOUSES, NEW FACTORIES, NEW MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT."

MK322AES

NIGHT LEAD UNO (110)

LONDON, DEC. 6-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION WERE SPLIT TONIGHT OVER A CANADIAN PROPOSAL TO VOTE FOR AN EXACT SITE FOR THE WORLD CAPITAL, RATHER THAN PROCEED TO VOTE ON THE RECOMMENDATION THAT IT BE SET UP IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN DELEGATE ADLAI STEVENSON SAID HE WOULD ABSTAIN FROM VOTING ON THE ISSUE, BUT OPPOSED THE CANADIAN PROPOSAL BECAUSE HE PREFERRED "THE MOST ORDERLY PROCEDURE."

RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND SMALLER NATIONS VOTED DOWN AN AMERICAN-SUPPORTED PROPOSAL TO HAVE A NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE CHOOSE MEMBERS ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY STEERING COMMITTEE. THE PLAN, WHICH CALLS FOR A STEERING COMMITTEE OF 14 OR 16 MEMBERS, WAS TURNED BACK TO A SUBCOMMITTEE FOR FURTHER STUDY.

SN1015PES

LONDON, DEC.6-(AP)-- LATIN-AMERICAN DELEGATES LINED UP UNANIMOUSLY IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES TODAY AS THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION TACKLED PREPARATORY COMMISSION [illegible] THE CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION OF

A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE PEACE AGENCY.

SHARING THE SPOTLIGHT WITH A SCHEDULED DEBATE ON THIS ISSUE WAS A THE POSSIBILITY OF A ROLL CALL VOTE ON A

SHARING TOP-BILLING WITH THIS DEBATE WAS THE CUBAN PROPOSAL THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S STEERING COMMITTEE INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS INSTEAD OF ONLY 16 OR 17 MEMBERS TO RUN THE "TOWN MEETING OF THE WORLD" DISCUSSIONS. THE CUBAN PLAN HAS THE ENTIRE SUPPORT NOT ONLY OF 19 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BUT ALSO SEVERAL OTHER SMALL POWERS AND POSSIBLY FRANCE.

BOTH RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE SPOKEN IN OPPOSITION TO THE CUBAN PROPOSAL. FRANCE, WHILE NOT FLATLY SUPPORTING CUBA, IS OPPOSED TO A SMALL STEERING COMMITTEE "FOR SENTIMENTAL REASONS", SAYING THAT A LARGER COMMITTEE WOULD BE MORE DEMOCRATIC.

CUBA YESTERDAY DEMANDED REVISION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD CHARTER TO ELIMINATE THE VETO POWER GRANTED THE FIVE MAJOR SPONSORING NATIONS.

DELEGATES ARE EXPECTED TO NARROW POSSIBLE SITES FOR THE U.N.O. CAPITAL DOWN TO ONLY TWO OR THREE CITIES BY NEXT WEEK. AT THE MOMENT SAN FRANCISCO, BOSTON AND NEW YORK SEEM TO BE THE LEADING AMERICAN CITIES MAKING BIDS.

LIEUT. GOV. RICHARD T. JAMES, OF INDIANA, IS HERE TO OFFER FOUR "HOOSIER STATE" SITES, HE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

DEC 7 1945

APLS PARR IS ONE THROUGH FOUR 0530 RCH 225A

DEC 7 1945

LONDON, DEC. 6 --(AP)--THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TODAY CHARGED THAT "WHOLESALE INTIMIDATION" HAD BEEN USED BY THE HOXHA GOVERNMENT TO COMPEL THE GREEK POPULATION OF NORTHERN EPIRUS TO TAKE PART IN THE ALBANIAN ELECTION SUNDAY.

A STATEMENT BY THE GREEK INFORMATION OFFICES IN LONDON SAID ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES HAD THREATENED "SEVERE PENALTIES" TO PEOPLE WHO REFRAINED FROM VOTING. OF FIVE GREEKS IN ONE TOWN WHO OBJECTED TO VOTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES--THE ONLY CANDIDATES ON THE SINGLE TICKET--THE STATEMENT SAID ONE WAS EXECUTED, THREE WERE ARRESTED AND THEIR FATE IS UNKNOWN AND THE

30.24-32191

FIFTH ~~SIX~~ ESCAPED TO GREEK TERRITORY. THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE MAJORITY OF THE CANDIDATES WERE MOSLEMS, EVEN IN DISTRICTS WHERE CHRISTIANS PREDOMINATED, THE STATEMENT ADDED, CHARGING THAT SOME HAD COLLABORATED CLOSELY WITH FASCIST ITALY DURING THE ~~XCXPXXMX~~ OCCUPATION. # CAMPS

LONDON, DEC. 6 - (AP) - DR. ISAAC LEWIN OF NEW YORK TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ~~SW~~ ORTHODOX JEWS TONIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY HAD DEPRIVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS OF KOSHER MEAT BY HALTING CATTLE SLAUGHTER IN THE OCCUPATION ZONE.

MANY ORTHODOX JEWS NOW LIVING IN GERMAN CAMPS HAVE NOT EATEN KOSHER MEAT SINCE 1934, SAID LEWIN, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A THREE-MONTH SURVEY OF JEWISH CONDITIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

HE SAID THE SAME CONDITION DID NOT EXIST IN THE BRITISH OCCUPIED ZONE.

THE AMERICAN YOUTH DELEGATION, HEADED BY MICHAEL TRESS OF NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN OF THE AGUDAS ISRAEL YOUTH COUNCIL OF AMERICA, ARRIVED TODAY ON THE QUEEN MARY, BRINGING LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR EUROPEAN RELIEF. #

DEC 6 1945

LONDON, DEC. 6--(AP)--ESTELLE RAPHAEL, 4-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF A NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN, WAS GREETED AS "LITTLE GIRL CHRISTMASS" WHEN SHE ARRIVED WITH HER PARENTS AT SOUTHA PTON ABOARD THE LINER QUEEN MARY.

ESTELLE'S MOTHER AND FATHER COLLECTED 5,000 TOYS WHICH ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY ESTELLE TO LONDON'S WAR ORPHANS SELECTED BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THE TOYS, SHIPPED BY THE MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT, ARE DUE TO ARRIVE BY SHIP MONDAY.

R APR CAMPS 01710 JONES 1410

DEC 6 1945

A107
LONDON, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE SIXTEENTH WAR CRIMES LIST, BEARING 1,030 NAMES, WAS ISSUED TONIGHT BY THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION. THE NAMES WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC.
BJ1107PES

PARIS, DEC. 6--(AP)--THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FRANCE'S PUBLIC SERVICE AND UTILITY WORKERS' UNION TODAY CALLED FOR A TOKEN STRIKE ON DEC. 12 UNLESS AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED IN THE UNION'S DRIVE FOR HIGHER SALARIES AND A CHANGE IN PRESENT METHODS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

APR [redacted] 01630 ME/508P

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, DEC. 6-(AP)-- ATOMIC ENERGY MAY WELL "REVOLUTIONIZE MEDICAL SCIENCE" ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, BUT IT PROBABLY WILL BE YEARS BEFORE IT CAN BE OF PRACTICAL INDUSTRIAL USE, SIR JOHN ANDERSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, SAID TODAY.

DEVICES FOR PRODUCING THE NEW ELEMENT PLUTONIUM, USED IN ATOMIC BOMBS, PROVIDE THE MEANS OF PROCURING A "VAST RANGE OF NEW RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES," INCLUDING RADIOACTIVE FORMS OF SUCH ELEMENTS AS PHOSPHOROUS, X IRON, AND SODIUM USED IN MEDICINE, HE SAID.

THESE RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES, ADMINISTERED IN AMOUNTS TRACED AND TOO SMALL TO BE HARMFUL, COULD BE USED TO DETERMINE THE EXACT BEHAVIOR OF SOME PARTICULAR THERAPEUTIC OR NUTRIENT AGENT IN THE HUMAN OR ANIMAL ORGANISM , SIR JOHN EXPLAINED.

INDUSTRIAL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, HE SAID IN A SPEECH, WOULD REQUIRE VERY EFFICIENT PROTECTIVE CONTROLS, AND WHILE SOME FUNDAMENTAL NEW DISCOVERY MIGHT COMPLETELY CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF THE PROBLEM, THE BEST OPINION NOW IS "THAT IT WILL BE MANY, MANY YEARS BEFORE NUCLEAR ENERGY COMES ON THE MARKET FOR ANY BUT THE MOST LIMITED AND SPECIALIZED PURPOSES IN COMPETITION WITH EXISTING SOURCES OF POWER."

ALD/ SECOND 1908 APR LDN/ 1221PES

D124

PARIS, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND HAVE STEPPED UP THEIR COAL SHIPMENTS TO FRANCE AS A RESULT OF RECENT FRENCH PROTESTS, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY. FRANCE RECEIVED LAST MONTH 343,000 TONS OF A SCHEDULED 516,000-TON SHIPMENT FROM THE U.S., HE SAID.

FD538PES

THE HAGUE, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTRY HONORED AT A DINNER TONIGHT 38 AMERICAN EDUCATORS WHO HAVE BEEN VISITING DUTCH UNIVERSITIES AND CONFERRING WITH EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND AGRICULTURAL LEADERS.

DR. ELMER T. PETERSON, DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, AND DR. JOHN DALE RUSSELL, DEAN OF STUDENTS IN THE DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, SPOKE IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

HJ104IPES

BERLIN, DEC. 6--(AP)--U.S. SGT. JAMES C. KERRIGAN, OF HAMDEN, CONN., AND PVT. JOYCE WILTSHIRE, A WAC OF THE BRITISH ARMY'S AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE, OF HARRINGAY, LONDON, WERE MARRIED TODAY IN A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE BRITISH SECTOR

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OF BERLIN.

PRETTY BLOND PVT. WILTSHIRE WAS MARRIED IN A WHITE GOWN LOANED BY GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS.

KERRIGAN, WHO LIVES AT 126 MATHER ST., HAMDEN, MET HIS BRIDE WHILE SHE WAS A SPECIAL DRIVER ATTACHED TO SHAEF HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS, AND THEY BECAME ENGAGED IN VERSAILLES. THEY WILL HONEYMOON IN PARIS AND NICE. KERRIGAN HAS 61 POINTS BUT PLANS TO STAY IN BERLIN FOR A TIME IN A MILITARY GOVERNMENT JOB, AND LATER TAKE HIS WIFE TO AMERICA.

APR KASISCHKES 01250 JONES 1040

ADD NUERNBERG TRIAL XXX OCT. 24

THE DOCUMENTS SHOWED THAT QUISLING INFORMED RAEDER OF A PLAN FOR A COUP TO OVERTHROW THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT BY QUICK TRAINING OF QUISLING'S KEY MEN IN GERMANY AND REINFORCEMENT OF THEM WITH "EXPERIENCED AND DIEHARD NATIONAL SOCIALISTS WHO ARE PRACTICED IN SUCH OPERATIONS."

GERMAN TROOPS WERE TO FOLLOW SUCH A COUP, AND ROSENBERG NOTED IN THE LETTER TO RAEDER THAT QUISLING'S ESTIMATES OF FORCE NEEDED COINCIDED WITH NAZI CALCULATIONS.

LATER THE NAZIS WERE TO PROCLAIM LOUDLY THAT THEY SEIZED NORWAY TO PREVENT IT FROM FALLING INTO BRITISH HANDS. RAEDER ASKED HIS STAFF PARTICULARLY FOR INFORMATION ON HARBORS USEFUL IN SUPPLYING THE U-BOAT FLEET IN THE ATLANTIC.

GOERING'S STATEMENT ON THE DELAY IN INVADING POLAND SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN IN CONNECTION WITH LORD HALIFAX BY "SPECIAL COURIER OUTSIDE DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO DO EVERYTHING TO STOP WAR WITH ENGLAND."

GOERING SAID THAT ON AUG. 25, THE DAY ENGLAND GAVE HER OFFICIAL GUARANTEE TO POLAND, "THE FUEHRER CALLED ME ON THE TELEPHONE AND TOLD ME HE HAD STOPPED THE INVASION OF POLAND. I ASKED HIM WHETHER THIS WAS JUST TEMPORARY, OR FOR GOOD. HE SAID 'NO, I WILL HAVE TO SEE WHETHER WE CAN ELIMINATE BRITISH INTERVENTION.'"

THE NAME OF DEFENDANT WALTHER FUNK, FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT, WAS BROUGHT INTO THE TRIAL FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH THE SUBMISSION OF A LETTER FROM FUNK TO HITLER IN WHICH THE FORMER TOLD OF WAYS IN WHICH THE REICHSBANK HAD PREPARED FOR WAR, AND PUT THE NAZIS "IN A POSITION TO COPE WITH ALL DEMANDS ON FINANCE AND ECONOMY WITHOUT ANY SERIOUS SHOCKS."

THE ORDER ALERTING THE GERMAN ARMY TO BE READY FOR INVASION OF POLAND BY SEPT. 1, 1939, WAS ISSUED BY FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF THE HIGH COMMAND AND ONE OF THE 20 GERMAN LEADERS ON TRIAL. THE DIRECTIVE DISCLOSED THAT IT WAS MADE ON HITLER'S ORDER.

ATTACHED TO THE ORDER WAS ANOTHER DIRECTIVE SIGNED BY HITLER HIMSELF ON APRIL 11, 1939, REFERRING FLATLY TO "PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR" AGAINST POLAND. ADD NUERNBERG TRIAL XXX SHOWER)

IN MAY, FIELD MARSHAL KEITEL WAS DISCLOSED TO HAVE TRANSMITTED ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES FOR "THE ECONOMIC WAR AND THE PROTECTION OF OUR OWN AUTONOMY" IN THE FORTHCOMING INVASION OF POLAND.

NOTES OF A SPEECH HITLER MADE IN MAY TO TOP-RANKING NAZIS DISCLOSED THAT THE FUEHRER WAS VIRTUALLY AS DETERMINED TO FIGHT ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS HE WAS TO ATTACK POLAND. PLANS WERE MADE TO DISPATCH SUBMARINES TO THE ATLANTIC IN AUGUST AND NAVAL TRAINING SHIPS SUCH AS THE ONE THAT BOMBARDED THE POLISH GARRISON NEAR DANZIG WERE DISPATCHED TO THE BALTIC IN AUGUST, OTHER RECORDS SHOWED.

ALL OF THE GERMAN DEFENDANTS LISTENED INTENTLY AT THE READING OF THE MINUTES OF THE AUGUST MEETING BETWEEN HITLER AND COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AND IT WAS APPARENT THAT DETAILS OF THE ITALIAN PLEA TO DEFER THE START OF THE WAR WERE NEW TO MOST OF THEM.

CIANO PRESENTED MUSSOLINI'S VIEW THAT THE WAR SHOULD BE DEFERRED TWO OR THREE YEARS AND PLEADED THAT ITALY WAS ILL PREPARED. IT WAS NOT UNTIL JUNE 10, 1940, THAT ITALY FINALLY DECLARED WAR ON ENGLAND AND FRANCE, SOON AFTER THE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL AT DUNKERQUE.

THE BRITISH PROSECUTOR THEN READ THE LATE PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S NOTE WARNING GERMANY AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN PACT THAT BRITAIN WOULD STAND BY HER GUARANTEE TO AID POLAND, AND ASKING A "TRUCE" WHILE POLISH-GERMAN DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD.

ON AUG. 23--NINE DAYS BEFORE HE ATTACKED--HITLER ANSWERED CHAMBERLAIN THAT GERMANY COULD "NOT RENOUNCE CERTAIN ESSENTIAL INTERESTS."

THE BRITISH PROSECUTOR THEN READ REPORTS FROM BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO WARSAW TERMING THE BORDER CLASHES WHICH GERMANY USED AS A PRETEXT FOR INVASION AS "COMPLETELY FALSE." PREVIOUS TESTIMONY HAD SHOWN THAT GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP INMATES WERE DRESSED IN POLISH UNIFORMS AND THEN SHOT IN FAKE RAIDS ON A GERMAN BORDER RADIO STATION.

AD7

FOR THE FIRST TIME, FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT WALTHER FUNK, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, WAS NAMED IN THE EVIDENCE. THE PROSECUTION PRODUCED A LETTER FROM FUNK TO HITLER IN WHICH THE ECONOMIST TOLD OF WAYS IN WHICH THE REICHSBANK HAD PREPARED FOR THE WAR.

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO SAY IN VIEW OF THE LETTER HOW THE DEFENDANT FUNK CAN CLAIM NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSPIRACY TO MAKE WAR," THE PROSECUTION SAID.

FAT HERMANN GOERING, WHO WAS ALSO MENTIONED IN THE LETTER, NODDED HIS HEAD AND GRINNED.

ONE OF THE SPECTATORS AT THE TRIAL WAS GENERAL JOSEPH MC NARNEY, NEWLY-APPOINTED COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

RQ30AES

NIGHT LEAD MCNARNEY

BY WES GALLAGHER

NUERNBERG, DEC. 6--(AP)--GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE, SAID TODAY HE EXPECTED SOME FOOD RIOTS THIS WINTER IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPIED ZONE IN GERMANY, "BUT NOTHING MORE THAN WOULD BE EXPECTED ANYWHERE ELSE UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES."

GEN. MCNARNEY, A VISITOR TODAY AT THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL, COMMENTING FURTHER ON THE SITUATION IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, SAID HE DID NOT THINK IT WOULD BE PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE FOR THE ARMY TO MEET PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL TO SET UP ADMINISTRATION OF THE ZONE ON A CIVILIAN BASIS BY JULY 1.

HE SAID THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD TO BE REACHED WITH THE OTHER OCCUPATIONAL POWERS BEFORE HE COULD TURN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN ZONE TO A CIVILIAN, THAT A NEW CIVILIAN CHIEF HAD TO BE APPOINTED, AND MANY OTHER PROBLEMS SOLVED.

MCNARNEY SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE REDEPLOYMENT HAD WRECKED THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, AS SOME CRITICS HAD CHARGED.

"I HAVE RECEIVED NO COMPLAINTS FROM THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT MEN ON THIS," HE SAID. "IN FACT, THE MILITARY HAS NOT BEEN AS MUCH AFFECTED AS THE OTHER BRANCHES."

MCNARNEY DECLARED THAT A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY "IS NECESSARY," BUT SAID HE HAD RECEIVED NO DIRECTIVE FROM WASHINGTON TO FORM A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT ON A TRI-PARTITE BASIS WITH THE GERMANS AND RUSSIANS. FRANCE, THE FOURT OCCUPYING POWER, HAS RESISTED SUGGESTIONS THAT ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOUR ZONES BE CENTRALIZED.

RC THROUGH EC 1730 BAY MB/315P

NIGHT LEAD DACHAU (110)

DACHAU, GERMANY, DEC. 6-(AP)-DR.KLAUS KARL SCHILLING TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE DACHAU ATROCITY TRIAL THAT HE HAD DISCOVERED A VACCINE AGAINST MALARIA THROUGH EXPERIMENTS WITH HUMANS AT DACHAU.

BUT UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION, SCHILLING, 74, TOLD THE COURT THAT OUT OF 1,000 PRISONERS INJECTED BY VARIOUS MEANS WITH MALARIA ONLY NINE HAD SHOWN IMMUNITY, AND THAT EVEN THE NINE WOULD HAVE TO BE TESTED AGAIN BEFORE CERTAINTY COULD BE ESTABLISHED.

THE GOATEED, BESPECACLED DEFENDANT SAID HE WAS ORDERED BY

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THE GOATEED, BESPECTACLED DEFENDANT SAID HE WAS ORDERED BY HEINRICH HIMMLER TO CONDUCT MALARIAL EXPERIMENTS AT THE CAMP AND THAT HE FIRST USED PRISONERS AS GUINEA PIGS IN FEBRUARY, 1942. HE DENIED KNOWLEDGE THAT SOME PRISONERS HAD DIED FROM TREATMENT BY HIM WITH PYRAMIDON.

SN1020PES

30.24-32195

BUCHAREST, DEC. 6-(AP)-A COUPLE OF GI'S ARE THE CURRENT SENSATIONS OF BUCHAREST'S BANEASA HIPPODROME COURSE AS OWNERS OF A RACEHORSE ON WHICH THEY COLLECTED THE LARGEST SUM EVER WON AT THE ROMANIAN TRACK.

THEY ARE M/SGT. JACK MAYER OF TUNLOW ROAD NW, WASHINGTON D.C, AND T/SGT. HENRY L. SCHNEIDER OF 2170 WALTON AVE., BRONX, N.Y. MAYER, 26, SAYS HE HAS BEEN FOLLOWING THE PONIES "FOR MANY YEARS." SCHNEIDER, 31, SAYS HE NEVER HEARD OF A HORSE BEFORE HE MET MAYER AND "NOW I EAT, SLEEP AND DRINK 'EM."

THE TWO KHAKI-CLAD WONDER BOYS OF THE LOCAL TURF MET HERE LAST YEAR, BOTH BEING STATIONED AT THE MESSAGE CENTER OF THE U.S. MILITARY REPRESENTATION IN BUCHAREST. BEFORE LONG, MAYER HAD SCHNEIDER ON THE RACE TRACK. THERE THEY RAN INTO ARCHIE MCINTYRE, A FORMER JOCKEY.

MCINTYRE SAID HE KNEW OF A GOOD HORSE IN A CLAIMING RACE, AND SO FOR LESS THAN $200, MAYER AND SCHNEIDER, POOLING FUNDS, HAD THEMSELVES A RACE HORSE, AND A TRAINER. THEIR COLORS WERE EASY TO PICK--RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

AFTER FAILING TO DO MUCH IN HIS FIRST FEW OUTINGS, THE FOUR-YEAR OLD RACER NAMED HAPLEA HIT HIS STRIDE EARLY LAST MONTH BY WINNING HIS FIRST RACE AT A GOOD PRICE.

THE NEXT TIME HE WENT TO THE POST HAPLEA WAS ASKED TO TOTE MORE WEIGHT AGAINST BETTER HORSES. THE BOOKIES STILL DOUBTED THE HORSE'S ABILITY AND THE TWO GI-OWNERS SPLURGED ON THEIR COLOR-BEARER AT JUICY ODDS. HAPLEA CAME ROMPING IN FIRST AND SCHNEIDER AND MAYER COLLECTED TEN MILLION LEI (THAT'S RIGHT, MILLION)--THE BIGGEST PAYOFF IN THE HISTORY OF THE HIPPODROME COURSE. TEN MILLION LEI, DEPENDENT ON WHAT THE JITTERY DOLLAR-LEI RATE HAPPENED TO BE THAT DAY, IS WORTH SOMETHING BETWEEN $500 AND $1,000.

JR345PES

IRANIAN

MOSCOW, DEC. 6--(AP)-- ABBAS MEDJY, IRANIAN ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS INCLUDING THE HEAD OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE PROTOCOL DEPARTMENT MET HIM AT THE AIRFIELD.

DEC 7 1945

PW GILMORES 0745 JONES 1100

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

ROME, DEC. 6-(AP)-PREMIER-DESIGNATE ALCIDE DE GASPERI WAS ASKED TONIGHT TO FORM A FIVE-PARTY GOVERNMENT AFTER THE LIBERAL PARTY TURNED DOWN HIS LAST APPEAL TO JOIN THE COALITION.

THE REMAINING PARTIES IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY REAFFIRMED THEIR SUPPORT OF DE GASPERI AND PROCEEDED IMMEDIATELY WITH THE FORMATION OF A CABINET.

A SPOKESMAN FOR DE GASPERI SAID THE CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRAT LEADER HAD SENT A LETTER TO THE LIBERALS, EXPLAINING HE HAD TRIED TO MEET THEIR DEMANDS FOR A BROADENED GOVERNMENT, BUT THAT INDEPENDENT TO WHOM POSTS HAD BEEN OFFERED, INCLUDING FORMER PREMIER VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO, HAD REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE.

MQ904PES

BY GEORGE BRIA

ROME, DEC. 6-(AP)-WITH THE ITALIAN POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN ITS TWELFTH DAY, PREMIER-DESIGNATE ALCIDE DE GASPERI INDICATED TODAY HE WOULD ATTEMPT

TO FORM A FIVE-PARTY GOVERNMENT IF THE LIBERAL PARTY REJECTED LAST MINUTE APPEALS TO JOIN A COALITION.

THE LIBERALS HAVE BEEN DEMANDING INDEPENDENT PARTICIPATION IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT, WHICH THEY MAINTAINED SHOULD INCLUDE FORMER PREMIERS FERRUCCIO PARRI, IVANOE BONOMI AND VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO, ITALY'S WORLD WAR XX 1 LEADER. BUT INDICATIONS LAST NIGHT WERE THAT ALL THREE FORMER PREMIERS HAD REFUSED TO ENTER THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

FOR THE TIME BEING THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM, TO CONTINUE ATTEMPTS TO FORM A GOVERNMENT BASED ON PARTICIPATION BXX BY SIX PARTIES AND INDEPENDENT MEMBERS.

THERE WAS UNCERTAINTY WHETHER DE GASPERI WOULD BE AUTHORIZED BY UMBERTO TO FORM A FIVE-PARTY GOVERNMENT WITHOUT THE LIBERALS, SHOULD THE LATTER PERSIST IN their STAND. IN THE EVENT DE GASPERI WAS NOT PERMITTED TO FORM SUCH A GOVERNMENT IT WAS RX PROBABLE HE WOULD BE OBLIGED TO ABANDON HIS ATTEMPTS TO ERECT A CABINET, XXXXX SOURCES CLOSE TO THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE SAID.

DE GASPERI REPORTED TO UMBERTO FOLLOWING A MEETING OF PARTY LEADERS AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE EARLY IN THE DAY. DE GASPERI, WHO WAS FOREIGN MINISTER IN PARRI'S COALITION CABINET, SAID HE WOULD MAKE A LAST APPEAL TO THE LIBERALS TO JOIN A GOVERNMENT RXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXD DESPITE LACK OF INDEPENDENT PARTICIPATION.

DEC 7 1945

WR BRIAS 00240 LAP REPT 0125

AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS LEARNED THAT GEN.TU LI-MING'S NATIONALIST VETERANS OF THE BURMA CAMPAIGN, WHO HAVE MARCHED FROM NORTH CHINA TO THE VICINITY OF MUKDEN, WOULD ENTER THAT CITY "WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS."

(MOST NATIONALIST OFFICIALS FLED CHANGCHUN AT A TIME WHEN THEY BELIEVED CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE TAKING OVER THE CAPITAL AND OTHER MANCHURIAN STRONGPOINTS AS THE RUSSIANS WITHDREW, MAKING IT NECESSARY FOR THE NATIONALIST TROOPS TO FIGHT THEIR WAY INTO MANCHURIA. SINCE THEN THE RUSSIANS HAVE AGREED TO DELAY THEIR WITHDRAWALS.

ABOUT TWO SCORE UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT PLANES RECENTLY WERE FLOWN TO PEIPING AND TURNED OVER TO CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION COMPANY PILOTS FOR AIR MOVEMENT.

AT CHINHSIEN, THE CHAIRMAN OF LIAONING PROVINCE, HSU CHEN, OPENED TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS FOR CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND INTENDS TO MOVE INTO MUKDEN SHORTLY AFTER NATIONAL TROOPS SECURE IT.

JQ903PCS

INSERT JENAN ① XXX ASSOCIATION

THE PROGRAM ALSO ASKS RECOGNITION OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF ALL PARTIES, RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS, RECOGNITION OF POPULARLY-ELECTED GOVERNMENT IN LIBERATED AREAS, IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM, AID TO RETIRED VETERANS, LARGE RELIEF FUNDS FOR LARGE SCALE RELIEF TO WAR-TORN PEOPLE, ABOLITION OF EXTORTIONIST TAXES AND LEVIES, AGRARIAN REFORMS, LOW INTEREST RATES TO POOR PEASANTS, RELIEF TO STUDENTS AND IMPROVEMENT OF SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS. #

BY JOHN RODERICK

YENAN, CHINA, DEC. 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MOST POWERFUL ORGAN OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY IS THE LITTLE-KNOWN POLITICAL BUREAU OF 10 MEN WHO DICTATE POLICIES TO THE RANK AND FILE.

HEADED BY CHAIRMAN MAO TZE-TUNG, THE SAME MEN HELD OFFICE FOR 17 YEARS AND ONLY RECENTLY WERE RESHUFFLED IN THE FIRST CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTION SINCE 1928.

THE WAR PREVENTED HOLDING ELECTIONS TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

30.24 - 32197

THIS YEAR. CHOSEN BY 44 MEMBERS AND 33 ALTERNATES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE NEW POLITICAL BUREAU HAS TWO NEW MEMBERS. ONE IS LIN PEI-CHU, A FORMER KUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST) PARTY CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMAN AND NOW CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL BORDER REGION GOVERNMENT. THE OTHER IS TUNG PI-WU, ONCE A PERSONAL FRIEND OF SUN YAT-SEN AND RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE WAS A DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

THE EIGHT MEMBERS RETAINING THEIR POSTS ARE MAO CHU-TEH, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMIES; LU FU, FAMOUS CRITIC AND FORMER SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPERMAN; KANS SHENG, NOTED AS THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT HEAD WHO HELPED ENGINEER THE 1927 SHANGHAI UPRISING; PENG TEH-HUEI, VICE COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY; LIU SHAO-CHI, ONE OF THE PARTY FOUNDERS AND A TRADE UNION MAN; CHOU EN-LAI NO.2 COMMUNIST, AND REN PI-SHIH, A FORMER STUDENT ACTIVE IN THE POLITICAL YOUTH MOVEMENT.

FJ744ACS

BY JOHN RODERICK

YENAN, DEC.6-(AP)-T E CHINESE COMMUNIST WAR CRIMES COMMISSION TODAY CHARGED THAT GEN.YASAJI OKAMURA, FORMER COMMANDER OF JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA, PERSONALLY DIRECTED AND WITNESSED THE MASSACRE OF AN ENTIRE NORTH CHINA VILLAGE IN 1942.

NAMING OKAMURA ITS NO.1 WAR CRIMINAL, THE COMMISSION THROUGH CHAIRMAN WU YU-CHANG, DEMANDED THAT HE BE PLACED UNDER IMMEDIATE ARREST. OKAMURA IS IN NANKING AS CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN NATIONALIST TROOPS AND THE REMAINING JAPANESE.

LT.GEN.TAKASHI TADA, OKAMURA'S PREDECESSOR AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NORTH CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WHO, THE REDS SAY, STILL IS FREE IN TOKYO WAS LISTED AS THE NO.2 WAR CRIMINAL. HE IS ACCUSED OF HAVING ORDERED MASS EXECUTIONS OF MORE THAN 1,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AN EASTERN HOPEH VILLAGE IN 1941.

OKAMURA'S SANCTION OF AND PRESENCE AT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENTIRE VILLAGE OF PEITAN IN CENTRAL HOPEH ON MAY 1, 1942, WAS ONE OF TWO KNOWN ATROCITIES HE PERSONALLY ORDERED AND WITNESSED, WU DECLARED.

WU CHARGED THAT:

MORE THAN 800 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF PEITAN WERE DRIVEN INTO A TUNNEL NORTH OF THE TOWN, SEALED IN AND SUFFOCATED. ON JULY 1, 1941, OKAMURA ORDERED MORE THAN 200 SOLDIERS OF THE COMMUNIST EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY USED FOR BAYONET PRACTICE. IN THE ENSUING MONTH, 60 SOLDIERS WERE TAKEN OUT EACH 10 DAYS, STRIPPED, TIED TO STAKES AND BAYONETED TO DEATH IN TAIYUAN, CAPITAL OF SHANSI PROVINCE, THEN OKAMURA'S HEADQUARTERS.

A96KX

THE COMMISSION SAID IT DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER TADA HIMSELF TOOK PART IN ATROCITIES AT PANCHIAYU, BUT THAT IT HAD AMPLE PROOF THAT HE ORDERED THE MASSACRE. IT CHARGED THAT:

ON JAN. 1, 1941, 1,372 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE VILLAGE WERE DRIVEN TO THE OUTSKIRTS. BRUSH AND TIMBER WERE PILED IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TOWN'S RICHEST MAN. THEN THE HORDE WAS WHIPPED AND BEATEN INTO A FLAMING ENCLOSURE WHILE SOLDIERS MOUNTED ON THE WALLS POURED R FLE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE INTO THE SCREAMING, WEEPING MASS. CHILDREN WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE WERE PICKED UP AND HURLED INTO THE INFERNO.

WU SAID THAT 1,035 WERE KILLED AND 84 WOUNDED.

IN STILL ANOTHER CASE INVOLVING DIRECT ORDERS OF OKAMURA, A MAJOR KADE EMPLOYED 600 WAR DOGS TO DEVOUR 50 PRISONERS OF WAR SOUTH OF KEIPING IN JULY 1941, WU CHARGED.

WU ASSERTED IT WAS DIFFICULT TO FIND ANY INNOCENT OFFICERS ABOVE THE RANK OF COLONEL IN JAPANESE ARMIES.

HE DECLARED THAT THE NATIONALISTS HOLD HUNDREDS OF JAPANESE PUPPETS WITHOUT DISPLAYING ANY INTENTION OF BRINGING THEM TO BOOK FOR CRIMES WHICH THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF NORTH CHINA SUFFERED.

IN THE EYES OF THE PEOPLE OF THAT REGION, YEN HSI-SHAN, GOVERNOR OF SHANSI PROVINCE, IS A WAR CRIMINAL BECAUSE HE DEALT WITH THE JAPANESE, WU STATED. IN FACT, HE CHARGED, 56 KUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST) GENERALS VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED TO THE JAPANESE UP TO 1943 "FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM ABOVE TO BRING ABOUT THE INDIRCT SALVATION OF CHINA" BY HEADING PUPPET TROOPS AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS.

JQ934PCS

MANILA--THIRD ADD YAMASHITA X X X INCLUDED MANILA.

JUST BEFORE THE VERDICT WAS READ, YAMASHITA THROUGH AN INTERPRETER MADE A SHORT STATEMENT IN WHICH HE SAID:

"MY CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR. I WANT TO THANK THE COMMISSION FOR A FAIR TRIAL."

UM1046PPS NM

ADD MANILA YAMASHITA DASH MATTER XXX YAMASHITA

THEY RELATED HOW JAPANESE TROOPS KILLED 32,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN A SEVEN-MONTH REIGN OF TERROR IN BATANGAS PROVINCE, WHERE CIVILIANS WERE HERDED INTO RAVINES AND THEN MACHINEGUNNED, BAYONETED, SHOWERED WITH HAND GRENADES, DRENCHED WITH GASOLINE AND BURNED.

WITNESSES DESCRIBED THE MASS MURDERS IN MANILA -- THE BUTCHERY OF 1,900 CIVILIANS AT THE GERMAN CLUB ON FEB. 10; THE MASS RAPING OF 25 YOUNG GIRLS AT THE BAYVIEW HOTEL, AFTER THEY HAD BEEN DRAGGED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE EXCLUSIVE ERMITA RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT; THE NIGHT-LONG ORGY OF RAPE AND MURDER WHEN JAPANESE TROOPS FOUND SOME 5,000 TERRIFIED CIVILIANS SEEKING REFUGE IN A CATHEDRAL DURING THE BATTLE FOR MANILA, AND THE SLAYING OF SOME 800 CIVILIANS AT ST.PAUL'S COLLEGE.

THEY TOLD HOW 150 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE HERDED INTO AIR RAID SHELTERS AT PALAWAN AIRFIELD, AND HOW 141 OF THEM PERISHED WHEN JAPANESE DRENCHED THE SHELTERS WITH GASOLINE AND SET THEM AFIRE.

YAMASHITA, TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN DEFENSE, MADE NO ATTEMPT TO DENY THAT THESE THINGS HAD HAPPENED. HE DID INSIST, HOWEVER, THAT "I ABSOLUTELY DID NOT ORDER THE KILLING OF NON-COMBATANT CIVILIANS OR PRISONERS OF WAR. I DID NOT ORDER THEM AND I NEVER HEARD OF THEM. I WILL SWEAR TO HEAVEN AND EARTH TO THE TRUTH OF THESE POINTS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE ON ANNOUNCEMENT OF YAMASHITA VERDICT..MOVED DEC. 5)

UM1009PPS NM

A63KX

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.7-(AP)-JOSEPH B.KEENAN ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT TO SERVE AS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STAFF COUNSEL FOR THE TRIALS OF JAPANESE CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES.

JQ846PCS

A61KX

MANILA,DEC.6-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS CONVENED TODAY FOR A THREE-DAY SPECIAL SESSION TO ARRANGE FOR A SPRING ELECTION.

MEMPHIS PREDICTED HOT DEBATE OVER WHETHER PHILIPPINE ARMY MEN WILL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE. GUERRILLA RESERVISTS ARE CERTAIN TO WIN THAT RIGHT, MOST OBSERVERS AGREED; BUT WHETHER ARMY REGULARS WOULD WAS LESS CERTAIN.

HW651APS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.7-(AP)-MRS.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA WAS QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI TODAY AS SAYING SHE HAD REJECTED SUGGESTIONS OF FRIENDS THAT SHE APPEAL TO MRS.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR "FOR HELP AND JUSTICE FOR MY HUSBAND," THE JAPANESE GENERAL ACCUSED OF CONDONING WHOLESALE ATROCITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"I EXPRESSED NO DESIRE TO DO SO, SAYING SUCH A MATTER IS OUT OF THE QUESTION FROM THE WAY OF THINING OF JAPANESE WOMEN," SHE WAS QUOTED.

"THE METHOD OF JUSTICE ON THE AMERICAN SIDE IS ADMIRABLY FAIR. I AM PLEASED WITH IT. I THOUGHT MY HUSBAND SHOULD BE PUT ON TRIAL NATURALLY BECAUSE HE TOOK COMMAND FOR A LONG TIME IN THE FRONT."

SHE SAID YAMASHITA SELDOM WROTE TO HER AND THAT HE HAD LIVED WITH HER NO MORE THAN FIVE MONTHS IN THE PAST 10 YEARS.

JQ845PCS

MELBOURNE--FIRST ADD BENNETT (A52) X X X TO ESCAPE.

THE AUSTRALIAN OFFICER SAID THAT JAPANESE PLANES CIRCLED JUNK EVERY DAY, BUT THE OFFICERS HID IN THE HOLD, PUSHING THE CHINESE CREW MEMBERS UP TO THE DECKS, AND THE PLANES NEVER ATTACKED.

REFERRING TO A STATEMENT MADE EARLIER IN THE INQUIRY THAT TALK OF AN ESCAPE HAD CEASED WHEN COL.JAMES H.THYER, HIS SENIOR STAFF OFFICER, ENTERED THE ROOM, BENNETT SAID: "I DO NOT RECALL COL.THYER COMING INTO THE ROOM DURING THE DISCUSSION. IF HE HAD, EVERYTHING ELSE WOULD HAVE BEEN BRUSHED ASIDE BECAUSE OF THE URGENCY OF THE OPERATIONS."

DETAILING HIS ESCAPE, THE GENERAL SAID HE AND OTHER OFFICERS STARTED OUT IN A SAMPAN, THEN BOARDED A CHINESE JUNK FOR THE TRIP OF FIVE OR SIX DAYS TO SUMATRA, USING A SCHOOL ATLAS WITH A SCALE OF 450 MILES TO ONE INCH AS THEIR ONLY NAVIGATIONAL AID.

THE CHINESE CREW OF THE JUNK AT FIRST REFUSED TO TAKE THEM, BENNETT SAID, AND LATER SET THE JUNK'S COURSE BACK TO SINGAPORE. ONE OF THE OFFICERS TOOK CHARGE, HOWEVER, AND THE CHINESE WERE "DUMPED INTO THE HOLD." WHEN JAPANESE PLANES APPEARED, THE OFFICERS CHANGED PLACES WITH THE CHINESE.

ME1216PES

ADD PEARL HARBOR--TONYAJONES X X X 30 DAYS

BLONDE, 32-YEAR-OLD TONYA HAD BEGUN THE JOURNEY AFTER A SERIES OF MISADVENTURES AND DESPITE THE STERN DISAPPROVAL OF PORT AUTHORITIES SHE HAD EXPECTED THE TRIP TO REQUIRE AROUND 50 DAYS.

SHE WAS PICKED UP BY LST NO.996, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN SAN DIEGO DEC. 13.

PORT AUTHORITIES HAD TOLD HER NOT TO LEAVE FOR THE MAINLAND UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE SLOOP. COAST GUARD OFFICERS, AFTER INSPECTING HER CRAFT, HAD REPORTED IT "SLIGHTLY UNDERMANNED."

JQ101PCS NM

BY KATHRYNE IRVIN

PEARL HARBOR,DEC.6-(AP)-ON THE DAY BEFORE THE JAPANESE ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR, ADM.HUSBAND E.KIMMEL AND HIS WAR PLANS OFFICER DISCUSSED THE IMMINENCE OF WAR WITH JAPAN AND PLANNED IMMEDIATE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IF WAR CAME, THE LATTER DISCLOSED TODAY.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ATTACK KIMMEL WAS REMOVED AS COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET. HE YET MAY BE COURT MARTIALED ON CHARGES OF NEGLIGENCE.

KIMMEL'S WAR PLANS OFFICER WAS CHARLES H.MCMORRIS, THEN A CAPTAIN, WHO TODAY IS A VICE ADMIRAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF AND AIDE TO ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE, COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

"I DID NOT EXPECT AN AIR ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR," MCMORRIS SAID IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW ON THE EVE OF THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE SNEAK RAID. "BUT I DID EXPECT SABOTAGE, SUBMARINE RAIDS AND POSSIBLY OTHER FORMS OF ATTACK IN THIS AREA.

"I THOUGHT IT COULD START ANY DAY. I FULLY EXPECTED IT AND BELIEVED IN THE END WE WOULD WIN."

THE 59-YEAR OLD NAVAL VETERAN, WHO WAS ADMIRAL NIMITZ' CHIEF OF STAFF AFTER PARTICIPATING IN SOME OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC'S HOTTEST SURFACE ENGAGEMENTS AND WHO WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS AND TWO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS FOR HIS WORK IN THE WAR, SAID THAT WHEN THE JAPANESE RAIDERS CAME DEC. 7 HE RUSHED TO HIS OFFICE AND DID NOT LEAVE IT FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

"IT WAS DISHEARTENING TO SEE THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE JAPANESE AND IT WAS MANIFEST WE WOULD HAVE TO FOREGO OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS FOR SOME TIME DESPITE OUR PLANS," HE SAID.

"BUT ACTION THAT MIGHT BE CHARACTERIZED AS DEFENSIVE-OFFENSIVE PROMPTLY WAS INITIATED, AS EVIDENCED BY EARLY NAVAL ATTACKS BY OUR AIR AND SURFACE FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE IN THE MARSHALLS, WAKE, THE SOLOMONS AND NEW GUINEA.

"EXCEPT FOR THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF WAR FOLLOWING INITIAL HEAVY LOSSES, THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NAVY IN ACHIEVING VICTORY WAS NEVER SERIOUSLY SHAKEN."

MCMORRIS DECLARED THAT FOR MANY YEARS PEARL HARBOR AND GUAM WILL BE THE UNITED STATES' BEST PACIFIC BASTIONS.

HE SAID HE WOULD LEAVE PEARL HARBOR IN A FEW DAYS FOR THE MAINLAND AND THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD BE CALLED TO WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY IN THE PEARL HARBOR INQUIRY SOME TIME AFTER THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.

30.24-32199

NEW YORK, DEC. 6--(AP)--A PLEA FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE AND THE UNITED STATES WAS VOICED LAST NIGHT BY DR. JUAN COOKE, ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER, IN A TWO-WAY RADIO INTERVIEW WITH AMERICAN NEWSMEN BROADCAST OVER THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

COOKE SAID THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES "MUST AND CAN BE IMPROVED." TO THIS END, HE SAID, "IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO ELIMINATE MISTRUST AND MISUNDERSTANDING."

DEC 7 1945

THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WILL SEND AN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO WILLING TO REVISE THE 1941 ECONOMIC TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"WE HOPE," SAID DR. COOKE., "THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL SELL US THEIR PRODUCTS AND BUY OURS, WITHOUT UNNECESSARY OBSTACLES."

HE ALSO REITERATED THE PROMISE OF HIS GOVERNMENT THAT FOREIGNERS CONVICTED FOR ESPIONAGE IN THE VARIOUS TRIALS NOW UNDERWAY WILL BE DEPORTED, "ONCE THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR SENTENCE, AND ALSO THOSE WHO ARE NOT FOUND JUDICIALLY GUILTY BUT WHO, IN THE OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT, HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES PREJUDICIAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

IN REPLY TO A DIRECT QUESTION BY NORMAN CARIGNAN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DR. COOKE OUTLINED STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO INSURE THAT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED FAIRLY AND WITHOUT FRAUD AND VIOLENCE.

DEC 7 1945

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID, " TWO IMPORTANT DECREES ISSUED BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ON DEC. 1, CONTAIN MEASURES WHICH WILL SAFEGAURD FREE ELECTIONS IN ACCORDNAGE WITH PROVISIONS IN THE ELECTORAL LAW. X X X WE WILL GUARANTEE A FREE ELECTION, GIVING TRUE EXPRESSION TO THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY."

A103WX
WASHINGTON,DEC.6-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROGRAM WHICH IT SAID WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO NAVY MEDICAL OFFICERS SPECIALIZED TRAINING COMPARABLE TO THE BEST OBTAINED IN CIVIL LIFE.
NINE POST GRADUATE TEACHING CENTERS WILL BE SET UP AT THE FOLLOWING NAVAL HOSPITALS: CHELSEA, MASS., ST.ALBANS, N.Y., PHILDELPHIA, PA., BETHESDA, MD., GREAT LAKES, ILL., SAN DEIGO, LONG BEACH AND OAKLAND, CALIF., AND SEATTLE, WASH.
ALL THE RECOGNIZED SPECIALITIES WILL BE TAUGHT INCLUDING ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY, PLASTIC SURGERY, PSYCHIATRY, AND NEUROLOGY, RADIOLOGY, DERMATOLOGY AND OTHERS.
JR1056PES

A142WX

WASHINGTON, DEC.6-(AP)-SOME 200 MASTERPIECES OF PAINTING ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK TOMORROW FROM EUROPE.

THE ART TREASURES--BY SUCH MASTERS AS BOTICELLI, VAN DYKE AND REMBRANDT--WILL BE BROUGHT HERE FOR SAFEKEEPING, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID. THE PAINTINGS, SHIPPED ON THE SS JAMES PARKER, WILL BE STORED IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THERE WERE NO PRESENT PLANS FOR EXHIBITING THE RARE COLLECTION. THE PAINTINGS WERE FOUND IN GERMANY AND WILL BE RETURNED LATER TO THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY WERE TAKEN BY THE NAZI.

VH156AES

(130) WITH HURLEY

WASHINGTON, DEC.6-(AP)-REP. DE LACY, (D-WASH) SAID TONIGHT HE HAD FAILED TO GET A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD CHINA DURING A CONFERENCE TODAY WITH SECRETARY BYRNES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

DE LACY, WHOSE CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CHINESE POLICY WAS FOLLOWED BY THE RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR HURLEY, TOLD A REPORTER HE CONFERRED WITH BYRNES IN AN ATTEMPT TO LEARN WHAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO DO IN CHINA. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY REPS. SAVAGE (D-WASH), HEALY (D-CALIF), AND PATTERSON (D-CALIF).

BEFORE GOING TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, DE LACY SAID HE WANTED TO GET FROM BYRNES A STATEMENT ON THE GOVERNMENT'S EXACT POLICY IN CHINA AND SEEK THE SECRETARY'S SUPPORT FOR HIS HOUSE RESOLUTION TO WITHDRAW AMERICAN FORCES FROM CHINA.

DE LACY, WHO YESTERDAY WAS TERMED "THE COMMUNIST-FED GENTLEMAN FROM WASHINGTON" BY REP. LUCE (R-CONN), PLANNED TO REPLY TO HER IN THE HOUSE TOMORROW AND SAID HE MIGHT ALSO TELL OF HIS CONFERENCE WITH BYRNES. MRS. LUCE ALSO GOT PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE TOMORROW AFTER DE LACY CONCLUDES.

VH1135PES NM

GKQEPL PEARL HARBOR CODES

WASHINGTON.DEC. 6-(AP)-PEARL HARBOR COMMITTEE TESTIMONY DEVELOPED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS READING SECRET CODE MESSAGES OF THE JAPANESE AS FAR BACK AS THE FORE PART OF 1939--DESPITE SOME CONCERN ABOUT ITS BEING ILLEGAL.

GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, RETIRED CHIEF OF STAFF WHO TOOK OVER AS ACTING CHIEF ON JULY 1, 1939, TESTIFIED THAT HIS PREDECESSOR, GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, FEARED IT WAS ILLEGAL TO INTERCEPT THESE MESSAGES.

NEVERTHELESS, THEY WERE BEING READ AND DECODED, MARSHALL SAID, AND THEY REACHED HIM AT FIRST IN "A SORT OF LOOSE LEAF ARRANGEMENT."

MARSHALL SAID HE STOPPED THAT ARRANGEMENT AND ORDERED THE USE OF LOCKED POUCHES BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF A LEAK IN THE SECRET THAT AMERICA WAS KEEPING TABS ON THE POTENTIAL ENEMY.

AS FOR FEARS ABOUT ILLEGALITY:

"THE MINUTE THE DANGER OF WAR TO AMERICA BECAME APPARENT, OUR INTENSE CONCERN WAS SECRECY."

JR1050PES

(300))

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 10 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME THURSDAY, DEC.6)

ATOMIC-SENATE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC.6-(AP)-A SCIENTIST DESCRIBED TODAY HOW FANTASTIC EFFECTS OF RAYS GIVEN OFF BY ATOMIC BOMBS KILLED JAPANES WEEKS AFTER THE BLASTS WHICH FLATTENED HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI.

DR. PHILIP MORRISON, WHO HELPED ASSEMBLE THOSE BOMBS, SAID THE RAYS STRANGELY AFFECTED THE BLOOD AND MADE THE VICTIMS A PREY TO FATAL INFECTION.

IN A STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE SPECIAL SENATE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE HE TOLD OF THE GRUESOME FINDINGS OF A PARTY WHICH INSPECTED THE DEVASTATED CITIES AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDERED.

HE SAID MOST PERSONS WITHIN A MILE OF THE BOMBS DIED QUICKLY--EITHER FROM THE GREAT HEAT OF THE BLAST OR INJURIES SUFFERED IN DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS.

MANY WHO ESCAPED DEATH BY BLAST OR BURN, MORRISON SAID, "DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF RADIUM-LIKE RAYS EMITTED IN GREAT NUMBER FROM THE BOMB AT THE INSTANT OF THE EXPLOSION."

"THIS RADIATION AFFECTS THE BLOOD-FORMING TISSUES IN THE BONE MARROW, AND THE WHOLE FUNCTION OF THE BLOOD IS IMPAIRED," THE FORMER UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PHYSICS INSTRUCTOR RELATED.

"THE BLOOD DOES NOT COAGULATE, BUT OOZES IN MANY SPOTS THROUGH THE UNBROKEN SKIN, AND INTERNALLY SEEPS INTO THE CAVITIES OF THE BODY. THE WHITE CORPUSCLES WHICH FIGHT INFECTION DISAPPEAR."

LACK OF THESE CORPUSCLES PERMITS INFECTION TO "PROSPER," MORRISON SAID, "AND THE PATIENT DIES, USUALLY TWO OR THREE WEEKS AFTER THE EXPOSURE.

"I AM NOT A MEDICAL MAN, BUT LIKE ALL NUCLEAR PHYSICISTS I HAVE STUDIED THIS DISEASE A LITTLE," MORRISON SAID. "IT IS A HAZARD OF OUR PROFESSION. WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB, IT BECAME EPIDEMIC. "WAR NOW CAN DESTROY NOT CITIES, BUT NATIONS."

AFTER DESCRIBING THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT TO HIROSHIMA MORRISON SAID IT IS PROBABLE THAT AN ATOM-BOMBED AMERICAN CITY "WOULD BE AS BADLY DAMAGED AS A JAPANESE CITY, THOUGH IT WOULD LOOK LESS WRECKED FROM THE AIR."

"IN JAPAN THE WRECKAGE BURNED CLEAN; IN A WESTERN CITY, THE RUBBLE WOULD STAND IN PILES IN THE STREETS.

BUT THE CITY WOULD BE JUST AS RUINED, AND THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY AS DEAD.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED AT 10 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME DEC. 6, 1945)

JR619PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.6-(AP)-THE NAVY TODAY IDENTIFIED SIX OFFICERS AND 19 ENLISTED MEN REPORTED MISSING ON THE FLIGHT OF A PB4Y-2 (PRIVATEER) FROM KODIAK, ALASKA, TO SEATTLE NOV. 30.

THE PLANE, A PART OF PATROL BOMBER SQUADRON 122, WAS LAST REPORTE OVER SITKA, ALASKA. NEXT OF KIN HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED.

EIGHT OF THE 25 ABOARD WERE CREW MEMBERS AND 17 WERE PASSENGERS.

THE CREW:

30.24-32201

LT.J.G.JOHN EDGAR MCMILLAN, 24, SON OF MR. AND MRS. HARRISON JOHN MCMILLAN, 2216 14TH STREET, MERIDIAN, MISS. HIS WIFE, MRS. JANE JARVIS MCMILLAN, LIVES AT 132 EASTLAND DRIVE, ATLANTA, GA.

ENSIGN JOSEPH EDWARD OSEBOLD, 23, SON OF HENRY J. OSEBOLD, 3477 DEVONSHIRE, DETROIT, MICH.

CHARLES WILLIAM BAKER, AVIATION RADIO MAN, 3/C, 19, SON OF BASIL D. BAKER, 506 PLYMOUTH, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

HERMAN CLINTON BUMPUS, AVIATION RADIO MAN, 2/C, U.S.N., 20, SON OF MR. AND MRS. JAMES HERMAN BUMPUS, 2512 WEST 47TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, KAS.

BENJAMIN NORMAN, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE, 3/C, 22, SON OF MR. AND MRS. BEN NORMAN, FRIERSON, LA.

JOHN PLEVELICH, AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN, 1/C, 23, SON OF MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH PLEVELICH, GREENSBURG, PA.

HAYWOOD WALLER, SEAMAN 1/C, 21, SON OF MRS. LOTTIE F. WALLER, KINGSTON, N.C.

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B135WX

JOHN GORDON SPENGER, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE 1/C, 21, SON OF MRS. MABEL J. SPENGER, 102 BROADWAY, SEATTLE, WASH.

THE PASSENGERS INCLUDED:

LYNNE CHRISTIANSEN, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE, 3/C, 20, SON OF ANDREW A. CHRISTIANSEN, STAR ROUTE, MCCAMMON, IDA.

HARRY BENJAMIN DAWSON, SEAMAN 1/C, 21, SON OF MOSES A. DAWSON, 525 SOUTH STREET, PORTSMOUTH, VA. HIS WIFE, MRS. DORIS DAWSON, LIVES AT ROUTE 4, TAMPA, FLORIDA.

LT. DELNORTE BONDURANT, 28, SON OF MR. AND MRS. JAMES R. BONDURANT, 218 RUTHERFORD, SHREVEPORT, IA.; WIFE, MRS. EILEEN BONDURANT, 4021 EAST 56TH STREET, SEATTLE, WASH.

LT. JOSEPH EDELMAN, 25, OF THE U.S.S. CURB, SON OF MRS. BESSIE EDELMAN, 2250 LA SALLE GARDENS, SOUTH DETROIT; WIFE, MRS. LORRAINE JOYCE EDELMAN, 1795 OAKMAN BOULEVARD, DETROIT.

LT. WILLIAM FAUBEL HARPER, 25, SON OF LIDA RUTH HARPER, 322 HUNINGTON, ARCADIA, CALIF., WIFE, MRS. DAISY RUTH HARPER, 502 ATLANTIC, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

LT. JOHN JAMES FERGUSON, 36, WHOSE WIFE IS MARY ROSE FERGUSON, 4940 BEAUMONT DRIVE, LA MESA, CALIF.

STEVE WILLIAM BUGNASKI, SHIP FITTER 3/C, 19, OF THE U.S.S. BOXWOOD, SON OF MRS. CECELIA MARCRETT CARKASIO, 59 CAROL DRIVE, BRISTOL, CONN.

DEC 7 1945

B136WX

JOHN GEORGE KATIVA, ELECTRICIAN'S MATE, 1/C, 21, OF THE U.S.S. BOXWOOD, SON OF MRS. MARY KATIVA, 409 PINE STREET, ELIZABETH, N.J.

ANTHONY WILBUR VOLK, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE, 3/C, 21, SON OF ANTHONY VOLK, 7605 MAIN STREET, DAYTON, O.

EDWARD JOSEPH SMOLENSKI, AVIATION ELECTRICIAN'S MATE 2/C, 21, SON OF MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH SMOLENSKI, 1620 NORTH WOOD STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANCIS JOHN FRIES, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, 3/C, 20, OF NAVAL AIR STATION, KODIAK. SON OF JOHN J. FRIES, 524 CHASE CAVE WALLA WALLA, WASH.

DIANISIO APUAN FAJARDO, STEWARD 1/C, 34, SON OF MRS. CHRISTINA A. FAJARDO, ANAO, TARLAC, P.I.

LUDVEK FRANK MEDVESEK, AVIATION MACHINIST MATE, 2/C, 22, SON OF MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH MEDVESEK. 21141 GOLLER AVENUE, EUCLID, O.; WIFE, ODESSA MAY MEDEVESEK, 4306 EMANUEL HOMES, BRUNSWICK. GA.

CARL EDWAPD BEHRENS, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, 2/C, 35, SON OF MRS. MINNIE BEHRENS, 101 EDGEHILL PLACE, PEORIA, ILL.; WIFE, MRS. JACQUELINE BEHRENS, 913 STARR, PEORIA, ILL.

WILLIAM SPURLING STRINGER, AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN, 3/C, 20, SON OF WILLIAM I. STRINGER, 703 WEST 1ST STREET, SANFORD, FLA.

JAMES EARL WESTFALL, CHIEF COMMISSARY STEWARD, 24, OF THE U.S.S. CURB, SON OF EDWIN F. WESTFALL, 2009 SOUTH 16TH STREET, BURLINGTON, IA.; WIFE, MARIE ANN WESTFALL, 19-17 DITMARS BOULEVARD, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

OWEN RICHARD TENNANT, AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE, 3/C, 21, SON OF OWEN D. TENNANT, 225 GRANT STREET, FREDERICKSTOWN, O.

B38WX (STAM TEXT) (Q)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY,DEC. 6)

WASHINGTON,DEC 5-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY THE OFFICE OF STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR ON NEW WAGE INCREASE REGULATIONS: (ABOUT 1000)

THE OFFICE OF STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR TODAY ISSUED COMPREHENSIVE REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE STABILIZATION AGENCIES IN ADMINISTERING THE NATIONAL WAGE-PRICE POLICY ESTABLISHED IN THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS OF AUGUST 18 AND OCTOBER 30, 1945.

THE REGULATIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:

1. PRE-APPROVAL IS GRANTED BY THE STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR TO WAGE OR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS WHICH ARE FOUND BY THE APPROPRIATE STABILIZATION AGENCY TO FALL WITHIN SPECIFIED CLASSES OF CASES.

B39WX

APPLICANTS STILL MUST OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM THE STABILIZATION AGENCY. WHEN THIS APPROVAL IS OBTAINED THE EMPLOYER MAY USE THESE INCREASES AS A BASIS FOR SEEKING AN INCREASE IN PRICE CEILINGS OR FOR INCREASING COSTS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE CLASSES OF PREAPPROVED INCREASES INCLUDE: INCREASES UNDER STANDARDS APPLIED BY THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD WHICH WERE IN EFFECT PRIOR TO AUGUST 18, 1945; INCREASES TO COMPENSATE FOR RISES IN THE COST OF LIVING; AND INCREASES TO CORRECT INEQUITIES IN RATES PAID IN DIFFERENT PLANTS IN THE SAME INDUSTRY OR LOCALITY.

B40WX

PROVISION IS ALSO MADE WITH RESPECT TO WAGE ADJUSTMENTS NECESSARY TO INSURE ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION WHERE MANPOWER "BOTTLENECKS" ARISE. PRE-APPROVAL IN BOTTLENECK CASES, HOWEVER, IS NOT GRANTED UNTIL AN INDUSTRY IS DESIGNATED BY THE STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR. THE REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT THE ADMINISTRATOR WILL NOT DESIGNATE AN INDUSTRY EXCEPT ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF AN INTERESTED GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND UNLESS HE IS SATISFIED THAT SPECIFIC STANDARDS PROVIDED IN THE REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN MET.

PROPOSED WAGE OR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS INVOLVING ONLY INCREASED COSTS TO THE GOVERNMENT, AND NOT INCREASES IN PRICE CEILINGS, MAY BE REFERRED TO THE STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE NOT APPROVABLE UNDER THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE REGULATIONS, IF IN

B41WX

THE AGENCY'S JUDGMENT THE ADJUSTMENT WOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH THE STABILIZATION PROGRAM.

2. WAGE OR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS FALLING WITHIN SPECIFIED CLASSES LISTED IN THE REGULATIONS ARE AUTOMATICALLY APPROVED AS INCREASES WHICH MAY BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING PRICE OR RENT CEILINGS OR INCREASED COSTS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE SPECIFIED CLASSES INCLUDE ANY WAGE OR SALARY INCREASE WHICH

3024-32203

WAS:

LAWFULLY MADE OR APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE WAGE OR SALARY STABILIZATION AGENCY BEFORE AUGUST 18, 1945.

MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF A WAGE OR SALARY SCHEDULE LAWFULLY IN EFFECT BEFORE AUGUST 18, 1945.

B42WX

MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF WAR LABOR BOARD OR SALARY STABILIZATION UNIT REGULATIONS REGARDING THE INSTITUTION OF NEW PIECE RATES OR NEW JOB RATES IN LINE WITH EXISTING PIECE OR JOB RATES.

MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING ORDERS OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD REGARDING INCREASES UP TO 55 CENTS AN HOUR TO CORRECT SUBSTANDARDS OF LIVING.

3. STANDARDS ARE PROVIDED TO GUIDE THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION IN DEALING WITH APPLICATIONS FOR PRICE RELIEF, UNDER THE PROVISION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 9651 THAT UNAPPROVED WAGE OR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS SHALL BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING PRICE OR RENT CEILINGS AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF A REASONABLE TEST VERIMD-- GANERALLY SIX MONTHS.

B43WX

THE REGULATIONS REQUIRE SUBMISSION OF AN OPERATING OR FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO THE PRICE ADMINISTRATOR, REFLECTING THE EFFECT OF THE WAGE INCREASE ON COSTS OR SHOWING THE EMPLOYER'S PROFIT POSITION, FOR THE TEST PERIOD.

4. AN UNAPPROVED WAGE OR SALARY INCREASE MAY BE CONSIDERED AS A PART OF LABOR COSTS IN DETERMINING WHETHER A REDUCTION IN PRICE OR RENT CEILINGS IS JUSTIFIABLE IF THE OPA HAD NOT ANNOUNCED THAT THE REDUCTION WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION AT THE TIME THE WAGE OR SALARY INCREASE WAS MADE.

5. THE REGULATIONS MAKE CLEAR THAT THE APPROVAL OF WAGE OR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS DOES NOT WARRANT CONSEQUENT INCREASE IN PRICE OR RENT CEILINGS, OR AN INCREASE OF ANY PARTICULAR AMOUNT, UNLESS THE INCREASE IS REQUIRED UNDER APPLICABLE MAXIMUM PRICE OR RENT REGULATIONS OR THE APPROPRIATE STATUTORY OR ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS GOVERNING CHANGES IN PRICE OR RENT CEILINGS.

6. THE REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT WAGE OR SALARY STABILIZATION AGENCIES SHALL NOT CONSIDER OR ACT UPON A PROPOSED WAGE OR SALARY INCREASE WHICH APPEARS TO BE CONDITIONED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BOTH UPON THE APPROVAL FOR PRICE CONSIDERATION AND UPON THE GRANTING OF AN INCREASE IN PRICE OR RENT CEILINGS.

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THIS PROVISION, HOWEVER, DOES NOT BAR CONSIDERATION OF AN INCREASE WHICH IS CONTINGENT ONLY ON APPROVAL BY THE WAGE OR SALARY STABILIZATION AGENCY OR OF AN INCREASE WHICH WILL NOT BE PUT INTO EFFECT UNTIL THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION HAS MADE DEFINITE DETERMINATION AS TO WHETHER PRICE RELIEF IS REQUIRED.

7. IN ACTING UPON WAGE RATE INCREASES TO COMPENSATE FOR THE RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING, THE WAGE OR SALARY STABILIZATION AGENCY WILL USE 33 PER CENT AS THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING BETWEEN JANUARY 1941 AND SEPTEMBER 1945.

THE 33 PER CENT FIGURE WILL BE APPLIED WHERE THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN AVERAGE STRAIGHT TIME HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE APPROPRIATE UNIT OF EMPLOYEES SINCE JANUARY 1941 HAS NOT EQUALED THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING BETWEEN THOSE DATES.

THE STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR HAS BEEN ADVISED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THAT THIS FIGURE MOST ACCURATELY REFLECTS THE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING BETWEEN THOSE DATES.

8. THE REGULATIONS REPEAT THE POINT, RECENTLY EMPHASIZED BY THE STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR, THAT A WAGE OR SALARY INCREASE IN THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IS NOT LAWFUL UNLESS APPROVED, BEFORE THE INCREASE HAS BEEN MADE.

SIMILARLY, PROPOSED WAGE OR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS SUBJECT TO THE STABILIZATION REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE REQUIRE APPROVAL, BEFORE THE INCREASES HAVE BEEN MADE, UNLESS THE ADJUSTMENTS ARE PERMISSIBLE UNDER THOSE REGULATIONS.

THE NEW REGULATIONS CLARIFY MANY OTHER QUESTIONS OF DETAIL ARISING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAGE-PRICE POLICY. ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS ALSO WILL BE ISSUED BY THE STABILIZATION AGENCIES, WHICH INCLUDE THE WAGE STABILIZATION DIVISION OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD, THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE (SALARY STABILIZATION UNIT), THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, AND THE PRICE ADMINISTRATOR.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, DEC.6).

A141KX
(WEST OUT)
SAN FRANCISCO,DEC.6-(AP)-LARRY TIGHE, AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO. CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED TONIGHT FROM TOKYO THAT ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE'S NEW POSITION MAY BE HEAD OF THE NAVY WAR COLLEGE.

TIGHE SAID A TOP FLIGHT SOURCE TOLD HIM THAT SPRUANCE--RECENTLY REPLACED AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET WITHOUT EXPLANATIO --HAD ASKED FOR THE WAR COLLEGE POST MONTHS AGO, AND IT APPEARED PROBABLE HE WOULD GET IT.

FJ1232ACS

UNDATED WORLD AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

UNITED STATES--A LOAN OF $4,400,000,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES TO BRITAIN, SUBJECT TO AUTHORIZATION BY CONGRESS AND PARLIAMENT, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE BRITISH PRESS.

GERMANY--A HERMANN GOERING STATEMENT INTRODUCED AT THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL SAID BRITAIN'S SIGNING OF THE POLISH ASSISTANCE PACT DELAYED THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND A WEEK.

INDONESIA--BRITISH ANNOUNCED 38 INDONESIANS SLAIN IN SKIRMISHES NEAR THE RECENTLY CLEARED NAVAL BASE OF SOERABAJA. NATIVE MERCHANTS STOPPED SELLING FOOD TO EUROPEANS IN BANDOENG.

JAPAN--GEN.MACARTHUR ORDERED ARREST OF NINE JAPANESE LEADERS ON SUSPICION OF WAR CRIMES, INCLUDING FORMER PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE AND MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO, A RIGHT HAND MAN OF THE EMPEROR.

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) LABOR DISPUTES KEEP 415,000 IDLE.
AUTOMOTIVE--GENERAL MOTORS OFFERS 10 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE TO STRIKING CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS, BUT UNION REJECTS IT; GM PROPOSES 13 1/2 PER CENT PAY BOOST TO 25,000 ELECTRICAL WORKERS; NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE.
ADMINISTRATION--BILL TO PROHIBIT STRIKES DURING "COOLING OFF" PERIOD AND SETTING UP "FACT-FINDING" MACHINERY STARTS JOURNEY THROUGH CONGRESS.
-DASH-

UNDATED ASIATIC (230)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(FX)...JITTERY TOKYO RECEIVED ANOTHER STUNNING SURPRISE TODAY (THURSDAY) WHEN GENERAL MACARTHUR ORDERED THE ARREST AS WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS OF DASHING PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, THREE-TIMES PREMIER, AND MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO, RIGHT HAND MAN TO EMPEROR HIROHITO.
SEVEN OTHER HIGH FIGURES WHO PLAYED PROMINENT ROLES IN PRE-WAR JAPANESE IMPERIALISM A
SO BECAME WANTED MEN.
THREE OTHER FACTORS ADDED TO POLITICAL UNREST IN THE JAPANESE CAPITAL:
1. DISCLOSURE THAT JAPANESE COMMUNISTS PLAN TO NAME 1,000 JAPANESE THEY CONSIDER WAR CRIMINALS, INCLUDING THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.
2. PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA'S DIET SATEMENT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT IS IN NO POSITION TO CRITICIZE ALLIED WAR CRIMES SUSPECT LISTS AND DOES NOT KNOW HOW MANY PERSONS WILL BE INDICTED.
3. FAILURE OF SHIDEHARA'S SHAKY CABINET TO OBTAIN A REPRIEVE FOR PRINCE MORISAMA NASHIMOTO, LISTED EARLIER AS A WAR CRIMES SUSPECT.
IN CHINA, NATIONALIST FORCES ADVANCED WITHIN 25 MILES OF MUKDEN AND AWAITED SOVIET APPROVAL TO ENTER THE CITY, MANCHURIAN DISPATCHES SAID.
IN YENAN, CHINESE COMMUNIST INFORMANTS TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JOHN RODERICK THAT THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR IN CHINA HINGES ON GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLE OF A DEMOCRATIC COALITION GOVERNMENT. THEY SAID CHIANG HAS NOT BEEN WILLING TO TAKE COMMUNISTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT IN THE PAST.
AN UNEASY QUIET SETTLED OVER TROUBLED JAVA, WHERE EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF BANDOENG WERE REPORTED TO BE SUFFERING FROM FOOD SHORTAGES.
HW655APS

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FOREIGN MINISTERS OF BIG 5 NATIONS MAY MEET AGAIN

Bevin Expected to Make an Announcement Late Today.

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was expected to make an announcement, possibly late today, [illegible] possible meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia France and China.

Reports circulated in well-informed quarters that the five Foreign Ministers might meet in Moscow soon. The spokesman said no further indication of the nature of Bevin's announcement could be given now.

Such a meeting would be the first for the five Foreign Ministers since their inconclusive conference in London last October.

Members of Parliament hurried into the Commons chamber twice this afternoon in the expectation that Bevin was about to make the anticipated announcement. But the Foreign Secretary did not appear either time.

The London Evening Star said it was understood a proposal for a five-Power meeting came from Moscow.

At the previous meeting wide differences appeared among the delegates over such questions as European boundaries, peace treaties for the Balkans and trusteeships for colonies. It finally ended without the settlement of the major questions.

Byrnes Declines Comment.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes declined today to say anything about possibilities of a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Russia, Britain, China and France.

Questioned about reports from London that such a meeting would soon be held in Moscow, Byrnes said he couldn't say anything at all about it. The question was put to him after he completed testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Byrnes told a news conference Wednesday that a meeting of Foreign Ministers, following up the session which ended in deadlock at London in September, was not to be ruled out by President Truman's recent statement that he wanted more and more problems turned over to the United Nations.

France Is Irked.

Paris, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A member of the French Cabinet said today that "the Big Three have taken on another decision bad for France." The statement, made without elaboration, was given in connection with reports that an international conference of the United States, Britain and Russia was scheduled to take place in Moscow probably "before Christmas."

The French Cabinet was reported to have discussed the projected conference "with pessimism" because France was reported not invited. It was not known here whether the projected meeting was of the heads of State or Foreign Ministers, but it was recalled here that President Truman recently had declared himself against any more "Big Three" meetings of himself, Britain's Prime Minister and Generalissimo Stalin.

BYRNES, MOLOTOV, BEVIN TO CONFER

Big Three Foreign Secretaries to Meet in Moscow December 15.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — (AP) The foreign secretaries of the United States, Britain and Russia will meet in Moscow Dec. 15, the State department announced tonight, to discuss a long array of critical international issues including control of atomic energy.

Secretary of State Byrnes is planning to fly to the Russian capital, probably leaving Washington early next week.

It is considered improbable that he will be home by Christmas.

This will be the first meeting of Byrnes, Foreign Minister Bevin of Britain and Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia since the breakdown of the London council of foreign ministers in September.

Seen Hopeful Sign

The mere fact that they have agreed to get together again at this time is considered by authorities here to be a hopeful sign for improvement in relations between the three countries.

The plan for the meeting in Moscow was suggested by Byrnes on Nov. 24.

The official statement issued by the State department said:

"A meeting of the foreign secretaries of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States has been arranged to take place in Moscow Dec. 15. This meeting has been called in accordance with the decision taken at the Yalta conference providing for quarterly conferences of the three foreign secretaries.

"The meeting will provide an opportunity to the British, American, and Soviet governments for informal and exploratory discussions on a number of matters of current concern to the three countries and also for an exchange of views on the subject of the control of atomic energy."

Proposed U. S. Loan Approved By Labor Government Leaders

LONDON, Dec. 7.—(AP) Labor government leaders whole-heartedly approved the proposed $4,400,000,000 United States loan to Britain today, but a small Conservative opposition in Commons moved that the financial agreement be rejected.

Backed by their overwhelming majority, and motivated by Britain's almost desperate need for dollar credits, Laborite leaders planned for parliamentary approval of the loan next week along with passage of the Bretton Woods bill.

A government spokesman described the loan as "an agreement which will work," and admitted that Britain's only alternative would be an immediate austere future "far worse than during the darkest periods of the war."

Opposition came from two Conservative members within an hour after the Bretton Woods bill was introduced for parliamentary ratification, as proposed by the Washington conferees on the loan agreement.

Moving that both the Bretton Woods measure and the loan agreement be rejected, Conservative Robert Boothby, a wealthy manufacturer, declared that acceptance of the loan would abolish the sterling area; restore an international gold standard, and force Britain to return to the principle of non-discrimination in trade, with a consequent disruptive effect on the trade unity of the empire.

British participation in the Bretton Woods plan would put into action at once a large part of the funds which will be forthcoming from the United States if Congress approves the loan.

"The British government's view," said a Laborite spokesman, "is that Bretton Woods in itself is a good agreement worth adopting, and one which becomes much better" in connection with the loan agreement.

He said it did not involve a return to the gold standard, but seemed to provide "a compromise between the need for international monetary stability and domestic needs for flexibility."

British press reaction was varied.

COMMONS GETS BILL TO REJECT

LOAN FROM U. S.

Two Conservative Members of Parliament Offer a Motion of Disapproval.

BRETTON WOODS PLAN SCORED

But Laborite Government Moves Rapidly for Ratification of American Credits.

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Two Conservative Members of Parliament offered a motion today to disapprove the proposal for a $4,400,000,000 American loan and to reject a ratification bill for Britain's participation in the Bretton Woods monetary agreement.

Robert Boothby and Christopher Hollis offered the Conservative motion just an hour after the introduction of the ratification bill in the House of Commons.

The Laborite Government was moving rapidly for ratification of the Bretton Woods plan, following the completion of negotiations for the American loan. The ratification bill had its first reading, and spokesmen for the Government were confident, despite the Hollis-Boothby motion, that it will have gone through all necessary preliminary stages by the end of next week. British participation in the Bretton Woods plan was a condition of the loan.

Fear Harsh Awakening Later.

What support Boothby and Hollis could muster was not immediately apparent. Boothby, a wealthy manufacturer, said that the loan agreement would be harmful to Britain in that it would restore an international gold standard, abolish the sterling area and cause a return to the principle of non-discrimination in trade, which he considered disruptive. He said that acceptance of the conditions of the loan would deprive Britain of effective control over her national economy.

The Press Association reported that several other Conservatives would criticize the plan as a severe one, "arguing that we are buying a period of deceptive ease and tranquility at the expense of a harsh and disillusioning time later on."

The ratification bill provides that Britain subscribe $1,300,000,000 to the Bretton Woods International Monetary Fund, and the same amount to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Another provision authorizes the payment of additional funds in the event of certain contingencies, such as a decline in the value of sterling held by the fund or by the bank.

Hull Supports British Loan As Step To World Peace

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull today indorsed the Anglo-American loan and trade deal as a step in building world peace.

In a statement issued through the State Department, Hull declared that the nation may now be confronted with its "final opportunity to make a peace that will last."

He said that through the American Government's policy to grant Britain a $4,400,000,000 loan and Britain's agreement to work for freer international trade, "our country is taking another long step forward to build a better world by profiting from the bitter lessons of the past."

"Prosperity Prerequisites"

"I feel," he continued, "that this may be our final opportunity to make a peace that will last. I believe the Government's over-all plans released yesterday set forth the prerequisites to economic prosperity and improved standards of living in our own and all other countries.

"I have high hopes that the United States will play its full part in bringing about the conditions necessary for prosperity and lasting peace."

Hull's statement was issued as the Administration marshaled its argument behind the big credit offer to Britain, convinced that any major congressional change would imperil hopes for Anglo-American trade co-operation.

Capehart Assails Laski

In the Senate, Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) called on British leaders to repudiate remarks he attributed to Harold Laski, a leader of the British Labor party, concerning this country's economic system.

Unless this is done, Capehart told the Senate, "I for one will not support a loan to Britain."

The Senator said Laski told an American audience the "American private enterprise system must go."

"Not Liquidating U.S."

"Co-operation," Capehart said, "is not a one-way street. If Professor Laski likes Russia so well he should make his domicile there and live in prosperity and contentment."

Referring to Winston Churchill's remark that he was not chosen Prime Minister to liquidate the British Empire, Capehart said:

"I was not elected United States Senator to liquidate the United States Government."

Lend-Lease Settlement

The two governments climaxed three months of diplomatic talks yesterday by announcing a broad economic agreement tied to financial help from this country.

That help would come from a $3,750,000,000 cash loan and a $650,000,000 settlement for post-war lend-lease and war surpluses. Both would be repaid at two per cent interest over a 50-year period beginning in 1951.

Bitter Fight Indicated

Only the outright loan needs congressional approval, but every sign pointed to a bitter struggle. Harsh words were heard from a Democrat as well as a Republican in the House even before the credit agreement was officially announced.

State Department and Treasury officials who participated in the talks here said today they were convinced that any major change in the loan terms would force Britain to reject the loan altogether and pursue her own economic course within a restricted bloc of countries.

Britain's Pledge

As a part of the credit agreement, Britain agreed to co-operate with this country toward world-wide trade expansion by lowering such barriers as tariffs and cartels.

Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, said at a news conference that Britain's trade had been so disrupted by the war that without the loan she would be forced deeper and deeper into special trading arrangements.

Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said he had not had time to study the specific proposals but added: "Speaking generally, I believe something must be done toward helping Britain to co-operate with our country in bringing about a more orderly economic world."

Laski Assailed in Loan Debate

Capehart Calls On British Chiefs to Disavow Remarks Aimed at U. S. Economy.

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Unless this is done, Capehart told the Senate, "I, for one, will not support [illegible] to Britain." He said that Laski told an American audience the "American private enterprise system must go."

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He said that through the American Government's policy to grant Britain a $4,400,000,000 loan and Britain's agreement to work for freer international trade, "our country is taking another long step forward to build a better world by profiting from the bitter lessons of the past."

"I feel," he continued, "that this may be our final opportunity to make a peace that will last.

I believe the Government's overall plans released yesterday set forth the prerequisites to economic prosperity and improved standards of living in our own and all other countries.

"I have high hopes that the

U.S. Press For Most Part Approves British Loan

[By the Associated Press]

A sampling of the nation's editorial pages today showed an overwhelming majority of commenting newspapers in favor of the proposed loan to Britain as necessary to a revival of world trade and the financial recovery of an invaluable ally.

Most newspapers said the loan was greatly to the United States's own advantage, since revival of the British economy would provide a giant market for American goods.

"Our Definite Advantage"

The Denver *Post*, however, expressed opposition to the loan. "Now you know what the bunco experts mean when they say 'Once a sucker, always a sucker,'" the *Post* commented editorially. "Only Congress can stop the international 'gimme' gang now."

The New York *Times*, urging Congress to ratify the agreement by an overwhelming vote, said Britain did not need dollars "for the purpose of carrying on social experiments and labor reforms at home—for that purpose the British Government could use British pounds."

"End Of Discrimination"

But dollars are needed, the *Times* said, "for the purpose of re-establishing Britain's position as a great purchaser of American and other foreign goods and a strong and healthy influence in the economics of the postwar world. Surely, judged by every possible standard, it is to our own definite advantage and self-interest to have her recover that position."

2,264,000 War Claims Paid

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—The British Government has paid 2,264,000 war damage claims, totaling $768,000,000, the Board of Trade *Journal* said tonight.

Canada And Poland Bolt On UNO Site

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Poland, Canada and Greece swung support to Europe as headquarters for the United Nations today, as the Philippines delegate pleaded for a site in the United States to offset "the danger" of an American return to isolationism.

The position [illegible] had been expected [illegible] the Polish breakaway from the pro-United States-Russian stand, and the declaration by Canada, caused a flurry of excitement among delegates as the preparatory commission began its showdown debate on the site issue.

The bolting of Canada and Poland left some doubt whether the United States could get the necessary two thirds majority in a vote on the executive committee's recommendation that she become the organization's permanent headquarters. Preliminary debate was expected to continue for several days.

Canadian Explains Swing

Canadian Delegate Leo[illegible] Wilgress said his support was thrown to Europe because "most of the problems the United Nations Organization will have to solve" are there.

In strong support of a United States site, Filipino Delegate Pedro Lopez declared that the "seat of the United Nations must be in the United States to keep the United States in the United Nations.

"The danger of the United States returning to isolationism," he asserted, "is as great today as it ever was in the 20's."

In an earlier meeting of the trusteship committee, Lopez pleaded also for provisions for elections in territories taken over as trusteeships by the United Nations.

UNO PLEDGE OF ELECTIONS SOUGHT

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Dr. Pedro Lopez, Philippines delegate, introduced a proposal before the United Nations Preparatory Committee on Trusteeship today which would require the holding of elections at least once every three years in trusteeship territory. Invoking pledges of the United Nations charter of freedom for dependent peoples, Lopez said the proposal would aid these peoples toward self-government.

The elections, he said, would choose spokesmen who would "serve as the organ for expressing to the trusteeship council the feelings, sentiments and needs of the people," and would help carry out United Nations charter promises to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the territories.

The plan drew opposition from Great Britain and South Africa, whose delegates said such elections would not be practicable, but gained the support of Russia, the Ukraine, Syria and Yugoslavia. The United States was understood to favor the proposal in general.

The delegates agreed to submit the plan to a sub-committee composed of delegates of the Philippines, South Africa, the Ukraine, Britain and China for study.

Central U.S. Urged For UNO Headquarters

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Ten mid-continent governors have joined in urging that the permanent capital of the United Nations Organization be located in central United States.

Senator Gurney (R., S.D.) said today he was notified by Gov. M. Q. Sharpe of South Dakota that he and nine other governors had signed a joint statement addressed to President Truman, Secretary of State Byrnes and Congress urging the UNO to choose a site in the interior of the country.

The others are Governors Vivian of Colorado, Davis of Louisiana, Thye of Minnesota, Donnelly of Missouri, Ford of Montana, Grjswold of Nebraska, Aandahl of North Dakota, McCord of Tennessee, and Hunt of Wyoming.

Commons Gets Report On Red Army in Poland

Communications Guards Remain, Briton Says

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Hector McNeil, Under Secretary for the British Foreign Office, told Commons today that Great Britain had been assured that the only Russian forces remaining in Poland are those guarding communication lines linking Russia with Red Army occupation areas of Germany. "Of coursse," he added, "we will continue to conduct our normal observations in relation to the disposition of those troops."

McNeil spoke after Russian activities in Poland were criticized on the floor.

Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor, Conservative, accused the Russians of placing Red Army officers in the Polish armed forces and of making mass arrests and maintaining concentration camps. "It is essential that control of Poland by Russia should be brought to an end," he said.

J. Paton, Laborite, said other members of the House deplore happenings in Poland, but he suggested that Russia regards her security as involved. Britain had been criticized for actions in her own security zone in Greece, he pointed out.

Appeal Made To Lift British Work Controls

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Malcolm McCorquodale, former Parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Labor, appealed for lifting of wartime employment controls today, asserting it was "monstrous" that women were still being conscripted for labor in Britain.

"This is the only country in the world in which women are not free to choose their own occupation," he said.

"In Britain alone, women are still liable to be prosecuted and imprisoned if they do not go to the work to which the Labor Exchange sends them, whether they wish or no."

BOMB REMOVED AFTER FOUR YEARS

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—British soldiers finally unearthed England's oldest, and most elusive, unexploded bomb today after 191 days of digging.

A German plane dropped the bomb four and three-quarters years ago. Water complicated the digging. When the soldiers finally touched the fins they found the missile was not the 2,000-pounder they expected, but twice that size.

New War Crimes List.

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The Sixteenth war crimes list, bearing 1,080 names, was issued last night by the United Nations War Crimes Commission. The names were not made public.

RUSSIAN INVASION SET FOR MONTHS

Hitler Started Massing Armies Nearly Year Before Launching Drive.

Nuernberg, Dec. 7 (AP)—Hitler began massing border troops to hurl against Russia almost ten months before the actual opening of the "drive to the East" and earlier fought a phony war in the West for six months only because of bad weather, German secrets bared at the war-crimes trial showed today.

British and American prosecutors unfolded a fantastic story of Hitler's guesses which enabled the German Army to crush seven small countries in thirteen months, but failed miserably to estimate the might of the Soviet Union.

Third Week Of Trial Ending

The [illegible] character of the [illegible] leadership, combined with a ruthless military science and perfidious diplomacy, was disclosed in scores of captured German secret reports introduced as evidence against the twenty top Nazis now on trial.

The prosecutors, concluding the third week of the trial, introduced documents showing that Hitler began reinforcing troop concentrations on the Soviet-German border as early as September, 1940—almost ten months before his June 22 invasion of Russia.

On December 5, 1940, Hitler told Hermann Goering, Field Marshal Keitel and Grand Admiral Raeder, now on trial, that he was planning to "achieve the annihilation of the Russian Army and to prevent its regeneration."

Encirclement Strategy

Thirteen days later he asserted that his German forces could crush the Soviet Union in a quick campaign before the end of the war against Britain and voiced confidence that the Red Army could be wiped out by encirclement.

He termed Soviet forces numerically equal to those of Germany, but far inferior in quality.

Although he considered Russia a much more dangerous adversary than the United States, Hitler deliberately postponed his attack on the Soviet Union for four weeks until his armies had overrun both Yugoslavia and Greece, the documents showed.

'A Story Of Perfidy'

The German records showed that Hitler's armies were poised to strike through the Low Countries and France on November 7, 1939, but because of bad weather the attack was postponed week by week for six months. When Hitler finally named May 10, 1940, as his "D" day, he complained he did so against his intuition.

The British prosecutor, outlining the part the defendants played in laying plans for the invasion while Hitler deceitfully told Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg he had no plans to attack them, said:

"The story is very plain—a simple one—a story of perfidy, of dishonor and shame."

The twenty defendants stared bleakly at their accuser.

Nowhere in the mountainous stacks of captured documents was there a shred of evidence that such professional warriors as Keitel, Col. Gen. Alfred Gustav Jodl, Raeder and Admiral Doenitz ever expressed the slightest compunction in preparing and executing the series of invasions launched without warning.

Another Illustration

Still another illustration of the charges of perfidy and treachery was in the captured German naval orders disclosing that German warships and camouflaged troop transports carried British flags and signals to screen the attack on Norway and Denmark.

In the attack upon Yugoslavia, the British prosecutor said, not even the pretense of a "warning" was made.

He described the Nazi technique as "the method of the barbarian of a state without honor for its pledged word. One is tempted to speculate whether this technique was evolved by the 'honest broker,' Hitler, or his 'honest clerk,' von Ribbentrop."

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the "clerk" to whom the prosecutor referred, was pictured by his own records as a facile liar who cloaked successive aggressions with fraudulent diplomacy.

Hitler Miscalculated

Still another Hitler miscalculation brought out today was the Führer's belief, contained in a directive issued on November 12, 1940, that Spain could be pushed into the war on Germany's side and

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Gibraltar occupied.

Some sections of this directive were not used by the prosecution as evidence, since they were not relevant to the argument then under discussion. They disclosed, however, that the purpose of such an operation was "to drive the English out of the western Mediterranean."

The operation, bearing the code name "Felix," provided for German planes based in France to attack the British fleet in the port of Gibraltar "at a favorable moment."

Hannegan Feted In Eire

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera tonight entertained at dinner United States Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan and twenty other members of his party. He said he hoped to establish airmail services wherever United States commercial planes flew. He expressed hope for early establishment of a service to Eire.

War Trial Told Nazi Ships Used British Flags in Norway Push

DE LUXE

Nuernberg, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The German Navy's warships and camouflaged troop transports carried British flags and signals to disguise the speedy fifth column conquest of Norway and Denmark, it was revealed today at the war crimes trial of twenty of Hitler's leaders.

Read into the record at the International Military Tribunal was the name of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, commander in chief of the German Navy, to use British flags on German ships which slipped into Scandinavian ports on the eve of invasion.

The detailed story of treachery and intrigue leading to the downfall of Germany's neighbors in April, 1940, disclosed that the plot to use the fifth column of Vidkun Quisling in obtaining Scandinavian U boat bases was engineered largely by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and Alfred Rosenberg, two of the Nazis on trial.

Nazis Denied Disguise.

Official German Navy orders introduced as evidence included instructions that "the disguise as British craft must be kept as long as possible." The German Government denied repeatedly in 1940 that their vessels had flown British flags.

Raeder, who maintained under questioning after his capture that he had no hand in Hiter's plotting and was merely a bluff old sea dog doing his duty to his country, was disclosed by his own records to have sold Hitler on the idea of invading Norway in October, 1939—five months before the invasion.

Disregarded Treaties.

The German operational plans also provided for the capture of King Haakon but the king escaped and soon thereafter set up a government in exile in England. Retention of Denmark, Norway and nothern France as "German possessions" after the war was proposed by German naval officers to insure free access to the seas, another naval office document disclosed.

Turning to the invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg a month later, British prosecutors read the treaties by which Germany previously had guaranteed the freedom of the Low Countries.

Hitler's armies were poised for the invasion of the Low Countries and France November 7, 1939, but the attack was postponed week by week for six months because of bad weather, official German records disclosed. While the rest of the world spoke sarcastically of "a phony war," the German military machine was ready and "waiting only for favorable weather."

Hitler signed his directive for attack "as soon as possible" on the Low Countries on October 9, 1939—five weeks after the invasion of Poland, it was disclosed.

Armies Massed November 7.

On November 7, the German armies were massed along the border for the attack on Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, other High Command orders showed. The actual attack did not start until May 10, 1940, because of successive spells of bad weather that might have interfered with operations of the air force and the mechanized units of the German army, according to the score of military top-secrets made public for the first time.

Turning to Germany's invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece on on April 6, 1941, British prosecutors submitted captured documents and secret speeches by Hitler showing the attack on the two countries delayed for four weeks his invasion of Russia—which began June 22, 1941. Some military experts say they believe these four weeks meant the difference between victory and defeat in the Russian campaign.

A letter from Hitler asked Mussolini to postpone the Italian invasion of Greece until after the 1940 elections in the United States, when President Roosevelt was re-elected. Mussolini disregarded the request and attacked October 28, 1940.

Col. H. S. Phillimore, assistant British prosecutor, introduced records showing plans for the attack on Yugoslavia were being discussed August 12, 1939—only two months after the Fuehrer promised Yugoslavia's Prince Regent Paul that "we have become neighbors with common boundaries fixed for all time."

"As we know now," Phillimore declared, "the fate of Yugoslavia had been sealed since the conversation between Hitler, Von Ribbentrop and (Italian Foreign Minister) Galeazzo Ciano at Obersalzburg August 12, 1939."

Troops on Soviet Border.

American prosecutors introdced secret German plans to attack Russia with the disclosure that troop concentrations on the Soviet border were being reinforced for invasion as early as September, 1940 — almost ten months before the drive of June 22, 1941. Submitted as evidence was an intelligence report signed by Col.-Gen. Alfred Jodl, German Army Chief of Staff, giving directions for camouflaging of troops and installations to keep the Russians from becoming aware of invasion plans.

More evidence of German plans against Russia was contained in a report of a meeting of Hitler, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Raeder on December 5, 1940, which quoted Hitler as laying plans to "achieve the annihilation of the Russian Army and to prevent its regeneration."

Weather Delay In Nazi West Push Told

DE LUXE

Nuernberg, Dec. 7 (AP)—Hitler's armies were poised for the invasion of the Low countries and France November 7, 1939, but the attack was postponed week by week for six months because of bad weather, official German records disclosed at the war crimes trial here today.

While the rest of the world spoke sarcastically of "a phony war," the German military machine was ready and "waiting only for favorable weather," according to records introduced before the International Military Tribunal.

British prosecutors turned most of their evidence against the German military and naval leaders among the twenty top-ranking Hitlerites accused of war crimes, pointing out their part in plans for the crushing invasion while Hitler deceitfully told Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg that he had no plans to attack them.

Plans To Attack Russia

Concluding the third week of the historic trial, American prosecutors introduced secret German plans to attack Russia with the disclosure that troop concentrations on the Soviet border were being reinforced for invasion as early as September, 1940—almost ten months before the drive of June 22, 1941, against the Red Army.

Submitted as evidence was an intelligence report signed by Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, German army chief of staff, giving directions for camouflaging of troops and installations to keep the Russians from becoming aware of invasion plans.

More evidence of German plans against Russia was contained in a report of a meeting of Hitler, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder on December 5, 1940, which quoted Hitler as laying plans to "achieve the annihilation of the Russian Army and to prevent its regeneration."

Fifth Column Moved

The fifth-column conquest of Norway and Denmark was only a prelude to the invasion a month later of the Low Countries, the evidence showed.

Prosecutors introduced German naval orders revealing that German warships and camouflaged troop transports carried British flags and signals to screen the attack on Norway and Denmark.

Hitler signed his directive for attack "as soon as possible" on the Low Countries on October 9, 1939—five weeks after the invasion of Poland, it was disclosed.

On November 7, the German armies were massed along the border for the attack on Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, other high command orders showed.

Started In May

The actual attack did not start until May 10, 1940, because of successive spells of bad weather that might have interfered with operations of the air force and the mechanized units of the German Army, according to the score of military top secrets made public in the courtroom.

Another surprise was the disclosure by the prosecution that a large portion of the German Air Force's plans for parachute-troop operations during the Lowlands invasion fell into Allied hands on January 10, 1940—just four months before the Nazis actually jumped off. The plans were found in a German plane that crashed in Belgium.

The series of delays must have been a strain to Hitler, who wrote in his directive for an early attack that "a long waiting period strengthens the military power of our enemies to an increasing degree, causes confidence of the neutrals in German final victory to wane and does not help to bring Italy to our aid as a brother in arms."

Delay Of Three Days

The first postponement was for only three days, according to one order from Keitel, who declared that Hitler "after hearing reports on the meteorological and railway-transport situation has ordered A day (day of attack) postponed for the time being by three days."

There followed a series of postponements that finally culminated in choosng January 17, 1940, as the jump-off day, with Aachen selected as the invasion point. Again the weather went sour and the attack was called off "on account of the meteorological situation."

It was not until May 9, 1940, that the final order was issued and the great invasion of the Lowlands began the next day.

Hitler's Treachery

More evidence of Hitler's treachery was entered into the record when Assistant British Prosecutor G. D. Roberts recalled German "assurances" on October 6, 1939, that Hitler would respect the neutrality of Belgium and Holland. Four days later he signed the directive for war against them "as soon as possible."

Roberts castigated the military and naval leaders on trial—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Field Marshal Keitel, General Jodl, Grand Admirals Karl Doenitz and Raeder, German Navy leaders.

"What kind of honor have these men?" asked Roberts, reciting the list of treaties broken by Germany.

At one point, Roberts waxed so sarcastic that he was directed by Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence to confine his remarks to the documents.

"Story Of Shame"

"The story is very plain—a simple one—a story of perfidy, dishonor and shame," Roberts declared.

The role that Hitler's much-vaunted "intuition" played in directing army operations was shown in excerpts from Jodl's diary in which he described the Führer as wrestling with the problem of whether to invade the Low Countries before the lightning grab for Denmark and Norway. At one time, it was disclosed, Hitler actually ordered the Norwegian-Danish invasion to begin after the invasion of the Low Countries, but the plan was later reversed.

Hitler finally decided, Jodl's diary disclosed, on a "swift entry into Norway" and then argued with Keitel against further delay in the invasion of the Low Countries.

Against Intuition

"The Führer doesn't want to wait any longer but the Field Marshal (Keitel) wants to postpone the attack until May 10, at least," Jodl wrote. "The Führer is very agitated; then he consents to postponement until May 10, which is against his intuition, he says."

Turning to Germany's invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece on April 6, 1941, British prosecutors submitted captured documents and secret speeches by Hitler showing the attack on the two countries delayed for four weeks his invasion of Russia—which began June 22, 1941.

Some military experts say they believe these four weeks meant the difference between victory and defeat in the Russian campaign.

Attack Without Warning

Hitler, according to one of his directives, ordered Yugoslavia attacked "without warning and destroyed with lightning speed."

A letter from Hitler asked Mussolini to postpone the Italian invasion of Greece until after the 1940 elections in the United States, when President Roosevelt was re-elected. Mussolini disregarded the request and attacked October 28, 1940.

Jodl's diary shows that he was concerned about Dutch defense preparations when he wrote of the "alarming news" that the British had asked permission to take up defensive positions in Dutch territory.

Col. H. S. Phillimore, assistant British prosecutor, introduced records showing plans for the attack on Yugoslavia were being discussed August 12, 1939—only two months after the Führer promised Yugoslavia's Prince Regent Paul that "we have become neighbors with common boundaries fixed for all time."

Parley With Ciano

"As we know now," Phillimore declared, "the fate of Yugoslavia had been sealed since the conversation between Hitler, von Ribbentrop and (Italian Foreign Minister) Galeazzo Ciano at Obersalzburg August 12, 1939. Two months after the dinner for the Prince Regent, Hitler and Ribbentrop sought to persuade Italy to make war on Yugoslavia. Ciano, while eager to liquidate Yugoslavia, said Italy was not yet ready."

Ribbentrop, making copious notes throughout the session, paused to shake his head dejectedly.

Taking up the invasion of Greece by Italy, the British prosecutor praised Greek Premier John Metaxas for his courage in rejecting Mussolini's three-hour ultimatum.

Promise To Mussolini

Hitler's condolences to Mussolini for his fiasco in the Greek invasion and tacit promise to fight in the Balkans the following spring were contained in a letter introduced as evidence.

Hitler issued his directive for the invasion of Greece, the evidence disclosed, on November 12, 1940, and the invasion was begun April 6, 1941. The Greeks, who had succeeded in holding Mussolini's army, surrendered to the Germans April 23.

Phillimore quoted from Ribbentrop's letter sent to Yugoslavia March 23, 1941—thirteen days before the invasion—in which Hitler's Foreign Minister promised that Germany would not use Yugoslavia's newly signed adherence to the Axis to demand passage for German troops.

In ordering the Yugoslav invasion "without warning" Hitler said he counted on Croat assistance in return for a promise of autonomy.

Ordered Mussolini About

Letters exchanged by Hitler and Mussolini during Italy's bungled

invasion of Greece showed that the Führer was not backward in ordering il Duce about.

Completing Britain's entire case, further documents disclosed that Germany did not require active assistance from Bulgaria or Romania in the Greek-Yugoslav invasion but used Bulgaria as a springboard to Greece. A directive signed by Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Germany army commander, said "the main task of Romania remains protection against Russia."

Read into evidence was the order of Admiral Doenitz to use British flags on German ships that slipped into Scandinavian ports on the eve of invasion.

The detailed story of treachery and intrigue leading to the downfall of Germany's little neighbors in April, 1940, disclosed that the plot to use the fifth column of Vidkun Quisling in obtaining Scandinavian U-boat bases was engineered largely by Admiral Raeder and Alfred Rosenberg, two of the accused Nazis on trial.

Berliners Gather Wood In Bite Of First Cold

Berlin, Dec. 7 (AP)—Blue-nosed Berliners bundled up and shivered today in the city's first wintry blast. temperatures dropped to 28 degrees Fahrenheit. There was no coal for civilian heating.

Men, women and children with saws and axes in increased numbers cut wood in Gruenewald Forest and the Tiergarten.

Scores of them were still packing bundles of wood along once fashionable streets long after dark.

In business offices clerks worked in heavy overcoats and pushed pencils with gloved hands.

SIEGFRIED LINE TO BE WIPED OUT

Berlin, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A coordinating committee, acting for the Allied Control Commission, said today that the Siegfried Line and all other military installations, above and underground, will be destroyed to strip Germany of land defenses.

Nazi Experimenter On PW's Pleads

Dachau, Germany, Dec. 7 (AP)—Dr. Klaus Schilling, 70-year-old defendant in the Dachau concentration camp trial, appealed to a United States military court today that he be permitted to live to complete the work on malaria experiments he performed on prisoners.

With a dramatic gesture, he asked for "one word please" at the end of testimony in which he had admitted artificially infecting more than 1,000 prisoners.

Denied Any Died

"If, as a result of my experiments, a cure can be found it would be an enormous benefit to humanity," he said. "I need only a chair, a desk and a typewriter to finish my report."

Schilling protested the use of the term "human guinea pigs" in connection with his experiments. He explained that pigs could not be used and he could not experiment on himself because he had had malaria three times.

He denied any of the subjects died as a result of his experiments, challenging testimony that 100 died. Showing surprise when confronted with his own records, he said: "I thought these cards had been burned, but find they were put aside to be used as evidence against me."

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U.S., Britain Object To Italian-Swiss Pact

Rome, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry disclosed today that the United States and British embassies had handed identical notes to the Italian Government objecting to the recently concluded Italian-Swiss trade pact.

The objections were to a clause setting aside 15 per cent of the proceeds of Italian exports for payment of a pre-war debt to Switzerland. The notes contended this was a discrimination against other debtors of Italy. The Foreign Ministry said an economic mission was leaving to take up the objections with Switzerland.

International Skiing Set

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 7 (AP)—International skiing competition will be resumed at Zermatt, Switzerland, March 17-26, 1946.

U.S. Engines Sold To Belgium

Brussels, Dec. 7 (AP)—The United States Foreign Liquidation Commission has sold a number of American locomotives, shipped over for the Allies during the war, to the Belgian Government.

167 Interned Balts Break Hunger Strike

Stockholm, Dec. 7 (AP)—One hundred and sixty-seven interned Balts today temporarily broke a hunger strike started two weeks ago in protest against their scheduled extradition to Russia as deserters from the German Army.

The prisoners, all Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians who had served with the Germans, were among 2,700 internees marked for deportation. They were too weak to be moved from Swedish hospitals when the Russian vessel sailed last week end.

Hundreds of German officers and men also succeeded in delaying their deportation to Russian-occupied Germany by severe self-mutilation in a mass-suicide attempt on the morning of their scheduled departure. Several killed themselves.

At one internment camp, sixteen Germans were still missing. They are believed to have been trapped in the collapse of an escape tunnel.

INDONESIAN GUN POSITIONS BOMBED BY BRITISH PLANES

Hoagland

BATAVIA, Dec. 7.—(AP) Twelve British planes dumped three tons of bombs today on Indonesian gun positions on a lake shore south of Ambarawa, and gunned and bombed buildings in a densely wooded hideout area on the opposite side of the lake.

NIGHT

Clashes continued at scattered points in Java, as British and Netherlands leaders returned to Batavia after attending a conference in Singapore yesterday called by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia commander.

The Netherlands news agency Aneta said there was no immediate comment from either Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, or acting NEI Governor General Hubertus van Mook. The conference was called to consider the situation both in Java and Indo-China.

The air assault on the Ambarawa gun positions was ordered after Indonesian resistance forces had begun firing again at internment camps in that area. British transport planes continued to evacuate ailing and injured women and children from Semarang, mid-Java port city 20 miles north of Ambarawa.

Three Soldiers Killed

The British said three Indian troops were killed and nine wounded yesterday while escorting 500 hungry refugees from the trouble-torn southern half of Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia. An Allied spokesman described the action as a "heavy battle."

In the past few days 140 Europeans, Dutch and Eurasians were abducted in the city before they could be moved to safe areas, the British added.

The Indonesians said their minister of internal security, Amir Sjarifuddin, had gone to Bandoeng to confer with the British and the West Java Governor Soetardjo.

A British officer and six West Yorkshiremen are missing from a patrol of 10 sent along the railway west of Soerabaja yesterday, the British announced. The three men who returned said they met constant light machinegun fire.

Ten miles south of Soerabaja, at Wonotjolo, British troops and tanks destroyed an ammunition dump and cleared the entire area of Indonesians.

Except for occasional sniping, the situation remained quiet in Batavia.

A British naval vessel touring the Sumatra coast to destroy Japanese ammunition dumps completed its work at Benkoelen in southern Sumatra without incident. British troops were still seeking a British brigadier and a British woman Red Cross worker reported abducted near Padang.

140 ARE ABDUCTED BY INDONESIANS

Batavia, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—British authorities said today that 140 European DAY and Eurasians living in the Indonesian-held southern section of Bandoeng had been abducted in the last few days, while 500 other refugees were escorted out to safety by Indian troops. Three Gurkhas were killed and nine wounded in the operation.

R. A. F. Thunderbolts planted 6,000 pounds of bombs on Lakeside gun positions of Indonesian troops near Ambarawa which had been interfering with the evacuation of Allied prisoners of war and internees at the city in central Java twenty miles south of Semarang.

A British officer and six men of a ten-man patrol were reported missing from a reconnaissance of a railway west of the naval base of Soerabaja yesterday. Pamphlets calling upon holdout Indonesians to yield were scattered by planes over eastern Java.

Silent on Singapore Talks

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 7 (AP)—British and Netherlands leaders returned to Batavia today after having attended a conference in Singapore yesterday called by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied southeast Asia commander.

The Netherlands news agency said that there was no immediate comment from either Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands Indies, or Acting Governor General Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook. The conference was called to consider the situation both in Java and French Indo-China.

British transport planes continued to evacuate ailing and injured women and children from Semarang.

The British said that three Indian troops had been killed and nine wounded yesterday while escorting 500 refugees from the trouble-torn southern half of Bandung.

In the past few days 140 Europeans, Netherlanders and Eurasians were abducted in the city before they could be moved to safe areas, the British added.

Indonesian to See British

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Ten miles south of Surabaya, at Wonotjolo, British troops and tanks destroyed an ammunition dump and cleared the entire area of Indonesians.

Chiang's Troops At Mukden Gates

Chungking, Dec. 7 (AP)—Nationalist vanguards have reached the outskirts of Mukden and are expected to enter that vital Manchurian industrial city before Monday, Chinese dispatches reported today.

The Nationalists lost fewer than 100 men to DAY Communist resistance on their 200-mile sweep northward along the Peiping-Mukden railroad, the dispatches stated.

In China proper, Nationalists and Communists were reported fighting south of Kupeikow, one of the main passes leading to Jehol province.

The Chinese press predicted that the civil administration of Manchuria would be taken over from the Russians next week. Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Nationalist headquarters in Manchuria, will return to Changchun, the Manchurian capital, as soon as airborne Nationalist troops have landed there.

The *World Daily News* reported today that Gen. Chou En-lai, due here from Yenan soon with other Chinese Communist peace-parley delegates, would submit their case to Gen. George C. Marshall, new United States envoy to China.

CHINESE DRIVE NEAR MUKDEN

Gains Made Against Negligible Communist Opposition

MUKDEN

Chungking, Dec. 7 (AP)—Chinese dispatches reported today that vanguards of Central Government forces had reached the outskirts of Mukden and should enter that important NIGHT city within three days. Otherwise only small-scale clashes marked China's wordy civil strife.

The drive from the Great Wall to near Mukden has been accomplished against negligible Communist opposition with loss of less than 100 Government troops, the Chungking accounts said.

Conference Plans Continued

Papers here predicted that Chiang Kai-shek's civil administration would take over in Manchuria from the Russians next week.

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Elsewhere, Communists and Government forces were reported clashing south of Kupeikow in one of the passes leading to Jehol province.

In the word battle, pro-Nationalist organizations in various parts of the country were sending telegrams to Chungking urging suppression of "subversive" activities of the Communists, while pro-Communist bodies were similarly busy urging Chungking to "halt its attacks" and establish a coalition government.

Against this background of mutual recriminations, plans still were being made for the long-delayed "peace conference" tentatively scheduled to open in Chungking December 15. The *World Daily News* said that Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist leader, was scheduled to come to Chungking with other delegates and planned to submit his case to the new American Ambassador, General Marshall.

Seven Army Men Killed In Transport Plunge

Honolulu, Dec. 7 (AP)—Army Transport Command headquarters said today seven of eight persons abroad a mainland-bound Liberator bomber were killed yesterday when the plane plunged into a reef off Keehi Beach, on the Island of Aahu. All aboard were army personnel.

NIP WAR CRIME TRIALS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MONTH

SPENCER

TOKYO, Dec. 7. — (AP) War crimes trials of top Japanese are scheduled to start in January, with former Premier Hideko Tojo high on the calendar for the proceedings at which death penalties probably will be asked, the American chief prosecutor disclosed today.

Joseph B. Keenan, special prosecutor NIGHT in Tokyo with his staff, said that Allied nations had been invited to nominate members of the court, which will be appointed by General MacArthur, and to participate in the prosecution, but that none had yet named such personnel.

Keenan said previous delays in starting the trials were to respect the rights of other nations and to show that the United States was not taking a high-handed attitude.

Group Trials Planned

Speaking at a 30-minute press conference after a lengthy session with MacArthur, the gray-haired Keenan said the Japanese would be tried in groups, as in Germany, with "the accused presumed innocent until proved guilty."

In announcing the tentative January starting date, with Tojo

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and his "Pearl Harbor" cabinet near or at the head of the roster, the prosecutor said accusations would go back to 1937, when Japan started war in China.

"What about the emperor?" A correspondent asked.

"No comment on that," Keenan replied firmly.

Asked what penalties would be provided, he replied that every civilized country had a penalty to fit the offense of persons whose acts meant loss of life of innocent people and that "my job here concerns the criminals who planned, devised and conspired to bring about a war of aggression contrary to the laws of nations and treaties of nations.

"It was a plan of outright murder without declaration and without an attempt to justify themselves."

Keenan said he did not think the trials would be prolonged, remarking, "this is not to be a Roman holiday for technicalities either by the prosecution or defense."

With trial preparations thus in progress, Marquis Koichi Kido, one of the highest figures yet named on the list of 286 war criminal suspects, put the finger on Tojo as chiefly to blame for the war.

Kido, former lord keeper of the privy seal and one of the Emperor's closest advisors, told Associated Press Correspondent Morrie Landsberg in an interview that Tojo "is clearly a war criminal from the standpoint of constitutional government in Japan. I think he is most to blame for the war."

As for himself, the black-robed Kido said that "by Japanese interpretation of what constitutes a war criminal, I am not guilty," but conceded that he could not judge fairly because he did not know how the Americans defined war criminality.

Kido insisted that the Emperor was not responsible for the outbreak or prosecution of the war and stated emphatically that the Emperor never had indicated any intention to abdicate.

As for former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, newly named as a war crimes suspect, Kido said he was a "borderline case." Of the others, he said he preferred not to mention names but that many were "doubtful," although none was clearly not a war criminal.

Trials In Japan Are Set For January

SPRUCE DAY

Tokyo, Dec. 7 (AP)—Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan announced today that the first war-crimes trials in Japan were scheduled tentatively for January—with war lord Hideki Tojo and his Pearl Harbor Cabinet leading the parade of defendants.

"The accused will be presumed innocent until proved guilty," Keenan, General MacArthur's special staff counsel, said. But he added that:

"Japanese war criminals must be punished and humiliated so that they will go down in history as ordinary felons of the lowest type."

Silent On Emperor

He declined comment on the Allied attitude toward Emperor Hirohito.

The death penalty will be asked at the trials, he indicated.

He said he found President Truman and General MacArthur to be in accord on questions affecting trial procedure and on the requirement that trials be concluded as rapidly as possible.

To Be Tried In Groups

Like their German counterparts, Japanese war crimes suspects will be tried in groups. An international court seems likely, since other interested powers have been asked to nominate members. None has complied thus far, Keenan reported.

On top of General MacArthur's order for the arrest of Marquis Koichi Kido, the arrival of Keenan in Japan brought full realization to the Nipponese that the Allies mean business in rooting out aggressors. The order against Kido reached as close to the throne as MacArthur could get without arresting Emperor Hirohito himself.

To Take Assets Abroad

Even before Nippon could recover from the shock of the MacArthur order for the arrest of Kido, who was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Hirohito's closest adviser, Prince Fumimaro Konoye and seven others, there came two more explosive developments:

1. Edwin W. Pauley, United States reparations commissioner, recommended confiscation of all Japanese assets abroad, including those of the Emperor; removal from the country of the industrial potentials of the *zaibatsu* (family monopoly); and huge slashes in shipbuilding, steel production and generation of electric power.

2. MacArthur ordered the removal from Japan of every mineral resource which might permit development of the atomic bomb.

Asahi Comments

The Tokyo newspaper *Asahi*, in reporting the order for the arrests of Kido and Konoye, said the directive is expected to "exert considerably serious consequences on the political situation of this country."

"By virtue of the present arrest directive, the leaders, including Prince Konoye and Marquis Kido, who for years served the throne, will disappear from political circles," *Asahi* declared.

"As a result, the ripples to be caused to political circles cannot be slighted."

Probe Of War Asked

Asahi commented on the eve of the fateful December 8 (December 7, U.S. date) that it was time Japan began its own investigation of the events which led to war.

Looking to the future prosecutions of such men as Konoye, Kido and ex-Premier Hideki Tojo, Keenan said:

"In the past a man lost only his prestige as did the Kaiser in World War I but now we must make the leaders endure personal punishment. We have come to the point where another war threatens the very existence of civilization and we must act firmly."

Wants Leaders Tried

Keenan is concerned with the trials of top flight classifications—Cabinet members, army, navy and air officers and industrial leaders—"who for any purpose whatsoever joined in a plan to rule outside Japan by brute force."

Outlining preliminary plans for the trials—which will involve more than 250 war crimes suspects—Keenan said that the groups of defendants would be built around time periods in which they were active. They will go back to July, 1937, when the China war started.

Expected To Be Open

Keenan said trials probably would be free and open. The accused would be given fair notice of charges against them so that they might prepare for trial either through their own counsel, if desired, or appointed counsel.

Penalties would be "within elastic limits" and be at the option of the court under a court charter which will be issued, he said.

Asked what penalties could be expected, he replied that every civilized country has a penalty that fits the offense of persons whose acts mean loss of life to innocent people—a strong indication that the prosecution will ask for death.

Kido Calls Tojo War Criminal, Says Emperor Is Not Guilty

PAROLE?

Tokyo, Dec. 7 (AP)—Prison-bound Marquis Koichi Kido, Emperor Hirohito's closest wartime adviser, today labeled former Premier Hideki Tojo an "indisputable war criminal."

He termed Prine Fumimaro Konoye a "borderline case" and spoke out strongly against any Allied move to place Hirohito on trial.

Kido emphatically denied reports that the Emperor would abdicate. He said that Hirohito had not indicated to him at any time that he would renounce the throne and from what he had learned as an inner palace major domo, "I can't tell you whether it will ever come about."

The former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal declared that by Japanese interpretation of what constitutes a war criminal, "I am not guilty." Kido had been named in a new list of nine war-crimes suspects issued by General MacArthur yesterday.

"I have nothing to hide," the Marquis said at his hillside home near the farm village of Tamamura, 22 miles from Tokyo.

Loyal To Hirohito

"Before the court I will speak frankly and I will speak the truth. I feel responsible politically but I do not think I committed any crimes."

Kido showed unshaken loyalty to the Emperor as he pleaded that Hirohito was not responsible for the war which, he said, the Imperial ruler wanted to conclude at several stages of the hostilities.

However, he added, the Emperor made no real move to end the conflict until August.

Kido said he had not heard the Emperor express any opinion about MacArthur but that after Hirohito went to see the supreme commander in September he said MacArthur "understood things very well" and the Emperor was "happy" over the outcome of the meeting.

The Marquis declined to indicate whether he thought Allied headquarters had named all Japanese who should be prosecuted for war crimes. He said none could avoid all Allied suspicion.

Tojo "Most To Blame"

Mention of Tojo brought a swift and direct answer: "He is clearly a war criminal from the standpoint of constitutional government in Japan. I think he is most to blame for the war." Kido said it was not easy to hold Tojo down, because the driving force and impetus of the times toward war became too strong.

Kido not only said he was unperturbed by the prospect of prosecution but issued a plea for American assistance in rebuilding Japan.

"Japan will become a great country without armament—perhaps the first such country in the world," he added. He urged "understanding" by the United States so this will be possible.

JAPS' HAWAII TRIALS HINTED

Homma Expected To Be Taken To Manila Soon

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Dec. 8 (AP)—On this fourth anniversary of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbo, General MacArthur's chief prosecutor for the impending war criminal trials indicated strongly today that some of the plotters of that attack may be tried in Hawaii for "murder."

[It was December 8, 1941, Tokyo date, when Pearl Harbor was attacked.]

NIGHT

Joseph B. Keenan, special prosecutor who has arrived in Tokyo with his staff, in discussing such a possibility, said:

"It is not the men who dropped the bombs but the men who set in motion the plans, who committed the more heinous offense."

He said, however, definitely that Hideki Tojo, the No. 1 man on the criminal list and who was Premier at the time of the attack, would not be tried in Hawaii.

Asked then if only "small fry" might be tried in the islands, Keenan replied that none of the men he would try were small fry.

"If there is any violation of Federal statutes involved, there is no reason why we should not try them in Hawaii," Keenan explained.

"Certain individuals at Pearl Harbor who were citizens of the United States were murdered December 7, 1941, (Keenan was using the United States date). Their lives were taken with premeditation. That is murder in the United States," Keenan said.

Homma Trial Due Soon

Accelerating the wheels of Allied military justice grinding against Japan's warmongers, informed sources said today that quite soon Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, accused of responsibility for the brutal "Bataan death march," would be taken to Manila for trial.

It was in Manila yesterday that Homma's successor in the Philippines, Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, was condemned to the fate which may await Homma—a sentence of hanging for condoning atrocities by Japanese troops in the Philippines.

The war-crimes trials of top Japanese, including Tojo and his "Pearl Harbor Cabinet," are scheduled to start in January, Keenan disclosed yesterday.

Rights Of Others Respected

Keenan said that Allied Nations have been invited to nominate members of the court, which will be appointed by MacArthur, and to participate in the prosecution. None yet has named such personnel.

Keenan said previous delays in starting the trials were to respect the rights of other nations and to show that the United States was not taking a highhanded attitude.

Speaking at a 30-minute press conference after a lengthy session with MacArthur, the gray-haired Keenan said the Japanese would be tried in groups, as in Germany, with "the accused presumed innocent until proved guilty."

Kido Puts Finger On Tojo

Keenan said he did not think the trials would be prolonged, remarking, "this is not to be a Roman holiday for technicalities either by the prosecution or defense."

With trial preparations thus in progress, Marquis Koichi Kido, one of the highest figures yet named on the list of 286 war criminal suspects, put the finger on Tojo as chiefly to blame for the war.

Kido, former lord keeper of the privy seal and one of the Emperor's closest advisers, told Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press correspondent, in an interview that Tojo "is clearly a war criminal from the standpoint of constitutional government in Japan. I think he is most to blame for the war."

HOMMA TRIAL NEARS

TOKYO, Saturday, Dec. 8—(AP) Informed sources said today Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, commander in the Philippines when Japanese soldiers perpetrated the Bataan "death march," will leave Tokyo for Manila shortly to stand trial as a war criminal.

Homma, who submitted to arrest Sept. 15, has been held in Omori prison here.

In September, Homma denied he ordered the "death march" but said he was ready as "commander in chief of the Philippine forces to take full responsibility of any acts of my subordinates."

It was Homma who dictated the surrender terms to Gen. Jonathan Wainwright after the fall of Corregidor.

Lone Jap Chief Foresaw Fate 4 Years Ago

By Russell Brines

Tokyo, Dec. 7 (AP)—On this anniversary of Pearl Harbor it is clear that probably only one top-ranking Japanese war leader four years ago broke through the awful irresponsibility surrounding him to visualize the final outcome of the Pacific war.

I have talked to most of the key men of that era who remain alive and by their own testimony one of the dead—Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto—was the only leader clear-headed enough to foresee the future.

DAY

Yamamoto became the center of a domestic controversy because he stated repeatedly that the Japanese Navy could fight only 1½ years.

"Caught In Web"

The remainder, from the Emperor down, were caught in a web of emotional patriotism, superstition, ignorance and Oriental fatalism.

They failed to plan ahead for each step of a war whereon they gambled and lost an empire. Most certainly they were completely unable to visualize the consequences of defeat. Nor did they foresee the great gashes which bombs could—and did—make on the face of Japan.

Even as the Washington negotia-

tions progressed in 1941, a "tidal wave for war" was sweeping over Japan. Several leaders have remarked "no man could stand against it."

Backed By Propaganda

Behind that tidal wave was a ruthless domestic totalitarianism and a two-year-old propaganda campaign. Also motivating it was the Manchurian grab, which precluded any Japanese withdrawal from China. Stalemate in China meant that a continued oil supply was vital.

The southward push toward oil brought the July 26, 1941, freeze on Japanese assets by the United States, Britain and The Netherlands. On September 26, Prince Fumimaro Konoye said Japan decided in an imperial conference to begin mid-October preparations for war unless Washington negotiations showed marked improvement.

None Spoke Against War

Japan considered former Secretary of State Cordell Hull's November 26 message "concrete evidence that negotiations had gone backward," Marquis Kido said. Shortly after that the Supreme War Council was notified war was probable. The Emperor and some of Japan's more honored militarists attended the conference. None spoke against it. All accepted the explanation that the war "might become difficult" after America caught her military breath.

Even before Hull's message arrived, the Pearl Harbor fleet had sailed. Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano said it could have been recalled if the negotiations showed improvement—that is, if America made concessions.

Declaration Delayed

Nagano said original plans were to declare war a bare half hour before the Pearl Harbor attack, but the message was unexplainably delayed. Saburo Kurusu, special envoy said the message arrived but was too garbled—probably not intentionally—to be decoded in time.

Today Japan sees the finale of fifteen years of Oriental intrigue, brutality and greed unleashed by men equipped with modern power and medieval minds.

Social Reformation Begun

Occupation leaders have launched an intense social reformation to free the people whose leaders enslaved and misled them. They plan to eliminate financial oligarchies, and Twentieth Century feudalism, disperse the loot leaders and their friends and force Japan back to international mediocrity.

And now the Japanese people say: "It was a war that could not be won anyway because we underestimated America—but we were forced into it by our national honor."

TRIED TO KILL JAP EMPEROR

Korean Tells of Vain Plot to Murder Taisho.

Tokyo, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Twenty two years ago a young Korean mailman quietly planned to assassinate the late Emperor Taisho of Japan by delivering a bomb in the palace mail at the time of the wedding of Taisho's son, now Emperor Hirohito. Betrayed by a friend, he was arrested before the plot could be carried out and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Today, at 44 years of age, Ryoull Pack—known also by the Japanese name of Boku Retsu—made his first public appearance since his long imprisonment. He was acclaimed a hero by Koreans living in Japan.

The shy, bewildered Pack weighed only 85 pounds when released by American soldiers in October. Since then he has been recovering his health. He chose Pearl Harbor anniversary day to call on Gen. MacArthur and express double thanks—for his liberation and Korea's. Several hundred of his banner-carrying followers waited outside the Army Headquarters building. MacArthur was absent, so Pack left a card for him.

Tells Story of Plot.

In an interview, the Korean hero told the story of his plotting.

"My plan was to eliminate the Emperor, who made possible the imperialism which took over Korea," he said. He worked on three separate schemes during the fall of 1923, hoping to capitalize on his access to the Imperial Palace as a mailman.

The final plot was to kill Taisho at the time of his son's scheduled wedding late in 1923. He postponed that when the great earthquake brought disorder. Taisho at the time had made Hirohito regent but continued to be emperor in name. Pack said he had been a member of the Korean Revolutionary party and worked with several anti-imperial Japanese.

Japanese Papers to Run U. S. Version of the War

20-Instalment History Also Will Be Broadcast

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP).—All Japanese-language newspapers and many magazines will begin tomorrow publication of a series of twenty factual articles on the Pacific war, prepared by information and education officers of General Douglas MacArthur's staff.

Headquarters said there had been numerous inquiries from Japanese for an American history of the war.

The series also will be broadcast.

Konoye Shuns Visitors.

Karuizawa, Japan, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Japan's ranking royal war-crimes suspect, was reported by the newspaper Asahi to have refused today to meet any visitors—including Saburo Kurusu, former Ambassador to the United States.

COURT SENTENCES GEN. YAMASHITA TO DIE BY HANGING

MANILA, Dec. 7—(AP) Death on the gallows was decreed for Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita today by a five-general U. S. military commission which found him guilty of permitting monstrous atrocities by Japanese troops in the Philippines.

No date was set for the execution, which in accordance with American military law must await review of the commission's findings by the commander of army forces in the Western Pacific and confirmation by General MacArthur.

Yamashita's shoulders sagged as he heard the death sentence, but he straightened quickly and made a curt bow to the commission. He listened stony-faced but his fingers drummed the table as Maj. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds slowly read the findings of the commission, with the defendant's interpreter translating word by word into Japanese.

General Visibly Nervous

Before hearing the verdict, the conqueror of Malaya and one-time Japanese commander in the Philippines stood, visibly nervous, while the interpreter read this statement to the court:

"I wish to stand here today with a clear conscience and swear to God I am innocent of these charges. I wish to take this opportunity to express gratitude to the United States officers of the defense, brilliant and upright officers. I want to thank the commission for a fair trial."

Later he emphasized his gratitude toward his American attorneys by distributing among them treasured personal possessions.

Chief Defense Counsel Col. Harry E. Clarke stood beside the defendant as General Reynolds, presiding officer of the commission read the findings of the military tribunal.

Back in his cell, Yamashita stoically smoked a cigaret.

But his chief-of-staff, Lt. Gen. Akiro Muto, could not suppress his dismay.

"Why must they hang us?" he exclaimed to Yamashita. "Why can't they shoot us like true soldiers?"

Yamashita made no reply. He only smiled.

President Sergio Osmena promptly voiced the satisfaction of his countrymen over the death sentence.

In Washington, meanwhile, the Department of Justice asked the U. S. Supreme court to deny Yamashita's petition for a writ of habeas corpus and a writ of prohibition, filed in Washington Dec. 3.

Yamashita Found Guilty; Sentenced To Be Hanged

Manila, Dec. 7 (AP)—A five-general United States military commission on this Pearl Harbor anniversary decreed death by hanging for Lieut. General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

Later—still protesting that "my conscience is clear"—the conqueror of Singapore and former Japanese commander in the Philippines was returned to his Bilibid prison. There he will await review of the court's findings.

Appeal Possibilities

There was no indication when the sentence might be carried out. Yamashita has an appeal on jurisdictional grounds pending with the United States Supreme Court. He also can appeal the military commission's decision to Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander of army forces in the Western Pacific; to General MacArthur, Allied commander in the Pacific, and to the United States Supreme Court.

The beribboned general listened stony-faced as the court held him responsible for permitting "a series of atrocities and high crimes by Japanese armed forces" under his command in the Philippines.

"Methodically Supervised"

Those brutalities "were not sporadic incidents, but were often methodically supervised by Japanese officers and noncommissioned officers," Maj. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds, president of the commission, stated as he read the verdict.

Yamashita thus became the first top war criminal of the Pacific to be convicted and sentenced.

Before hearing the verdict, he stood, visibly nervous, while an interpreter read this statement to the court:

Statement By Accused

"I wish to stand here today with a clear conscience and swear to God I am innocent of these charges. I wish to take this opportunity to express gratitude to the United States officers of the defense, brilliant and upright officers. I want to thank the commission for a fair trial."

As the interpreter spoke, Yamashita nervously removed his wrist watch, wound it fumblingly.

When the commission was ready to pronounce sentence, the three-star general was led before the bench with his chief counsel, Col. Harry E. Clarke.

Reynolds intoned:

"This commission finds that a series of atrocities and high crimes were committed by Japanese armed forces under your command against nationals of the United States and its allies and dependencies, that these were not sporadic incidents, but were often methodically supervised by Japanese officers and noncommissioned officers.

"During the period in question you failed to provide effective control of your troops as required by the circumstances. Accordingly, on a secret ballot, two-thirds or more of this commission concurring, this commission finds you guilty as charged and sentences you to death by hanging."

Yamashita's shoulders sagged as he heard the sentence, but he straightened quickly and made a curt bow to the commission. He quickly was led by military police from the courtroom back to his cell in old Bilibid Prison.

Proceedings Brief

The entire court procedure required less than fifteen minutes.

Justice Department Asks High Court To Ignore Yamashita

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Justice Department asked the Supreme Court today not to intervene in behalf of Japanese Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, who has just been sentenced to death by a military commission in Manila for condoning atrocities by his troops.

In a britef, Solicitor General J. Howard MtcGrath asked the tribunal to deny Yamashita's petition for a writ of habeas corpus and a writ of prohibition. [A writ of prohibition is issued by a higher court directing the judge and parties to a suit in an inferior court to cease prosecution of a suit.]

Yamashita in his petition contended that the military commission was not following the proper trial procedure; that it had no authority to act since the Philippine civil courts are functioning, and that he was not charged with any violation of the law of war.

Held Not Under Court

Replying to these allegations, McGrath said:

1. Since Yamashita was tried by a military commission created by the Army in a combat field, "it follows that the commission has jurisdiction and that this court may not inquire into the evidence or into any alleged procedural irregularities or defects." A military tribunal, he said, is not a court but is a branch of the executive arm of the Government.

2. Constitutional guarantees of a trial by jury "cannot be taken to have extended the right to demand a jury to trials by military commission, or to have required that offenses against the law of war be tried only in the civil courts.

"Offenses Stated"

"By the long recognized procedure of the law of war, a military commission has the right to try enemy belligerents for violations of the law of war committed prior to their capture even after cessation of hostilities and when the civil courts are open."

3. The charge against Yamashita does state offenses against the law in war, saying in part that Yamashita permitted members of his command "to commit brutal atrocities and other high crimes against the people of the United States."

Japs Cleaning Manila Streets

Manila, Dec. 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Ewart G. Plank, Philippines base commander, said that 60,000 Japanese prisoners of war are being used to clear the wreckage of Manila, resulting from the street fighting of last February.

Peace Training Opposed

Melbourne, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Australian Labor Party's federal executive committee, which guides the policy of the Labor Government, has voted, 18 to 16, against compulsory universal military training in peacetime.

DUTRA'S LEAD GROWS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 7—(AP) Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra increased his lead over Gen. Eduardo Gomes to almost 390,000 votes today on the basis of the latest unofficial returns in the Brazilian presidential election.

The latest count gave Dutra 1,112,234 and Gomes 612,684 votes. In the official tabulation by the supreme electoral tribunal, which is far behind in the counting, Dutra, supported by former President Getulio Vargas, had 376,277 and Gomes 275,542 votes.

Brazil Orders Auctioning Of State-Owned Press

Linhares Also Opens Door to Foreign Journalists

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 7 (AP).—Provisional President Jose Linhares ordered today that all newspapers and other publications operated by the federal and state governments be sold at public auction within thirty days.

In another decree he authorized foreign journalists to register for work on newspapers in Brazil. The deposed Getulio Vargas administration had limited the field to Brazilians.

A number of publications were acquired by the government by confiscation or purchase during the fifteen-year Vargas regime.

The Linhares administration has already returned the morning newspaper "Correio Paulistano," of Sao Paulo, to the political party from which the Vargas government took it, and dispatches from

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that city said the "Estado de Sao Paulo" had been resold to the owners from whom it was bought after it was seized by government forces in 1942.

The morning newspaper "Diario da Manha," of Vitoria, operated by the state government of Espirito Santo, closed twenty-four hours after an earlier decree by Linhares prohibited government-owned publications and radios from partisan political activity.

Among the federally operated publications to be sold are the evening newspaper "A Noite," of Sao Paulo; the morning newspaper "Diario da Bahia," of Salvador, and the newspapers "A Noite" and "A Nanha," of Rio de Janeiro.

250,000 Now Idle In New South Wales

Sydney, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—An estimated quarter of a million workers were idle in New South Wales today because of power rationing and strikes affecting coal miners, steel workers and seamen.

Employers' representatives said the number of idle workers probably would remain static at nearly 300,000 until next Wednesday, when train service to and from Sydney will be reduced by seventy-six trains a week.

power which drove the Japanese into defeat, and today the people of Hawaii gave thanks and honored those whose deaths have been avenged.

Virtually the only reminders today of the disaster that struck December 7, 1941, were the rusting, barnacled sections of unsalvaged ships in the harbor, and the rows of crosses gleaming white against the green hillside rising above the placid waters of the harbor.

Navy men and islanders went about their business as usual today, with only simple ceremonies to mark the historic date. In Honolulu, shirt-sleeved Christmas shoppers continued to crowd streets gay with colored lights, tinsel and pictures of fat St. Nick.

Mass Is Scheduled

But none here could forget the day and its significance.

Nor were those who died when war first exploded in the Pacific forgotten. Requiem mass was scheduled at 9.30 A.M. at Pearl Harbor's Bloch Arena. Scores of service men and civilians also were expected to gather in Halawa Naval Cemetery for Jewish, Catholic and Protestant services, and to hear a commemoration speech by Rear Admiral E. W. Hanson, naval base commandant.

The only strident voices raised on this fourth anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack were the voices of

Dec. 7 Again At New, Mightier Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7 (A.P.)—Four years ago the watery, chaotic graveyard of America's battle fleet; today the home base of the mightiest sea power in the world.

That is the story of Pearl Harbor on this fourth anniversary of the Japanese bid to sweep the United States from the Pacific. And soldiers, sailors, Marines and civilians joined today in solemn tribute to those who died beneath the Japanese war lords' first blow.

One Sunday Morning

Four years ago Japan's sneak raiders knifed in from the sea and across Oahu Island's towering Koolau Mountains to smash the United States warships lying at anchor in the peace of a balmy Sunday morning, and to spread death and destruction.

Out of that wreckage grew the peacet—he voices of weary, lonely GI's and sailors, shouting:

"Get us home! Get us home!"

And the world's greatest Navy, risen from disaster, is getting them home—home from Oahu, from Tarawa, from Kwajalein, from the Marianas, from all the stepping-stones to victory that once seemed so hopelessly distant.

HURLEY CHARGES AGAINST ACHESON DENIED BY TRUMAN

U. S. Foreign Policy in Iran Not Destroyed, Declares President.

CAREER MEN UPHELD

Byrnes Virtually Challenges General to Prove His Accusations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — (AP) Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley's charge that American foreign policy in Iran had been destroyed by Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson brought a denial today from President Truman.

The President made his first comment after Secretary of State Byrnes told the Senate Foreign Relations committee that Hurley had failed to prove his charges against the conduct of American diplomats in China. Byrnes in effect challenged Hurley to do so.

At a news conference Mr. Truman was reminded that Hurley told the committee yesterday that Under-Secretary Acheson destroyed American foreign policy in Iran. The President was asked whether he thought actually that American policy had been destroyed

He said no.

The first he had heard of that view, he added, was when Hurley expressed it to the Senate committee.

Acheson May Testify

Later it was indicated Acheson may be called to testify before the group.

Byrnes said he had never heard of the charge against Acheson until he read in the papers what Hurley had to say. But President Truman's number one cabinet officer went into great detail on the China points of Hurley's testimony.

President Truman also told his news conference that General George C. Marshall as his new special envoy to China, will be directed to bend his energies toward getting all factions together there.

The President said he hoped to be able to make public very soon the instructions under which Marshall will operate.

Byrnes directly challenged Hurley's allegations that American career diplomats sabotaged U. S. policy calling for a unified democratic China.

Byrnes told the Senate Foreign Relations committee he could find no basis for the charge that the career men went behind former Ambassador Hurley's back to tell Chinese Communist leaders that Hurley did not represent American policy.

Byrnes said that if he could find anybody guilty of such conduct, he would fire him forthwith, but he added that Hurley had failed to furnish any evidence.

Hurley on Sidelines

While Hurley sat quietly on the sidelines after two stormy days before the committee, Byrnes declared in his soft South Carolina drawl:

That he had never heard of any intercepted messages which either George Atcheson or John Service sought to exchange secretly with Chinese Communist leaders while those two diplomats were on duty in Chungking.

That there is no evidence that the subsequent appointment of Atcheson and Service as advisers to Gen. Douglas MacArthur had hurt Hurley's efforts to unify the Communists with the Chinese government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. In fact, Byrnes said, two weeks after their appointment was announced on Sept. 4 Hurley wired Washington that there were "favorable developments" in his efforts at Chinese unity.

That Hurley, in spite of his recent public insistence on a need for a declaration of United States policy on China, had never asked either Byrnes or President Truman to make a public statement. Byrnes contended that in fact no such statement was needed — that American support for Chiang Kai-Shek had been proved beyond question by American actions.

That Byrnes does not want the diplomatic service made up of yes-men, but wants every officer in that service to feel free to criticize policy and recommend changes.

Favors Fearless Speaking

Unless the State department and foreign service officials are able to speak out fearlessly, Byrnes said, "I will have lost the very essence of the assistance and guidance I require for the successful discharge of the heavy responsibilities of my office."

Atcheson and Service had borne the brunt of Hurley's slashing criticisms of the foreign service since he resigned his post as ambassador to China early last week.

After Byrnes finished reading a prepared statement, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) and Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) asked several questions about "intercepted messages" between Atcheson or Service and the Chinese Communists. They did not say whether they had any information that such messages actually were sent. Byrnes said that while there might have been reports of interceptions without his knowledge, actually he had never heard of any such thing.

Byrnes dealt in detail with a telegram from Atcheson on Feb. 28, 1945 and a memorandum from Service on Oct. 10, 1944, which Hurley had assailed as indicating that those two were not supporting American policy for backing up Chiang Kai-Shek.

Byrnes said Atcheson's wire made proposals for changes in handling the Chinese situation but not for changes in policy. It was sent after Hurley had come back to this country last February, Byrnes said, and it suggested that the policy be discussed with Hurley.

He said that Service's memorandum proposed drastic changes in American policy. He added, however, that these proposals were not out of line with American objectives for the unification of China.

Opinions of One Man

Byrnes said that the embassy staff in Chungking had noted that Service's suggestions were simply the opinions of one man and that the Chinese division of the State department had described his proposals as in many respects incorrect.

"In my opinion," Byrnes declared, "based upon the information which has thus far been presented to me, there is nothing in the two documents to support the charge that either Mr. Atcheson or Mr. Service was guilty of the slightest disloyalty to his superior officers."

Service at that time was not attached to the embassy staff but to the staff of Gen. Joseph Stilwell,

Byrnes Sharply Assails Hurley; Defends Two Career Diplomats

Secretary Denies Latter Were Disloyal to Envoy—Denies He Was Ever Asked for Statement on China Policy.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes today struck back sharply at Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley for his attacks on foreign service diplomats, and declared that Hurley had failed to sustain his charges.

Byrnes appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which has been looking into the background of Hurley's abrupt and dramatic resignation last week as Ambassador to China. He [illegible] the audience and [illegible] from a front-row seat.

Byrnes specifically upheld the two career men whom Hurley accused of seeking to sabotage his efforts to bring about a unified China. Hurley had denounced their conduct as disloyalty. The Secretary of State told the committee: "Ambassador Hurley has not furnished me, nor do I understand that he has furnished the committee, any specific evidence to prove that any employee was guilty of such conduct."

Byrnes also challenged Hurley's assertion that, during his service as Ambassador at Chungking, he had been unable to get a public statement of America's China policy from President Truman or Secretary Byrnes or other ranking officials. Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is hearing evidence on Hurley's resignation as ambassador last week, Byrnes said that Hurley had never asked him for such a statement, and, so far as Byrnes had been able to find out, had never made a written request for it to the State Department.

The Secretary said that he had also asked President Truman whether Hurley ever requested a statement of a China policy from him and that the President "does not recall such a request."

Before Byrnes began his testimony, the committee chairman, Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), said that Hurley would be recalled before a subsequent session of the committee to amplify his contention that Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson defeated American foreign policy in Iran.

Atcheson and Service.

Byrnes appeared before the committee after Hurley had spent two days attacking State Department career diplomats and specifically accusing George Atcheson Jr. and John Service, formerly on duty in China, of having worked against Hurley's efforts to unify the Chinese Central Government and the Chinese Communists.

Byrnes said that "in my opinion, based upon the information which has thus far been presented to me, there is nothing" in documents written by Atcheson and Service while in China "to support the charge that either Mr. Atcheson or Mr. Service was guilty of the slightest disloyalty to his superior officers." While every American Foreign Service officer must administer the declared policy of his government, he should "not hestitate to express his views" when he believes changed conditions require it, Byrnes declared.

Decries Suspicion.

Hurley had assailed the recent assignment of Atcheson and Service as political advisers to Gen. MacArthur at Tokyo, but Byrnes said: "Men who have rendered loyal service to the Government cannot be dismissed and their reputations ought not to be destroyed on the basis of suspicions by any individual."

The documents which Byrnes refered to in the cases of these two men were a telegram to the State Department from Atcheson on February 28, 1945, and a memorandum from Service on October 10, 1944. Byrnes said that Hurley relied most strongly on these two messages for support of his charges against Atcheson and Service. Byrnes entirely defended the propriety of both communications.

He said that Atcheson sent his telegram recommending "a readjustment of our immediate strategy" in China nine days after Hurley had left the Chungking embassy to return to Washington and three days before Hurley arrived in Washington. He said that Atcheson actually

proposed that the subject of his message be taken up with Hurley and with Gen. Wedemeyer, then the United States commander in China, while they were in Washington.

Not Then Ambassador.

"There is nothing to indicate that he (Atcheson) sought to circumvent his superior in making this report and recommendation," Byrnes declared.

The Secretary said that the October (1944) memorandum from Service was written in forceful language and recommended a basic change in American policy toward the Central Government of China. Byrnes did not particularize what this was, but declared that the policy then and now was to support the Central Government.

The Service memorandum was addressed to Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Widemeyer's predecessor as United States commander in China, and it was also given to the United States embassy in Chungking.

Byrnes said pointedly that at this particular time Hurley was not the United States Ambassador to China, but the personal representative of President Roosevelt there, and hence he was not in charge of the embassy staff. Also, Service was responsible only to Gen. Stilwell.

Byrnes said that when the embassy forwarded the Service memorandum to Washington it attached its own observation that Service was only one political observer and when the memorandum passed through the Division of Chinese Affairs in the State Department, the officers there stated decisively that many of Service's conclusions were incorrect.

Supports Chiang.

Byrnes began his testimony by reiterating American support for the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, but he added: "We also believe that it must be broadened to include the and well-organized groups who are now without any voice in the government of China." He said that in trying to bring together the Central Government and the Communists, American influence should be used to encourage concessions by both sides.

Byrnes also reiterated his recent assertions that American purpose of helping with the surrender of the Japanese troops there. He said that because of the way in which the United States had supported the Central Government of China to date "it is difficult to understand Ambassador Hurley's intimating that his failure to achieve a satisfactory settlement of China's internal division resulted from the absence of a public expression of our policy."

It is then that he said he had been unable to find any record of a request by Hurley to the President, to himself, or to the State Department for a public statement of policy on China about which Hurley has talked a great deal before the committee.

Tells of Hurley's Wavering.

After completing his formal statement, Byrnes recounted in detail Hurley's attitude on whether or no he would resign his post. Byrnes said he conferred with the Ambassador early in October, and that Hurley told him he was unwell with sinus trouble and felt he shouldn't go back to China. Byrnes told him to take a good rest and think it over.

About October 12, Byrnes said, Hurley saw him again, said he was feeling better and was willing to go back. The two went to see President Truman. In that conversation, Byrnes said, Hurley first mentioned his belief that he was not getting full support from his embassy officials. "I told him that if he'd give me the names of the employees or officials they'd be removed," Byrnes testified. "The President said he joined heartily in that statement, and Hurley said that no man could ask for more."

Later, he said, he received a phone call from Hurley, who was in Santa Fe, N. M., telling him he didn't feel able to return to China. Byrnes talked him out of quitting once more. And then, about ten days ago, he said, Hurley came to his office and handed him an envelope containing, he said, his resignation. Byrnes told him he wouldn't give it to the President; that the situation in China was disturbing, and that they needed Hurley's experience there. Hurley complained again about the activities of Service and Atcheson, but Byrnes asked him to forget that and assured him the two men would not be permitted to go back to China.

Agreed to Return.

"He said if I insisted he would return," Byrnes told the committee.

"At 2:30 that afternoon (Monday a week ago) he came back to my office and discussed some reports I had asked him to look over. He told me he would return (to China) that afternoon except that he had an engagement to speak on Wednesday at the Press Club. I told him it would be satisfactory if he would go back on Wednesday."

During that conversation Hurley asked him, he said, to prepare a memorandum for him on our Chinese policy—Byrnes here emphasized that it was a memorandum Hurley asked, not a public statement. The next day he was discussing a draft of such a memorandum with the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and when he walked out in the hall, he said, he heard that Hurley had resigned. Byrnes said he thought there had been some mistake, that Hurley's prepared resignation had been released inadvertently. He even called the White House and told the President that that was what he thought had happened.

Then Hurley telephoned him and confirmed that he had quit. He said he was still ill, and also cited speeches made in the House of Representatives. He claimed the Congressmen who made them must have got some of their information from the State Department. Byrnes quoted Hurley as then saying, however: "If you say so, I'll go back." Instead Byrnes sent Hurley's letter of resignation to the White House.

Byrnes's Statement on China

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The text of Secretary of State Byrnes's prepared statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today follows:

During the war the immediate goal of the United States in China was to promote a military union of the several political factions in order to bring their combined power to bear upon our common enemy, Japan. Our long-range goal, then as now, and a goal of at least equal importance, is the development of a strong, united and democratic China.

To achieve this longer-range goal it is essential that the central government of China as well as the various dissident elements approach the settlement of their differences with a genuine willingness to compromise. We believe, as we have long believed and consistently demonstrated, that the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek affords the most satisfactory base for a developing democracy. But we also believe that it must be broadened to include the representatives of those large and well organized groups who are now without any voice in the government of China.

This problem is not an easy one. It requires tact and discretion, patience and restraint. It will not be solved by slogans. Its solution depends primarily upon the good will of the Chinese leaders themselves. To the extent that our influence is a factor, success will depend upon our capacity to exercise that influence in the light of shifting conditions in such a way as to encourage concessions by the central government, by the so-called Communists and by the other factions.

If I understand correctly what Ambassador Hurley has stated to me, and subsequently to the press and to this committee, he entertains no disagreement with this conception of our policy. Moreover, he has indicated to me and to this committee that he has been unfailingly supported by two Presidents and three Secretaries of State in his efforts to execute this policy.

Policy Not Hidden

He does object, however, to what he asserts has been a failure or refusal to make this policy public.

I wish to make it clear now, because of its bearing upon this point and upon other matters which I shall come to in a moment, that I am not familiar with every speech and press release and letter of my immediate predecessors as Secretary of State, nor with every incident that has occurred in recent years among officers of the State Department in China or elsewhere. I have not had the opportunity to examine these records, nor am I likely to have it in the near future.

Nevertheless, I submit that the broad outlines of our policy in China have never been hidden or difficult to recognize. The phase of that policy upon which Ambassador Hurley has placed the greatest emphasis is our support of the National government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Of all the phases of our policy in the Far East, this seems to have been the clearest and most obvious. We formally recognize only the National government. Our ambassador is an ambassador to the National government. Our war supplies and financial assistance have been delivered only to the National government. At the Cairo conference it was Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who represented China. At San Francisco it was the Foreign Minister of the National government who signed the charter of the United Nations. It was the National government which ratified the charter. It is the Foreign Minister of the National government who sits in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

In recent weeks, the necessary presence of our troops in China has been a source of understandable concern to the American people. As a result, the subject has been raised frequently at my meetings with the press. I have made it very clear that our troops are in China for the sole purpose of facilitating the surrender of large numbers of Japanese troops to the armies of the National government in compliance with the order of the supreme Allied commander.

Public Evidence of Recognition

These are a few among many public evidences of our recognition of the government of Chiang Kai-shek as the legitimate government of China. In the face of them, and in the light of the admittedly consistent support of this policy by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and Secretaries Hull, Stettinius and myself it is difficult to understand Ambassador Hurley's intimation that his failure to achieve a satisfactory settlement of China's internal division resulted from the absence of a public expression of our policy.

General Hurley's statements before this committee require me to add a few words concerning what he had indicated to be a refusal by me and by the President to grant his request for such a public statement. The pressure of time has been so great that I am unable to make a categorical statement at the moment, but I can tell you that I have not been informed of any written document in the possession of the Department of State in which the Ambassador has made such a request.

I can state categorically that he has never made such a request in conversations with me. Moreover, I was present at one of the two conversations he has had with the President since his return in September. I did not hear him make such a request at that time. Since the Ambassador's testimony here, I have asked the President whether, in his recollection, Ambassador Hurley has ever requested him, orally or in writing, to issue a public statement of our policy in China. He does not recall such a request.

My recent letter to Representative Anderson, of California, to which Ambassador Hurley has referred with approval, was in response to a letter of inquiry from the Congressman. When a member of Congress requests an explanation of some aspect of our foreign policy, I take it as a matter of course that the request should be answered. But in the absence of such specific inquiries, I have thought it necessary to give public expression to our foreign policy only as occasion may demand.

Answer to Hurley

As I have indicated, it is not my intention to attempt to interpret and explain every event of large or small importance in the administration of our foreign policy in China and other parts of the world in recent years.

I feel, however, that in fairness to the loyal, intelligent and hard-working men of our foreign service, and in fairness to the employees of the Department of State generally, I am compelled to discuss briefly certain charges which Ambassador Hurley has made.

The foreign service officers are non-political government employees, selected through competitive examinations. They have long labored earnestly and with too little public recognition to uphold abroad our national interests. My own experience with them has given me a high regard for their ability, integrity and loyalty.

I do not know George Atcheson or John Service. But because of the special criticism to which they have been subjected by the Ambassador, I have obtained and read Mr. Atcheson's telegram of Feb. 28, 1945, and Mr. Service's memorandum of Oct. 10, 1944. These are the documents upon which the Ambassador appears to rely most strongly for support of his charge that these two officers sought to prevent the accomplishment of the objectives of United States policy in China.

The propriety of Mr. Atcheson's telegram can be determined only against the background of the events in China which preceded it. Like Ambassador Gauss, before him, Ambassador Hurley had been making strenuous efforts to achieve unity not only between the central government and the so-called Communists, but between the central government and the other dissident elements in China as well. At the time Ambassador Hurley left Chungking for a visit to Washington on Feb. 19, 1945, I am advised that the negotiations between the central government and the Communists appeared to have broken down.

Atcheson Took Charge

When Ambassador Hurley departed from the Embassy at Chungking, Mr. Atcheson, as counselor, automatically assumed charge of the Embassy's affairs. On Feb. 28, nine days after the Ambassador's departure from Chungking and three days before his arrival in Washington, according to the records of the department, Mr. Atcheson sent his telegram. It contained a broad and thoughtful analysis of the situation in China as it appeared to him in the light of the shifting circumstances of the moment. It concluded with the recommendation that these shifting circumstances required a readjustment of our immediate strategy.

In his telegram, Mr. Atcheson distinctly stated that "a favorable opportunity for discussion of this subject should be given by the presence of General Wedemeyer as well as General Hurley in Washington."

The officer in charge of an American mission in a foreign country bears the responsibility for full and accurate reporting

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of the factors and events which are necessary to the intelligent formulation and execution of United States foreign policy. He is further responsible for the submission from time to time of recommendations with respect to the policy. If his reports and recommendations are to be useful, it is clear that they must reflect his free and honest judgment.

In the case of an ambassador, these considerations have always been taken for granted. They have been taken equally for granted in the case of the officer who assumes charge during the absence of the ambassador from the embassy. Since September, for example, we have relied upon the reports of the ranking official of the embassy in China.

Calls Rules Observed

It is difficult to understand how Mr. Atcheson failed in any way to observe the letter or the spirit of these rules and traditions. His telegram of Feb. 28 was a full and free report of the current situation in China as he saw it. His recommendation was an honest effort to assist the Department of State in the formulation of its future policy in China. There is nothing to indicate that he sought to circumvent his superior in making this report and recommendation. On the contrary, the telegram expressly suggested that this was a matter upon which the views of Ambassador Hurley should be sought by the department in Washington.

The specific action of John Service to which Ambassador Hurley referred in his conversation with me was the preparation of a memorandum on Oct. 10, 1944. I have also read this memorandum with care.

Before I return to its contents, I wish to call attention to a few facts, as they have been presented to me. At the time this memorandum was prepared by Mr. Service, he was not attached to the staff of General Stilwell as a political observer in Yenan. He was at the time administratively responsible to General Stilwell and not to the embassy.

Ambassador Hurley, as of that date, was in China as the personal representative of the President with the rank of ambassador. But he was not the United States Ambassador to China. He was not in charge of the United States Embassy in Chungking.

Under these circumstances, it cannot be said that anything Mr. Service wrote constituted insubordination to Ambassador Hurley.

The memorandum itself embodied recommendations for a basic change in United States policy toward the central government of China. It was written in forceful language and the conclusions which it drew were rather drastic.

It was addressed to General Stilwell. It was also routed to the embassy in Chungking. The embassy forwarded it to the department without indorsing its conclusions, but with a noncommittal covering memorandum indicating that it represented the views of a single political observer.

Incorrect Conclusions

When the memorandum reached the Department of State it was sent to the Division of Chinese Affairs. Before it was circulated further, the Division of Chinese Affairs attached another covering memorandum stating decisively that although its contents were informative, many of its conclusions, which were specifically enumerated, were regarded as incorrect.

It is not my purpose to dwell at greater length upon the two documents. In my opinion, based upon the information which has thus far been presented to me, there is nothing in them to support the charge that either Mr. Atcheson or Mr. Service was guilty of the slightest disloyalty to his superior officers.

What it amounts to is that within proper channels they expressed to those under whom they served certain views which differed to a greater or less degree from the policies of the government as then defined. Of course, it is the duty of every officer of the United States to abide by and to administer the declared policy of his government. But conditions change, and often change quickly in the affairs of government. Whenever an official honestly believes that changed conditions require it, he should not hesitate to express his views to his superior officers.

The other complaint of Ambassador Hurley is that some official or employee did not merely express a different view to his superior officer, but advised some one associated with the Communist forces that the ambassador did not accurately represent United States policy. For such action there would be no excuse. I would be the first to condemn it and to dismiss the person guilty of it. But Ambassador Hurley has not furnished me, nor do I understand that he has furnished this committee, any specific evidence to prove that any employee was guilty of such conduct.

Men who have rendered loyal service to the government cannot be dismissed and their reputations ought not to be destroyed on the basis of suspicions entertained by any individual. I should be profoundly unhappy to learn that any officer of the Department of State, within or without the foreign service, might feel bound to refrain from submitting through proper channels an honest report or recommendation for fear of offending me or any one else in the department. If that day should arrive, I will have lost the very essence of the assistance and guidance I require for the successful discharge of the heavy responsibilities of my office.

General Testifies Roosevelt Never Knew About Two Messages Sent Governor in 1944

Plea for Silence on Jap Code Breaking Noted That Britain's Most Secret Sources of Information Were Involved.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Over the protests of Gen. George C. Marshall, the Pearl Harbor investigating committee today made public correspondence in which he asked Thomas E. Dewey to withhold from the 1944 political campaign information that the United States had cracked secret Japanese codes.

Chairman Barkley said the committee had decided to accept the responsibility, notwithstanding the feelings of Gen. Marshall, which Barkley said were based on the ground of military security.

Marshall testified that he never told President Roosevelt of the letters to Dewey.

"I think the President died without knowing of it," he added.

One of two letters released mentioned "embarrassment" involving secret British sources of information.

The building of a deciphering machine was mentioned in the Marshall letters to the New York Governor—Republican presidential candidate in 1944. Committee counsel William D. Mitchell, who also opposed publication of the undeleted correspondence, said that Marshall wished to withhold certain technical matters in it.

One paragraph of the letter said:

"Now the point as to the present dilemma is that we have gone ahead with this business of deciphering their (Japan's) codes until we possess other codes, German as well as Japanese, but our main basis of information regarding Hitler's intentions in Europe is obtained from Baron Oshima's messages from Berlin reporting his interviews with Hitler and other officials to the Japanese Government. These are still in the codes involved in the Pearl Harbor events."

'For Mr. Dewey's Eyes Only.'

This letter, dated September 25, and another dated September 27 were both captioned "For Mr. Dewey's Eyes Only."

The second letter told of a secret search of Japanese embassy offices in neutral Portugal by the Office of Strategic Services under William J. Donovan.

Then came the mention of a[illegible] Ally, Great Britain. A paragraph read:

"A further most serious embarrassment is the fact that the British Government is involved concerning its most secret sources of information, regarding which only the Prime Minister, the chiefs of staff and a very limited number of other officials have knowledge."

The utmost secrecy surrounded the handling of the letters, it was made clear. Marshall said nobody else knew anything about the letters except Admiral Ernest J. King, then Commander in Chief of the Navy.

Marshall assured Dewey further in the second letter that "neither the Secretary of War nor the President has any intimation whatsoever that such a letter has been addressed to you."

Harness Mentioned.

Marshall said this after noting that Dewey was unwilling "to commit yourself to any agreement regarding 'not communicating its contents to any other person.'"

Further it was in reply to what Marshall said was Dewey's feeling that such a letter to a presidential candidate could not "have been addressed to you by an officer in my position without the knowledge of the President."

The wording of the two letters indicated that Dewey refused to read the first one, carried to him by courier, Col. Carter Clarke. Much of the matter in the first was duplicated in the second.

Debate In Congress Died Down.

Marshall's letters summed up the effect on the war that breaking the news of the code-cracking might have and said:

"I am presenting this matter to you in the hope that you will see your way clear to avoid the tragic results with which we are now threatened in the present political campaign."

Marshall testified, after the release of the letters, that Dewey offered to help quiet Congressional debate on the Pearl Harbor question once he knew that the ability to crack the Japanese code was involved. Though Marshall was unwilling to "embarrass" Dewey by accepting that offer, the debate did die down, the General told the Senate-House committee.

Marshall unfolded in a dramatic afternoon session that he had found that Dewey had learned something about the code-cracking ability that helped the United States Fleet beat the Japanese at Coral Sea and Midway. So, Marshall testified, he asked Dewey in the letter sent by the courier to keep such information out of the campaign, if possible.

Marshall's Story of Letters.

Marshall told his story of the chain of events:

Dewey sent the letter back with the courier, refusing to read beyond the part that asked him to keep the contents secret from any one.

Marshall and military intelligence officers talked it over and Marshall sent a redraft to Dewey at Albany, N. Y., by the same courier—Col. Clarke.

Clarke telephoned Marshall from his offices and said Dewey was unwilling to read the letter unless he had at least one adviser present and he also insisted on keeping one copy.

Dewey then came on the telephone, himself.

Marshall said he would agree to those terms. Dewey called a banking expert in his administration, named Bell [Elliott J. Bell, New York State Superintendent of Banking]. They assured Marshall the letter would be kept in a locked, secret file.

On that basis, the letter was given to him. Col. Clarke returned to the War Department.

"I do not recall that Mr. Dewey ever gave us any assurances," Marshall testified, "but there did not seem to be any recurrences of the (Pearl Harbor) debate."

No Comment by Dewey.

Through all this exchange there was no indication how Dewey obtained his information that led to the correspondence. In Albany, an aid said Gov. Dewey would have no comment on release of the correspondence.

After Dewey was defeated for the presidency by Roosevelt, Marshall said he felt it was "due him" to know more about the situation. So he sent Major-Gen. Clayton Bissell, head of military intelligence, to Albany to show the Governor the charts of Japanese shipping, the messages and how they were intercepted from Tokyo radio by United States decoding machines.

Gen. Bissell reported back that Mr. Dewey wanted to know whether he could do anything to "intervene" in the congressional debate about Pearl Harbor, then being led by Republicans.

"I told Bissell to tell him that I had already embarrassed him enough and I would make no further request of him," Marshall said.

"I anticipated that he would

say 'that doesn't matter, it is the security of the country that counts' and that is exacly what Mr. Dewey said. But I repeated that I would make no further request of him."

Later Dewey came to Washington and Marshall guided him through the War Department's intricate channels for handling the intercepted codes and showed him how it was done.

"He was very friendly and gracious," the General said.

Marshall Relates Dec. 7 Events.

Earlier, Gen. Marshall told the committee that Admiral Harold R. Stark thought warnings to Pacific commanders on December 7, 1941, would "only confuse them."

So Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, at first opposed sending such warnings after it became clear that trouble was brewing for the United States that day, Marshall told the Senate-House committee investigating the attack.

Marshall, wartime Army Chief of Staff, testified that he called Stark back on the White House telephone, however, and insisted on sending the messages. Then the Admiral acceded, Marshall said, and asked that the Army warnings be amended so that naval officers at Pacific outposts would be advised.

Stark Hears Marshall Testify.

Stark, later naval chief in the European Theater of Operations, was a spectator in the hearing room as Marshall testified.

Marshall reconstructed for the committee how he spent that fateful morning of December 7 four years ago today. He told the committee that it was not until he reached his office that day that he learned of Japan's final diplomatic note to Secretary of State Hull, indicating a break in relations with the United States. The note, intercepted and decoded, was sent to Japanese "peace envoys" with instructions to deliver it to Hull at 1 P. M. (Washington time), the hour of the assault on Pearl Harbor.

"On that morning," Marshall related, "I had breakfast, I presume about 8 o'clock, according to the routine of previous Sundays. I went riding. I must have ridden later than 8:30. I suppose I read the Sunday papers and then went riding. My rides usually were about fifty minutes.

"While I was taking my shower, word came to me that Col. (R. S.) Bratton had something very important and wished to come out to Fort Myer. I told him I was coming to the War Department directly.

"My shower probably took ten minutes. On my arrival there, Bratton handed me these intercepts. When I reached the end, and it was a long message, some of which I read twice, on the next sheet was the 1 o'clock message.

Says Timing Indicated Action.

"That, of course, was an indication to me of some very definite action—1 o'clock on a Sunday in Washington, involving the Secretary of State was very unusual.

"I called Stark and he said he had seen it.

"I proposed messages to the Pacific commanders. Stark felt we might confuse them. I hung up the White House telephone and wrote out a message in long hand. I had thought that Stark called me back but on checking I find now that I called him back. The effect of our conversation was then that he wished me to add to my messages, 'show this to your naval officers.'

"There was some talk of typing the message but the decision was that there was no time to type it. Bratton took the messages and I asked him about the time involved in getting them off. I sent him back for estimates and I sent him and Col. Bundy back a second time to make sure."

Denies Phoning MacArthur.

Marshall disputed previous testimony before the committee and the Army board of inquiry, published last August, that he telephoned the warning message to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines.

"I did not telephone anywhere," he said.

The Army board report quoted Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in Hawaii, as having said: "Gen. Marshall stated that the reason he did not telephone was that it took some time, that he had called the Philippines before he called Hawaii, and there was the possibility of a leak which would embarrass the State Department."

Marshall also said he gave no instructions on the method of sending them out "by the most expeditious" means. He said he did not know until long afterward that the message to Short went to San Francisco by Western Union and thence by RCA radio to Hawaii.

Marshall related that Stark recalled asking him whether the Army had need of Navy facilities. Stark told him he replied it did not, Marshall said, "and he must be right."

Asked with whom he talked at or from the War Department on the morning the war started, Marshall explained that "my time was engrossed in reading this lengthy message, and nobody could talk to me while I was reading it." He remarked that he was "much taken aback" at the time lost in reading the long diplomatic message before reaching the one referring to "the critical time" of 1 P. M.

In response to questioning, Marshall said he didn't recall any discussion about the corresponding time of day in the Philippines or Hawaii. The question, he said, was the importance of the message and what to tell the overseas commanders.

Questioned by Mitchell.

Committee Counsel William Mitchell asked whether the Army staff was set up so that if Marshall could not be reached, some other officer who knew the contents of the decoded Japanese messages could have sent a warning. Marshall listed Secretary of War Stimson and Lieut.-Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, head of the War Plans Division. Gerow has told the committee that he assumed responsibility for any War Department failure to send additional warnings after Short had advised that he had established only a sabotage alert in Hawaii.

Marshall said Major-Gen. Sherman Miles, then head of Army intelligence, could not have sent a "command message" with instructions. But he did have authority to pass on the information, Marshall added.

Marshall referred to Mrs. Marshall's engagement book to help him remember the evening of December 6. He said they did not go out for dinner, out calling or to the movies.

He reiterated that he thought the Hawaiian forces were on the alert and were equipped to handle an attack before the Japanese struck. The best and most careful plans, however, can go wrong, he commented, adding: "We spent two and a half years planning the invasion of Normandy and when that came off we didn't have enough LST's (landing ship tanks). I presume had that failed there would have been an investigation."

Gen. Marshall's Letters to Gov. Dewey

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Following are the texts of two letters General Marshall sent to Governor Dewey on Sept. 25, 1944, and Sept. 27, 1944, concerning the breaking of secret Japanese codes:

FIRST LETTER

TOP SECRET
(FOR MR. DEWEY'S EYES ONLY)

25 September, 1944.

My Dear Governor:

I am writing you without the knowledge of any other person except Admiral King (who concurs) because we are approaching a grave dilemma in the political reactions of Congress regarding Pearl Harbor.

What I have to tell you below is of such a highly secret nature that I feel compelled to ask you either to accept it on the basis of your not communicating its contents to any other person and returning this letter or not reading any further and returning the letter to the bearer.

I should have preferred to talk to you in person but I could not devise a method that would not be subject to press and radio reactions as to why the Chief of Staff of the Army would be seeking an interview with you at this particular moment. Therefore, I have turned to the method of this letter, to be delivered by hand to you by Col. Carter Clark who has charge of the most secret documents of the War and Navy Departments.

In brief, the military dilemma resulting from Congressional political battles of the political campaign is this:

The most vital evidence in the Pearl Harbor matter consists of our intercepts of the Japanese diplomatic communications. Over a period of years our cryptograph people analyzed the character of the machine the Japanese are using for encoding their diplomatic messages. Based on this, a corresponding machine was built by us which deciphers their messages.

Therefore, we possessed a wealth of information regarding their moves in the Pacific which in turn was furnished the State Department—rather than, as is popularly supposed, the State Department providing us with the information—but which unfortunately made no reference whatever to intentions toward Hawaii until the last message before Dec. 7, which did not reach our hands until the following day, Dec. 8.

Now the point to the present dilemma is that we have gone ahead with this business of deciphering their codes until we possess other codes, German as well as Japanese, but our main basis of information regarding Hitler's intentions in Europe is obtained from Baron Oshima's messages from Berlin reporting his interviews with Hitler and other officials to the Japanese Government. These are still in the codes involved in the Pearl Harbor events.

To explain further the critical nature of this set-up which would be wiped out almost in an instant if the least suspicion were aroused regarding it, the Battle of the Coral Sea was based on deciphered messages and therefore our few ships were in the right place at the right time. Further, we were able to concentrate on our limited forces to meet their advances on Midway when otherwise we almost certainly would have been some 3,000 miles out of place.

We had full information of the strength of their forces in that advance and also of the smaller force directed against the Aleutians which finally landed troops on Attu and Kiska.

Operations in the Pacific are largely guided by the information we obtain of Japanese deployments. We know their strength in various garrisons, the rations and other stores continuing available to them, and what is of vast importance, we check their fleet movements and the movements of their convoys.

The heavy losses reported from time to time which they sustain by reason of our submarine action largely results from the fact that we know the sailing dates and the routes of their convoys and can notify our submarines to lie in wait at the proper point.

The current raids by Admiral Halsey's carrier forces on Japanese shipping in Manila Bay and elsewhere were largely based in timing on the known movements of Japanese convoys, two of which were caught, as anticipated, in his destructive attacks.

You will understand from the foregoing the utter tragic consequences if the present political debates regarding Pearl Harbor disclose to the enemy, German or Jap, any suspicion of the vital sources of information we now possess.

The Roberts' report on Pearl Harbor had to have withdrawn from it all reference to this highly secret matter, therefore in portions it necessarily appeared incomplete. The same reason which dictated that course is even more important today because our sources have been greatly elaborated.

As a further example of the delicacy of the situation, some of Donovan's people (the OSS), without telling us, instituted a secret search of the Japanese Embassy offices in Portugal. As a result the entire military attaché Japanese code all over the world was changed, and though this occurred over a year ago, we have not yet been able to break the new code and have thus lost this invaluable source of information, particularly regarding the European situation.

A recent speech in Congress by Representative Harness would clearly suggest to the Japanese that we have been reading their codes, though Mr. Harness and the American public would probably not draw any such conclusion.

The conduct of General Eisenhower's campaign and of all operations in the Pacific are closely related in conception and timing to the information we secretly obtain through these intercepted codes. They contribute greatly to the victory and tremendously to the savings of American lives, both in the conduct of current operations and in looking toward the early termination of the war.

I am presenting this matter to you, for your secret information, in the hope that you will see your way clear to avoid the tragic results with which we are now threatened in the present political campaign. I might add that the recent action of Congress in requiring Army and Navy investigations for action before certain dates has compelled me to bring back the corps commander, General Gerow, whose troops are fighting at Trier, to testify here while the Germans are counter-attacking his forces there. This, however, is a very minor matter compared to the loss of our code information.

Please return this letter by bearer. I will hold it in my secret file subject to your reference should you so desire.

Faithfully yours,
G. C. MARSHALL.

Second Letter

TOP SECRET
(FOR MR. DEWEY'S EYES ONLY)
27 September, 1944.

My Dear Governor:

Colonel Clark, my messenger to you of yesterday, Sept. 26, has reported the result of his delivery of my letter dated Sept. 25. As I understand him you (A) were unwilling to commit yourself to any agreement regarding "not communicating its contents to any other person" in view of the fact that you felt you already knew certain of the things probably referred to in the letter, as suggested to you by seeing the word "cryptograph," and (B) you could not feel that such a letter as this to a Presidential candidate could have been addressed to you by an officer in my position without the knowledge of the President.

As to (A) above I am quite willing to have you read what comes hereafter with the understanding that you are bound not to communicate to any other person any portions on which you do not now have or later receive factual knowledge from some other source than myself. As to (B) above you have my word that neither the Secretary of War nor the President has any intimation whatsoever that such a letter has been addressed to you or that the preparation or sending of such a communication was being considered.

I assure you that the only persons who saw or know of the existence of either this letter or my letter to you dated Sept. 25 are Admiral King, seven key officers responsible for security of military communications, and my secretary who typed these letters.

I am trying my best to make plain to you that this letter is being addressed to you solely on my initiative, Admiral King having been consulted only after the letter was drafted, and I am persisting in the matter because the military hazards involved are so serious that I feel some action is necessary to protect the interests of our armed forces.

(The second letter then repeated the text of the first letter except for the first two paragraphs.)

Col. Carter Clarke took a plane to Oklahoma City to board the Dewey campaign train in 1944 with the first letter.

Mr. Dewey, the general asserted, rejected the provision that he must accept the communication in utter confidence, and handed it back to Colonel Clarke without reading it.

"I came to the conclusion," Gen-

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eral Marshall said, "that the matter was so important I must make another effort. So I sent Clarke to Albany in civilian clothes."

This time the colonel carried General Marshall's Sept. 27 letter, which repeated the first, with the added disclosure of the possibility of compromising British secret sources of information.

The first letter told how this country had German as well as Japanese codes; disclosed that the battle of the Coral Sea was won because of intercepted Japanese messages, and said that American operations in the Pacific in general "are largely guided by the information we obtain of Japanese deployments," and that the heavy Japanese ship losses to American submarines were made possible through breaking of the code.

"You will understand," General Marshall told the Governor, "the utterly tragic consequences if the present political debates regarding Pearl Harbor disclose to the enemy, German or Jap, any suspicion of the vital sources of information we now possess."

OSS Lisbon Raid Disclosed

General Marshall also told Mr. Dewey that the whole situation had been made delicate by the fact that "some of Donovan's people" (in the Office of Strategic Services commanded by Maj. Gen. William Donovan) had searched the Japanese Embassy in Lisbon with the result that the Japanese changed their code for military attachés over the world and that after a year the Army had not been able to break this new code.

Too, General Marshall wrote, "a recent speech in Congress by Representative Harness (Republican of Indiana) would clearly suggest to the Japanese that we have been reading their codes, though Mr. Harness and the American public would probably not draw any such conclusion."

The general asked Mr. Dewey to "see your way clear to avoid the tragic results with which we are now threatened in the present political campaign."

When Colonel Clarke took the second letter to Albany, General Marshall testified, he telephoned that Mr. Dewey was "unwilling to read it unless he had at least one adviser who was aware of it."

The general added: "He also said he felt he must keep the letter in his file. Mr. Dewey then came on the telephone.

"The Governor spoke to me of a Mr. Bell (Elliot V. Bell) as his adviser in the matter and said he, the Governor, would lock the letter in his most secret file case. He said he must keep the letter. I then agreed to that. There was no discussion as to what his (further) decision might be.

"I do not recall that he gave at that time any assurance. All I know is that there seemed to be no further references to it (the matter of the code) in the campaign."

"After the election in which Mr. Dewey was defeated for President," General Marshall continued, "I thought it was due him to know more about the background of this matter and I sent Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell to Albany with copies of 'Magic' (the Army code name for interceptions) so the Governor could see how important they were.

"It was more or less in the form of an appreciation for the action he apparently had taken.

"At President Roosevelt's funeral I saw Mr. Dewey. I asked him to come with me to the War Department and I showed him current Magic showing Japanese movements. His attitude was friendly and gracious.

Dewey Would Block Debate

"When General Bissell was in Albany the Governor told him he understood there was going to be further discussion in Congress about Pearl Harbor and asked whether I wanted him to endeavor to intervene to the extent that he might be able to do so to suppress such debates."

When General Bissell returned here, General Marshall said that he told him to call Governor Dewey, adding:

"I told him to tell Governor Dewey that I had already embarrassed him with a request that had affected his personal action and didn't want to embarrass him again.

"I told Bissell that Governor Dewey would probably say that embarrassment didn't matter; that what he was interested in was the progress of the war. He did say that; that the only question was the progress of the war.

"General Bissell told him that I had anticipated what his attitude would be, but that I still had no further request to make."

Asked what had moved him first to write to Governor Dewey, General Marshall replied that references of which he was afraid were "growing more pointed as the campaign became more violent" and that General Bissell had suggested he go to President Roosevelt "for help."

"I didn't think that would do," General Marshall said, adding:

"I felt it absolutely necessary that Mr. Dewey feel sure that the President had no knowledge whatever of my action and that he feel sure that it was entirely non-political. That is the way, I understand, Governor Dewey accepted it."

The intercepted Japanese messages, General Marshall asserted, greatly helped us even after the Japanese surrender "because we had their communications and knew where it would be advisable to go in strength (in the initial occupation)."

"By this means," he added, "we were able to go into Korea with a regiment when we had originally planned to use a whole army."

Had the Japanese become aware that we were intercepting their messages, he added, they could have led American troops and ships into frightful ambushes.

Always, he said, the possession of the secret was a terrible concern, one of his greatest worries having been caused by the fact that it became whispered about that the American aviators who killed the Japanese Admiral Yamamoto had been guided by "intercepts."

As to why the Russians remained so secretive with the Allies, General Marshall said that Washington "whispering" made the Soviet representatives "afraid of telling us anything because they thought a leak inevitable."

American officers in Russia, he said, were instructed not to "ask where and when a campaign was going to begin."

The committee's decision to put in the record the text of both of General Marshall's letters to Mr. Dewey was stated by Chairman Barkley after Mr. Mitchell had put forward his own recommendation that "a few lines" be deleted "in the interest of national security," and that the letters in their entirety be available to the committeemen.

Mr. Barkley replied that the committee would take "full responsibility for full publication." He added that this was done because there had been "a division in the committee" in its executive session, which Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, had refused to attend because, he said, he was unwilling to hear "any testimony not in public session."

Senator Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, likewise declined to attend, saying he did so "because I was not willing for one member to absent himself without going out with him."

Representative Murphy, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, asserted that "the security of this nation "was being compromised by the disclosure and that "two people" had forced the issue of publication of the Marshall correspondence to Governor Dewey.

One of these two, Mr. Murphy later aserted to correspondents, was Governor Dewey himself, and the other was John Chamberlain, a writer, who published some time ago in Life Magazine an article making known that General Marshall had written to Mr. Dewey an appeal not to make any reference suggesting that this country was decoding enemy messages. Representative Murphy, saying that Mr. Dewey had been listed as a witness before the committee, added:

"He is certainly going to be asked how it was that the fact that General Marshall had written him, under the utmost confidence, turned up in a magazine."

Earlier, General Marshall asserted that to the best of his knowledge, President Roosevelt had no information concerning Japan's intentions, which was not also known to him, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretaries of War and Navy.

He added that Mr. Roosevelt on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, "had every right to assume" that the Hawaii and other outposts were "properly alerted."

Refuses to Answer Critics

The general declined to answer criticisms made of him in the August report of the Army's Pearl Harbor Investigating Board, saying:

"I prefer to rest on the evidence."

He has not read that report and said:

"I have enough documents to read."

Amplifying his testimony yesterday that he had not expected the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor, General Marshall asserted that he had thought the first blow in a war with Japan would fall on the Philippines, and that from August, 1941, believing that all that was necessary had been done in Hawaii, he was concentrating his efforts on strengthening the position of General MacArthur.

He said that "long before" this Mr. Roosevelt had been "expressing the hope that I could give something to the Philippines."

In this period, the general continued, he felt compelled to reject the President's suggestion, because the continental defense of the United States was "the seed corn," and came first.

Not only the lessons of Pearl Harbor but the whole post-war outlook, General Marshall said, made unity of command "imperative" and consolidation of the Army and Navy "very necessary."

As to the fact that his final warning to Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short did not reach the Hawaiian commander until hours after the Japanese attack, General Marshall testified that he did not see until the morning of Dec. 7 an intercepted Japanese message of Dec. 6-7 strongly indicating that Tokyo had decided on war.

Thirteen parts of the communication were received in Washington the night before and were available, in text or in summary form, to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, then chief of Army Intelligence, earlier testimony showed.

The fourteenth and most important part of the message was intercepted in the early morning, as was the revealing message, instructing Japanese envoys to present to this Government precisely at 1 P. M., Dec. 7, the Tokyo Government's final reply.

Testifying from what he called the "circumstantial evidence" of his wife's engagement book, General Marshall said that he had no dinner engagement the night of Dec. 6, no evening engagements between Dec. 1 and Dec. 7, and no recollection of having gone to "the movies."

Moreover, he added, a telephone orderly was on duty at his home in Fort Myer, Va., and always knew where the general could be found if he was away from home.

Called Stark at Once

General Marshall asserted that when he got the full fourteen passages of the Japanese note, along with the 1 P. M. instruction, he at once called Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, and learned that the Admiral already had the information. How long this had been in the latter's possession was not disclosed.

The former Chief of Staff, who remarked in an aside to the committee that he had a plane "standing by and ready" to take him to Chungking as special Ambassador to China the moment he completed his testimony, made these other statements:

That "all the War Department" had thought that the Nov. 27 warning message sent to General Short in Hawaii would cause a full alert.

That he had no recollection of having seen the Short reply of Nov. 28, which stated that the Hawaiian Command was on alert against sabotage and was in liaison with the Navy.

That he believed the department, in view of many communications from General Short indicating that he was always keenly concerned at the possibility of Japanese air attack, had simply "not registered" at the word "sabotage," and had read his reference on liaison with the Navy to mean that joint air reconnaissance was in operation.

That while he had never discussed with General Short the failure of the defenses at Pearl Harbor, "in my own mind I have never grasped what happened between the period when so much was being said and recognized about the need for air defense and subsequently."

"I could never understand," General Marshall added, "why suddenly that became a side issue."

In reply to questions by Mr. Mitchell on whether, even under the best conditions of preparedness, a 360-degree air reconnaissance would have been impossible from Oahu because of the limited number of available aircraft, the general said that a "perfect defense" was rare under any circumstances. He remarked that the Allies were "short in LST's (landing craft for tanks)" in Europe, adding:

"If we had failed I presume there would have been a full investigation as to why we went into Normandy."

U. S. Reaffirms Pledge Of Iran's Sovereignty

Byrnes Reassures Tehran on Independence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP). — Secretary of State James F. Byrnes reaffirmed today the pledge made by the United States at Tehran to maintain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran.

In a telegram to Foreign Minister Abolghassem Nadjm, who had recalled the promise made by the Big Three when they conferred in the Iranian capital in December of 1943, Mr. Byrnes said:

"I welcome this opportunity of expressing again the recognition by the government of the United States of the assistance rendered by Iran in the recent victory over our common enemy and assuring you that the interest of the government of the United States in the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran as set forth in that declaration has not changed in any respect."

In his telegram to Mr. Byrnes, which commemorated the second anniversary of the Tehran meeting, the Iranian Foreign Minister recalled the pledges of the United States, Great Britain and Russia, and expressed the confidence of the Iranian people that "their great allies will not fail on the basis of this historic document ..."

A State Department official told reporters no reply has been received to its suggestion that Russia permit publication of its message declining a United States proposal that the three powers evacuate Iran by Jan. 1.

Huge Transfer Of Germans Begun by Allies

6,650,000 To Be Sent Back From Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).— The Allies have begun the gigantic task of transferring 6,650,000 Germans from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland into the four occupation zones of Germany.

The State Department disclosed today that the Allied Control Council in Berlin approved a plan for the transfers at a meeting on Nov. 20. The plan outlines tentative allocation of the transferred Germans among the zones of occupation and sets up a schedule for their movement.

Transfers begin this month and are scheduled to be completed by Aug. 1, 1946, the announcement said.

Here are the allocations:

Of the total German population of 3,500,000 to be moved from Poland, 2,000,000 go to the Russian zone and 1,500,000 to the British zone.

Of 2,500,000 to be transferred from Czechoslovakia, 1,750,000 go to the American zone and 750,000 to the Russian zone.

From Hungary, 500,000 go to the American zone.

From Austria, 150,000 go to the French zone.

The Council plan should "greatly alleviate" certain difficulties which have arisen from the premature migration of Germans into Germany from Poland and territory now under Polish control, the announcement said.

The State Department said the United States has observed "with satisfaction" that the Czechoslovak

and Hungarian governments are planning direct conversations in an attempt to solve differences over the transfer of Hungarian-speaking persons from Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

1,500 Arrested During War as Enemy Agents

F.B.I. Says 141 Convictions Resulted; All Sabotage Directed by Foe Foiled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed today that more than 1,500 enemy agents were arrested in the Western Hemisphere during the war. The list included spies, saboteurs and propagandists. Some of the arrests were made by local law enforcement authorities in South and North America, others by the F. B. I.

Searches of alien enemy premises in the United States uncovered 3,127 short-wave radio receivers, 2,240 sticks of dynamite, 4,626 firearms, 306,247 rounds of ammuntion and other contraband articles in large quantities, the F. B. I. said in a report rounding up its activities in the four years following Dec. 7, 1941.

During the war-time period 16,062 alien enemies were arrested, the F. B. I. said, adding:

"While most of the alien enemies did nothing to hurt the United States, the dangerous ones would have constitute an army of fifth columnists if they had been left free to follow their inclinations."

F. B. I. investigations resulted in the conviction of 141 enemy agents for espionage and foreign agent registration act violations, the report said. Others were sentenced for censorship and neutrality act offenses.

But, the report stated proudly: "During the entire war-time emergency period there was no single successful act of foreign-directed sabotage. Technical sabotage has been found in 2,232 of the 19,466 complaints investigated. Most of the violations have been traced to spite or gross carelessness. As a result of F. B. I. investigations, 603 persons have been convicted in state and Federal courts."

Simple World Aid Policy To Avoid Ill Will Urged

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—John Foster Dulles, who was advisor to Secretary of State Byrnes at the London conference, said today the United States should adopt a "simple, publicly-defined policy" towards extension of material aid to other nations, in order to avoid ill will.

"The inevitable disappointment of many hopes could make us the object of well-nigh universal jealousy and dislike," he said. "That sort of spiritual isolation involves danger from which no world organization, no armament, could protect us."

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Danger Is Cited

In an address before the National Association of Manufacturers, Dulles said:

"When pleas are pouring in from every quarter of the world, we should not seem to be capricious, nor should we expose ourselves to a charge of unfriendliness if we do not do for all what we do for one. We shall increase ill will unless we have some simple, publicly-defined policy.

"It will not satisfy all, but it should make sufficient sense so that even disappointed peoples will appreciate why we do what we do. Then at least we may retain their respect."

Urges "Severe Limit"

Dulles said he believed there was a "severe limit to the material aid which our Government ought to extend."

"A member of the British Government told me he had calculated that about one half of our productive capacity would adequately serve our domestic needs," he said, "and that the other half ought to be dedicated to the use of the rest of the world.

"That was a reasoned approach from a friendly quarter. If distress and hopelessness grow, the demands on us will not all be friendly and not all be reasoned. Their aggregate will be far beyond our capacity."

Dulles, foreign affairs advisor to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the 1944 presidential campaign, said Communistic doctrines need not be feared in this country.

"The Soviet government's almost fanatical insistence on postwar secrecy is hard to explain," he said, "except on the theory that it fears that if the outer world knew how Communism worked in Russia, there would be widespread disillusionment abroad, and if the Soviet peoples were aware of the spiritual, intellectual, and material opportunities of other people, they, in turn, would be disillusioned.

"We need not fear a faith which itself fears the test of works. What we do need to fear is our own loss of faith in principles that have worked."

Winthrop W. Aldrich, board chairman of the Chase National Bank, said that "any British government, right or left, must have financial assistance" and that a loan from this country was not to "underwrite socialistic experiments."

The banker said extension of financial aid to Britain, "playing as she does a central role in world trade," was essential to checking the tendency toward bi-lateralism, and in giving a firm basis to multilateral trade."

Robert E. Wason, president of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York, heavy industry equipment manufacturers, was elected president of the association for the coming year. He succeeds Ira Mosher, president of Russell, Harrington Cutlery Company, Southbridge, Massachusetts.

Mosher will become chairman of the board.

The 1944 N.A.M. head, Robert Gaylord, of Rockford, Ill., will become chairman of the executive committee; and the 1943 president, F. C. Crawford, of Cleveland, will be chairman of the finance committee.

TRUMAN PLANS ARE DEFENDED

Supported By Rosenman, Who Served Roosevelt

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 7 (AP)—Samuel I. Rosenman declared tonight that President Truman is "fighting the fight of liberalism," as a logical successor to Franklin D Roosevelt.

Rosenman, chief counsel to Mr. Truman and long a close associate of the late President, told a Roosevelt memorial banquet of the Victory Bond Committee:

1. That he was "morally certain" that Mr. Roosevelt had his mind "fully and firmly made up" at the end of the 1939 to refuse a third-term nomination.

2. That he wavered when the Nazis broke into Norway in April, 1940, and decided to run again when they overran the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium and France.

3. That Mr. Truman has inherited "the same kind of reactionary opposition to his program of progressive legislation as President Roosevelt met."

4. That while in Nuernberg, Manila and Tokyo, the late enemies of the United States are being tried as war aggressors, "here in the United States some of the old isolationist, Roosevelt-hating press" and "some Republican politicians" are trying "to prove that a dead American President was a war aggressor too."

"They are seeking to prove that poor, peace-loving little Japan, seeking only a world of peace and international good will, was pounced upon in a desire for world power by this aggressor Roosevelt," Rosenman continued.

"People Will Never Be Fooled"

"The American people as a whole will never be fooled by these smear tactics. Nor will the rank and file of the Republican party who time and again during the past twelve years supported not only Roosevelt himself but the Roosevelt policies as well.

"Of course it is quite obvious what these politicians and newspapers are seeking to do. These men who are now trying to tear down the name of Roosevelt did not like the Roosevelt policies any more than they liked the man himself.

"They did not like his policies on labor unions or small business, on reciprocal foreign trade, on monopolies and cartels, on minimum wages, unemployment insurance or age asistance."

Sense Of Righteousness

President Truman, Rosenman asserted, is, with "determination and vigor, and with a sense of righteousness in his cause," fighting the "fight of liberalism and progressive government every day—and fighting it hard."

There is no one whom he has ever met, in public or private life, Rosenman said, "who is more anxious and more determined to carry on the general policies and program of the late President than is President Harry S. Truman."

"President Truman is now meeting the same kind of reactionary opposition to his program of progressive legislation as President Roosevelt met," he continued.

Isolationist Resistance

"He is meeting the same kind of isolationist resistance to his program of international co-operation and world trade, the same kind of selfish obstacles to extending relief to the cold and hungry people of Europe. He is meeting the same type of group selfishness and the same search for partisan advantage.

Rosenman plans to return to the private practice of law in New York shortly after the first of the year. He left a $25,000-a-year judgeship there in response to a Roosevelt appeal for his services in Washington. He was one of the Roosevelt "brain trusters."

GOP Governor Hits Truman

Chicago, Dec. 7 (AP)—Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois charged before the Republican National Committee today that the Truman Administration had "suffered the most humiliating defeat in history" by losing "every skirmish" on the international diplomatic front.

In a vigorous prepared address possibly presaging his candidacy for the GOP presidential nomination in 1948, the Illinois Governor asserted that "we have been told that we should not raise our voice against the rape of Java by the British and Dutch for fear of offending some voters."

"We have ben told," he said, "we must not even protest against the shameful betrayal of Poland for fear of offending Russia's following over here."

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"Fish Or Cut Bait"

The Republicans must make up their minds in the first peacetime meeting of the National Committee in four years, he declared, whether they were going to fish or cut bait.

"We must never condone the suppression of liberty in Poland, in the Baltic States, in the Balkans or in any nation in Europe, Asia or elsewhere," he declared, adding:

"It must be our vigorous policy to use the leverage afforded by the discussion of forgiveness of lend-lease or of requests for new loans and every other peaceful means to speed the liberation of the people of these nations."

Policy Statement

The Illinois Governor's speech came as Republican committeemen gathered to approve what most of them regarded as a generalized policy statement issued by House and Senate Republicans.

Herbert Brownell, national chairman, listed congressional districts from Maine to California in which he said GOP candidates had a chance to be elected next year. He told his colleagues that they must rally behind picked Republican candidates.

Green, credited by his colleagues with being at least a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination in 1948, came forth with far more than the "welcoming" speech for which he had been marked down on the program.

He told the National Committee that it ought to "propose a complete about-face from the weak and vacillating Truman New Deal diplomacy."

Atlantic Charter "Violated"

"With the greatest military force in the world," he declared, "it has lost every skirmish on the diplomatic front. The Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter not only have been disregarded but specifically violated."

Declaring that American diplomacy under President Truman "has become the abject servant of British, French and Communist imperialism," Green said that "power politics again rules the world and the Truman Administration has stood helplessly by."

Without offering any specific solution for the international problem, the Illinois Governor turned to a discussion of domestic issues with the assertion that the "time has come to bring national expenditures down to the tax receipts of our National Government."

He urged that Congress enact legislation "requiring full publicity to all deals for disposal of surplus war goods or alien property."

Views On Labor Problem

Of the labor-management controversy, he said:

"We believe that most of our labor conflicts could be settled promptly if management and labor were free to negotiate in their own interests."

He noted that war veterans are "coming home to the greatest housing shortage in the history of America," and said this was "produced by New Deal policies both before and during the war."

Marine General Hits War Dept. Merger Pleas

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, one of the top Marine Corps leaders in the Pacific, protested today that the War Department proposal for a merger of the armed services was based on the lessons learned in World War I.

"Surely some lessons must have been learned from the present war; surely some additional principles and ideas should be given recognition in any blueprint that would elevate a single department to a national and all-embracing level," he told the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Veteran Of Pacific

Geiger, a veteran of Guadalcanal, Bougainville and Okinawa and now commander of the fleet Marine force, appeared in opposition to the army plan to establish a single defense agency—with ground, air and sea forces coequal.

In a prepared statement, he also opposed the establishment of a separate air force which he termed the "real meat" of the War Department's merger plan.

Development of atomic energy and electronics, he asserted, will make piloted bombardment planes unnecessary and may eventually make them obsolete.

"As a result, the strategic air force, the only possible pretext for a divorced air arm, would rapidly pass out of the picture," he said.

Expected Something Progressive

Geiger said that when he first heard of the War Department unification plan he had expected "to find something progressive and streamlined."

Instead, he said, he found that it was "nothing more than a pantographic enlargement of the present War Department organization—a simple elevation of that backward-looking framework to national level by the expedient" of making a place for the naval establishment alongside the present War Department branches.

HUSH-HUSH BOMB SECRECY SIFTED

Senators Ponder What Secret Stuff To Bring Into Open

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Senate atomic bomb committee held a secret session today and they couldn't have had more privacy if they'd held it in the double eagle suite of the gold vault at Fort Knox.

Before the session in the Finance Committee room of the Senate Office Building, three FBI men cased the joint, pulled out every drawer, looked behind the window drapes and even peeked under the tables.

Then they inspected rooms above and below the hearing cham-

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ber. They didn't say what they were looking for.

Policemen's Pedigrees Traced

They took the pedigrees of five Capitol policemen (one of whom, named Fisher, looks remarkably like Henry Wallace) and posted them at the several entrances to the finance room and connecting chambers.

Then and only then did they admit the committee, together with Secretary of War Patterson, Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the Army's atom boss; Dr. Edward U. Condon, scientific advisor to the committee, and James R. Newman, special aide.

Three hours later the committeemen began drifting out. One of them had tried drifting a little ahead of time and found the doors locked. Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) solemnly asked one of the cops if he wanted to see him to his office.

Why The Dick Tracy Stuff?

Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) granted an interview to three newspaper men who stopped him as he passed the police lines.

"Certain security aspects of the problem were talked over with Secretary Patterson and General Groves," he said.

"What problem?" a reporter asked.

"The atomic problem," McMahon responded.

Why all the Dick Tracy stuff?

"We were talking over matters of top secrecy and simply took the necessary precautions," McMahon explained.

Blood Oath And Pooh Pooh

Reporters sought out other members in their offices.

"My lips are sealed," said one, a pledge which if respected will leave the Senate a strangely silent place.

"We all took an oath of blood," grinned another.

"Pooh," said a third senator, "nothing was said that couldn't have been said in open session. We just talked about what top secret stuff should be brought out in open hearings."

STASSEN ASKS LABOR TRUCE

Calls On Truman For 60-Day Economic Conference

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—Former Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, a prominent Republican, tonight urged President Truman to call quickly a bipartisan economic conference to work out a new national policy on wages, prices and production—with labor halting all strikes and aiming at maximum production during the 60-day course of this meeting.

"The real cause of the wave of strikes in the country is the lack of an accepted national policy on these intricate and inter-related economic problems," he asserted.

Return To Political Scene

Stassen's strongly worded proposal was delivered before the closing session of the golden-anniversary congress of the National Association of Manufacturers. Coming as his first public statement since he took off the uniform of a United States Navy captain, it apparently signaled also his return to the active political scene.

Looking beyond an immediate economic conference, he urged in addition a "thorough ten-year test" of the American system of individual enterprise, private capital and free workmen, with decisions on any basic changes postponed until then. He made this proposal in hitting at what he called a "mixed economy."

Politicians And Economists Too

The former Governor urged President Truman to include in his proposed conference not only leaders of management, labor and agriculture but also the top men of both political parties and "some of our ablest economists." Its makeup should be such, he said, that "all walks of life have overwhelming confidence in its recommendations."

"It should fit together into a coordinated recommended program a number of items, including the average amount of wage increases that ought to be made now, with an indication of the variation between different industries and the amount of the increase of unemployment compensation and of other security programs," Stassen declared.

He suggested the meeting be held in the public limelight.

Stassen argued that the Government itself should not decree the new national policy but should take leadership in its formulation particularly at a time "when the scarcity of supply makes it necessary that there be temporary Government price control in place of competitive price control."

"It is possible that the Administration has had a policy that it has not directly revealed of squeezing out the profits of business," he said. "If that is the attempt, it can only result in injury to the entire economic system and in extreme industrial strife. Profits in the American system must be squeezed by competition and the quicker production gets going, competition can reassert itself."

Bids For Labor's Support

Seeking the support of labor for his proposal that all present strikes be called off and a no-strike pledge instituted for 60 days while production was speeded up, Stassen said:

"The understanding should be that the solutions arrived at after this conference is held will be retroactive to the beginning of any strikes now being conducted or to the end of the contracts that expired, as the case may be."

Stassen said he knew that "some politicians" of his own party would criticize his proposal as a political mistake.

Argument To Republicans

"They would say that it would place the Republican party in a position of sharing in the responsibility for working out a very difficult problem and that it is smarter to leave the Administration struggle with the problem, watch the strikes flare up, permit dissensions to arise between Government and labor and then use all these things in future elections," Stassen said.

"That is not my idea of the way the American political and economic system should operate. Both parties must share in the responsibility of major decisions of Government of a kind that require the overwhelming support of the people of all walks of life to make them effective. The responsibility to be constructive rests with equal weight upon the minority party and the majority party under the American political system."

Political Aspect Of Speech

Stassen was mentioned frequently in 1944 as a possible Republican presidential nominee. He told a reporter before he spoke tonight that he was returning to "the active public scene."

This statement appeared to underscore the opening remarks of his address in which he said he intended to make "a direct and open statement of my tentative views."

Mentioning President Truman's proposal of fact-finding commissions to head off strikes, he said this was "good machinery" which the State of Minnesota had been using successfully for the last seven years. Then he added:

"But it is not the answer to the present problem. And legislation of this kind should not be passed in the heat of a controversy which has not been caused by any failure to use machinery provided by Government."

Stassen said he did not fear inflation provided "we get large-scale production under way."

Text of Stassen Address

The text of the address by Harold E. Stassen before the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria last night follows:

We meet on Dec. 7. We meet on the fourth anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day, a day which marks the tragic conclusion of over twenty years of a weak and unsuccessful foreign policy. It way a day that should ever cause a certain humbleness on our part that a nation so strong should find itself so weak and exposed and unprepared. It was a day, followed quickly by Hitler's declaration of war, that brought a very direct and bitter challenge to America.

We met that challenge. America went into action united as never before. Millions of Americans went forth in uniform in the Army and the Navy and marines and the Coast Guard to join our stalwart allies as one invincible fighting team. Unprecedented production of the weapons and materials for victory poured out from the American production machine through the joint efforts of capital, labor, agriculture, management and government.

The home front was strong and demonstrated this in countless ways, from the high morale and steadiness of lonely homes to the war bond and Red Cross and war fund and scrap drives. Science joined industry in the development of many intricate weapons of war and culminated its efforts by unlocking the tiny atom and releasing unbelievable destructive power.

Unity Evaporated

After many bitter months of fighting with a heavy and tragic cost to America and a much heavier cost to the rest of the world, victory came. And then the unity began to evaporate. The United States of America abruptly and callously and completely canceled lend-lease. The London conference ended in failure and disunity.

The Army and Navy shifted to verbal artillery and turned it on each other. Strikes—strikes by big unions against big companies and by small unions against small companies—broke out from coast to coast. The labor-management conference met and failed to agree. Civil war broke out in China, in Iran, in Java and in Indo China. Rioting flared in Palestine. The Republicans and Democrats quarreled about Pearl Harbor. As we meet tonight hundreds of thousands of employees in the nation are idle through industrial strife, while the people of America and of the world urgently need the products they could produce.

With this background tonight, four years after Pearl Harbor, we turn our eyes to the future. We ask, "What shall our post-war domestic policies be?" In discussing domestic policies with you tonight, I, of course, fully recognize and have frequently emphasized the overshadowing effect of our world policy and of world conditions upon the welfare of the people of America. But that fact does not dim the importance of a direct analysis of domestic policy, for it is equally true that the health of the American economy will reflect throughout the world.

Differences in Views

I also realize as we open this discussion that my views have been for many years quite different from many of the officially pronounced views of your organization. But I do not believe that there is any point in glossing over these differences. I firmly believe in a frank discussion and exposure of differences of views in a democracy to clarify issues and find the basis for agreement and unity. I suppose my views might be characterized by some as being more liberal or progressive or pro-labor than the official pronouncements of the National Association of Manufacturers. I do not believe that labels are important. They have such diverse meanings and are so vague in their concept. I would prefer to deal in the specific discussion of definite programs rather than in labels.

It is my view that there is a very great need for increased unity in America. Our common welfare demands increased unity of purpose and of action. Real dangers to our future high standards of living, to our future liberties, to our future elfare would arise from any deepening feeling of class versus class, or any increasing schisms on either an economic or social basis.

To accomplish increased unity it is necessary that we reach a fundamental basis for the unity.

We need an agreement on objectives and on the basic steps to reach the objectives. Just as the war-time unity had the clear objectives of winning the war, and the major necessary steps were agreed upon, so we need agreement on the major objectives of peace and of the principal steps to reach that objective. This is not easy to find. To stimulate the search for answers, I present to you tonight a direct and open statement of my tentative views.

Over-All Objective

The over-all objective of the American system in the years ahead should be to furnish to all the men and women and children of America all of the necessities, and to an increasing degree the comforts of modern life; to do so on a basis that will contribute to their individual freedoms of thought and action, their strength of character, their happiness, and their human dignity; and to contribute, at the same time, to the steady march of progress of all mankind in a world at peace.

As the first principle toward the attainment of that objective, I propose that we in America, all of us, government, labor, agriculture, management, vigorously champion, implement and stimulate an expanding competitive American economic system of private capital, individual enterprise and free workmen. To specifically carry out this principle, as I see it, requires some readjustment in the thinking of all of us. It means definitely placing opportunity above security on our list of priorities. It means we must encourage and applaud the pioneer—the originator—the inventor—the adventurer—the risk taker. We must not become a nation of security seekers, nor of selfish nationalists. We must be a nation of originality, of boldness and of imagination.

The question of whether there will be worth while continuing jobs for the ten or eleven million men returning from service, really depends upon whether two or three hundred thousands of them have the courage and the spirit and the opportunity to start up new businesses, new stores, new ventures, which will in turn furnish jobs.

The most desirable way to furnish food, shelter and clothing to an individual is in response to purchases of his own choice as he uses the proceeds of his own productive work or useful service.

Making of Profits

To implement this over-all objective, we must all of us, business and labor and government, look upon the making of profits with approval. Labor must take pride in the success of its company, in the making of profits. Profits are the ignition system that makes our economic machine operate producing supplies for the people and making jobs for workers. Profits must not be condemned either by government or labor.

This does not mean that abuses in profits are to be condoned. There must be a vigorous opposition to excess profits from monopolies, from unfair practices, from suppression of wages. But I believe the workmen of America should and will to an increasing degree take pride in working for a company that furnishes large quantities of products for their fellow workmen throughout the country at a price that all can pay, while itself maintaining good wages and good profits.

Likewise, we must all of us, capital and management, government and labor, alike, support strong unions. They are an essential part of the checks and balances of a strong economic system of private capitalism and of democratic government. This does not mean that we should condone abuses in unions. There should be an increasing safeguarding of the rights of the individual workmen. There should be increasing democracy and financial accounting in some unions now autocratically run, with periodic choice of their officers by secret ballot. There should be increased discipline within the ranks of some unions. There must be an effective insistence upon respect for contracts. Government must provide judicial tribunals with the power of substantive decisions for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes.

Right to Strike

The right to strike must be maintained. It is an essential part of the continuance of the entire American system. The loss by labor of the right to strike

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would also lead in time to the loss of the right of private capital. It would mean that government would take over and soon neither labor nor capital would be free. But the right to strike should be very rarely used. It should be like the right to shoot in self-defense. It should be recognized by both labor and management that all disputes must be settled some time, and that all are so much better off if settlement is made first while production continues.

To those who would vigorously oppose my position that strong unions are a vital part of the modern American system, I would say with deep conviction, that if you pull down the house of labor you will pull down the house of America. And on the other hand, to those who attack profits as an evil, I say with equal emphasis, if you will wipe out good profits, you will wipe out good jobs and real freedom.

We all must also recognize the reasonable requirements of security. Security should definitely occupy a secondary place, but it must nevertheless be fulfilled to a reasonable degree. There is nothing inconsistent between unemployment compensation and a free enterprise system. Unemployment compensation should be promptly extended in its coverage and in its adequacy both as to amount and as to duration. The same is true of old age and survivor's insurance. But government must carefully analyze the amount of unemployment compensation and justly administer the system so that it does not in practice actually encourage idleness when jobs are available.

Right of Business

The right of business to manage its affairs must be vigorously defended. Foremen and other supervisory personnel should be under the unquestioned, exclusive direction of management and not of labor.

There must also be an increasing amount of information to labor and to the general public of the financial facts of business. Times have changed. The splendid facilities for the dissemination of information very properly and happily make people want more information. The companies must adjust the conduct of their businesses to a greater amount of information to labor and to the public.

It does not add up to say in one breath that high productivity should be a major concern of labor, and in the next breath say that it's none of labor's business what are the profits of its company.

Just as labor is entitled to be informed to an increasing degree about the activities of business, so the management is entitled to the right to inform its employees on any subject, and the restrictive provision of the Wagner act in this respect should be repealed.

The emphasis of the need of unity of all in economic groups must also have as its corollary the recognition of the basic human rights of all and fair treatment in all other respects.

I have said nothing about the old theory of the maturity of an economic system and the consequent necessity of changing the system. I am assuming that the awe-inspiring splitting of the atom by science and the opening up of this vast unknown area has ended the talk about the lack of frontiers.

Moving Capital, Labor

We need better ways to quickly move capital and labor from place to place in the shifting economic scene. There is a continuing obligation on the worker to search for jobs, to move to jobs, to train for jobs, and then to produce on the jobs. The great strength of our system must be that it is dynamic, ever-changing, ever-adjusting, ever-adventuring, and not looking back, and not just yearning statically for the good old days.

Government must be prepared to currently utilize to the maximum feasible degree the productive man power of the country that is not absorbed by other economic activity. This use of the productive man power should be on a basis consistent with our free economic system. In other words, extensive plans of wide scope and imagination of projects that will be useful to the people should be constantly available. Then these plans should be carried out by contracts, with the use of private capital and individual enterprise, and not by governmental pay rolls. The entire program should be looked upon as the use of the productive power of the country for the benefit of the people as a whole, and not as any made work, or artificial scattering around of purchasing power. Government projects must be of a nature that do not primarily compete with private enterprise but stimulate it and open up availabilities for further private investment.

Modernizing Cities

Modernizing our cities with major increases in traffic arteries, clearing out blighted city areas and making them available for rebuilding and redeveloping by private capital, constructing a nation-wide and hemispheric network of highways, increased air facilities, new hospital facilities and expanded educational plants, are but a few of the potentialities of governmental activity of a useful nature for the people, which will not interfere with private enterprise, many of which could be self-supporting and self-liquidating.

Semi-stagnant pools of capital must be vigorously avoided or countered. A conservative portion of the vast resources of the insurance companies of the nation, with more than three billion pouring in annually, must be used in an increasingly vigorous and stimulating manner. Commercial banks must be encouraged to temper the super-caution that followed the banking disasters of 1932.

The private capital aspect of our system should likewise be vigorously defended. Every one recognizes that it requires a vast amount of capital to make our system reach its great effectiveness, with its large number of good jobs and its tremendous production. This capital being necessary, it must then be controlled by some one. Much better that there be a wide diversity of private owners than that the power of capital be added to the other powers of government and be placed in the hands of those administering the government. The concentration of power in any hands under any circumstances is a danger.

Source of Strength

The diffusion of power in this country, while it does create problems, is also a great source of strength and of assurance of future liberty.

The multitude of decisions that can be freely made by private owners and private capital fills in the economic system with a solid support. Government domination of all economic forces is like a hollow square filled with sand, compared in strength, resilience and usefulness to the solid cube of tempered steel formed by the diffusion of power of free enterprise.

The confidence of the people as a whole in the management of the huge war-time debt must be maintained at a high level. This can best be done, by frankly telling the people as a whole that the soundest way to maintain the private enterprise system and have it be vigorous and furnish jobs, when it has a heavy indebtedness, is to broadly spread the tax burden. All must carry a share of the cost of the debt burden and of government spending to insure a healthy economy, just as the help of all was necessary to win the war.

Problems Must Be Met

Government must meet new problems with a very minimum of use of its power, but it must meet them. There are more or less two distinct viewpoints—one that government should step into each problem or abuse and take over; the other that government should keep hands off. It is my view that neither of these policies is right for a government of free men, and neither is the traditional policy of America. Government should step in promptly and quickly in abuses and problems, but its action should be to correct the abuse with the very minimum of exercise of its own powers, to provide necessary limits for the action of its citizens and to avoid detailed regulation of every business or of every citizen.

Government should not keep hands off, but should take those affirmative actions which will form a favorable framework and a friendly climate within which the free enterprise system can flourish. Capitalism need not be, and, in fact, must not be, narrow, or selfish, or cold-blooded. There is no basic reason why the alert, modern manager cannot see to it that the great company with thousands of employees, has policies and practices that are as human, as warm, and as alert for the welfare of its men and women and for the human relationships, as does the owner-manager of the little shop with five workmen. The organization of a union should not mean that the responsibility for the welfare of the employees is taken over entirely by the union. The management of business and the leadership of unions should jointly share a heavy responsibility with government for the good housing and the health and the happiness of the workmen. Management should never forget for a day that labor is not simply a union. Labor is not simply a commodity. Labor is people—men and women—fellow citizens.

Ten-Year Study

A study should be made of the 100 companies in America that have had the most successful labor relations and production records in the last ten years. The results of this study should be published throughout the country. The tax program, the housing situation, the future of agriculture all need specific application of these principles.

To those who are inclined to say that the system of private capital and individual enterprise and free workmen has already failed, has already shown such gross inadequacies that it must be changed, my response is that on the contrary, it has shown such great strength that it should be vigorously supported. It is not a historical accident that six per cent of the world's population in our borders produced one-fourth of the world's goods. Furthermore, our system has not even yet had a full opportunity to demonstrate itself under modern conditions of peace. To those who would press ever for a further extension of actual government operation of enterprise in a mixed economy and point to the trends in other parts of the world, I would say directly that I do not believe in the nationalization of any industry or commerce or institution. I might add that there appear to be ample experiments of this type going on now in the world. The great need for the future of mankind and the best prospect as I see it for the future of the people of America is a vigorous demonstration of what freedom can do with individual enterprise, private capital, and free workmen. To those who feel that one or more of these should be maintained without the other, I express my conviction that they all go together.

Encouraging U. S. System

But perhaps the best response, to those who would turn progressively away from our basic system as we think of it, and who seek a "mixed economy" is to say, let us all agree upon a thorough ten-year test. Let us begin promptly to join together—government, labor, business and agriculture—and to do everything possible to champion and encourage and develop the basic American system. At the end of ten years of united vigorous support let us observe the result, while we then make our decisions as to future policies. I am confident that if we do this it will result in a clearcut demonstration of the superiority and high value of our system to the people of America and of the world.

It is not possible to generalize the viewpoint of the eleven million returning service men. Neither can any one be their spokesman. Their experiences in war have been as diverse as their background in peace. Their outlooks now are as eleven million individuals and not as a bloc of eleven million veterans. But I do believe that these men after spending three and four and five years in this bitter and tragic conflict, after observing the productive results of our American system in the cruel test of war, will almost unanimously support the position of giving vigorous, alert, complete, unwavering support for such a ten-year test of the basic American system of private capital and individual enterprise and free workmen.

As I see it, there is a pressing need now, not of more labor-management conferences, but of a real post-war economic conference, including the leadership of business and of labor and of agriculture, but not them alone. It should include some of our ablest economists, and representation from the leadership of both of our political parties. Such a conference should directly come to grips with our current basic and difficult economic problems and work out specifis bi-partisan, united recommendations. It should fit together into a co-ordinated recommended program a number of items including the average amount of wage increases that ought now be made, with an indication of the variation between different industries, and the amount of the increase of unemployment compensation, and of other security programs. These conferences should be carried on with a maximum of public information, so that the rank and file of these economic groups can make their views felt upon their leadership, and will understand and support the results.

A Prompt Conference

Such a conference should be promptly called. Its membership should be such that the people of the country as a whole, of all parties and of all walks of life, would have overwhelming confidence in its recommendations. During a sixty-day period while this conference meets, labor should be requested to discontinue all present strikes, to renew the no-strike pledge, and to set about producing the great multitude of products which we so urgently need. The understanding should be that the solutions arrived at after this conference is held will be retroactive to the beginning of any strikes now being conducted or to the end of the contracts that expired, as the case may be.

The real cause of the wave of strikes in the country is the lack of an accepted national policy on these intricate and interrelated economic problems, wages, prices and production. Government, in a democracy should not decree such a policy. But it should take a leadership

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in the formulation of the policy. This is particularly true when the scarcity of supply makes it necessary that there be temporary government price control in place of competitive price control. To fail to exercise that leadership and foresight means that the policy is formed in a violent clash between economic forces resulting in great damage to the entire economic system to the ultimate decision of the policy by one industry and one union.

It is possible that the Administration has had a policy that it has not directly revealed of squeezing out the profits of business. If that is the attempt it can only result in injury to the entire economic system and in extreme industrial strife. Profits in the American system must be squeezed by competition and the quicker production gets going so that competition can reassert itself, the more healthy will be our economic status and the higher will be the living standards of our people, but also results in the dissipation of our accumulated savings on frivolous purposes. They also build up class tensions and hatreds that are fundamentally dangerous to our way of life.

To Avoid Disorder

I know that some say that there were also many strikes after the last war. That is correct. And there was also a boom and a bust and a depression and millions of unemployed in the decades after the last war. We want to avoid that entire series of events of economic disorder.

As to the bi-partisan nature of the conference which I urge the President to call, I know that some politicians in my party would say that that is a political mistake. They would say that it would place the Republican party in a position of sharing in the responsibility for working out a very difficult problem and that it is smarter to leave the Administration struggle with the problem, watch the strikes flare up, permit dissension to arise between government and labor, and then use all these things in future elections.

That is not my idea of the way the American political and economical system should opeerate. Both parties must share in the responsibility of major decisions of government of a kind that require the overwhelming support of the people of all walks of life to make them effective. The responsibility to be constructive rests with equal weight upon the minority party and the majority party under the American political system.

Danger of Inflation

In any discussion of these questions the danger of inflation is always advanced and must be kept in mind. The economists are in some disagreement on the subject. It is my view that if we get large-scale production under way there is scant danger of harmful inflation in this country. Inflation comes from the scarcity of things to buy and not from high wages or good profits. So far as I recall, all of the harmful inflations in the world have occurred when there was a scarcity of products and never when a highly productive economic machine was busily and harmoniously engaged in producing goods.

The present situation needs a direct frontal approach to the real issues and causes of the present strikes. Fact-finding commissions in individual disputes with time in which to operate is good machinery. We have had this machinery complete with waiting periods, subpoena powers, and the duty to make specific recommendations, for seven years in Minnesota and it has worked exceptionally well. But it is not the answer to the present problem. And legislation of this kind should not be passed in the heat of a controversy which has not been caused by any failure to use machinery provided by government.

As we look to the future, the basic factors are very favorable. Our country has been untouched by enemy action. Thank God! There is a tremendous pent-up demand for goods of all kinds. There is a splendid trained labor supply in good health. There is ample capital. There are over a hundred and fifteen billion of individual savings, and at least an equal amount of savings of business. We have the raw materials. This decade should be marked by the rising of new jobs, new products, new fortunes, new unions, new managers, new enterprises. It should be marked by productivity of men which exceeds all previous peace-time accomplishments anywhere in the world.

Only our own short-sighted-ness and disunity, or the inadequacy and error of government can possibly stand in the way of successful and happy years for our people and of a major contribution to the economic health and peace of the world.

Let us increase our unity and demonstrate, for the welfare of the people as a whole, in answer to the challenge of the years of peace, the constructive counterpart of the tremendous production with which we answered the challenge of these last four years of war.

PROBE ADMITTED BY JUSTICE DEPT., ASKED BY UNION

Representatives of Strikes, Company to Renew Wage Parley Monday.

NO PROGRESS REPORTED

CIO Leader Says 13 1-2 Per Cent an Hour Offer Only the Beginning.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—(AP) A government investigation of General Motors Corp. under anti-trust laws was disclosed today while the corporation and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers wrangled in their wage dispute.

The Department of Justice in Washington confirmed a union announcement that it was inquiring into operations of the corporation, which has been crippled for 17 days by a strike. The union had asked such a probe.

Representatives of the corporation and union meanwhile recessed a bargaining session until Monday, reporting little progress in the attempt to settle the U.A.W.-C.I.O.'s demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase within General Motors' present price structure.

G-M Is Silent

GM officials said there would be no company statement on today's negotiating session, but Walter Reuther, UAW vice president, told a press conference:

"The 13½ cent an hour offer is only the beginning. The corporation will give more and more and more and finally will wrap it up and we'll all go back to work."

He referred to GM's Thursday offer to reinstate the 13½ cent increase, which the UAW rejected shortly before the strike was called at GM plants in 20 states.

As today's bargaining session was going on, the office of President R. J. Thomas of the union announced that Attorney General Tom B. Clark was investigating General Motors with a view to determining whether GM was in violation of anti-trust laws.

Clark declined comment, but the Justice department said the attorney general had sent this telegram to Thomas: "The department has been investigating several anti-trust cases of the type you mention, among which is General Motors. Glad to receive any additional information."

The auto union had asked the investigation to determine if General Motors held a "monopoly" in view of its manufacture of auto parts for competing car manufacturers. GM had proposed reopening of its parts plants during the strike for the benefit of other manufacturers.

A General Motors spokesman said there would be no comment from the corporation regarding the investigation.

In requesting an inquiry last week, Thomas said that General Motors, through its request for continued parts operations, had shown "strong corroboratory evidence" for a union contention that GM held a "monopoly position" in the auto industry.

Reuther said that in the bargaining session today the corporation refused to discuss wages on "ability to pay" even should the union abandon its demand that GM open its books in the discussion or if car prices were kept out of the parleys.

Maintains Original Position

Declaring that was the "farthest the union has gone" in the negotiations, Reuther said, however, that the U.A.W.-C.I.O. was not abandoning its original position.

"We wanted to see if progress could be made by discussing the wage question only," Reuther said.

President Thomas, who participated in the discussions, was asked if any progress had been made. He replied "you can't make much progress as long as the corporation refuses to discuss ability to pay."

General Motors has maintained throughout the negotiations that its books are its private property and need not be opened to the union.

There was no statement from General Motors today regarding the conference. Representing GM were Harry W. Anderson, vice president, and Harry B. Coen, director of Labor Relations.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O.'s request for an investigation of General Motors by the Department of Justice had followed upon GM's proposal that the union permit men to return to work in parts plants.

A reply from the union—which Thomas later said was not written by himself although signed in his name—declared the union would inquire to determine if such operations were needed to keep other car makers in production.

Objections arose from several locals of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. against a reopening of any parts plants, and there since has been no action to set any of them back into production.

A union public relations man wrote the letter, Thomas said. There has been no further discussion of the letter incident by union officials.

Denies Illegal Picketing

The question of "illegal picketing" at struck GM plants was reported discussed without any agreement at today's session. The union has denied that any of its picketing has been illegal.

Hopes for a settlement returning 213,000 GM workers to the job received no encouragement prior to today's negotiations beyond a report from the union leadership that "another step forward" had been made.

U. S. IS REPORTED INVESTIGATING G. M.

Detroit, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers Union, said today that the Department of Justice was investigating the General Motors Corporation with a view to determining if G. M. was in violation of anti-trust laws. Thomas said that he had been so advised by Attorney-General Tom B. Clark.

The union had asked the Department of Justice for such an investigation in connection, Thomas said, with the statement of General Motors that other automobile manufacturers were dependent on G. M. for parts.

General Motors had pointed to its parts manufacturing for other companies in the course of discussions over the U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s strike.

Thomas said that he had received this wire from Clark:

"The Department (of Justice) has been investigating several anti-trust cases of the type you mention, among which is General Motors. Glad to receive any further information."

Optimism On G.M. Strike Continues

Detroit, Dec. 7 (AP)—An air of optimism for early settlement of auto industry wage disputes continued to pervade Detroit today despite union rejection of another General Motors offer.

The CIO United Automobile Workers again sent its top officials into conference with the corporation, whose offer of a 13½-cent-an-hour increase was turned down yesterday at the first regular negotiating session since the G.M. strike was called November 21.

Two Views Of G.M. Offer

H. W. Anderson, General Motors vice president, termed the proposal a "reinstatement" of the prestrike offer of approximately ten per cent, which he said would boost wages of G.M. workers to 30 per cent above the January (1941) level.

However, Walter P. Reuther, UAW vice president, estimated that it would raise the average rate of $1.15 an hour by 11.7 per cent and described it as "a better offer than the one made prior to the strike."

Ability-To-Pay Issue

Union officials, still demanding 30 per cent above present levels and within the present price structure, said the company's refusal to discuss "ability to pay" was the chief stumbling block as the wage parleys resumed.

A citizens' committee of fourteen meanwhile came to the union's support to the extent of saying the use of wage-price-profits relations in settling the dispute would not deprive management of its rights.

The setting of actual prices "remains a managerial function," the committee said, but "at a time when there is a threat of inflation the level of prices becomes a matter of legitimate public concern."

House Tackles Truman Labor Proposal Monday

Washington, Dec. 7. (AP) — The House Labor Committee today voted to start public hearings next Monday on legislation setting up fact-finding boards to handle labor disputes.

Representative Ramspeck (D., Ga.), acting chairman during the illness of Representative Norton (D., N.J.), said the hearings would be brief in the hope the committee could complete consideration of the legislation and send it to the House before Christmas.

Witnesses called to testify next week included officials of the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the heads of major unions, and teh Secretary of Labor.

Senate hearings on the proposal will start next Wednesday.

MRS. LUCE FAVORS TRUMAN PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — Rep. Clare Boothe Luce hopes that some legislation will result from President Truman's recommendation that Congress enact a law granting authority to the President to set up fact-finding boards to delve into labor disputes of national importance.

"The President's proposal was eminently moderate," Mrs. Luce said. "It is far less punitive than most other proposals and represents the minimum labor legislation that could be expected at this time. I hope some legislation will come of it."

FULL JOB PLAN CONDEMNED BY HOUSE GROUP

Committee Calls Original

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Administration Bill Blow at Free Enterprise.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The House Expenditures Committee assailed today as "a gigantic and unworkable proposal" the administration's full employment bill passed by the Senate.

In a formal report paving the way for a House vote next week on a substitute measure, the committee said it "unqualifiedly rejects" any theory "under which employment through private enterprise would be perfunctory and the guaranty would really rest on Federal investment and expenditure." Adoption of such a theory, the committee said, would entail continued deficit spending and destroy the United States system of free competitive enterprise.

The Senate bill, the committee contended, would commit the Government to a policy of expenditure and investment "that will lead to unbalanced budgets in guaranteeing employment," and "citizens will be misled." The issue, the report declared, is "either private enterprise or stateism," and Congress must decide which is will be "if private enterprise is to function."

The substitute provides that in periods of existing or threatened widespread unemployment, Government can stimulate private enterprise by expanding normal public works, encouraging the States to do likewise, and making loans to promote employment through private enterprise. It calls for an annual report by the President on economic conditions affecting employment, with a joint congressional committee to recommend action based on the report.

Act Forbade Hiring Negroes: Truman

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—President Truman today wrote Charles H. Houston, resigned member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, that it would have contravened an act of Congress to issue an order forcing the Capital Transit Company here to hire Negro operators for its streetcars and busses.

Houston, a Negro, quit the FEPC in protest when such an order was withheld in connection with the recent Government seizure of the Washington transportation system.

Text Of Letter

The President's letter:

"*Dear Mr. Houston*:

"Your letter of December 3 has been received.

"When it was found necessary under the wartime powers conferred upon the President by the Congress, to seize the Capital Transit property, the conditions under which the property was to be operated were the same as those of any other property so seized. The law requires that when the Government seizes a property under such circumstances, it 'shall be operated under the terms and conditions of employment which were in effect at the time possession of such plant, mine or facility was so taken.'

Praises FEPC Aims

"In view of this apparent contradiction between the law and the order which the Fair Employment Practice Committee proposed to issue, it was thought best to suggest that the order be temporarily postponed. The property was not seized for the purpose of enforcing the aims of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, laudable as these aims are, but to guarantee transportation for the citizens of Washington and vicinity.

"As anxious as I am for Congress to pass legislation for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, I cannot contravene an act of Congress in order to carry out the present committee's aims. Under the circumstance, it was felt the issuance of the proposed order would prove injurious to the accomplishments desired by all of us who are honestly interested in promoting the welfare of minority groups.

"I regret that you were unwilling to approach the problem from this viewpoint. As suggested in your letter, your resignation is accepted, to be effective immediately.

Very sincerely yours,
"HARRY S. TRUMAN."

MRS. WOODHOUSE FOR HIGHER PAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) Higher wages to maintain the level of wartime "take home" pay are not a gift to the worker, but real insurance for continued industrial prosperity, Representative Chase Going Woodhouse (D-Conn.) declared today.

Speaking at a national emergency meeting on jobs and security, the Congresswoman said:

"Without higher wages industry will continue to do well for a few years, until the accumulated deferred demand for goods at home and abroad is satisfied. Then we will have a larger edition of 1929 and all of us will suffer."

Mrs. Woodhouse told her audience there is little use in talking about full employment or high level of employment, of full production, or of mass production "unless we lay a firm basis for mass markets in higher wages, that is, adequate purchasing power."

"But in talking about wages we must never forget the other side of the equation—prices," she added.

"During the transition period of the coming year we must retain price controls on goods in short supply. We must curb inflationary factors. Especially we must control, price controls on short building materials and place limits on selling prices of dwelling houses in areas where housing is critically short."

WAR MATERIAL WASTE CHARGED

Dumping of Vast Quantities of Surplus Goods Reported.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Representative Latham (R.-N. Y.) said today that he had learned from a "thoroughly reliable source that vast quantities of surplus war property are being wantonly destroyed" in the southwestern Pacific. Calling in the House for a vigorous investigation so that those at fault may be punished, Latham, a former naval lieutenant, said that information had reached him that the supplies had been "dumped in the sea or burned at Noumea, New Caledonia."

Quoting a letter from his informant, he read: "'Every day dozens of vehicles and boats of all sorts, and millions of dollars of material, are thrown into the sea or burned.'"

He introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a seven-member committee, with power of subpœna, to investigate the reports of the destruction. Latham's charges paralleled allegations which have appeared in one Australian newspaper to the effect that Americans abandoning bases in the Pacific area are "dumping into the sea, or are burning, millions of pounds worth of gear."

Following the publication if this Australian item, Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the Senate special defense investigating committee, told reporters that his committee had asked the War and Navy Department for full reports on such assertions that surplus war material had been destroyed in any fashion in the Pacific theater.

Latham's request for an investigation of the Army's handling of surplus property came at the same time that Representative McGregor (R.-Ohio) offered a bill to investigate the stockpiles of all Federal agencies to determine if they would yield building materials to help ease the acute housing situation.

"In this period of housing shortage," he said in a statement, "it is necessary that we make available to the public all possible building material. I can not help feel that some Federal agencies have the necessary critical materials on hand far in excess of their emmediate needs."

AUSSIES DENY FOOD DUMPING

Reports On U.S. Goods In New Guinea Contradicted

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—The War Department issued tonight a statement from the Australian Purchasing Committee in New Guinea denying reports that large stocks of American army supplies, including food were being destroyed in the Fanshaven area of New Guinea.

Representative Latham (R., N.Y.) told the House today that he had been advised "by a thoroughly reliable source" that much surplus war property was being "wantonly destroyed" in the Southwest Pacific. He called for an investigation.

Information In Letter

A former navy lieutenant, Latham said his information came via a letter.

In answer to inquiries about a Melbourne radio report concerning alleged destruction of supplies, Army headquarters for the Western Pacific cabled here the Australian committee statement. It said:

"The Australian Purchasing Committee in New Guinea regrets that through an irresponsible and unjustifiable piece of journalistic reporting statements of destruction of United States stores and equipment at Finshaven had been published in New Guinea and Australia.

Declared Unfounded

"All members of the Australian Government party are unanimous in stating that the allegations were unfounded and were made without justification and without attempting to obtain verification from United States Government authorities, or Australian Army and Navy authorities at Finshaven.

"All members of the Australian Government party agree that interest of the United States in regard to supplies and equipment at Finshaven are being effectively safeguarded in the face of considerable difficulties, the least of which is reduced personnel."

S.P.A. Proposes Smaller Output Of Magnesium

Favors Closing 7 of the 13 Federally Owned Plants; Cites Private Production

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Surplus Property Administration recommended today that seven of thirteen government-owned magnesium plants be taken out of production. It said the other six should be held in partial production or on a stand-by basis. Urging this in a report to Congress, S. P. A. said the nation's privately owned plants can produce sufficient magnesium to meet estimated consumption in the next few years.

The government's investment in the thirteen Federally owned plants is $370,000,000, S. P. A. said, adding that they represent 90 per cent of the country's total magnesium producing capacity of 293,000 tons a year. S. P. A. said the total war-expanded capacity to produce the lightweight metal is ten times as much as most estimates of annual peace-time consumption.

"To aggravate this situation," S. P. A. observed, "the government owns magnesium metal and scrap equal to about two years' normal consumption."

S. P. A. recommended that seven plants which cost the government about $264,000,000 "be sold or leased for purposes other than magnesium production." If no buyers are found, they should be dismantled or converted into warehouse space, the agency said.

R. F. C. to Sell Two Plants

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Representative John W. Murphy, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, said late today he was informed the Reconstruction Finance Corp. had decided on purchasers for two surplus war plants in Scranton, Pa. Mr. Murphy told a reporter his information is that a B-29 bomber wing plant has been sold to a Scranton civic group for $1,200,000 and that the R. F. C. has agreed to sell a Signal Corps equipment plant to General Electric Corp. for $400,000.

President May Restore Priorities On Building

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—President Truman was reported today to be planning to restore building materials to a priorities system in an effort to break a bottleneck in home building.

Officials of Government agencies familiar with the program under consideration said it had been agreed that there must be a move quickly to get home construction rolling.

News Expected Soon

Government agencies preparing the program hoped to have it ready for announcement by Mr. Truman at his news conference scheduled this afternoon. But a spokesman for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion said at noon there was "considerable doubt" whether it could be whipped into shape in time.

The purpose of the plan would be to make sure materials get into the hands of contractors who want to build homes.

"As things stand now," said one official, "virtually all materials and construction labor are going to commercial and industrial building projects. We just are not getting homes built."

May Be For Cheaper Houses

There is a possibility that any priorities set up may earmark materials for low and moderately priced houses only. One top figure which has been mentioned is the $8,000 sale ceiling which was in effect for homes built during the war.

Also in the picture, it was reported, is a preference rating for veterans wishing to build homes.

The plan is not to prohibit commercial and industrial construction, but to allow it only in cases where materials are available after home needs have been met, officials said.

Want Controls Back

They added that the home construction industry has been one of the chief advocates of restoring priorities.

"When the war ended," one official said, "the home builders were as eager to ditch controls as the rest of the construction industry.

"Now they can't get materials and many of them are besieging the Government to do something about it."

All Priorties Scrapped

Wartime materials priorities, which had channeled lumber and other supplies to essential construction, were scrapped shortly after Japan surrendered.

As was the case during the war, any new priorities would be invoked under the second War Powers Act.

Operation of such a program might be delegated to either the National Housing Agency or the Civilian Production Administration, or to both.

Declares Slums Are Costly

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—A theory that slums cost more in the long run than good housing was advanced today by William J. Guste, chairman of the National Public Housing Conference and counsel for the Housing Authority of New Orleans.

He told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that the Ellender-Taft-Wagner Housing bill "is one of the most vital measures ever to come before Congress."

The bill, designed to encourage construction of low-cost homes, would put the country's housing

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program under a single agency.

Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, chairman of the National Committee on Housing, endorsed the principle of the legislation and said it would be "sheer folly" to try to meet the housing problem without the help of a single national agency.

Mr. Guste said his organization believed that "a national housing policy worthy of the name is sound business, good government and wise social policy."

Veterans' Medical Aid Approved By House

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—The House today passed unanimously legislation to set up a department of medicine and surgery in the Veterans Administration.

Passage was by 206 to 0. Senate action also is required.

This bill would abolish the present medical setup in the VA. The new department would be headed by a chief medical director, with a salary of $12,000.

The legislation removes from Civil Service requirements the appointments of doctors, dentists and nurses for the department.

Pass Training Plan, Meyer Asks Congress

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington *Post*, told a Congressional committee today peacetime military training is necessary "not for the purpose of winning wars but for making people respect our known strength."

"There is no respect for unknown and invisible strength," Meyer told the House Military Committee in support of President Truman's request for one year of such training for American youth.

"The misfortune of the world was that the Axis powers did not know they were going to be beaten before they started. Had they known it, they would not have started," said Meyer.

Church Representative Speaks

On the other hand, the committee heard the Rev. Charles F. Boss, Jr., Chicago, representing the Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, assert the belief that "security, strength, successful international negotiations and manpower are not best attained by the means proposed."

The commission opposed the training proposal, he said, before the United States "has undertaken through international agreement and action to make such training unnecessary."

More Handicapped Get Jobs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Placement of handicapped workers rose sharply during October, Robert C. Goodwin, United States Employment Service Director, said today. Placements totaled 18,639, a gain of 24 per cent over September. Of this total, 11,409 were disabled veterans, an increase of 30 per cent.

U.S. Military Governor Named For Korean Zone

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch has been appointed military governor of the American occupation zone in Korea by Col. Loren F. Parmley, nounced today.

Lerch, a native of Sumner, Neb., has been the provost marshal general of the Army. Brig. Gen. B. M. Bryan will become acting provost marshal general.

SPRUANCE TO HEAD NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — (AP) The Navy revealed today that Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, now commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, would be transferred soon to command of the naval war college at Newport, R. I.

Secretary Forrestal recently disclosed plans to name Admiral John H. Towers, now commander of the Fifth fleet, to succeed Admiral Spruance "eventually" as Pacific fleet commander.

Navy officials said no specific date had been set for the change.

Four Named for Vice-Admirals.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated four rear admirals for promotion to rank of vice-admiral. They include William H. P. Blandy of Washington, who recently reported as deputy chief of naval operations for special weapons.

Blandy is a native of New York city.

McVay Court Martial Recessed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—A Navy general court martial trying Captain Charles B. McVay 3d took a four-day recess today when the judge advocate Captain Thomas J. Ryan jr., announced no addition prosecution witnesses were available to testify. The hearing, dealing with the sinking of the cruiser Indianapolis, which Captain McVay commanded off the Philippines last July, will resume next Tuesday.

Inquiry Is Promised

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Army was at a loss tonight to understand why travel priorities to the Pacific have not been issued to fifteen big league baseball players.

Col. Frederick H. Warburg, chief of athletics and recreation in special services, said that he will "try to find out what the trouble is."

Milk, Soap, Coal, Cloth Were To Be Rationed

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—So you thought rationing was tough, eh? It could have been worse.

OPA had made plans to ration clothing, soap, milk, automobile batteries and coal. It even had peeked at the possibility of rationing gas and electricity.

A former OPA official, Pat French reminisced today about what might have been. Now an employé of the Budget Bureau, French helped to draft ration programs.

Wasn't A Simple Task

The first thing you must understand about rationing, French says, is this:

Some official didn't just sit down and say, "Well, let's ration shoes today." It wasn't that simple.

Statistics had to be run down, trapped and analyzed. Production figures were interpreted. Possible effects of the plan were debated.

That is why OPA did so much advance work, French says. It always was afraid that the War Production Board or the War Food Administration or some other agency would decide some product should be rationed. And OPA didn't want to be caught with its plans down.

A, B, C Milk Cards

French gave a couple of illustrations of what OPA had up its sleeve.

May be you didn't like the A card on the old bus. Well, you might have had another one, for milk.

French said one plan called for A, B and C milk cards. One for adults. One for growing children. One for babies.

ART MASTERPIECES GO TO STORAGE

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A shipment of paintings from damaged or destroyed German museums, which arrived in New York yesterday, will be stored in the National Gallery of Art here Sunday.

The War Department said today that the paintings were brought to this country in accordance with a White House statement last September that the Army would transport certain perishable art treasures to this country for safekeeping for the German people. The pictures will be returned to the museums when conditions in Europe warrant.

The masterpieces, which included works by Botticelli, Van Eyck, Memling, Durer, Raphael, Titian, Giogione, Rembrandt and Rubens, arrived aboard the S. S. James Parker.

The National Gallery of Art, through the chairman of its board, Harlan Fiske Stone, has arranged for the storage and protection of the paintings while they are in this country. The Army said that "it is not contemplated that any of these works of art will be exhibited to the public at present."

Greatest Search On for Flyers

248 Planes and 18 Ships Hunt Missing Navy Men—Freak Squall Clew to Fate.

Miami, Fla., Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Great sea and air fleets were ordered out today to scan 100,000 square miles of the Atlantic in a last-chance effort to rescue twenty-seven men who disappeared with a formation of five torpedo bombers and a missing search plane.

The Navy alone ordered 248 planes into the air, while eighteen surface craft—including the baby flattop U. S. S. Solomons—numerous merchant ships and other searchers made it probably the biggest rescue effort of peacetime.

Two clews seemed sufficiently definite to remove some of the mystery that cloaked the disappearance of the entire formation of bombers, carrying fourteen men, and the big Martin rescue craft that joined them in the Atlantic's limbo Wednesday with thirteen men on board.

Saw Explosion at Sea.

One was word from a passing ship, the S. S. Gaines Mills, that it saw an explosion at sea off New Smyrna Beach at 7:50 P. M. Wednesday, and what appeared to be an airplane falling. That may have been the fate of the PBM search craft. The other clew was a report by the airport weather station at Miami that a large area of turbulent air rolled out of a storm centered over Georgia, swept over Jacksonville about noon and reached Miami by nightfall.

A meteorological freak—squalls on the surface, 40-mile winds at 1,000 feet, and full hurricane of 75 miles an hour at 8,000 feet—was recorded at 4 P. M. Such a development could easily have carried the torpedo planes miles out of their practice area.

Crash in Argentina Kills 14.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 7 (A. P.)—The Argentine police in Corrientes province confirmed reports today that the burned wreckage of an American C-47 transport plane, missing since Monday, had been found twenty miles south of Colonia Pellegrini, with all fourteen occupants dead.

The plane was carrying members of a United States geographic mission from Asuncion, Paraguay, to Montevideo, Uruguay.

[The War Department in Washington declined to release the names of those aboard the plane pending notification of next of kin.]

NAVY IDENTIFIES 27 MISSING FLYERS

Miami, Fla., Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Fourteen officers and men aboard five Navy torpedo bombers missing over the Atlantic since Wednesday night, and thirteen members of the crew of a plane lost while searching for the bombers, were identified today by Seventh Naval District Public Relations officers.

The Navy listed personnel aboard the bombers, which vanished over the sea after leaving Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station on a routine training flight, as:

TAYLOR, Charles C., lieut., U. S. N. R., Corpus Christi, Tex.
PARPART, Walter Reed Jr., arm 3/c, 224 96th st., Brooklyn.
DEVLIN, George F., aom 3/c, 988 Jefferson st., Brooklyn.
BOSSI, Joseph Tipton, ens., U. S. N. R., Arkansas City, Kan.
THELANDER, Herman Arthur, s/1, Kimbree, Minn.
VALUK, Bert Edward Jr., s/1, Bloomfield, N. J.
GARBER, Forrest J., 2d lt., U. S. M. C., New Ulm, Minn.
LIGHTFOOT, William L., pfc., U. S. M. C., Lexington, Ill.
STIVERS, George W., capt., U. S. M. C., Piedmont, Mo.
GRUEBBL, Robert Peter, pfc., U. S. M. C., 6659 Grand ave., Maspeth, N. Y.
GALLIVAN, Robert Francis, sgt., U. S. M. C., Northampton, Mass.
POWERS, Edward Joseph Jr., capt., U. S. M. C., 300 Haywood ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
THOMPSON, Howell Orrin, s/s, U. S. M. C., Chicago.
PAONESSA, George Richard, s/s, U. S. M. C., 160 Waverly ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Authorities identified officers and men missing aboard a big Martin plane which set out Wednesday night from the Banana River Naval Air Station to search for the overdue bombers as follows:

JEFFREY, W. M., lt., (j. g.), U. S. N., pilot, Los Angeles, Cal.
CONE, N. G. lt., (j. g.), U. S. N. R., co-pilot, Gainesville, Fla.
ALLEN, R. N., ens., U. S. N. R., Sumter, S. C.
ELIASON, L. A., ens., U. S. N. R., Montevideo, Minn.
ARGENEAUX, G. D., ens., U. S. N. R., Lafayette, La.
PETERSON, D. E., amm. 1/c., U. S. N., Carpenteria, Ark.
CARGILL, W. D., amn. 1/c, Columbia, Ala.
CAMERON, R. C., arm. 3/c, Hondo, Tex.
JORDAN, F. F., arm, 3/c, Oakland, Cal.
NEEMAN, P. B., amn. 1/c, North Hill, Pa.
MENENDEZ, J. T., aom. 3/c, Jacksonville, Fla.
OSTERHELD, J. F., aom. 3/c, Salinas, Cal.
ZYWICKI, A. S., amn. 1/c., Chicago.

Capt. Charles Kendall Wins Bronze Star

San Diego, Dec. 7 (AP)—For achievement as commander of a destroyer in action in the Pacific, Capt. Charles H. Kendall, of Baltimore, Md., was awarded today the Bronze Star Medal.

The 11th Naval District announced that Kendall was cited by Vice Admiral Frederick C. Sherman for "alertness and professional skill" in action from last March 14, to May 14, during which time his ship participated in strikes on various enemy island outposts and elements of the Japanese fleet.

Kendall now resides at Coronado, Cal.

Edgar Snow Barred By Chinese Government

Philadelphia, Dec. 7 (AP)—Editor Ben Hibbs of the *Saturday Evening Post* said today that Associate Editor Edgar Snow has been barred from China by civil authorities and that protests are being lodged with Washington.

Hibbs made public a message from Manila by Snow stating he was "rejected by the Chinese Government on the laconic grounds that I am 'unacceptable to China,' and adding:

"Kuomintang authorities have informed our high command that they have a black list of still other reporters of repute whom they intend to keep out of China."

Hibbs sent the message to President Truman, the War and State departments and also asked the Chinese Embassy to intervene.

10,000 Jeeps for Veterans

CINCINNNATI, Dec. 7 (AP).—Approximately 10,000 new or reconditioned jeeps are available to returned service men "for business purposes only," at prices ranging to a top of $782, the Office of Surplus Property announced today. If veterans satisfy the Smaller War Plants Corporation regional office here that they are eligible, they will receive a "certificate of eligibility," which must be turned over to the consumer goods division of the Office of Surplus Property, also in Cincinnati. The prospective purchaser then awaits allocation of a machine by Washington.

If You Know Nellie, Sailors Offer Reward

Chicago, Dec. 7 (AP)—Thirty-two sentimental sailors are putting up $2 apiece as a reward for anyone who can answer their $64 question

—who is "Nellie," and where is she?

Here's their story, as relayed from the South Pacific to the fleet home town news office here:

They're the 32 members of the after-engine crew of the light cruiser St. Louis. They attribute much of their good fortune in Leyte Gulf, off Okinawa and elsewhere to their unidentified pinup girl, "Nellie."

Her photograph was brought aboard in October, 1944, by Hubert W. Atkins, machinist's mate 3/c, of Rock Island, Ill., who obtained it in a baggage mixup at Yuma, Ariz.

So now, after admiring her photograph for more than a year, the crew members are looking for "Nellie." They want to "wine and dine" her.

Few Veterans Draw Idle Pay

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 7 (AP).—William H. Chestnut, Pennsylvania Secretary of Labor and Industry, said today only 15 per cent of discharged veterans in the state had drawn unemployment benefits under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

V. F. W. Elects Kennedy's Son

BOSTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—John P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, today was elected general chairman of the 1946 national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, to be held here next August. The younger Kennedy was twice decorated for heroism while a Navy P T boat commander during World War II.

QUICK GI RETURN PLEDGED

Eichelberger Says All 60-Pointers Will Be on Way Dec. 15

FORT SHAFTER, Hawaii, Dec. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, flying home for his first Christmas with his wife since 1941, promised today "we are going to have all of our sixty-pointers afloat by Dec. 15."

The commander of the Eighth Army of Occupation in Japan, who is taking two high-point men home with him, added at a press conference:

"By early January we will have fifty-five-pointers on the way. Our higher-point men already have gone and we are ahead of our planned schedule."

VETERANS NAME KENNEDY

BOSTON, Dec. 7—(AP) John F. Kennedy, son of Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to the Court of St. James, today was elected general chairman of the 1946 national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, to be held here next August. The younger Kennedy was twice decorated for heroism while a Navy P.T. boat commander during the Second World War.

WAR VETERANS ELIGIBLE

Big Six Votes for Immediate Welcome to Athletic Teams

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Big Six Conference Faculty Athletic Committee, in executive session today, voted to make all returning war veterans—with three exceptions—immediately eligible for competition in intercollegiate sports and stood by its rule permitting use of freshmen on varsity teams.

The action on eligibility, announced by Chairman Sam B. Shirky of Missouri, would bar from competition all students who have completed requirements for degrees, professional athletes, and those with a full three years of competition prior to Sept. 1, 1943.

Shirky said that all eligible veterans could have a total of "not to exceed four years of competition." Competition on teams while a member of the armed services, such as the Navy V-12 program, will not be charged against a veteran's playing time in the conference. (A year of competition is defined by the Six Six as "any competition in any recognized intercollegiate sport, however brief, within a college year.")

The athletic directors, working in separate executive session, expect to complete 1946 baseball and track schedules tomorrow.

Proposes New Credit Source for Veterans

Chicago, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—National Commander John Stelle of the American Legion today recommended creation of a secondary source of credit through which banks could discount loans made to veterans under the service men's readjustment act of 1944.

Stelle spoke at a conference with an American Banking Association committee discussing with Veterans Administration officials ways of speeding veterans' loan procedures.

SOLDIERS FROM MAINE ARE PRAISED BY WING

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 7—(AP) Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing of Rutland, Vt., said today he "always will cherish in my memory" his association with the Maine soldiers who served under him as commander of the 43rd division which he led through World War Two.

At the close of a three-day visit in Maine, General Wing presented to the state the World War Two battlefield colors of the 103rd Infantry regiment which, with the 152nd Field Artillery, comprised Maine's National Guard units in the 43rd. Colors of the 152nd previously had been presented in Bangor.

In accepting the colors for the state, Governor A. Hildreth cited "the selfless sacrifices made by a younger generation to uphold those same ideals for which their forebears fought and died."

Following his visit at the State capitol, General Wing was tendered receptions in Auburn and Portland.

Pilot and Bride Fly to Alaska

DENVER, Dec. 5 (AP)—A newly married former Army pilot and his bride took to the air today in a silver and blue airplane, bound for Anchorage, Alaska. Theron A. Smith and his wife, Maran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis Ackerly of Glen Cove, L. I., took off from Hayden Field in a twin-engine Army Cessna. Smith was at the controls of the plane, which he bought to do charter flying out of Anchorage, where the couple will live.

1,975 NAZI PRISONERS START JOURNEY HOME

CAMP SHANKS, N. Y., Dec. 7—(AP) A total of 1,975 German prisoners of war left here today by boat and bus for New York where they will board ships to be returned to their homeland. It was the largest contingent of prisoners to leave this military installation.

The camp public relations officer said all German prisoners of war in this country will have been returned to Germany by next April.

The prisoners will leave on the ships, Sigman, Huddleson and Norway Victory. Departure time was not disclosed.

The group included 42 mental cases, 321 litter cases, 738 ambulatory patients, 74 convalescents and 800 other prisoners, the camp public relations officer said.

Pikesville Vet First To Buy Farm In Md. With FSA Loan

Manchester, Md., Dec. 7 (AP)—John H. Dunn, of Pikesville, Md., took title to the Stefan farm here, purchasing it with the first veterans' farm ownership loan made in Maryland by the Farm Security Administration, the agency said today.

John D. Leatherman, State FSA director, declared the loan also was the first made in the Northeastern United States. Made under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, the loan must be repaid within 40 years at three per cent interest.

The 30-year-old veteran, discharged after a training accident at Camp Seibert, Ala., said he planned to put the 88-acre farm into production next spring. Dunn added that he intended to establish a 15-20-cow dairy in the remodeled stable and grow all possible live stock and poultry feed.

Grew Up On Farm

Dunn, who grew up on a dairy farm and worked as a tenant on a Bel Air farm before entering the service, said he turned to FSA for help after finding that other lending agencies required such a large down payment that he would have been short of funds for starting actual farming operations.

"As it is, I'll be able to equip and operate my farm on my own money next spring and even have a little left over in case I meet a few setbacks," the veteran said.

3 CRIPPLED SHIPS OUT OF DANGER

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—(AP) The Navarchos Koundouriotis, a Greek freighter with 28 American servicemen aboard, was nudged into port here today by a rescue tug, and the Navy said it believed a second ship which had been reported in distress was safe in Bermuda.

Still another vessel, the Henry Ward Beecher, with 541 soldiers aboard, was expected to reach Bermuda tomorrow, the Navy said. It was being towed by a rescue tug. Meanwhile, there was no indication whether rescuers had succeeded in floating the 7,200-ton John Gibbons, aground off Cape Henry, Va.

The Koundouriotis and the Beecher dropped their propellors during rough seas, the Greek ship 320 miles out of New York, the American 510 miles off Bermuda. The other ship, the McCrary, reported boiler trouble, but was able to proceed to Bermuda under its own power, the Navy said.

The Army transport Saturnia left New York yesterday to pick up the soldiers from the McCrary and Beecher and bring them home in time for Christmas.

Troopship Returnees Report Students Favored Over Yanks

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—Returnees aboard the troopship Torrens which arrived tonight, with 1,730 service men from Karachi, India, said that soldiers had been left behind to make room for 50 Indian students.

However, Capt. Robert E. Gibney, of Pittsburgh, transport commander, said the students had not been favored over the troops. He added that he was not authorized to make any further statement.

Tech. 5/g Robert Gerhart, of Akron, Ohio, a veteran of 26 months' service in the China-Burma-India theater, said he was one of thirteen given a choice of staying behind or sleeping on the deck on the trip home.

"It was a lousy deal all around," he said.

On Par With Troops

Sergt. Anthony Kaith, Chicago, said that Pfc. Raymond Ulmer of his outfit had been left behind.

The soldiers said there was no personal friction with the Indian students, and that statement was confirmed by G. K. Chugani, 23, of Sind, India, who plans to study agriculture at Michigan State College.

"We were treated on a par with the troops," Chugani said.

The State Department already has announced that further transport of Indian students to this country will be suspended until a substantial number of American soldiers have been returned from the India-Burma theater.

Crippled Ship Reaches U.S.

The Navarchos Koundouriotis, a Greek freighter with 28 American service men aboard, was nudged into port here today by a rescue tug, and the Navy said it believed a second ship which had been reported in distress was safe in Bermuda.

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The army transport Saturnia left New York yesterday to pick up the soldiers from the McCrary and Beecher and bring them home in time for Christmas.

Battleships Come Home

Philadelphia, Dec. 7 (AP)—Two veteran battleships which fought their way from Pearl Harbor graveyard to World War II laurels came home today—the fourth anniversary of the Japanese sneak attack.

The ships, the California and the Tennessee, dropped anchor at the Philadelphia naval base for an indefinite visit on an inactive basis after a 15,000-mile cruise from Japan.

Jamming the rails of the vessels as they berthed were 4,000 officers and men, 46 per cent with packed gear ready for debarkation tomorrow and Navy discharges.

14,700 Veterans Getting Home

[By the Associated Press]

More than 7,500 service men on ten ships are scheduled to arrive today at two East Coast ports, while 7,200 are due at five West Coast ports on 26 vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Torrens, from Karachi, originally due yesterday: 1,679 troops, including Headquarters Squadron, 33d Fighter Group; 58th, 59th and 60th Fighter squadrons.

Lehigh Victory, from Antwerp: 1,506 troops, including 798th, 799th Port companies.

Rushville Victory, from Marseille: 1,510 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d and 3d battalions, 313th Infantry Regiment; 1st Battalion, 314th Infantry Regiment; Company E, 313th Infantry Regiment; Cannon Company, 314th Infantry Regiment.

Miscellaneous troops on following:

Marshfield Victory, from Batangas: 3.

Jamaique, from Casablanca: 20.

Newport News List

At Newport News—Ethan Allen, from Marseille: 555 troops, including 191st Tank Battalion.

Fairmont Victory, from Marseille: 1,650 troops, including 599th Anti-Aircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion; 48th Field Hospital; Headquarters and headquarters detachment, 316th Ordnance Battalion; 2d Tactical Air Command Squadron; 4,408th Quartermaster Service Company.

Esek Hopkins, 642 troops, including 494th, 496th Medical Collection Company; 91st Evacuation Hospital; 546 Heavy Automotive Maintenance Company; 335th Ordnance Base Depot.

Miscellaneous troops on following: Philander Knox, from Oran, 12; U.S.S. Auburn, 1.

James Rumsey, diverted to New York: 9.

Frisco And San Diego

At San Francisco—Charles Carroll, from Leyte: 1,575 army men.

Avery Island, from Yokosuka: 90 navy.

LST 890, from Pearl Harbor: 297 navy.

Also George Vancouver, Matthew J. O'Brien, Chirikoe, Elijah Thompson, with a few each.

At San Diego—Navy personnel aboard following destroyers from Pearl Harbor: Rowe, 197; Smalley, 174; Stoddard, 106; Watts, 56; Wren, 128; John Hood, 96; Bears, 58; Jarvin, 181.

Also from Pearl Harbor: Destroyer tender Dobbin, 370 Navy and Coast Guard. LSM 134, 63 Navy. Destroyer Black, 9 Marines.

Other Pacific Ports

At Portland, Ore.—Franklin T. Lane, from Shanghai, 41 Army.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous army personnel on following: U.S.S. Tripoli, 1,195; Turrilba, 16; also 5 navy. U.S.S. Hoggatt Bay, from Saipan, 613; also 20 navy. Christopher Flanigan, 778; San

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Mateo Victory, from Sasebo, 27.

At Seattle — Miscellaneous on following: Myron T. Herrick, from Okinawa, 16 navy; U.S.S. Multiphen, from Yokosuka, 423 Marines, Coast Guard.

Redeployment Timetable

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP).—Veterans of the 89th Infantry Division sailed today from Le Havre for the United States, the first elements of 10,000 members of the division to leave France. The remaining 5,000 troops of the division are being sent to Southampton for redeployment from England.

Headquarters of the theater service forces gave this status of other units scheduled for redeployment:

75th Infantry Division—First elements at home.

79th Infantry and 12th Armored Divisions—At sea.

26th Infantry Division—Arriving at Calas staging area near Marseille.

90th Infantry Division—Now in the Calas staging area.

82d Air-Borne Division—Scheduled to arrive at Le Havre between Dec. 11 and 19. Advance elements to sail directly from Le Havre and others to go to the United Kingdom.

16th Corps—Now in Le Havre staging area.

36th Infantry Division—First elements at sea. Remainder in Calas staging area.

Alerted for shipment home but not yet moved to redeployment centers—29th, 100th, 84th, 80th and 94th Infantry Divisions, 2d Armored Division and 22d Corps Headquarters.

By The Associated Press.

The Army Port of Embarkation at Seattle estimated 100,000 soldiers would debark in Puget Sound ports and the Navy estimated an additional 75,000 of its men would arrive at Tacoma and Bremerton this month. They will arrive in 150 vessels.

Officials of the New York Port of Embarkation appealed again yesterday to friends and relatives of returning service men and women not to try to meet them at the piers. In past weeks the port has been flooded with requests for visitor passes and harried personnel have been kept from their jobs of speeding the troops to separation centers, Army officials said.

Because of the uncertainty of ship arrivals, "Stay at home and wait for your relatives to call you," advised Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, New York port commander. He added: "We have set up a streamlined system which rushed the men straight from overseas to separation centers near their homes. At the request of the men themselves this system allows no time for stop-overs in New York."

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS

LONDON, DEC 7-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD MEET IN MOSCOW DEC. 15 PRIMARILY TO DISCUSS RUSSIAN VIEWS ON AN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT LONDON WAS ONLY WAITING TO SETTLE A RELEASE TIME WITH WASHINGTON BEFORE THE TWO CAPITALS ISSUED FORMAL STATEMENTS ON THE MEETING.

A29

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE MEETING, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, WIL BE TO GET THE RUSSIAN VIEW ON HOW TO WORK OUT SOME FORMULA FOR DEALING WITH ATOMIC ENERGY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

VARIOUS OTHER SUBJECTS WILL BE DISCUSSED, BUT THEY HAVE NOT YET BEEN DECIDED UPON SPECIFICALLY. THE FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL EMPHASIZED THAT THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD CONDUCT "PURELY PREPARATORY" TALKS.

A30

FRANCE AND CHINA HAVE BEEN INFORMED, HE SAID, BUT RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV, U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN ARE NOT WILLING TO DISCUSS ANYTHING WHICH AFFECTS FRANCE DIRECTLY. HE MADE NO MENTION OF CHINA IN THIS CONNECTION.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "WE WILL NOT DISCUSS ANYTHING ABOUT GERMANY," AND ADDED THAT THE MEETING WAS IN LINE WITH THE YALTA DECLARATION PROVIDING FOR QUARTERLY REUNIONS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE BIG THREE POWERS.

THESE ARE DISTINCT FROM MEETINGS OF THE FIVE POWERS---RUSSIA, CHINA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES---HE CONTINUED, AND DECLARED THE FORTHCOMING MOSCOW PARLEY WOULD NOT AFFECT THE FIVE-POWER COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

THE FIVE-POWER COUNCIL MET IN LONDON THIS FALL IN A SESSION MARRED BY SHARP DIFFERENCES ON THE DRAFTING OF BALKAN PEACE TREATIES AND BY RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS TO THE PARTICIPATION OF FRANCE AND CHINA IN SUCH TREATY MAKING.

DA613PES

LONDON, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REJECTED A CONSERVATIVE PARTY MOTION OF CENSURE AGAINST THE LABOR GOVERNMENT BY A VOTE OF 381-TO-197 LAST NIGHT.

THE DEBATE WAS HIGHLIGHTED BY A VERBAL CLASH BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE AND HIS PREDECESSOR, WINSTON CHURCHILL, NOW LEADER OF "HIS MAJESTY'S LOYAL OPPOSITION." CHURCHILL, WHO HAD INTRODUCED THE CENSURE MOTION, DECLARED THAT BRITAIN WAS BEING LED "DAY BY DAY NEARER DISASTER." HE ACCUSED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT OF HAVING "FETTERED AND HOBBLED" INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE, AND OF FAILING IN ITS RECONVERSION AND DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM.

ATTLEE REPLIED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS CARRYING OUT ITS SOCIALIZATION PROGRAM IN LINE WITH THE PLATFORM ON WHICH IT HAD BEEN ELECTED AND THAT THE LABOR PARTY WAS PURSUING THE DEMOBILIZATION PLANS ADVOCATED BY CHURCHILL HIMSELF. HE ADDED THAT NO LESS THAN 80 NEW FACTORIES WERE BEING BUILT FOR PEACETIME PRODUCTION.

FW549AES

ADD LONDON (LOAN) XXX NIGHT -williams

THE CONSERVATIVE EVENING NEWS HEADLINED THE LOAN AS MEANING "MORE FOOD, CLOTHES BY SPRING;" WHILE THE CONSERVATIVE EVENING STANDARD SAID "THE FIRST STEP WAS TAKEN THIS MORNING TO PUT BRITAIN BACK TO THE GOLD STANDARD."

PARLIAMENT SOURCES SAID THEY EXPECTED FURTHER CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION TO DEVELOP WITH FINAL CONSIDERATION OF THE TWO MEASURES NEXT WEEK, AND SAID THE CRITICISM WOULD HOLD THAT "BRITAIN IS BUYING A PERIOD OF DECEPTIVE EASE AND TRANQUILITY AT THE EXPENSE OF A HARSH AND DISILLUSIONING TIME LATER ON."

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY, THEY SAID, WOULD ARGUE THAT, HAD THE UNITED STATES REFUSED THE LOAN, BRITAIN WOULD HAVE SUFFERED GRADUAL DISINTEGRATIONG OF THE STERLING GROUP "BECAUSE AMERICA WOULD THEN BE ABLE TO OFFER SOME OF ITS MEMBERS IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS TO GO OVER TO THE DOLLAR GROUP."

DY527PES

THE LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA BY INFLUENCING A REDUCTION IN HER IMPORT DUTIES WERE EXPRESSED TODAY BY SIR CHUNILAL B.MEHTA, A MEMBER OF THE RECENT INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE OTHER HAND, INDIA MAY BE HELPED BY HAVING ACCESS TO DOLLARS NEEDED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE. HE REITERATED HIS OPPOSITION TO A REDUCTION IN THE BRITISH DEBT TO INDIA, SAYING THAT THE MONEY SHOULD BE USED TO REDUCE INDIAN TAXES.

BJ101SPES

BONBAY, DEC.7-(AP)-FEARS THAT THE LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES MIGHT HARM INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE. HE SAID, INDIA MAY BE HELPED BY HAVING ACCESS

CANBERRA, DEC 7-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER J.B.CHIFLEY SAID TODAY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WAS NOT IN ANY WAY COMMITTED TO WORLD TRADE PROPOSALS ANNOUNCED IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN OFFER OF A $4,400,000,000 CREDIT TO BRITAIN, BUT WAS READY TO NEGOTIATE.

HE SAID IN A PRESS STATEMENT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT KEPT AUSTRALIA INFORMED OF THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, BUT THAT AUSTRALIAN DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

"THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT," CHIFLEY ADDED, "IS READY TO JOIN IN DISCUSSIONS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ENGAGE IN BI-LATERAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DESIRE TO REACH A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT ON THE BASIS OF MAKING CONCESSIONS IN RETURN FOR EQUIVALENT RECIPROCAL CONCESSIONS BY OTHER COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES, WHICH WOULD ENABLE TRADE TO BE EXPANDED AND EMPLOYMENT AND LIVING STANDARDS TO BE IMPROVED."

MT1104AES

PARIS, DEC 7-(AP)-A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID YESTERDAY HE COULD NOT BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEANT, IN CONSIDERING THREE-POWER CONTROL OF GERMANY, THAT IT WOULD VIOLATE AN AGREEMENT TO WHICH IT HAD AFFIXED ITS SIGNATURE.

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN COMMENT ON A WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY AT WHICH SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES SAID THAT IF FRANCE CONTINUED TO OPPOSE MEASURES FOR THE CENTRALIZATION OF GERMANY THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE WILLING TO GO AHEAD WITH RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, WITHOUT FRANCE.

THE AGREEMENT REFERRED TO WAS AN ACCORD SIGNED IN BERLIN LAST JUNE THAT DECISIONS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN BERLIN MUST BE UNANIMOUS.

FRANCE HAS TOLD THE ALLIES THAT SHE DOES NOT WANT THE RUHR AND RHINELAND INCLUDED IN THE CENTRALIZATION PROJECT. CONSEQUENTLY SHE HAS REFUSED TO GIVE HER CONSENT TO THE CONTROL COUNCIL'S PLAN FOR CENTRALIZATION.

ASKED WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE ALLIES DECIDE TO SCRAP THE UNANIMITY AGREEMENT AND SET UP A CENTRALIZED GERMANY WITHOUT FRENCH CONSENT, THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID:

"WELL, THAT WILL FINISH OUR FAITH IN ANY ALLIED AGREEMENT. IF THEY ASK US TO SIGN ANY FUTURE AGREEMENTS WE WILL SAY, 'ALL RIGHT, BUT NATURALLY THESE AGREEMENTS DON'T MEAN ANYTHING ANYMORE.'"

MT857AES

ADD NUERNBERG (NAZI SHIPS) X FLAGS -DEC D

ALL CHALLENGES WERE TO BE ANSWERED WITH THE NAMES OF BRITISH WARSHIPS AND ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO ILLUMINATE BRITISH WAR FLAGS ON THE MASTS OF THE GERMAN VESSELS, THE ORDER DISCLOSED.

"IN CASE OF A WARNING SHOT (FROM THE ENEMY) REPLY 'CEASE FIRING. BRITISH SHIP, GOOD FRIEND.'" SAID INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO GERMAN SHIP CAPTAINS.

NUERNBERG,DEC.7-(AP)-THESE PREDICTIONS BY JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, MADE TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN IN MARCH, 1941, WERE DISCLOSED TODAY ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR:

THE UNITED STATES "COULD NOT WAGE WAR MILITARILY AT ALL" BECAUSE OF VAST OCEAN DISTANCES.

"AMERICA WOULD HARDLY DARE TO SEND ITS FLEET BEYOND HAWAII, AS IT WOULD THEN BE THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION BY THE JAPANESE FLEET," AND "SURPRISE INTERVENTION BY JAPAN IS BOUND TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF THE WAR."

IF "THE AMERICANS SHOULD BE CARELESS ENOUGH" TO SEND THEIR FLEET BEYOND HAWAII, IT WOULD GIVE THE AXIS ITS BIGGEST CHANCE TO END THE WAR QUICKLY.

A LANDING BY AMERICANS IN EUROPE "IS POSSIBLE, BUT AFRICA IS TOO FAR REMOVED."

U.S. ENTRY INTO THE WAR WOULD "ADD UP FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES TO CREATION OF AMERICAN AIR BASES IN ENGLAND," BUT GERMAN AIR STRENGTH WOULD BE SUPERIOR.

"THE WAR HAS BEEN WON TODAY MILITARILY, ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY."

ALL THIS WAS PART OF VON RIBBENTROP'S OWN ACCOUNT OF WHAT HE, AS NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR NINE MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR. PART OF IT WAS READ TODAY TO THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

MJ353PES

ADD NUERNBERG (NAZI SHIPS) XXX ENG and

HITLER'S REASONS FOR TAKING OVER NORWAY AND DENMARK WERE GIVEN IN ANOTHER DOCUMENT AS: 1, TO PREVENT BRITISH OCCUPATION AND THE SUBSEQUENT THREAT TO THE GERMAN NORTH COAST; 2, OBTAIN FREEDOM OF ACTION FOR THE GERMAN NAVY; 3, KEEP SEA ROUTES TO GERMANY OPEN ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST. DAY

-DE LUCE-

HE ALSO ARRANGED A MEETING BETWEEN HITLER AND QUISLING IN DECEMBER TO POLISH UP THE FIFTH COLUMN PLOT THAT AIDED THE INVADERS.

QUISLING WAS EXECUTED AS A WAR CRIMINAL LAST OCTOBER AFTER A TRIAL IN OSLO. ADD NUERNBERG (NAZI SHIPS) XXX INVASION -DE LUCE-

ROSENBERG, HEAD OF THE NAZI PARTY'S FOREIGN SECTION, WAS DISCLOSED TO HAVE GROOMED QUISLING FOR HIS FIFTH COLUMN ROLE MONTHS AHEAD OF THE INVASION. QUISLING AGENTS WERE SENT TO GERMANY FOR TRAINING AND THEN RETURNED TO NORWAY TO OPEN THE GATES TO THE GERMANS. DAY

M700AES

"IT PRESUMABLY WILL BE CONTENDED BY JODL AND KEITEL (FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND) THAT THEY WERE HONORABLE SOLDIERS," DECLARED ASSISTANT BRITISH PROSECUTOR G.D. ROBERTS. "THE TRIBUNAL WILL NO DOUBT ASK WHAT CODE OF HONOR THEY HAVE THAT PERMITS THEM TO VIOLATE THE SOLEMN PLEDGE OF THEIR COUNTRY."

"IN MAY, 1939, GOERING, KEITEL AND RAEDER WERE PRESENT AT A CONFERENCE WITH HITLER WHEN IT WAS DECIDED THAT IF ENGLAND HELPED POLAND, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND NEUTRALITY MUST BE DISREGARDED," ROBERTS ADDED. DAY

ADD NUERNBERG (NAZI SHIPS) XXX COUNTRIES -DE LUCE-

JR731AES

SO SECRET WAS THE INTRIGUE PRECEDING THE INVASION THAT HERMANN GOERING FLEW "INTO A RAGE" WHEN HE WAS TOLD ABOUT THE PLANS, ACCORDING TO NOTES FROM A DIARY OF COL. GEN. ALFRED JODL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE GERMAN ARMY. TEN DAYS AFTER THE INVASION WAS LAUNCHED, JODL'S DIARY REVEALED, GOERING COMPLAINED THAT "MORE ENERGETIC MEASURES" SHOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF NORWAY.

NUERNBERG, DEC.7-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER HAD AN ELABORATE PLAN FOR BRINGING SPAIN INTO THE WAR, SEIZING GIBRALTAR AND INVADING PORTUGAL, SECRET DIRECTIVES INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL DISCLOSED TODAY.

SECTIONS OF THE DIRECTIVE NOT INTRODUCED SAID THE CODE NAME FOR THE OPERATION AGAINST THE IBERIAN PENINSULA WAS FELIX.

GERMAN OFFICERS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES WERE TO ACT AS RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS AGAINST GIBRALTAR AND TAKE THE NEARBY SPANISH

AIRDROME.
THE GERMAN AIR FORCE BASED IN FRANCE WAS TO ATTACK THE BRITISH FLEET AT BIGRALTAR AND U-BOATS WERE TO ATTACK WHEN THE FLEET FLED. THE INVASION OF PORTUGAL WAS INTENDED TO TAKE PLACE IN CASE THE BRITISH SECURED A BASE THERE.

JP223PES

30.24-32225

BY DON DOANE

LANDSBERG, GERMANY, DEC 7-(AP)-BLAME FOR UNSANITARY CONDITIONS FOUND AT THE DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP HERE HAS BEEN LAID ALMOST EQUALLY TO THE INMATES THEMSELVES AND UNRRA AUTHORITIES BY AN INSPECTION GROUP OF FOUR HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

THE GROUP, HEADED BY LT. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, FOUND 6,200 HOMELESS JEWS LIVING IN QUARTERS DESIGNED FOR 4,200, WITH SANITARY CONDITIONS SO BAD THAT SMITH TOLD A.A. GLASSGOLD, THE UNRRA CAMP DIRECTOR, (OF 22 WEST 23RD ST., NEW YORK;) "I WOULD BE ASHAMED."

DEC 8-1945

SMITH HAD JUST INSPECTED BARRACKS WHERE HUMAN EXCREMENT LITTERED SOME OF THE ROOMS. THE GENERAL LATER TOLD A COMMITTEE OF THE CAMP'S INMATES THAT "YOU FOLKS ARE NOT DOING YOUR PART TO KEEP THE PLACE SANITARY."

THE INVESTIGATION GREW OUT OF CHARGES BY LEE SROLE, THE CAMP'S WELFARE OFFICER, THAT THE INMATES WERE UNDERFED, ILL-CLOTHED, OVERCROWDED IN UNFIT QUARTERS AND MENACED BY THE THREAT OF A "DISASTROUS EPIDEMIC." SROLE, WHO ANNOUNCED HIS RESIGNATION WHEN MAKING THE CHARGES, SAID LAST NIGHT HE HAD RECONSIDERED AND WOULD STAY ON THE JOB.

ACCOMPANYING SMITH ON A SPECIAL TRAIN FROM FRANKFURT FOR THE INVESTIGATION WERE LT. GEN. LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY; MAJ. GEN. ALBERT W. KENNER, SURGEON GENERAL FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER; SIMON H. RIFKIND, U.S. ARMY ADVISOR ON JEWISH AFFAIRS, AND A SCORE OF CORRESPONDENTS.

DR. KENNER TOLD SMITH THAT, WITH REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS, THERE WAS NO DANGER OF AN EPIDEMIC. KENNER SAID THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF MALNUTRITION AT THE CAMP, AND THAT THE FOOD WAS ADEQUATE, ALTHOUGH MONOTONOUS AND STARCHY. HE SAID THE JEWS WERE WARMLY CLAD, ALTHOUGH SHORT OF UNDERGARMENTS, AND ADDED THE QUARTERS WERE SUFFICIENTLY HEATED BY STOVES.

GEN. SMITH BLAMED MUCH OF THE OVERCROWDING ON JEWS WHO ARE SLIPPING INTO THE AMERICAN ZONE FROM THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH SECTORS AT THE RATE OF NEARLY 3,000 WEEKLY. HE ESTIMATED THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE REPATRIATED JEWS ARE COMING BACK, MANY OF THEM WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

SMITH TOLD THE INMATES THAT THE ARMY WOULD SEEK ADDITIONAL HOUSING TO EASE THE OVER-CROWDING.

DEC 8-1945

MANNHEIM, GERMANY, DEC. 7--(AP)--LT. COL. ROBERT S. SMITH, 135 EAST 30TH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., CHIEF OF THE EZ AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THIS CITY, ADVISED CAUTIONED GERMANS TODAY NOT TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKER IN THE JANUARY ELECTIONS.

"VOTING BLINDLY FOR ALL CANDIDATES OF ANY ONE PARTY, WHETHER THEY ARE GOOD OR BAD, IS THE VERY THING WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT NAZISM," HE SAID, TOLD A MASS MEETING OF COMMUNISTS, AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

APR JIMKINGS 01814 CCC 209P

PARIS, DEC. 7-(AP)-PRODUCTION MINISTER MARCEL PAUL TOLD THE CABINET TODAY THAT A DEGAULLE-APPROVED PLAN FOR NATIONALIZATION OF FRENCH ELECTRICITY PLANTS WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY NEXT WEEK.

THE ASSEMBLY ALREADY HAS VOTED TO PUT FIVE MAJOR FRENCH BANKS UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

PAUL, A COMMUNIST, ESTIMATED THAT GOVERNMENT OPERATION WOULD INCREASE COAL-PRODUCED ELECTRICITY FROM 10,000,000,000 KILOWATTS YEARLY TO 11,500,000,000 AND WATER-GENERATED POWER FROM 13,000,000,000 KILOWATTS TO 23,000,000,000 KILOWATTS.

STEPS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION ARE BEING TAKEN AT A TIME WHEN DROUGHT AND A COAL SHORTAGE HAVE RETURNED PARIS STREETS TO WARTIME DARKNESS AND CLOSED MOST NIGHT CLUBS.

IMPENDING SLASHES IN INCOME TAXES WERE OUTLINED BY FINANCE MINISTER RENE PLEVEN. HE ESTIMATED THAT FAMILIES WITH FOUR CHILDREN AND A YEARLY INCOME OF 200,000 FRANCS ($4,000) WOULD PAY A TAX OF 9,600 FRANCS ($312) UNDER THE NEW PROPOSAL, COMPARED WITH 18,799 FRANCS ($376) UNDER THE PRESENT LAW.

ITALIAN

BY GEORGE BRIA

ROME, DEC. 7-(AP)-SERIOUS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO AND FIVE PARTIES OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WHICH MIGHT AGGRAVATE THE ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT.

A CLOSE ADVISOR TO UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM, SAID UMBERTO HAD NOT SANCTIONED FORMATION OF A FIVE PARTY GOVERNMENT, BUT HAD URGED COUNT ALCIDE DE GASPERI TO CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS TO INDUCE THE RECALCITRANT LIBERAL PARTY TO JOIN A COALITION. DE GASPERI IS THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE.

UMBERTO TOOK THIS STEP, THE ADVISOR SAID, WHEN DE GASPERI REPORTED THAT THE LIBERALS HAD REFUSED TO JOIN THE GOVERNMENT, BUT THAT REMAINING PARTY LEADERS HAD ENTRUSTED HIM TO FORM A FIVE-PARTY CABINET.

SINCE THE FALL OF ROME THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HAS NAMED ITALIAN PREMIERS, WHO THEN RECEIVED OFFICIAL DESIGNATION FROM UMBERTO. A REFUSAL BY UMBERTO TO ENTRUST DE GASPERI TO FORM A CABINET ON A FIVE-PARTY BASIS MIGHT PROVOKE A SHOWDOWN ON THE MONARCHY ISSUE, HITHERTO SHOVED IN THE BACKGROUND BY A TRUCE.

TA1001PES

VATICAN CITY, DEC. 7 -- (AP) -- AN APPEAL TO THE CHRISTAIN CHURCHES OF THE WORLD TO COLLABORATE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE HAS BEEN ISSUED BY "UNITAS," AN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITHS, HEADED BY FATHER CHARLES BOVER, S. J., DEAN OF THEOLOGY AT THE VATICAN'S GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY.

DEC 8-1945

THE APPEAL, LAUNCHED AT A MEETING OF THE ORGANIZATION ON WEDNESDAY, WAS DESCRIBED BY WELL-INFORMED VATICAN SOURCES AS "PRAISEWORTHY," BUT NOT INSPIRED BY THE VATICAN ITSELF.

UNITAS, WHICH WAS FOUNDED THIS YEAR, AIMS AT GROUPING CHRISTIAN CLERGY AND LAYMEN OF ALL DENOMINATIONS IN AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE ORGANIZATION. IT PLANS TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL COUNCILS, COMPOSED TWO-THIRDS OF CATHOLICS AND ONE-THIRD OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WARSAW, DEC 7-(AP)-THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT 3,558,000,000 ZLOTYS ($35,580,000) HAD BEEN ALLOTED BY THE MINISTRY OF [redacted] FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1- DECEMBER 31, OF THIS YEAR.

OF THIS SUM, 2,492,000,000 ZLOTYS ($24,920,000) IS FOR WARSAW RECONSTRUCTION, AND 335,000,000 ZLOTYS ($3,350,000) FOR REBUILDING VILLAGES.

THESE SUMS DO NOT INCLUDE SUMS ALLOTTED FOR RECONSTRUCTION TO THE MINISTRIES OF COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

30.24-32227

VWITH YAMASHITA

MANILA, DEC. 7-(AP)-OUTWARDLY CALM, LT. GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA WAS TAKEN TO NEW BILIBID PRISON UNDER ARMED GUARD TODAY TO AWAIT FORMAL REVIEW OF HIS DEATH PENALTY -- BUT FIRST HE TOLD THE WORLD THAT "MY CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR."

BACK IN HIS QUARTERS AFTER HEARING SENTENCE PRONOUNCED, THE DOOMED JAPANESE COMMANDER IMPASSIVELY SMOKED A CIGARET.

EARLIER, LT. GEN. AKIRO MUTO, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, HAD BURST OUT: "WHY MUST THEY HANG US? WHY CAN'T THEY SHOOT US LIKE TRUE SOLDIERS?" YAMASHITA MADE NO REPLY. HE WAS SMILING AS HE ENTERED THE CELL.

"I TOLD THE MILITARY COMMISSION THAT I NEVER ORDERED, AUTHORIZED OR CONDONED COMMISSION OF CRIMES BY MY TROOPS," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AS HE SAT, STIFF BACKED AND LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD, AWAITING TRANSFER TO NEW BILIBID.

"FROM THE CONCLUSION OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION, AS READ TO ME BY ITS PRESIDENT, I SEE THAT THE COMMISSION ITSELF HAS RECOGNIZED THIS."

#

WITH YAMASHITA

MANILA, DEC. 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA SAID TODAY THAT "THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, WHO HAVE SUFFERED SO MUCH AT THE HANDS OF A CRUEL ENEMY, FEEL THAT JUSTICE HAS BEEN DONE" IN IMPOSING THE DEATH PENALTY UPON LT. GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA.

"THE CONVICTION OF YAMASHITA AFTER A FAIR TRIAL ONCE MORE PROVES AMERICA'S ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW," OSMENA DECLARED IN A STATEMENT.WW635APS

IN TOKYO A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE VERDICT WAS READ, THE GENERAL'S WIFE SAID SHE HADDECLINED SUGGESTIONS FROM FRIENDS TO APPEAL TO MRS. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOR "HELP AND JUSTICE FOR MY HUSBAND."

"THE METHOD OF JUSTICE ON THE AMERICAN SIDE IS ADMIRABLY FAIR," SHE WAS QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI. "I AM PLEASED WITH IT. I THOUGHT MY HUSBAND SHOULD BE PUT ON TRIAL NATURALLY BECAUSE HE TOOK COMMAND FOR A LONG TIME IN THE FRONT."

A17FX

ADD MANILA (yamashita) xxx minutes -56 adds- DAY

YAMASHITA, WHO ALREADY HAS LOST AN APPEAL TO THE PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT TO TAKE JURISDICTION OF HIS CASE AND FREE HIM FROM THE MILITARY TRIAL, STILL HAU AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT PENDING AND AT LEAST THREE ADDITIONAL APPEALS TO MAKE.

DEFENSE COUNSEL HAS INDICATED IT WILL TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF EVERY POSSIBILITY BECAUSE THE YAMASHITA CASE IS PRECEDENT-SETTING IN INTERNATIONAL LAWS. YAMASHITA WAS THE FIRST WAR LEADER EVER TO BE TRIED FOR WAR CRIMES.

YAMASHITA'S FIRST APPEAL WILL BE MADE TO LT.GEN.W.D.STYER, COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE ESTERN PACIFIC. IF STYER UPHOLDS THE COMMISSION, HE MAY APPEAL TO GENERAL MACARTHUR, AS ALLIED COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC; THEN TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT./

DAY AFTER DAY, FOR MORE THAN THREE WEEKS OF THE 32-DAY TRIAL, MORE THAN 200 PROSECUTION WITNESSES RELATED TESTIMONY OF UNBELIEVABLE HORRORS THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES BY TROOPS UNDER YAMASHITA'S COMMAND. THE GENERAL SWORE ON THE WITNESS STAND THAT HE NEVER BEFORE HAD HEARD OF THEM; THAT EACH NEW BIT OF TESTIMONY CAME AS SURPRISING NEWS. IN HIS VAIN DEFENSE HE SAID HE WAS TO BUSY OR TOO ISOLATED TO HAVE SEEN OR EVEN HEARD OF SUCH ATROCITIES AS DAY AND NIGHT LONG MASS RAPE OF FILIPINO GIRLS AND WOMEN BY JAPANESE TROOPS; OF THE EXECUTION OF THOUSANDS OF ALLIED SOLDIERS, FILIPINO GUERILLAS AND CIVILIANS---MANY OF THEM BY THE FIENDISH METHOD OF CREMATION ALIVE WITH FLAMING GASOLIN; OF THE WHOLESALE BAYONETING OF CIVILIANS, WHO THEN WERE FORCED INTO DEEP WELLS BY SCORES OF HUNDREDS TO DIE AGONIZINGLY OF THEIR WOUNDS; OF COUNTLESS OTHER BLOOD-CHILLING, MONSTROUS BRUTALITIES.

HE EVEN DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF THE RAPE OF MANILA, HE CLAIMED THAT HE WAS 100 MILES AWAY IN THE HILLS, WHERE HE HAD FLED BEFORE MACARTHUR'S APPROACH, AND THAT NAVY TROOPS NOT UNDER HIS COMMAND WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR WHATEVER OCCURRED THERE. THE PACKED, TENSE COURTROOM WAS NAKEDLY BARE IN THE BRILLIANT GLARE OF LIGHTS AS CAMERAS RECORDED THE LAST MINUTES OF THE TRIAL. THROUGHOUT THE SLOW, CLEAR, PRECISE READING OF THE DECISION, YAMASHITA'S INTERPRETER TRANSLATED. WORD FOR WORD.

YAMASHITA'S FINGERS DRUMMED THE TABLE AS IT WAS READ.

EXTRACTS FROM REYNOLDS' READING OF THE COMMISSION VERDICT:

"THIS COMMISSION HAS HEARD 286 PERSONS DURING THE COURSE OF THIS TRIAL, MOST OF WHOM HAVE GIVEN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF WHAT THEY ENDURED OR SAW. THEY INCLUDE DOCTORS, NURSES, LAWYERS, TEACHERS, BUSINESS MEN, MEN AND WOMEN OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY, JAPANESE CIVILIANS, A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND THE ACCUSED.

"TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN IN 11 LANGUAGES OR DIALECTS. MANY WITNESSES DISPLAYED INCREDIBLE SCARS OR WOUNDS THEY TESTIFIED WERE INFLICTED BY THE JAPANESE, FROM WHOM THEY MADE MIRACULOUS ESCAPES. FOR THE MOST PART, WE WERE IMPRESSED BY THE CANDOR, HONESTY AND SINCERITY OF THE WITNESSES WHOSE TESTIMONY IS CONTAINED IN 4,055 PAGES.

"THE ACCUSED IS AN OFFICER OF LONG YEARS EXPERIENCE, BROAD IN ITS SCOPE, WHO HAD HAD EXTENSIVE COMMAND AND STAFF DUTY IN THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY IN PEACE AS WELL AS WAR IN ASIA, MALAYA, EUROPE AND THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS. CLEARLY ASSIGNMENT TO COMMAND MILITARY TROOPS IS ACCOMPANIED BY BROAD AUTHORITY AND HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY. THIS HAS BEEN TRUE IN ALL ARMIES THROUGHOUT RECORD HISTORY. X X X TAKEN AT FULL FACE VALUE, THE TESTIMONY INDICATES THAT JAPANESE SENIOR COMMANDERS OPERATE ALMOST IN ANOTHER WORLD WITH RESPECT TO THEIR TROOPS COMPARED WITH THE STANDARDS WHICH AMERICAN GENERALS TAKE FOR GRANTED.

"IT IS ABSURD TO CONSIDER A COMMANDER A MURDERER OR RAPIST BECAUSE ONE OF HIS SOLDIERS COMMITS MURDER OR RAPE. NONETHELESS, WHERE MURDER AND RAPE AND VICIOUS, REVENGEFUL ACTIONS ARE WIDESPREAD OFFENSES AND THERE IS NO EFFECTIVE ATTEMPT BY A COMMANDER TO DISCOVER AND CONTROL CRIMINAL ACTS, SUCH COMMANDERS MAY BE HELD RESPONSIBLE, EVEN CRIMINALLY LIABLE, FOR THE LAWLESSNESS OF HIS TROOPS, DEPENDING UPON THE NATURE AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THEM.

THE DECISION ENDED WITH A STATEMENT OF RULES OF LEGAL REVIEW.

(EDITORS: A FULL BACKGROUND STORY ON THE YAMASHITA TRIAL MOVED WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC.5, AS A152-153FX AND MAY BE USED AS AN ADD IF DESIRED.)

KJ624ACS

KEENAN SAID THAT IF A JAPANESE COMMITTED CRIMES IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE HE COULD BE TRIED WHEREVER CONVENIENT. A MAN CAN BE TRIED TWICE, HE SAID.

ASKED SPECIFICALLY IF THE PHILIPPINES HAD BEEN ASKED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COURT, KEENAN REPLIED THAT THE COMMONWEALTH AT LEAST WOULD BE ASKED TO NAME SOMEONE TO THE PROSECUTING AGENCY.

INVITATIONS HAVE BEEN EXTENDED TO ALL ALLIED NATIONS, HE ADDED.

WW451APS

2ND NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC.8-(AP)-ON THIS FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN'S ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CHIEF PROSECUTOR FOR THE IMPENDING WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS INDICATED STRONGLY TODAY THAT SOME OF THE PLOTTERS OF THAT ATTACK MAY BE TRIED IN HAWAII FOR "MURDER."

(IT WAS DEC.8, 1941, TOKYO DATE, WHEN PEARL HARBOR WAS ATTACKED.)

JOSEPH B.KEENAN, SPECIAL PROSECUTOR WHO HAS ARRIVED IN TOKYO WITH HIS STAFF, IN DISCUSSING SUCH A POSSIBILITY, SAID:

"IT IS NOT THE MEN WHO DROPPED THE BOMBS BUT THE MEN WHO SET IN MOTION THE PLANS, WHO COMMITTED THE MORE HEINOUS OFFENSE."

HE SAID, HOWEVER, DEFINITELY THAT HIDEKI TOJO, THE NO.1 MAN ON THE CRIMINAL LIST AND WHO WAS PREMIER AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK, WOULD NOT BE TRIED IN HAWAII.

ASKED THEN IF ONLY "SMALL FRY" MIGHT BE TRIED IN THE ISLANDS, KEENAN REPLIED THAT NONE OF THE MEN HE WOULD TRY WERE SMALL FRY.

"IF THERE IS ANY VIOLATION OF FEDERAL STATUTES INVOLVED, THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT TRY THEM IN HAWAII," KENNAN EXPLAINED.

"CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AT PEARL HARBOR WHO WERE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE MURDERED DEC.7, 1941 (KEENAN WAS USING THE U.S. DATE). THEIR LIVES WERE TAKEN WITH PREMEDIATION. THAT IS MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES," KEENAN SAID.

ACCELERATING THE WHEELS OF ALLIED MILITARY JUSTICE GRINDING AGAINST JAPAN'S WARMONGERS, INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT QUITE SOON LT.GEN.MASAHARU HOMMA, ACCUSED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BRUTAL "BATAAN DEATH MARCH," WOULD BE TAKEN TO MANILA FOR TRIAL.

IT WAS IN MANILA YESTERDAY THAT HOMMA'S SUCCESSOR IN THE PHILIPPINES, LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, WAS CONDEMNED TO THE FATE WHICH MAY AWAIT HOMMA--A SENTENCE OF HANGING FOR CONDONING ATROCITIES BY JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS OF TOP JAPANESE, INCLUDING TOJO AND HIS "PEARL HARBOR CABINET," ARE SCHEDULED TO START IN JANUARY, KEENAN DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

KEENAN SAID THAT ALLIED NATIONS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO NOMINATE MEMBERS OF THE COURT, WHICH WILL BE APPOINTED BY MACARTHUR, AND TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROSECUTION. NONE YET HAS NAMED SUCH PERSONNEL.

KEENAN SAID, ETC., 3RD GRAF NITE LEAD.

EW738PCS

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC.8-(AP)-AMERICA'S TOP-RANKING ARMY AND NAVY COMMANDERS IN THE PACIFIC TODAY DRAFTED RECOMMENDATIONS ON DEMOBILIZATION AND REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN CHINA AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED. THE RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

COMMANDERS OF U.S.ARMY FORCES IN CHINA AND THE WESTERN PACIFIC AND OF THE NAVY'S FIFTH AND SEVENTH FLEETS MET THURSDAY AND FRIDAY WITH MACARTHUR, WHO COMMANDS ALL ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC.

EW953PCS

TOKYO, DEC.7-(AP)-A DEMAND THAT JAPAN RETURN ALL LOOT OBTAINED FROM CHINA, AS A BEGINNING OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THAT NATION, WAS VOICED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY BY LIBERALIST TAKEO KIMURA AT THE PLENARY BUDGET SESSIONS.

KIMURA LASHED OUT AT THE SHIDEHARA CABINET, ACCUSING THAT GROUP OF "DOING NOTHING TO SOLVE THE IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF THE NATION," ADDING, "IT IS MERELY CARRYING OUT ORDERS ISSUED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS."

KYURO SHIDEHARA, PREMIER OF THE CABINET DOOMED TO COLLAPSE AT CONCLUSION OF THE CURRENT DIET SESSION, REPLIED TO LENGTHY QUESTIONING "THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS DOING EVERYTHING IT CAN TO SOLVE ALL PROBLEMS X X IT IS NOT WASTING TIME."

THE PREMIER'S ENUMERATION OF CABINET ACTIVITIES REFERRED PRINCIPALLY TO DEMOCRATIZATION POLICIES.

SHIDEHARA ASSERTED HE WAS "GRAVELY CONCERNED" OVER THE PRESENT CHINESE-JAPANESE RELATIONS AND WANTED A "RETURN TO NORMALCY."

EW957PCS

BY MURLIN SPENCER

OKAZAKI,JAPAN,DEC 7 (AP)-PINT-SIZE RICO OMERICO, WHO CAME OUT OF A PHILIPPINE RICE PADDY TO "ADOPT" HUSKY CORP.ANDERSON DILLARD AS HIS "DAD," NOW HAS THE U.S.ARMY AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS COLLABORATING IN AN EFFORT TO GET HIM TO A MISSISSIPPI FARM.

DILLARD, NEGRO QUARTERMASTER SOLDIER FROM PONTOTOC, MISS., WANTS RICO, AND THE 10-YEAR-OLD ORPHAN WANTS TO GO. DILLARD IS AT THE 11TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT AWAITING SHIPMENT HOME.

DILLARD MET RICO, "WRAPPED IN A PASTEBOARD BOX AND WEARING NOTHING BUT A PAIR OF SHORTS," LAST MARCH 10 AFTER THE BOY'S PARENTS WERE KILLED IN THE SIEGE OF MANILA.

THE SOLDIER BOUGHT RICO CLOTHING AND SENT HIM TO SCHOOL, Q LETTING HIM LIVE WITH HIS ARMY COMPANY.

WHEN THE COMPANY MOVED TO "WHITE BEACH," DILLAR TURNED RICO OVER TO FRIENDLY FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE AND WAVED A TEARFUL GOODBYE AS THE ARMY CARAVAN PULLED OUT. RICO STOOD BESIDE THE ROAD, CRYING BITTERLY.

BUT WHEN DILLARD REACHED "WHITE BEACH," THERE WAS RICO!

A FEW DAYS LATER, THE BOY DISAPPEARED--AND ON SEPT.23, DILLARD AND HIS OUTFIT BOARDED A SHIP BOUND FOR JAPAN.

NEXT MORNING, ON DECK, THERE WAS RICO---SEASICK, BUT PRESENT!

RICO NOW WEARS A SET OF O.D.'S MADE BY A JAPANESE TAILOR, AND A SET OF CAMPAIGN RIBBONS IDENTICAL WITH DILLARD'S. AND HE TAKES HIS INOCULATIONS--IN HALF-SIZED SHOTS--ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE GI'S.

ASAHI ADDED THAT KONOYE REPORTEDLY HAD EXPECTED HE WOULD BE LISTED FOR ARREST AND QUOTED HIM AS SAYING, THROUGH CLOSE ADVISERS, THAT "I DIRECTED MY BEST EFFORTS FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES. THE TRUTH WILL BECOME KNOWN AFTER I RETURN TO TOKYO."

HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO BE IN TOKYO BY DEC. 16.

ASAHI ALSO REPORTED THAT SHIGEO ODATE ALSO NAMED IN THE LTEST LIST OF WAR-CRIMES SUSPECTS, DECLARED AT HIS HOME THAT HE TOO HAD EXPECTED TO BE NAMED AND "I BELIEVE THAT PART OF THE REASON FOR MY ARREST...IS THAT I SERVED ALWAYS IN THE FRONT LINES OF THE TIMES, FROM THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT TO THE WAR OF GREATER EAST ASIA."

WW711APS

30.24-32229

MELBOURNE, DEC. 7-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. CHARLES E.M.LLOYD, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY, TESTIFIED TODAY THAT LT. GEN. HENRY GORDON BENNETT "ENDANGERED THE LIVES NOT ONLY OF OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS COMMAND BUT ALSO THE LIVES OF ALL TROOPS IN MALAYA" BY LEAVING HIS COMMAND AT SINGAPORE IN 1942.

THE TESTIMONY WAS BEFORE A BOARD INQUIRING INTO THE ESCAPE OF BENNETT, COMMANDER OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS AT SINGAPORE. BENNETT SAID YESTERDAY HE LEFT 90 MINUTES AFTER THE CEASE FIRE ORDER HAD BEEN ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF SINGAPORE TO THE JAPANESE.

DEC 8-1945

"IT WAS BENNETT'S DUTY TO SURRENDER HIS BODY TO THE ENEMY," LLOYD SAID. "HE HAD NO DUTY TO ESCAPE X X X SCRUPULOUS ADHERENCE TO IT (THE SURRENDER DOCUMENT) WAS A QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW."

IF IN THE OPINION OF THE JAPANESE THE ABSENCE OF BENNETT WAS A SERIOUS BREACH OF THE CAPITULATION, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL DECLARED, "IT WAS OPEN TO THEM AT LAW TO THROW DOWN THE CAPITULATION AND RESUME HOSTILITIES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE."

COMPLETING SEVEN HOURS ON THE WITNESS STAND, BENNETT DECLARED UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION THAT "I WAS NOT CONCERNED ABOUT MORALS OR THE LEGALITY OF IT."

"WHEN I WAS ESCAPING ANYTHING WAS RIGHT," HE SNAPPED. "ANYTHING IS FAIR IN WAR X X X I KNOW THAT IF I HAD BEEN CAUGHT ESCAPING WITH A REVOLVER I WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT AND I HAD TO TAKE THE RISK."

TU102 4AES

ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, DEC.7-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY THAT AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF PARAGUAYAN POLITICAL LEADERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE DIVULGED FEW DETAILS, BUT SAID THE PLOT WAS CONFINED TO THE CAPITAL CITY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "MEMBERS OF VARIOUS POLITICAL GROUPS HAVE BEEN PREPARING A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISORDER AND ASSURE THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY, NECESSARY MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN AGAINST THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTORS AND INSTIGATORS OF THIS PROPOSED MOVEMENT WHICH DEVELOPED ENTIRELY WITHIN THE CAPITAL."

BJ1021PES

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 7-(AP)-ARGENTINE POLICE AUTHORITIES IN CORRIENTES PROVINCE CONFIRMED TODAY REPORTS THAT THE BURNED WRECKAGE OF AN AMERICAN C-47 TRANSPORT PLANE, MISSING SINCE MONDAY, HAD BEEN FOUND 20 MILES SOUTH OF COLONIA PELLEGRINI WITH ALL 14 OCCUPANTS DEAD.

FIRST REPORT ON THE LOCATION OF THE WRECKED PLANE CAME FROM A FARMER IN THE INTERIOR OF THE PROVINCE, WHO SAID THE CRASH OCCURRED OM THE EDGE OF A SMALL LAKE. THE SCENE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESOLATE AREAS IN ARGENTINA.

THE PLANE WAS CARRYING MEMBERS OF A U. S. ARMY GEOGRAPHIC MISSION FROM ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, TO MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, TOGETHER WITH THE PLANE CREW AND THE LEGAL ATTACHE OF THE U. S. EMBASSY AT ASUNCION. THE GEOGRAPHIC MISSION HAD BEEN IN PARAGUAY SINCE LAST JULY. THE EMBASSY ATTACHE WAS EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ASSIGNMENT TO ANOTHER POST.

DEC 10-1945

(THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON DECLINED TO RELEASE THE NAMES OF THOSE ABOARD THE PLANE PENDING NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN.)

WHEN LAST REPORTED, THE PLANE WAS FLYING IN A SOUTHEASTERLY DIRECTION THROUGH RAINSTORMS AND A HEAVY WIND.

FW600AES

A95

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, DEC.7-(AP)-A NEW UPRISING BY 800 BOLIVIAN INDIANS AGAINST LANDOWNERS IN THE PROVINCE OF AIQUILE WAS REPORTED TODAY.

THE REPORTS SAID THE INDIANS SURROUNDED 23 RURAL GUARDS SENT TO THE LOS MOLINOS ESTATES TO ESTABLISH ORDER. THE PREFECT OF COCHAMBAMBA IMMEDIATELY SENT 120 ADDITIONAL GUARDS TO REINFORCE THE GARRISON.

BJ1019PES

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the latest tabulation of returns from

INCREASING

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 7--~~INCREASING~~ HIS LEAD IN THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENTIAL

last Sunday today gave

ELECTION, ARMY GEN. EURICO GASPAR DUTRA HAD 767,227 VOTES IN THE LATEST

to

UNOFFICIAL TABULATION AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT.

THE SAME COUNT SHOWED 433,399 FOR AIR GEN. EDUARDO GOMES, 147,736

FOR THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATE, YEDDO FIUZA, AND 1,627 FOR THE AGRARIAN PARTY CANDIDATE, ROLLIM TELLES, 1,627

ABOUT 4,500,000 VOTES REMAIN TO BE COUNTED.

QUITO, ECUADOR, DECEMBER 7 -AP- SPENCER WILSON STEWART, IDENTIFIED AS REPRESENTATIVE AND SECRETARY OF THE AMBURSEN ENGINEERING CORPORATION, WAS DEPORTED FROM ECUADOR TONIGHT ON A CHARGE BY THE [redacted] GOVERNMENT OF TRYING TO OVERTHROW THE PRESENT REGIME IN ORDER TO INSTALL AS PRESIDENT THE FORMER ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, CAPTAIN COLON ELOY ALFARO.

DEC 8 1945

STEWART WAS SAID TO BE A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES . THE GOVERNMENT SAID IT HAD PROOF THAT STEWART HAD MADE A PROPOSITION, IN THE NAME OF HIS COMPANY, TO OTHER COMPANIES HAVING INTERESTS IN ECUADOR, TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT. THE CHARGE MENTIONED THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

A115

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-AMERICAN EXPORT LINES SAID TONIGHT THE MOTORSHIP GRIPSHOLM, CARRYING 1,500 REPATRIATES FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN, HAD BEEN DELAYED AT MARSEILLES DUE TO STORMS AND WOULD DOCK AT JERSEY CITY DEC. 17 INSTEAD OF DEC. 14 AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

TA1122PES

WASHINGTON, DEC.7-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE SAID TODAY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE WILL BE FORMALLY SET UP "EARLY NEXT WEEK."

PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE ANNOUNCED JOINTLY IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

ROSS DID NOT INDICATE WHO MIGHT BE AMONG THE SIX AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE GROUP, WHICH WILL INQUIRE INTO JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE AND RELATED PROBLEMS.

FR1126AES

(200) WASHINGTON, DEC. 7-(AP)-A REPORT FROM SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL THAT "ALL HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION HAVE NOW BEEN PLACED 'OUT OF BOUNDS'" IN THE YOKOSUKA AREA OF JAPAN WAS ENTERED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD TODAY.

IT WAS INSERTED BY REP. O'HARA (R-MINN) IN REPLY TO A LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN LAWRENCE L.LACOUR OF THE NAVY WHICH O'HARA PREVIOUSLY HAD PLACED ON RECORD. LACOUR HAD REPORTED THAT A LARGE BROTHEL APPARENTLY WAS OPERATING WITH NAVY SANCTION.

FORRESTAL EXPLAINED THAT MANY SECTIONS OF YOKOSUKA HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN PLACED "OUT OF BOUNDS" BUT THAT "UNFORTUNATELY" SOME HOUSES WERE IN THE "IN BOUNDS" AREA.

"IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF THE MEN," HE CONTINUED, "PROPHYLAXIS STATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED WHERE THEY WOULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE; AND IN ONE INSTANCE THIS WAS AT THE ENTRANCE TO A HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION.

"WHILE SUCH A PROCEDURE MAY HAVE GIVEN THE APPEARANCE OF ENCOURAGING THE PATRONAGE OF A HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION, IN REALITY IT SHOULD HAVE SERVED TO REMIND THE MEN OF THE HAZARDS TO BE ENCOUNTERED IN SUCH PATRONAGE."

FORRESTAL'S LETTER, DATED DEC. 5, SAID THAT "IMMEDIATELY ON LEARNING THE SITUATION AT YOKOSUKA, AN INVESTIGATION WAS MADE AND DIRECTIVES WERE ISSUED ORDERING STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE LONG-ESTABLISHED NAVY POLICY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF PROSTITUTION."

VX307PES

WASHINGTON, DEC 7-(AP)-A NEW $1,350,000,000 GRANT FOR RELIEF WORK ABROAD--WITH A NUDGE TO RUSSIA ATTACHED--IS UP TO THE SENATE.

THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 327 TO 39 YESTERDAY PASSED THE MEASURE TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE NEXT 18 MONTHS OF OPERATIONS BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. ATTACHED WAS A SUBSTITUTE NEWS FREEDOM RIDER PROPOSED BY REP. HERTER (R-MASS).

IT ASKS PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO USE HIS INFLUENCE WITH NATIONS RECEIVING AID TO BRING ABOUT PERMISSION FOR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO REPORT UNRRA NEWS WITHOUT CENSORSHIP.

HERTER TOLD THE HOUSE HE HAD IN MIND WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE, WHERE UNRRA SOON WILL BEGIN DISPENSING RELIEF. U.S. CORRESPONDENTS ALREADY HAVE ACCESS TO THE NEWS IN NATIONS NOW ON THE RELIEF LIST, HE SAID.

HOUSE APPROVAL CAME AFTER CHAIRMAN BLOOM (D-NY) OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SAID HE HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE HERTER AMENDMENT.

BLOOM HAD OPPOSED SUCCESSFULLY A PROPOSAL BY REP. CLARENCE BROWN (R-OHIO) WHICH WOULD HAVE REQUIRED NATIONS TO PERMIT U.S. REPORTING OF UNRRA ACTIVITIES AS A CONDITION FOR RECEIVING AID.

A SIMILAR AMENDMENT BY BROWN, ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE DURING CONSIDERATION OF AN EARLIER UNRRA BILL, WAS STRICKEN IN THE SENATE.

SU640AES

30.24-32231

WASHINGTON, DEC 7-(AP)-THE ARMY, SUBJECTED TO DEMANDS FOR
THE RELEASE OF SCIENTISTS FOR RESEARCH WORK, ANNOUNCED TODAY CONDITIONS
UNDER WHICH SUCH MEN MAY BE DISCHARGED.
ANY ENLISTED MAN OR OFFICER WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH PROJECTS MAY ASK FOR RELEASE IF:
HE POSSESSES A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE OR ENGINEER-
ING FROM AN ACCREDITED COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY (THE SUBJECTS INCLUDING
ASTRONOMY, METEOROLOGY, GEOLOGY, MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY,
AND PHYSICS); IS ACCEPTED BY AN ACCREDITED COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY TO
TEACH OR ENGAGE IN RESEARCH, OR HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY A REPUTABLE
CIVILIAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY.
APPLICATIONS WILL BE APPROVED ONLY IF THE MAN'S SCIENTIFIC
SKILL "IS NOT BEING UTILIZED BY THE ARMY OR CANNOT BE UTILIZED BY
REASSIGNMENT WITHIN THE COMMAND" IN WHICH HE IS SERVING.
SU1147PES

British in Java Ready to Back Dutch to Hilt

Reported About to Bring In as Many Troops as Needed to Quell Rebels

Use of Dutch Forces May Be Next Step

Decision at Singapore Is Said to Kill Hopes for Indonesia Independence

HAUGHLAND
By The Associated Press

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 8.—The British were reported by high sources today to have decided to bring in whatever reinforcements are necessary to restore order and guarantee Dutch sovereignty in the Netherlands East Indies.

The plan, disclosed as new clashes flared in three Javanese cities, was said to include bringing in Dutch troops as well as more British forces.

This decision, which apparently rules out any consideration of Indonesian demands for complete independence, was said to have been reached at the Singapore conference Thursday among Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and British, French and Dutch commanders.

A high British spokesman said Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Indies, was empowered to "restore and maintain order" to permit "constitutional reform and a measure of self-government for the Indonesians within the framework of the Netherlands kingdom."

The Indonesians already have rejected a Dutch offer of local self-government and are insisting upon complete independence.

The Dutch news agency, Aneta, quoted Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Acting Governor General, however, as saying the door still was open for discussions with Indonesian leaders. Van Mook, who headed the Dutch delegation at the Singapore conference, said: "I see a much greater possibility than last week, or weeks ago, that new and direct meetings between the Dutch and Indonesians will materialize at an early date."

Fighting Flares Anew

These developments came as new outbreaks of fighting were reported at Batavia, Bandoeng and Ambarawa.

Six British Thunderbolts bombed Indonesian concentrations south of Ambarawa, destroying several small buildings. In Batavia, intense fighting took place around Tandjong Priok harbor and in suburban Kramat. In Bandoeng, British forces clashed with both Indonesians and Dutch.

Kidnapping Reported

A British statement reported additional kidnappings of Europeans at Buitenzorg. Indonesian sources at Buitenzorg said Indonesians planned an all-out attack on the British from next Sunday to Thursday.

Meanwhile, the danger of famine was reported increasing in the islands. An allied spokesman said the situation in Soerabaja, big Dutch naval base, was "very critical" with only enough rice on hand for four weeks.

U. S. Supplies Reach Java.

Batavia, Java, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Red Cross authorities announced today that a large shipment of East Indies relief supplies was received from New York. Included were 23,000 family kits, plus several hundred individually expressed parcels from relatives and friends in the United States.

Batavia, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The highest authorities said today that the British had decided to bring whatever additional forces might be needed into Java to restore order and re-establish Dutch sovereignty in the Netherlands East Indies.

The decision, which would end the British policy of dealing with Indonesian independence leaders in an effort to work out a compromise, was said to have been reached at the Singapore conferences this week between Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and British, French and Dutch commanders.

A fully informed source who cannot be quoted by name said the new plan called for use of a large number of Dutch troops as well as British reinforcements. The Dutch, this source said, would hold various objectives after they were taken by the British.

[In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman declined to comment on the report, saying the situation was in the hands of the British commander in Java.]

Van Mook Recall Reported.

British attacks against Indonesian Nationalists in the Ambarawa area continued today, while in Batavia a new Indonesian newspaper asserted that Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, had received a "peremptory order" to report to The Hague. Dutch officials declined to comment.

[The Dutch news agency, Aneta, in a dispatch from Amsterdam, quoted the Amsterdamsch Dagsblad as saying Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. J. H. Van Royen, Minister without portfolio, were likely candidates for Governor-General of the N. E. I. The newspaper said Van Mook could be expected shortly in Holland "to account for the policy pursued in the Indies, and the question of a successor to A. W. L. Tjarda Van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, Governor-General of the Indies, who resigned, will be discussed.]

A new slogan, meanwhile, appearing in the Batavia suburb of Kramjat, said, "We, the Indonesian people, want peace. The blood of the south organization is too hot." Apparently the slogan referred to those Nationalists who are continuing to fight British forces.

British to Hit Harder in Java

To Bring In Troops Necessary to Restore Dutch Sovereignty in East Indies.

HAUGHLAND

Unrest In Java Held Blow To Sugar Hope

HOOYENDOORN

Batavia, Java, Dec. 8 (AP)—East Indies sugar experts disclosed today that Java's sugar stocks were dwindling because of the current Indonesian unrest, and Netherlands East Indies authorities said other nations would be lucky to get any Java sugar at all.

Britain, the United States and even the normally sweets-exporting Philippines are bidding for a share of the Java stocks, which the Japanese reported had totaled 1,500,000 tons at the end of the war.

The East Indies themselves, relying on Java production, consume 500,000 tons of sugar annually, authorities pointed out, and the situation is further complicated by the economic upheaval attendant upon the Indonesian independence movement.

Small Stores Found

"I am afraid not much sugar will be available for export when the situation clears up," said Dr. P. J. Honis, chief of agricultural affairs of the Netherlands East Indies Economic Department. "We have found less than 4,000 tons in the Batavia warehouses, 1,500 at Semarang and only 30,000 tons at Soerabaja.

"The island's sugar production is all in central and east Java—areas presently beyond Allied control. Indirect reports from those areas tell of organized large-scale looting, with many sugar storehouses burned in the terrorist scorched-earth program. More than 700 tons disappeared at Semarang during the recent five-weeks reign of terror there."

Jap Reports Denied

The Japanese "Java Sugar Corporation" reported 1,500,000 tons stored throughout Java at the end of the war, but the Dutch say the Japanese reports were incomplete and incorrect.

Honig said the 1942 crop, harvested and processed under the Japanese, was 1,300,000 tons, after which production dropped sharply. Dutch stocks at the time of the Japanese invasion, he said, were 500,000 tons, and he added that probably only 7,000 acres were planted at the present time, as compared with prewar plantings of 250,000 acres.

A non-Dutch source said most of the stock was in central and east Java mills, and was disappearing from some mills at the rate of 150 tons per day. This source said, "Apparently the looters hope to resell it after Indonesian independence, though in some cases it is being deliberately thrown away. Other stores may spoil through improper storage."

One source estimated that Java's present stockpile was more than 1,500,000 tons, because in addition to stocks at the time of the invasion, there was the 1942 crop and another already planted "which should have yielded 1,200,000 tons." He added that Japanese exports were restricted by Allied blows on their shipping.

Moscow Meeting Held Pledge Of Big Powers to Secure Peace

Conference of Foreign Ministers on Dec. 15 Will Take Up Other Topics Besides Atomic Energy.

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.)—Diplomats said today the decision of the Big Three Foreign Ministers to meet in Moscow on December 15 for discussion of atomic energy controls could be looked upon as a pledge by the major Powers to work together for world peace and a reassurance of their determination to accept the responsibility for world leadership.

Some diplomats, here to attend sessions of the United Nations preparatory commission, interpreted the forthcoming meeting as a prelude to a joint British-American-Russian pledge to place the control of the atomic bomb in the hands of the United Nations, when that organization is prepared to accept such a high responsibility.

It was also pointed out that unless the three foreign ministers were confident of reaching basic agreements on the atomic bomb, and other issues to be discussed, they would not have called the conference at this time.

Most of the delegates to the preparatory commission meetings, a survey revealed, believe there is a growing tendency among all nations to favor placing the control of the atomic bomb in the hands of the United Nations Organization. Representatives of the smaller nations, particularly Belgium, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and several Latin American countries, feel that this step is necessary if the new peace agency is to succeed.

Called Natural Step

Some diplomats said a three-power discussion of the atomic bomb was a natural step, following the Washington conference between Britain, Canada and the United States, and preceding what will probably be a general discussion of atomic energy by all the United Nations at the United Nations General Assembly next month.

Although the subject of atomic energy is expected to dominate the conference, the Foreign Ministers will also discuss a number of matters of current concern to the three big powers.

To Discuss Other Topics.

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Big Three among world powers will make their first joint approach to the ominous subject of atomic energy control at a meeting of United States, British and Russian foreign secretaries in Moscow December 15.

An official announcement by the State Department said that an exchange of views on the subject of the control of atomic energy definitely would be held.

Secretary of State Byrnes will have to leave by early next week in order to meet Foreign Minister Bevin of Britain and Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia on the agreed date.

News Hailed in Moscow.

Moscow, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Members of the foreign colony in Moscow today hailed the announcement that the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and Russia would meet in the Soviet capital December 15 as the "best piece of diplomatic news in months."

British and American quarters confidently predicted that agreements on a number of questions would be reached. It was learned that preparations for the conference have been under way for some time and that an agenda has been set forth in definite detail.

A number of persons here have attributed the breakdown last October 2 of the five-Power foreign ministers' conference in London to a lack of preparation.

The fact the coming session will be a three-Power and not a five-Power meeting was interpreted in Moscow as a return to the Big Three principle laid down at Yalta and Potsdam—a position which has been insisted upon by the Russians.

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov probably will meet in the Spiridonowka Palace, the scene of other important international gatherings.

If precedent is followed the conference will be held under a huge painting of the London scene showing Molotov and former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden signing the British-Soviet treaty early in the war. Two of the most prominent figures in the painting are Eden and former British Prime Minister Churchill.

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr have spent many hours on preparations and discussions with the Russians concerning the conference.

For both ambassadors the meeting may mark their last major duties in Moscow. Both have served long periods in Russia and have said to friends that they hope to leave after the conference.

Preliminary arrangements call for Byrnes to stay at Spassio House, residence of the American Ambassador, and for Bevin to reside at the British embassy, across the Moscow River from the Kremlin.

The Americans and British will have special telegraphic facilities manned by American and British personnel.

Morning newspapers here announced the forthcoming meeting in these words:

"The meeting will give the British, American and Russian governments the opportunity of discussing, in an informal and exploratory manner, a series of questions having actual meaning for the three countries, and also for an exchange of opinion concerning the control of atomic energy."

AUSTRALIA FAVORS UNO CENTER IN U.S.

Commission Delegate Replies To European Argument

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Australia urged today that the United Nations headquarters be established in the United States and advocated San Francisco as the specific city, but the UNO [illegible] commission adjourned for the week end without taking definite action.

The declaration by Col. W. R. Hodgson, of Australia, brought to four in the formal debate thus far those favoring the United States. The others are Chile, Cuba and the Philippines. Belgium, Canada, Greece, the Netherlands and Poland want the headquarters in Europe.

Fills All Requirements

"Our vote," said Hodgson, "goes to San Francisco, not because it is in the United States but because we feel that it fills all the requirements for the world site. But since this debate is confined to countries and not cities, I also argue that it should be established in the United States."

Answering arguments by Belgium and the Netherlands that the world headquarters should be close at hand to Europe because Europe is a potential source of trouble, Hodgson said:

"I say that we must have a site sufficiently detached to survey world problems as a whole—a site from which we can get an objective and impartial view—the United States fills that bill."

While the debate was restricted to countries, many delegates began to concentrate their attention on cities. If the United States is unable to get a two-thirds vote, the delegates may adopt a Canadian proposal to vote directly for the cities by secret ballot.

AUSTRALIA BACKS U. S. FOR UNO SEAT

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Australia took the lead today in advocating establishment of the United Nations headquarters in the United States, with a declaration that the new world organization could "best secure its objectives there in conditions of freedom and security."

The move by the Australian delegate before a general committee of the Preparatory Commission came after delegates of Belgium and the Netherlands had spoken in favor of Europe as the site of the international capital. China pledged her vote to the United States.

"U.S. Belongs To World"

Meanwhile, Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) told a sub-committee that the headquarters should be established in the United States "because it is a country that belongs more to the world than to its own people."

While the sub-committee wound up its hearings on offers from specific American cities, the general committee argued the main issue of whether the new world capital should be in Europe or the United States.

"Our vote," W. H. Hodgson, Australian Minister to Paris, told the general committee, "goes to San Francisco, not because it is in the United States but because we feel that it fills all the requirements for the world site. But since this debate is confined to countries and not cities, I also argue that it should be established in the United States."

Pacific Problems

Hodgson said the problems of Asia were as great as those of Europe and that San Francisco was particularly acceptable because it was situated "between the masses of the world."

"I say that we must have a site sufficiently detached to survey world problems as a whole—a site from which we can get an objective and impartial view. The United States fills that bill."

Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, said the world capital should be in a small country.

The United States delegation is taking no official part in the debate on the site. Pepper represented Miami, and other delegations appeared for Hyde Park, N.Y., the State of Indiana, and Navy Island.

Plea From Indiana

Lieut. Gov. Richard T. James of Indiana also pleaded that the world capital be established in the United States.

"If you bring the United Nations home to the United States," he told the subcommittee, "our people could become familiar with international affairs. We are ready to accept the responsibility of seeing that there is no failure this time. And we feel there is no better way of insuring success than to establish the permanent home in the United States."

Pepper devoted most of his argument to the advantages of the United States as the site for the capital.

Chance For New World

"I urge those who are making the momentous decision on selecting a site for the United Nations home to try the New World this time," the senator said. "The Old World had its chance. If this organization fails, I see nothing but [illegible] cataclysm of destruction facing mankind."

Pepper said that during a recent tour of Europe "I have not found a greater attachment to the United Nations Organization than I found in my own country.

"Let no one have any doubt that the United States will put up its share of money and fighting forces to maintain peace of the world.

"U.S. A Sanctuary"

"I want to emphasize that the most successful United Nations Organization in the world today is the United States," Pepper continued. "It is the sanctuary of people of every country. It seems appropriate to me that the permanent home should be established in the United States."

Benson Frost, of New York, appearing for Hyde Park, said he felt sure that if President Roosevelt "were alive today he would feel it a tribute that you bring the United Nations home to the place where he conceived the idea of a union of nations of the world.

"In death no greater tribute could be paid to his memory and the humanitarian work that he did."

120 In Parliament Ask Quick Split With Spain

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—A group of 120 members of Parliament adopted a resolution today calling for immediate severance by Great Britain of diplomatic, commercial and economic relations with the Franco Government of Spain.

The action, taken at a rally sponsored by "The Emergency Committee in Aid of Democratic Spain," urged all possible encouragement for a democratic regime in that country.

In Paris today, a source at the Constituent Assembly said France had sent a note to the United States, Britain and Russia inviting them to declare their position on the question of breaking relations with Franco's Government.

A State Department information officer in Washington said the United States had not received any such note, which the French source said had been mentioned by Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, in a report given the Assembly's foreign affairs commission.

FRANCE ASKS U. S. TO STATE POSITION ON FRANCO BREAK

Britain and Russia Also Invited to Set Out Their Attitudes.

Paris, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A source at the French Constituent Assembly said today that France has sent a note to the United States, Britain and Russia inviting them to state their position on the question of breaking relations with the Franco government of Spain.

The source, whose name could not be used said Foreign Minister Georges Bidault had advised the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission of the note when he gave a foreign policy review this week.

Couched in diplomatic language, the note does not directly ask an open break with Generalissimo Franco, the informant said, but requests a statement of the present status of each country's relations with Spain and their attitude toward a rupture.

All three of France's major parties—Communists, Socialists and Popular Republicans—have advocated a break, but there has been no agreement among the parties or within the Cabinet of Gen. de Gaulle on recognizing the Spanish Republican Government in Exile in Mexico, headed by Jose Giral Pereira.

No Word in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A State Department information officer said today that this Government has not received any note from France regarding the status of relations with Spanish Generalissimo Franco.

Atomic Power Plant Seen as Probable

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A prediction that the first peacetime use of atomic energy would be either for a big power station or for boilers of a large ship was made today by Sir George Paget Thomson, chairman of the British scientists appointed in 1940 to develop atomic fission.

"Gradually the new power will spread to other purposes," Sir George told the Junior Institution of Engineers, "but the internal combustion engine will long remain the most suitable prime

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mover for small powers. Ultimately, large scale irrigation of deserts suggests itself, but these are matters of the distant future."

VETERAN TROOPS SAIL FROM FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 8—(AP) Additional elements of the veteran 89th infantry division boarded transports and sailed for home today from Le Havre, U. S. redeployment authorities said.

First elements of the division sailed yesterday from France. Five thousand other members were being shuttled to England for shipment home.

Theater service forces headquarters said there were no plans for redeployment of the 78th infantry division. Two regimental combat teams of the 78th relieved the 82nd airborne division in the occupation of Berlin in mid-November. A third regimental combat team is at Bremen.

The redeployment status of other European theater units:

75th infantry division—first elements at home.

79th infantry and 12th armored divisions—on the seas.

26th infantry division—arriving at the Calas staging area near Marseille.

90th infantry division—now in the Calas staging area.

82nd airborne division—scheduled to arrive at the Le Havre staging area between Dec. 11 and 19. Some advance elements on the seas.

The 29th, 100th, 84th, 80th and 94th infantry divisions, second armored division and 22nd corps headquarters—alerted for shipment home but not yet moved to redeployment centers.

Cyclist Lights Up Paris Club

PARIS, Dec. (AP).—The Swing Club de France has solved the problem of deplacing forbidden electric current by employing a cyclist who patiently pedals a stationary machine attached to a small dynamo while the patrons make merry.

Hess Hoped to Arrange Peace, Still Vows Loyalty to Hitler

(Editor's Note: Rudolph Hess, through his attorney, Gunther Von Rohrscheidt, answered a written list of questions submitted by the Associated Press, giving his answers directly in writing. This is the first direct communication from Hess to the press since his sensational flight to England in 1941.)

Lechner + Gallagher

NUERNBERG, Dec. 8.—(AP) Rudolf Hess declared today that he flew to England to try to halt the fight between two "noble races"—England and Germany—and not to enlist British aid in the attack on Russia, as widely believed.

Hess asserted he had planned the flight for nearly a year before the invasion of Russia, and even had taken off for England several times from Junkers field, but each time was forced back by bad weather. The successful attempt came on May 10, 1941.

The former No. 3 Nazi, and self-confessed amnesia faker, made the statements in written answers to questions submitted to him in his Nuernberg jail cell.

He said he had expected to be called crazy by Hitler, and professed undying loyalty to the man he helped to write "Mein Kampf."

The gaunt Nazi sub-chieftain considered the questions for three days before answering them. He indicated that he had no definite plans of operation, once he landed in England, and carried only a letter of introduction to the Duke of Hamilton from Prof. Karl Haushofer, his spiritual mentor.

One novel feature of Hess' statement was his insistence that even Haushofer and Willy Messerschmitt, the German plane builder, knew nothing of his proposed flight. It had been presumed that both of them knew his intentions.

The questions, and answers by Hess, follow:

Q. What was the purpose of your flight to England?

A. During the campaign in France I expressed my view to the Fuehrer, in June, 1940, that on conclusion of the peace with England (which we then considered imminent), a demand should be made for the return of what had been taken from Germany by the Versailles treaty. For instance: The equivalent of the German merchant fleet.

The Fuehrer disagreed, saying: "You know that already in our talks during our imprisonment at Landsberg, in 1925, and ever since then. I have declared again and again that the basis of my policy upon seizing power must be an understanding with England. Even today I have not given up hope that this understanding can be achieved when a certain period of time has elapsed after this war.

"If, however, one desires an understanding with a people, one must not make demands beforehand which are bound to engender bitterness. I don't want a Versailles treaty which sooner or later will lead to a new war. I am striving for a peace which will last, bring reconciliation between peoples, and which will be enduring.

"I have to insist on two conditions. First, an exact delineation of the spheres of influence of both powers, and second, a return of some former German colonies. This demand for the return of German property is a very modest one compared with the size of other colonial empires.

"I consider this war, in which for the second time within one generation, peoples of a noble race are decimating each other, and are destroying their very substance, as a terrible tragedy. The sooner this war is ended, the better it will be for humanity. In order to attain this end, however, everything must be avoided that might wound British prestige."

I said to myself at the time that most likely, reasons of prestige prevented England from entertaining the various proposals for understanding made by the Fuehrer.

Considering the military position then prevailing, England could negotiate without loss of prestige only if a reason visible to the whole world for entering into parleys with Germany could be provided. I therefore decided to supply this reason by going personally to England.

Left Note For Hitler

I left a letter for the Fuehrer at the moment of my departure, giving my reason for the flight. In it I argued: After contact with me, the British government will be in a position to declare:

"We have become convinced in talks with Herr Hess that proposals of the Fuehrer looking toward an understanding had been made in earnest. Under these circumstances, England does not feel justified in assuming responsibility for prolonging the slaughter without having endeavored to bring the war to a conclusion acceptable to all parties. She therefore declares her willingness to enter upon negotiations looking to this goal."

What I wrote to the Fuehrer, I repeated to such personages in England as I met there. The attitude which motivated me is perhaps best expressed in what I said during a conversation in England.

"The decision concerning my flight was, without doubt, the hardest I ever made. It was rendered easier, however, when I visualized the endless rows of children's coffins in both Germany and England with mothers in dire distress following behind and similar rows of mothers killed by bombs, with crying children following."

I assume many people will interpret this as misplaced sentimentalism. At the same time, I am convinced that mothers on both sides of the channel will understand me.

Q. Did Hitler or any other top-flight Nazi know of the flight beforehand?

One Side Knew of Plans

A. Neither Adolf Hitler nor anybody else knew of my intention, except for an adjutant whom I took into my confidence.

Q. In which way were Willy Messerschmitt and Prof. Haushofer implicated?

A. Messerschmitt was not informed about my intention. I obtained a plane from him under the pretext I needed the machine for long-range training flights within Germany. As to Haushofer, I merely asked him for a few lines of recommendation to the Duke of Hamilton under the pretext that I, with Hitler's knowledge, was to meet the Duke on neutral soil.

Q. When did you decide to make the flight?

A. I decided to fly shortly after the above-mentioned conversation with the Fuehrer in June, 1940. A delay of nearly one year was caused by difficulties in obtaining the machine and long-range equipment, as well as by unfavorable weather conditions. You see, rules in Germany necessitated keeping to altitudes of not more than 500 meters, and this meant that one could not rise above ice-forming clouds and medium-sized mountains.

On the other hand, it was necessary that over the North sea and over Great Britain there be clouds, without danger of icing, which would afford protection against enemy counterattack, yet not of such nature as to make an occasional sight of land impossible.

As a matter of fact, it took until May 10, 1941, before all necessary preconditions coincided. Moreover, I deliberately postponed my flight for a certain time because our military setback in North Africa caused a danger lest my sudden arrival in England would give rise to a false interpretation of my motives.

Q. Where did you take off?

A. I took off from an airfield of the Messerschmitt plant at Augsburg, from where I had made several short training flights previously, as well as several takeoffs for England, which I had to break off because of bad weather.

Q. Was your loyalty toward the Fuehrer diminished when you learned that Rudolf Hess hospitals, streets and squares were renamed, and that the radio and press were forbidden to mention your name? Do you still retain a feeling of loyalty toward the Fuehrer?

A. The questions are answered automatically by the replies to the foregoing. My loyalty toward the Fuehrer is as great as it ever was.

Raeder Says He Ordered Scuttling Of Graf Spee

Lechner + Gallagher

Nuernberg, Dec. 8 (AP)—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, one of the twenty Nazi defendants facing the International Military Tribunal, said today that it was by his order that the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled off Montevideo, Uruguay, December 17, 1939.

The former commander of the German Navy, a little-publicized figure on the war-crimes trial, volunteered this statement in answering a series of questions submitted by the Associated Press through his attorney. His answers constituted his first press statement since the end of the war, when he was captured and held by the Russians.

[It was officially announced in Berlin in 1939 that Hitler himself, as supreme commander of the German armed forces, ordered the crippled Graf Spee destroyed rather than moved out to meet waiting British cruisers again after Uruguay refused to extend harbor privileges beyond 72 hours.]

Reason For Order

Asked why the order was given to blow up the Graf Spee instead of ordering her to risk battle, Raeder commented:

"The Graf Spee would have had to glide down the Rio de la Plata to reach the open sea. Before reaching deep waters it would have been seized by superior fighting units and knocked out without the possibility of developing its fighting powers or, after being put out of commission, of proceeding to scuttle."

He said he was unable to answer from memory inquiries as to the performance of the battleship Bismarck, which was hunted down and destroyed after sinking the British battle cruiser Hood in 1941, or why the Admiral Tirpitz was withheld from action.

"Wrangled" With Hitler

He asserted in answer to questions that he constantly wrangled with the "nervous and temperamental" Hitler, particularly in opposing the decision to invade Russia; that he pleaded in favor of peace with France; that he regarded Germany's naval pact with Britain and the nonagression pact with Russia as meant seriously; that he repeatedly asked to be relieved because of differences with Hitler and finally obtained discharge in January, 1943; that the Navy had nothing to do with concentration-camp atrocities.

Raeder declined to answer questions about violations of international law which the German Navy is accused of committing during the invasion of Norway.

Some questions and answers on other topics:

Question—If you were to re-live the past fifteen years, would you proceed on the same course?

Answer—I would be happy once more to solve the task of building up a German Navy and to train it for an exceptional personnel such as, in fact, it possessed during these years. But I would like to profit by the experience of our first attempt. For I do not regard a naval chief who builds up a navy of a certain size—for instance a British navy with a two-power or similar standard—as a war criminal, as it is now, apparently, being sought to prove. It is evident that, in view of what I had to experience in recent years, I would not have any traffic again with National Socialism.

Anti-Christian Tenets

Q.—Did you approve of Nazidom's anti-Christian tenets?

A.—By no means. Quite the contrary. Just as during the years 1925 to 1928, as chief of the Baltic naval stations, I taught the Kiel garrison again to go to church by giving an example with my officers by going ourselves, so I tried from 1939 to 1943 to keep the Christian spirit alive in the Navy. I permitted nobody (Raeder underscored this word) to interfere herewith. The Navy, incidentally, was known within the armed forces as that element within which the practice of religion received the most encouragement.

Q.—Did you approve of German soldiers entering Danish ports in civilian garb, which they then changed to military at the moment of aggression?

A.—Neither on my orders nor with my knowledge did any members of the Navy enter Danish ports in civilian garb. The Navy sent only regular elements.

Terror Measures

Q.—What about the orders for the extermination of whole peoples? Concentration camp atrocities? Terroristic measures in occupied areas? Did you know and approve of them?

A.—Hitler never at any time spoke to me about plans for the extermination of sections of people. The Navy had nothing to do with territorial affairs, much less with terroristic measures in occupied areas. I never heard of any concontration camps, except Dachau and Oranienburg, from which I tried twice to rescue Pastor (Martin) Niemoeller with the aid of the venerable Admiral von Lans, and with the exception of Ravensbrueck, from which I succeeded in liberating former Defense Minister Dr. Otto Gessler in 1944.

Montgomery Denies Appeal Of Kramer And Belsen Aides

Herford, Germany, Dec. 8 (AP)—Josef Kramer, "the beast of Belsen," blond Irma Grese and nine other Nazi horror-camp specialists today were ordered by Field Marshal Montgomery to die on the gallows. The British commander rejected all appeals of the Belsen gang.

In a small town in the British zone, the name of which was kept secret, a gallows already was being built for the eight men and three women sentenced to death by a British military court November 17.

Professional Executioner

While no date for the hangings was announced, it was assumed they would take place before Christmas. A professional British executioner, Pierrepont will be brought from England for the task. It was understood he would get $40 for the first hanging—probably Kramer—and a lesseer amount for each of the ten others.

In all, the court had convicted 30 officials of the concentration camps at Belsen and Oswiecim of responsibility in killing and torturing thousands of helpless victims of Nazi persecution. Prison sentences varying from life to one year were meted out to 19.

Others To Be Hanged

In addition to Kramer, 39, commandant at Oswiecim and Belsen, and the 22-year-old Grese, others who will hang are:

DR. FRITZ KLEIN, 58, who selected victims for the gas chamber.
PETER WEINGARTNER, 32.
FRANZ HOESZLER, 34.
JUANA BORMAN, 42.
ELIZABETH VOLKENRATH, 26.
KARL FRANCIOH, 33.
ANSCAR PICHEN, 32.
FRANZ STARFLE, 30.
WILHELM DORR, 24.

No appeals for clemency had been made by two women—Borman, a shriveled religious fanatic, and Volkenrath, a former hairdresser who became head SS (Elite Guard) woman of Belsen. Nor was there an appeal from Hoeszler, who also selected victims for the gas chamber.

Hoped For Commutation

The eight others had hoped until the last that Montgomery would commute their sentences, especially Irma Grese.

Major G. I. Draper, of the war crimes section, who visited the defendants in their jail cells at Lueneburg, said, "Grese looked awful. Her usual neat appearance in dress and the way she swept back her blond hair had gone.

"She cried continuously in her cell. Her eyes were red and sunken and she was extremely nervous.

"Kramer and Klein seemed to be in good spirits, joking with each other. Kramer was teasing Klein for losing his memory. Klein said it was hard for him to remember any more."

A senior officer said reports that Kramer would testify at the Nuernberg war-crimes trial of top-ranking Nazis before his execution were unfounded.

Belsen Killers' Appeals Denied By Montgomery

Gallows Being Built to Hang Kramer, Irma Grese, 9 Others in British Zone

Herford, Germany, Dec. 8 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery today rejected all appeals of Belsen concentration camp defendants and ordered Commander Josef Kramer, blond Irma Grese and nine other officials of the Belsen and Oswiecim camps to be hanged.

In addition to Kramer, the 39-year-old "Beast of Belsen," and the 22-year-old pistol-packing Miss Grese, the defendants to die are:

Dr. Fritz Klein, Peter Weingartner, Ansgar Pichen, Karl Francioh, Wilhelm Dorr, Franz Starfle, Elizabeth Volkenrath, Juana Borman and Franz Hoeszler.

They were among 30 former officials and guards at the torture camps convicted of atrocities.

No Date Given

No date for the hanging was given, but presumably the executions will be carried out before Christmas by Pierrepont, professional British executioner who would be brought from England for the job.

The gallows are being built in a small town in the British occupation zone, the name of which is secret.

Major G. I. Draper of the war crimes section said he saw Miss Grese recently in the Luenburg jail and that she "looked awful. Her usual neat appearance in dress and the way she swept back her blond hair had gone," he said. "She cried continuously in her cell. Her eyes were red and sunken, and she was extremely nervous."

He said that Kramer and Klein "seemed to be in good spirits, joking with each other. Kramer was teasing Klein for losing his memory. Klein said it was hard for him to remember any more."

A senior officer said reports that Kramer would testify at the Nuernberg war-crimes trial of top-ranking Nazis before his execution were unfounded.

Defense Rests In Dachau Trial

DACHAU, Germany, Dec. 8 (AP)—The defense concluded its case in the Dachau atrocity trial today after all forty defendants had taken the stand and given testimony ranging from complete denial to admission of many acts of cruelty. The verdicts may be returned next week.

Nazis Used Human Bodies in Soap

WARSAW, Dec. 8 (AP).—Colonel Edward J. York, of San Antonio, Tex., described here today a German concentration camp he saw in the center of Gdansk (Danzig) where the Nazis made soap out of human bodies.

York said that in a group of buildings behind five-foot-high brick walls were long rows of aluminum vats which held 400 gallons of liquid under steam pressure.

He said that alongside each cooker were recipes in German on the walls describing how long parts of human flesh should be cooked and how to extract fats for soap making. He asserted some vats still contained torsos and arms and legs.

York said Polish investigators determined that the scheme to make soap and other products from human bodies was conceived by two German doctors.

Russia, Britain Said to Reject Germany Plan

Balk at U. S. Proposal for a 3-Power Central Rule With France Excluded

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP).—A high American official said today that the Russian and British representatives on the Allied Control Council had refused to join the United States in establishing a tri-power central administration for Germany from which France would be excluded.

France has opposed the establishment of a central administration for the Reich. Authorization to proceed without France was received from Washington several weeks ago.

The American official, who cannot be identified by name, said the decision of the British and Russian representatives "should not be interpreted as opposition to a central administration." He explained that they contended that the Control Council was not empowered to take such a step and that the decision would have to be made by the four governments.

Establishment of a tri-power administration would have the effect of divorcing the French occupation zone from the zones of the other three powers. The American official said it "could also be deduced" that the Russians were not willing to support a new administrative system which would leave them without any voice in the affairs of the French zone.

Bitter to Conduct Berlin Concert

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP).—For the first time in history the Berlin symphony orchestra will be conducted by an American soldier when Captain John Bitter raises his baton for a concert at Titania Palast on Monday. Bitter formerly was conductor of the Miami, Fla., Symphony and associate conductor of Leopold Stokowski's all-American youth orchestra.

Military Toys Barred in Saxony

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Provincial Administration of Russian-occupied Saxony issued a decree today prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all toys of a military character and ordering Germans to surrender all such toys to the police.

ITALY EXPECTS LA GUARDIA

Turin Industrial Circles Say Mayor Will Make Survey

ROME, Dec. 8 (AP)—Press dispatches from Turin tonight quoted "industrial circles" as saying Mayor La Guardia of New York City was expected in North Italy soon to make an industrial survey. In to make an industrial survey.

In New York City, Mayor La Guardia was not available for immediate comment.

'Souvenir' Shell Kills U.S. Seaman In Genoa

Genoa, Italy, Dec. 8 (AP)—The explosion of a shell he wanted to take home as a souvenir killed Morris Seright, of Harrisburg, Ill., a United States merchant seaman, here late in October.

A member of the crew of the freighter Dwight L. Moody, Seright picked up one of the many unexploded shells lying around this port and attempted to remove the fuse. It exploded, killing him and a companion (not identified in his dispatch).

Passing workmen found the bodies. They were buried in the Staglieno Cemetery here.

Church Peace Appeal

New Vatican Organization Urges Collaboration of Christians

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 8 (AP).—An appeal to the Christian churches of the world to collaborate for the maintenance of peace has been issued by "Unitas," an international association of Christian faiths headed by the Very Rev. Charles Boyer, S. J., dean of theology at the Vatican's Gregorian University.

The appeal, launched at a meeting of the organization Wednesday, was described by well informed Vatican sources as "praiseworthy" but not inspired by the Vatican itself.

Unitas, founded this year, aims at grouping Christian clergy and laymen of all denominations in an international peace organization. It plans to establish national councils, composed two-thirds of Catholics and one-third of other denominations, throughout the world.

Chinese Report Russian Grant To Take 3 Cities

Tell of Permission to Enter Dairen, Changchun and Harbin in Manchuria

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—Russia was reported today to have granted Chinese Government troops permission to occupy three cities forming the backbone of Manchuria, including the free port of Dairen.

The Government army newspaper *Ho Ping Pao* said the other cities were the capital, Changchun, 390 miles northeast of Dairen, and Harbin, 150 miles north of Changchun. It added that all would be occupied soon.

No Mention Of Mukden

Mukden, Manchuria's largest city, was not mentioned. It also lies along the main north-south railway running up the spine of the vast territory and Chungking troops were last reported on its outskirts waiting for a Russian signal before entering.

Ho Ping Pao quoted as its authority Chiang Chung-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chungking's principal negotiator at Changchun.

The newspaper said young Chiang, who is Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Manchuria, would return to Chungking in a few days to report.

The asserted agreement covering the great port of Dairen was out of line with previous accounts, which said the Russians had banned entry of Chinese troops on the ground it was a free port.

Feared Communist Coup

As for Harbin and Changchun, both lie so far north that Chungking feared Chinese Communists would beat them to both cities if the Russians withdrew December 3 as planned.

At Chungking's request, Moscow recently agreed to delay recalling its occupation forces from Manchuria until January 3. The Generalissimo's son then renewed negotiations for arranging to fly Chinese troops into Manchuria.

The army newspaper did not say whether the troops would be flown in to the cities or would move over the Dairen-to-Harbin railway, which last was reported still in operation.

Estimates 80,000 Communists

Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander of Central Government troops in Manchuria, who is now visiting here, estimated 80,000 Chinese Communist troops were scattered over the vast territory.

A Chinese Communist dispatch meanwhile charged that Chungking troops, bolstered by Japanese soldiers, had massed 100,000 strong along the Yellow River and had begun preliminary crossings in commandeered junks in a drive aimed at Communist-held areas of northern Honan and southern Shanshi provinces.

The Communists asserted the troops were strung out along the Lunghai railroad—main east-west artery of northern China proper—from Chenghsien 200 miles westward to Tungkwan. Tungkwan is only 155 miles south of Yenan, Communist headquarters.

The Communists also alleged the Central Government had thrown Japanese troops into fighting north of Miyun, which is 40 miles northeast of Peiping.

6 Yank Airmen Are Freed By Chinese Reds

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—Chinese Communists today announced that six American flyers who made a forced landing in Communist territory on November 1 have been returned to Tientsin and reported simultaneously the beginning of a 100,000-man Central Government offensive in Shansi and Honan provinces.

The American airmen were accorded "good treatment" while in Communist territory, although, the Reds added, they had "previously strafed Communists and dropped intimidating handbills over Communist-held towns in central Hopeh province." Names of the flyers have not been announced.

"Sign Of Friendship"

They were returned to American-guarded Tientsin, said the Communists, as a sign of "Sino-American friendship."

Their plane, forced down 70 miles southwest of Tientsin, will be returned as soon as United States officers claim it.

The reported National Government offensive, Communists said, began with the massing of 100,000 men along the Lunghai Railroad between Chenghsien and Tungkwan—bolstered by well-armed Japanese.

Vanguards of these Government and Japanese forces already have

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begun to cross the Yellow River in their alleged offensive against "liberated" areas of southern Shansi and northern Honan provinces, the Communists reported. Two Nationalist columns reportedly succeeded in joining at Yungchang on the Tatung-Puchow railroad in southwest Shansi.

A large number of junks were requisitioned for the river crossing, the report added.

Fighting Reported

Communists also reported fighting had flared up on the Peiping-Jehol railroad, northeast of Peiping. They said 5,000 National Government troops supported by 1,000 Japanese had attacked two Communist villages and captured one of them.

Communists said they were laying mine fields to protect such Red-held ports as Chefoo and other coastal points in Shantung province.

To Take Over 3 Cities

The Chinese Government forces soon will take over Harbin and Dairen, as well as the Manchurian capital, Changchun, the army newspaper *Ho Ping Pao* said today—citing Chiang Chung-kuo, elder son of Generalissimo Chiang, as authority for the prediction.

[This conflicted with other Chinese reports that Russia had banned entry of Chiang's troops into Dairen on the ground that it is a free port.]

Ho Ping Pao added that Chiang Chung-kuo is returning to Chungking in a few days to submit a report on his parleys with Russians at Changchun.

The Communist newspaper *New Szechwan Daily* said only the approval of Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Chang's headquarters in Manchuria, is needed to put the agreement into effect. He is expected to leave Chungking for Changchun tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Central Government troops reached the outskirts of Mukden.

100,000 Reds In Manchuria

Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander of National Government forces in Manchuria, was credited with the statement that 100,000 Chinese Communist troops are scattered over Manchuria. He also is said to have reported 30,000 conscripted soldiers deserted the Chinese Communist forces in Manchuria and that Government troops captured 5,000 others, about half of whom subsequently were released.

The *New China Daily News*, repeating previous charges that American forces "fought shoulder to shoulder with Koumintang (National), Japanese and puppet troops against Chinese Communists" added that, "although (Ambassador Patrick J.) Hurley has resigned, there still are obstacles to Sino-American co-operation which must be removed."

Cooperation Urged

The *Daily News* also said:

"China's relation to two leading world powers, United States and Russia, should be as a co-operative bridge instead of an armed fortress. China has to depend upon America for her industrialization and democratization and therefore has to cooperate with her."

CHINESE SHELLED BY U. S. MARINES

Village Attacked After Killing of Private, Wounding of Corporal 'in Cold Blood'

TIENTSIN, China, Dec. 8 (AP)—American Marines fired twenty-four mortar shells into a village northeast of here Dec. 4 after two Chinese gunmen killed one marine and wounded another "in cold blood," the Marines announced officially today.

Seasoned American combat men estimated that the village could have been wiped out if all the 60-mm. mortar shells scored direct hits.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commanding the Marine Third Amphibious Corps, said the marines opened fire after the gunmen fled into the village and the villagers failed to give them up to the marines. His formal statement said a marine officer had warned the village that it had half an hour to surrender the two Chinese and issued the order to fire when the half hour expired.

The village is about a mile southwest of Anshan, which is forty miles southwest of the marine-held port of Chinwangtao. It is an area where shooting incidents have been reported previously.

There have been no previous reports of marines' using mortars against Chinese although small arms fire has been exchanged with irregulars.

General Rockey identified the dead marine as a private first class and his seriously wounded companion as a corporal. Their names were withheld.

General Rockey said the two marines were hunting rabbits when two Chinese approached. One produced a pistol and shot the marines "in cold blood." The corporal escaped by feigning death, but was shot again in the leg as he lay on the ground. The Chinese also fired another bullet into the body of the slain marine.

Although the shooting occurred in an area where Chinese irregulars previously have fired on marines guarding coal trains, General Rockey declared, in first announcing the incident, that he believed it had no military significance.

In mid-November, a train bearing Maj. Gen. DeWitt Peck was fired upon north of Tangshan, which is about midway between Tientsin and Chinwangtao and in the same general area as Anshan. General Peck's men returned the fire with small arms, and General Peck requested United States planes to strafe a village from which the firing had come.

Orders Ignored, Marines Shoot

Tientsin, Dec. 8 (AP)—American Marines fired 24 60-millimeter mortar shells into a Chinese village near Anshan on December 4 after one Marine had been killed and another seriously wounded by Chinese gunmen, Marine Major General Keller Rockey 3d, Amphibious Corps commander, said today.

Firing into the village was ordered, he said, after the two gunmen who shot the Marines "in cold blood" had not been surrendered to the Americans.

"In Cold Blood"

A marine corporal and a private first-class had been hunting rabbits, Rockey's formal statement said, and Chinese gunmen shot them down "in cold blood." The private was killed. The corporal, wounded, feigned death and survived, although the Chinese fired another shot which struck his leg.

Their names were not announced. Both were from the 4th Platoon, B Company, 1st Battalion, 29th Marine Regiment.

[There have been no previous reports of Marine bombardments against Chinese, although machine gun and small arms fire has occasionally been exchanged. When a train bearing Maj. Gen. Dewitt Peck was fired upon recently, for instance, Marines said they replied with automatic weapon and sidearms fire.]

250 PUPPET OFFICIALS SEIZED IN NORTH CHINA

PEIPING, Dec. 7 (Delayed) (AP)—Chinese secret police today rounded up 250 puppet officials of the Japanese-sponsored Government of north China as suspected collaborators.

Included was a princess, Chin Pei Hui of the Ching dynasty, and three men who had held the highest puppet Government post, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission. They are Wang Keh-min, Wang Ying-tai and Wang Yi-tang.

Also under arrest is Wang Shih-ching, formerly head of the puppet Federal Reserve Bank and reputed to be the richest man in north China. Before the Sino-Japanese war he was director of the Bank of China at Mukden, Manchuria.

Other puppet leaders arrested in Peiping include Wen Yuan-mou, director general of the Education Commission; Chang Chung-chih, former vice director of the Interior Department, and two puppet mayors of Peiping, Liu Yu-shu and Hsu Hsiu-chih.

In Tientsin secret police arrested Gen. Chih Hsieh-yuan, director of the Public Safety Commission; Hsu Shu-chiang, director of the puppet secret police, and two former mayors, Wen Shih-chen and Fang Jih.

Two women are reported held for trial as collaborators. One is Princess Chin, daughter of Prince Su and a cousin of Henry Pu Yi, emperor of Manchukuo under the Japanese. She was educated in Japan and became a Japanese citizen.

The other woman reported arrested is Ying Mei Ho, a former actress.

Japs Still In China

Peiping, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Eleventh War Zone said today that approximately 116,000 Japanese troops and civilians are yet to be evacuated from Shanshi and southwestern Hopek provinces. North China repatriations thus far include 34,479 Japanese soldiers and 6,000 male civilians.

Missing Flyers Dead

Peiping, Dec. 7 [AP—Delayed]. Chinese eleventh war zone headquarters today reported that ten American flyers reported missing in action during the war had crashed to their deaths. Their names were not announced.

LEAVE 'WONDERFUL DUTY'

386 Women Marines Sailing From Hawaii Get Leis and Kisses

HONOLULU, Dec. 8 (AP)—All 386 of the women Marines stationed at Hawaii have said goodby to "wonderful duty" in the islands.

The girls embarked Friday on the hospital ship Rescue for San Francisco after some told the Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, "it has been wonderful duty." None appeared anxious to leave.

Servicemen lined the dock to hang rainbow colored leis about the girls' necks. One Marine had ten leis—one from each boy friend, all of whom lined up for a farewell kiss.

The Fleet Marine Force Band provided music as the girls marched up the gangplank. Also aboard the ship were 154 Waves and fourteen Spars, all bound for discharges.

OFFICIAL FROM TOKYO LINKS BOSE TO JAPAN

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 8 (AP)—A functionary of the Japanese Foreign Office, summoned as first defense witness in the Indian National Army trial, sought today to prove the independence of the late Subhas Chandra Bose's provisional government of "Free India." The prosecution has pictured Bose's government as a puppet of Japan.

The prosecution elicited from Shunichi Matsuomoto, twice Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, admissions that promotion of "Free India" was part of the Japanese war strategy.

Matsuomoto said that Bose was brought from Germany to Japan about April, 1943. He cast no light on how Bose traveled to Japan. He had vanished from his Calcutta home just before Japan went to war. He was being prosecuted on a sedition charge at the time of his disappearance.

Bose was reported killed in a plane crash while en route to Tokyo at the end of the war.

Australians Limit Blame For Loss of U. S. Stores

Say Small Group of Officers Had Equipment Destroyed

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 9 (Sunday) (AP).—"The Sydney Sunday Sun" quoted Australian officers today as saying that some American commanders had ordered destruction of surplus American military equipment which would be useful to Australian forces in the Pacific because of "prejudices inherited from their diverse racial antecedents."

The newspaper said, however, that those commanders were in the minority and that the amount of equipment so destroyed was "small relative to the total American holdings in the Pacific."

"The overwhelming majority of American commanders, being pro-Allied and pro-British, are giving the Australians what they require from surplus stores even when their orders do not specifically empower them to do so," the newspaper said.

Australians Continue Negotiations In Strikes

Sydney, Australia, Dec. 8 (AP)—Representatives of labor and management conferred again today in an attempt to settle strikes which are keeping an estimated 300,000 iron workers, coalminers and seamen idle in New South Wales.

Household users of gas and electricity were warned to expect even stricter rationing next week because of the tieup of coal production.

HOMMA INDICTED FOR WAR CRIMES

Jap General to Be Tried in Manila for Death March, Other Atrocities.

TOKYO, Sunday, Dec. 9—(AP) The United States today formally charged Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, conqueror of the Philippines, with permitting the Death March of Bataan and other atrocities against Filipinos and Americans.

The indictment, made public by General MacArthur, also named four other officers accused of sanctioning murder, brutalities and other crimes during the early months of the war in the Philippines.

Trial in Manila

Homma, 58, who is held at Omori prison camp outside Tokyo will be taken to Manila for trial shortly, presumably before the same type of military commission which two days ago sentenced Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita to death.

Some of the other officers named already are in the Phillippines. The trial dates will be announced later by Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, commander of U. S. forces in the southwest Pacific.

The indictment, consisting of two broad charges and 42 specifications, does not accuse Homma himself of committing atrocities or specifically ordering them, but of permitting troops under his command to murder, rape, rob, pillage and otherwise violate the laws of war.

The other officers listed were Lt. Col. Saichi Ohta, commander of the dreaded Kempei Tai (military police) in the Philippines during 1942; Major Zanzo Saito, commander of the so-called "Tiger unit" of the Japanese army; Major Takashi Tohei, commander of a Kempei Tai unit near Manila; and Col. Akira Nagahama, chief of the Philippines Kempei Tai from late 1942 to 1945.

Atrocities mentioned in the 42 specifications included the bombing of Manila by the Japanese after it had been declared an open city, the bombing of a general hospital on Bataan, the bayonetting to death of American and Filipino hospital patients, the beheading of an entire Filipino family, and the use of Filipino prisoners as live targets in bayonet practice.

Japs Being Told Of Costs Of Defeat

Tokyo, Dec. 8 (AP)—Beaten Japan learned today—on this fourth anniversary of her declaration of war on the United States—the staggering costs of defeat.

Some of the newly reported "price tags":

1. Japan is paying over $2,200,000 daily to support American

occupation forces.

2. Some Japanese war leaders may be tried in Hawaii for "murder" because of the Pearl Harbor attack.

3. A Diet member has demanded that Japan regain China's friendship by restoring the loot obtained from that nation.

Homma Trial Soon

4. Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, who led the Japanese to triumph in the Philippines, is to be taken soon to Manila for trial as the man responsible for the "Bataan Death March."

5. The Japanese reading public for the first time is being presented an American army prepared outline of Japanese plotting which led the nation to downfall.

6. The first war-criminal trials in Japan will begin at Yokohama December 17, the Army announced officially today. On that date an American military tribunal will begin hearing the first of approximately 300 Japanese accused of atrocities against American prisoners of war.

No Major Suspects

These first trials include none of the so-called major suspects, whose war-guilt hearings are scheduled to begin in January.

Wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and his Cabinet, who head the major list, have been moved from the Omori prison camp to Sugamo prison, Col. Robert Hardy announced today. Omori now is empty and henceforth only Sugamo will be used. It resembles an American penitentiary, Hardy said.

Authoritative sources said the occupation is costing Japan over $2,200,000 daily, approximately one fourth the extraordinary war expenditures during the closing days of the war. These war budgets resulted in heavy note inflation and a staggering national debt.

Load Is Very Heavy

Japanese officials say, "We must do our best but the load is very heavy."

General MacArthur's chief prosecutor of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, Joseph B. Keenan, indicated some of the plotters might be tried in Hawaii for "murder." War Premier Hideki Tojo will not be one of those, however, Keenan said.

"Certain individuals at Pearl Harbor who were citizens of the United States were murdered December 7, 1941. [Keenan used the United States date.] Their lives were taken with premeditation. That is murder in the United States," he asserted, adding: "If there is any violation of Federal statutes involved, there is no reason why we should not try them in Hawaii."

Homma To Leave In Few Days

Homma, who has been in Omori prison here and who denied he ordered the "Death March," probably will go to Manila within a few days for trial as a war criminal.

Demand for the return of property stolen from the Chinese came in the Diet's House of Representatives from Liberalist Takeo Kimura. He also accused Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara of "doing nothing to solve the important problems of the nation."

Top-ranking American army and navy commanders in China and the Western Pacific, meeting with General MacArthur, today drafted recommendations for demobilization and repatriation of Japanese troops in China, and allocation of resources. These recommendations will be submitted to the Allied chiefs of staff.

Quick Victory Pledged.

Tokyo, Dec. 8 (A.P.)—The Japanese Army informed Emperor Hirohito in September, 1941, that it expected to conquer the southern Pacific regions within three months if war began, the Kyodo news agency said today, and Hirohito openly expressed doubt.

Kyodo gave this version of the hitherto unpublicized discussion: Prince Fumimaro Konoye on September 5 informed the Emperor that Japan must decide whether to stand firm in negotiations with America, and that a decision must be reached next day.

Hirohito thereupon summoned his chiefs of staff, and asked the army chief, the late Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, how long it would take the army to accomplish its aims if war were declared. Sugiyama replied that the southern regions would be conquered in about three months.

Raised China Prediction.

Said Hirohito: "When the Sino-Japanese incident broke out, you (Sugiyama) were Minister of War. At that time I asked how long it would take to end the incident. You answered, 'Only a month,' but that incident, after four years, still is continuing."

Sugiyama said that China's size was one reason for military failure on the continent.

"If you say China is a large country, what about the Pacific?" the Emperor asked.

Sugiyama, taken aback, nevertheless managed to evade the issue.

The imperial conference of Japanese war leaders next day, September 6, set a deadline by which peace negotiations must show evidence of succeeding—or else war preparations would be rushed. They showed no evidence of success, from Japan's point of view, and war preparations consequently were rushed.

Japan Urged to Return China Loot to Aid Accord

Liberal Attacks Shidehara as Allied Rubber Stamp

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP).—A demand that Japan return all loot obtained from China as a beginning of friendly relations with that nation was voiced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Takeo Kimura, a Liberal, at the plenary budget session.

Kimura lashed out at the Shidehara Cabinet, accusing it of "doing nothing to solve the important problems of the nation," and adding, "it is merely carrying out orders issued by Allied headquarters."

Shidehara asserted he was "gravely concerned" over the present state of Chinese-Japanese relations and wanted a "return to normalcy."

List Jap Emperor As War Criminal

Tokyo, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Japan Communist party and five other leftist organizations today named more than 1,300 persons—including the Emperor and Empress—as war criminal suspects, the Jiji news agency said today. The list included all adult male members of the Imperial family except Prince Takehiko Yamashina, Jiji said, as well as twenty-three court officials and 130 Army and Navy leaders.

U. S. HERO WED IN KOREA

Col. Finn Marries Army Nurse in Governor's Throne Room

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 8 (AP)—Col. John Milton Finn of Astoria, Ore., hero of Attu, Kwajalein, Leyte and Okinawa, was married today to Capt. Kathleen Coberly of Elkins, W. Va., an Army nurse, in the first military wedding ever held in the throne room of the Governor's capitol.

Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, commander of the Seventh Division, escorted the bride. Colonel Finn, who was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, is commander of the Thirty-second Infantry Regiment and has been with the Seventh Division longer than any other man.

The bride helped administer aid to victims of the Hickam Field and Pearl Harbor attack four years ago and later served on Okinawa.

U. S. Destroys Foe's Munitions

KYOTO, Japan, Dec. 8 (AP)—Japanese laborers under supervision of Sixth Army ordnance men have destroyed more than 475,000 tons of Japanese arms and ammunition, including 100,000,000 rounds of small arms cartridges, 10,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 1,000,000 rifle and hand grenades and 15,000 tons of bulk explosives.

Poison Liquor Kills Seven G. I.'s in Japan

Nagoya, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Death of seven soldiers and severe illness of six others as result of drinking poisonous liquor was reported today by Twenty-fifth Division Headquarters. Lieut.-Col. Gerald G. Miller, Provost Marshall, said recovery of those in the hospital is doubtful. Names were not disclosed.

Miller said a drive underway to close establishments selling the poisonous liquor has resulted in arrest of fifteen Japanese in the last three days.

Jap Protest Cut Short

Matsuyama, Dec. 8 (AP)—American military police today dispersed a crowd of about 1,000 Japanese of this Shikoku Island city staging a protest in front of the city hall against "unequal" distribution of food, clothing and building materials.

The demonstration was directed at Japanese civilian officials but was halted by the Yanks because the noise interfered with work of 24th Division Headquarters, located in the same building.

Seven Japanese Draw Crowd to

Their Harakiri

Show Up in Mindoro City, Offer to Surrender, Then Start Killing One Another

Manila, Dec. 8 (AP)—Seven ragged Japanese soldiers trekked painfully out of the jungle-covered mountains of Mindoro Island, held up a Chinese truck and rode for miles to reach the provincial capital of Calapan—"just so they could commit hara-kiri in my front yard," says Lieut. Edwin J. Frick, of Jersey City, N.J.

"And, after coming all that way to surrender—yeah, they said surrender—they wanted to shoot me for trying to prevent their suicide," Frick lamented.

Yank Is Spared

They missed him. The final score was four Japanese dead, three alive with headaches.

Frick tells the story this way:

The Japanese, their food exhausted, left their mountain hideout to hike up the highway toward Calapan. Raising guns instead of thumbs, they halted a truck and persuaded the trembling Chinese driver to deposit them in the Calapan plaza.

A gawking crowd quickly gathered. Eventually a Filipino told the military police commander that a few guests were waiting to see him.

Shoot Each Other

The commander sent Frick and Lieut. Robert Mitchell, Seattle, Wash., to "accept the surrender" of the armed Japanese.

Mitchell motioned to them to lay down their arms—five rifles and one pistol.

The Nipponese leader shouted an order; his men paired off, raised their weapons and began shooting each other.

Americans waded in and subdued three with skull taps from rifle butts. The other four Japanese were beyond tapping—and beyond saving.

Tokyo Didn't Tell Hitler

Oshima Says He Had No Advance Knowledge of Pearl Harbor

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP).—Adolf Hitler was "delighted" when he learned of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, but he did not have advance knowledge of Japanese plans, war-time Ambassador to Berlin Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima said today.

Germany and Japan had no compact for sharing domination of the world if their respective campaigns succeeded, added Oshima in an interview three days after he arrived in Japan to find himself listed as a suspected war criminal.

Co-ordinate Aid to Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 8 (AP).—The United States High Commissioner's office today announced formation of a council to co-ordinate work of eight American government agencies involved in rehabilitation of the Philippines. Commissioner Paul V. McNutt will act as chairman.

Included are the State, Treasury and Justice Departments, the War Shipping Administration, Foreign Liquidation Commission, United States Information Service, the Federal Security Agency, and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

4 Killed, 33 Hurt In Fight On Peron

Buenos Aires, Dec. 8 (AP)—Four persons were killed and 33 injured today as 200,000 persons braved three hours of gunfire and oratory in the first major demonstration against the candidacy of Col. Juan Perón for the presidency.

Speakers of the Radical, Liberal, Socialist and Communist parties denounced what they termed "Nazism" in the military government, which Perón served as vice president, while columns of Perón supporters attacked with guns, clubs and fists down the streets leading to Congress plaza and the Congress building.

The gun battles intensified near the end of the meeting and police finally sent four armored cars and 150 mounted police to clear the square. The meeting ended as they arrived and there was no further violence as the square was emptied of the vast throng within a half hour.

STUDENTS RIOT IN PERU

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 8.—(AP) Two persons were killed and at least 76 were injured last night in a clash between students protesting a proposed press law and members of the Leftist Aprista party in University park, hospital authorities announced today.

Those killed were a policeman and a taxi driver. Both were shot. The injured included a cameraman for El Comercia who was clubbed while taking pictures of the clash.

Mounted police were used to disperse the stick-swinging, stone-throwing crowd which set afire and almost destroyed the building where the Union Revolutionary party had its headquarters. At one time 12,000 persons, including members from both sides and onlookers, partially occupied the park. The students belonged to the "University Reform front."

Paraguayans Seized In 'Revolutionary' Plot

Asuncion, Paraguay, Dec. 8 (AP)—An undisclosed number of Paraguayan political leaders have been arrested on charges of plotting "a revolutionary movement against the Government."

A Government communique last night said the plot was confined to the capital city, but few details were disclosed.

McCrary Troops Sure Of Christmas at Home

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 8—(AP) "We wanna be home by Christmas! We wanna be home by Christmas!" chanted 586 American soldiers lining the rails of the transport George W. McCrary as she docked at St. George today after a harrowing 21-day voyage from Antwerp.

The chances that the McCrary's troops and 541 from the transport Henry Ward Beecher, disabled at sea, would be in the United States considerably before Christmas appeared certain as the emergency transport Saturnia arrived in Hamilton to pick up the contingents from both ships.

The Beecher was reported as still 150 miles at sea and proceeding to Bermuda in tow, but the Saturnia is tentatively scheduled to sail for New York Tuesday with the men from both ships.

The McCrary was in trouble from the time she left Antwerp and yesterday she took a 45-degree roll from which her skipper, Capt. Allan Covy of Daphne, Ala., said he thought she would never recover. The food ran short and the last of it was served at noon today just before the ship made port.

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Russia Blames Iran Row On 'Reactionaries'

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Russia blames the trouble in northern Iran on "reactionary elements that have opposed the extension of national rights" to people of that area, the State Department disclosed today.

This information came with the release of the text of Russia's reply to a United States note of November 24 urging that all Soviet, British and American troops evacuate Iran by January 1.

Russia pointed out that it had already agreed with Britain to withdraw the troops by next March 2 and said it saw no grounds for acting earlier.

Tehran Declaration

Foreign Commissar Molotov also reiterated in the reply that the Soviet Union "adheres unwaveringly" to the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin declaration in Tehran in 1943, which pledged the three countries to maintain the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran."

Molotov said the Tehran Declaration did not specify the number of Russian troops in Iran or the period of their occupation.

He said the question of the time for removal of Russian and British troops had been decided at the Council of Foreign Ministers in London two months ago and that no objection had then been raised "in any quarters."

Question Not Raised

He added that the British Government in a note to Russia on the Iranian situation November 25 did not raise the question of the removal of Soviet troops.

The Russian note said the Iranian Government's account of a so-called armed uprising in northern Iran did not, in the Soviet view, correspond to the facts. It declared the events did not constitute an armed uprising and were not even directed against the national government at Tehran.

The so-called Popular Assembly of Northern Iran is seeking only assurance of democratic rights for the people of Azerbaijan province, Molotov asserted.

Soviet Note to U. S. on Iran Situation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The State Department's text of Russia's reply to the United States note:

The statement made in that communication concerning the armed uprising in northern Iran does not, according to information at the disposal of the Soviet Government, correspond to reality. The events which have taken place in recent days in Iran not only do not constitute an armed uprising but also are not directed against the Shahkin Shakh Government of Iran.

Now that the declaration of the Popular Assembly of Northern Iran has been published, it is evident that this is a matter of aspirations with respect to the assurance of the democratic rights of [the] Azerbaijan population of Northern Iran, which is seeking national autonomy within the limits of the Iranian State and which has its own particular language, different from the Persian language.

Actions Based on Constitution

It is also apparent from the contents of the above-mentioned declaration of the Popular Assembly, which took place in Tabriz Nov. 20 to 21, that the Popular Assembly addressed the expression of its wishes to the Shah, the Majlis [National Assembly] and the Government of Iran, basing itself in this on the Iranian Constitution.

The undesirable incidents which have taken place in conjunction with these recent events at various points of northern Iran have been caused by reactionary elements which have opposed the extension of national rights to the populations of northern Iran, although there is nothing in these desires of the local population which is unusual for a democratic state.

As far as the Soviet military command is concerned, it has not hindered, and is not hindering, the movements of the Iranian military forces and the gendarme police units which are in the districts of northern Iran. According to information at the disposal of the Soviet Government, there are in these districts of Iran one infantry regiment, two infantry brigades, two regiments [of] gendarme police units, the presence of which can assure order and calm in these parts.

The Soviet Government opposed the dispatch of new Iranian troops to northern districts of Iran and informed the Iranian Government that the dispatch of further Iranian forces to northern Iran could cause not the cessation, but the increase, of the disorders, and likewise bloodshed, which would compel the Soviet Government to introduce into Iran further forces of its own for the purpose of preserving order and of insuring the security of [the] Soviet garrison.

Adding to Garrison "Undesirable"

Inasmuch as the Soviet Government considers the further introduction of Soviet forces into Iran undesirable, it took the position that the introduction of new Iranian forces into the northern province of Iran at the present time would serve no useful purpose.

As to the reference in the communication of the Government of the United States to the Three-Power Declaration concerning Iran [of] Dec. 1, 1943, the Soviet Government, as far as it is concerned, must state that it adheres unwaveringly to the principles of that declaration.

"The declaration in question, however, does not affect questions of the number of Soviet armed forces on Iranian territory, just as it does not affect the question of the period of the stationing of Soviet troops in Iran. This latter is determined by another document, namely the Anglo-Soviet-Iranian tripartite treaty of 1942, and in connection with the stationing of its troops in Iran, notwithstanding the fact that the right of introduction of Soviet troops into the territory of Iran was envisaged by the Soviet-Iranian Treaty of Feb. 26, 1941.

Furthermore, as the Government of the United States is aware, the question of the time for the removal of Soviet and British troops from Iran was [the] subject of consideration at the Council of Foreign Ministers in London as little as two months ago and was decided by exchange of letters between the Soviet and British representatives, which was brought to the attention of the above-mentioned Council of Ministers, and which did not find objection in any quarters.

In connection with the above, it should also be noted that the British Government, in its note on the Iranian question, received by the Soviet Government on Nov. 25, does not raise the question of the removal of Soviet troops from Iran.

On the strength of the consideration set forth above with relation to Soviet troops, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not see grounds for renewed consideration of the question of the time limit for the removal of these forces from Iran.

Iranian Envoy Hints Oil Aims MotivateRussia

Sees Tehran '5th Column'; Moscow Puts Blame on 'Reactionary Elements'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP).—Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala said today there "might be some" connection between disorders in northern Iran and his country's refusal to grant oil concessions there to Russia.

The ambassador also said at a news conference that he had "reason to believe" that, while Russian forces "ostensibly had evacuated Tehran," Soviet agents were organizing a "sort of Fifth Column in the city."

He did not know, however, he said, whether it was the aim of those "secret agents" to overthrow the Iranian government.

Ala reiterated his previous charges that the Russians were "continuing to support the rebels" in Azerbaijan Province and said that Russia's refusal to allow Iranian reinforcements into the territory to "restore order" was illegal.

He said the disturbances "were causing great apprehension" in his country that the government might be confronted with "a fait accompli which did not represent the feeling of the Iranian people."

Russia Blames "Reactionaries"

He said he had heard reports that the uprisings in northern Iran once were supposed to have taken place simultaneously with disturbances in Tehran. "This might have resulted in the overthrow of the (Iranian) regime," he commented.

Russia blames the trouble in northern Iran on "reactionary elements which have opposed the extension of national rights" to people of that area, the State Department disclosed today.

This information came with publication of the text of Russia's reply to an American note of Nov. 24 urging that all Soviet, British and American troops evacuate Iran by Jan. 1.

Russia said in its note that it already had agreed with Great Britain to withdraw the troops by March 2 and saw no grounds for acting earlier.

Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov also reiterated in the reply that the Soviet Union "adheres unwaveringly" to the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin declaration in Tehran in 1943, which pledged the three countries to maintain the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran."

The Russian note added that the Iranian government's account of a so-called armed uprising in northern Iran did not, in the Soviet view, correspond to the facts.

It declared the events did not constitute an armed uprising and were not even directed against the national government at Tehran.

The Iranian government has repeatedly charged that the autonomy movement in northern Iran was inspired by a Communist minority.

U. S. AND RUSSIA MUST COOPERATE HART TELLS G.O.P.

Senator Says World Security 'in Immediate Future' Depends on It.

URGES WORLD PEACE

Committee Approves Congressional Program and Will Add to It.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—(AP) Senator Thomas C. Hart (R-Conn) asserted tonight that world security in the immediate future depends on "successful cooperation" between the United States and Russia.

In the long run, he added, peace also hinges on strengthening relations with China.

"In brief," Hart told the Republican National committee at a dinner closing a two-day special meeting to plan for the 1945 elections, "there is thin ice for us to the East, and lots of it to the West. We must travel circumspectly and keep our heads clear."

Senator Hart, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet at the start of the war, spoke on a program with Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., of the National committee, and Gov. Robert D. Blue of Iowa.

"The highlight of our own future problem to the eastward—and actually it pertains to the Orient as well—is to achieve successful cooperation between America and Russia in meeting those problems which must be solved if world security is to be attained," Hart asserted.

Hart described the Russians as a "new people," and as "strong enduring and energetic," as well as "suspicious, enigmatic, and extremely nationalistic."

"When the Communist ideology is added to those characteristics," he continued, "a situation results with which it is very difficult to deal."

Sees Difficulties Ahead

As for the long-range view, Hart said, it is "westward that we are likely to find our greatest future difficulty in living on peaceful terms with the rest of the world, though it does not press us now."

He said, for example, that China is "friendly toward us now; and the relationship should be preserved. Yet it might take only a slight mistake or a relatively minor change in circumstances to damage seriously our relations with China in a rather short time."

Hart said it is to be hoped that the menace of the atomic bomb will "spur the development of a world organization which can and will enforce the peace."

"Luckily," he added, "there is time for a healthy rather than a forced growth, because no atomic bombs will menace people of good will for some years."

Speak on Broadcast

In a radio broadcast in which Representative Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind) and Hugh Wilson, former ambassador to Germany also participated, Hart declared that a "new quantitative and qualitative analysis of our needs in armaments must be made soon."

Wilson, who heads the Foreign Affairs section of the Republican National committee, insisted that the G. O. P. intends to keep foreign affairs on a non-partisan level, but reserves the right to criticize policies which the Democrats alone are in a position to put into effect.

"Obviously whenever national interest is involved there can be no partisan attitude towards the basic policies," he said. "There can be, however, legitimate differences of opinion as to the methods used to put those basic policies into effect."

Halleck said the American people, for instance, have the right to know "to what extent our government has undertaken commitments to the government of China and how far American involvements in the Chinese civil war may take us."

'Platform' Adopted

The National committee today unanimously endorsed the mid-term "platform" of party members in Congress, but decided to develop and augment it with ideas of those outside of Congress.

It adopted a resolution providing for a National committee sub-committee of seven to gather suggestions from all Republicans on the theory that a declaration of party principles should be a "growing, virile document responsive to the wishes of the party membership and keeping ever abreast of the movement of events."

The program was advanced by Ralph H. Cake, Oregon committeeman, and others, who took the position the congressional document should stand on its own feet, but not necessarily as a complete na-

tional platform.

Chairman Brownell told reporters the idea to have a National committee continuing study was "not a concession" to any dissident group, but was a very "constructive" one worked out jointly. He added Warner W. Schroeder, Illinois committee member, first broached the proposal.

Committee to Be Named

Brownell said he would name the seven-man committee soon, but not until after he leaves Chicago.

The supplemental statement of "aims and purposes" approved by minority members of the Senate and House in Washington last Tuesday demanded "open diplomacy at home and abroad, "support of the United Nations Organization, fullfillment of "pledges to small nations," and rejection of "great power domination of the world."

It also called for improved governmental machinery to promote peaceful settlement of labor disputes and a strengthening of the process of collective bargaining, with both labor and management living up to such contracts.

The National committee resolution endorsed the "statesmanlike declaration of aims and purposes" issued by the congressional Republicans "as the basis of the policy of our party."

Suggestions to be Sought

It directed the proposed seven-man committee to receive and collate platform suggestions from state chairmen and vice chairmen, county chairmen, precinct committeemen, governors, and other elected Republican officials.

They will be asked for "constructive criticisms and suggestions for the development of the congressional statement to the end that the ultimate declaration shall represent the aggregate of the conscience, intelligence and hopes of Republicans in all states."

Action of the National committee came in executive session prior to the dinner at which Brownell cited the New York speech early this week of Prof. Harold J. Laski, chairman of the British Labor party and quoted him as saying "free enterprise and market economy mean war; socialism and planned economy mean peace. All attempts to find a compromise are a satanic illusion."

Brownell said if American voters agree with Laski "they should vote for the so-called Democratic candidates."

"It is true," he added, "that not all Democrats agree with Dr. Laski, but all agree that to remain in power, the Truman administration has to obtain the votes of the compromise with the left-wing groups in this country." He then added:

"If the American people do not believe in socialism, then they should vote for Republican candidates."

Bradley Resolution Commends Brownell

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—Unanimously adopting a resolution offered by J. Kenneth Bradley, national committeeman from Connecticut, the Republican National committee expressed its confidence and support of National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., in its closing session this afternoon.

The resolution said that Brownell's report on party activities in the nation "clearly demonstrates the great progress that has been made in building a strong and united Republican organization," and asserted "vital plans are being carried out to bring Republican victory in congressional and senatorial elections next year."

It expressed "commendation and congratulation" to Mr. Brownell "for the skillful, thorough and expeditious manner" he has handled party affairs and "reaffirmed enthusiastic support" of the chairman.

AXIS INTERCEPTED TELEPHONE TALKS, PROBERS ARE TOLD

Marshall Reveals Enemy Listened In on Roosevelt, Churchill Conversations.

COULD NOT WARN HAWAII

Feared Japs Might Seize Upon Phone Message as 'Overt Act.'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) Axis agents, listening in on even the trans-Atlantic conversations of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, made it unsafe to telephone a warning to Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941, Gen. George C. Marshall said today.

That was the reason, he told the Pearl Harbor investigating committee, that the telephone was not used to advise Hawaii commanders that Japan apparently was going to make some move at 1 p. m., Eastern Standard Time (dawn in Hawaii).

Feared Raid On Coast

He had testified earlier that the U. S. high command, for that matter, considered a raid on Hawaii less probable than attacks on airplane plants at Seattle, Wash., and San Diego, Calif., or on the Panama canal.

Marshall filed warnings to all overseas posts and the coastal commands by Army Signal corps radio. Due to transmission difficulties, the message to Hawaii went by commercial telegraph and radio. It reached Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Hawaiian Army commander, seven hours after the first bombs fell on Pearl Harbor.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) wanted to know why the telephone was not used.

"President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were in the habit of conferring by telephone," Marshall said. "And the President also spoke with Ambassador (William C.) Bullitt by telephone.

"We had evidence that they were intercepted by the Germans. I had tests made and found that telephone conversations could be picked up."

Bullitt was ambassador to France before the German invasion and later was stationed in London.

Two Hazards Explained

Marshall explained that there were two hazards in an Axis interception of a telephoned warning. The Japanese might have deduced from it that their code had been broken.

They might have seized upon a war warning as an "overt act" by the United States.

"The Japs would have grasped at almost any straw," Marshall explained "to prove to such portions of our people who doubted our integrity of action that they were being forced into war."

Ferguson was still questioning Marshall when the committee recessed until Monday. The General will return to the witness chair then.

Message From Hart

Just before the recess, Ferguson brought up a message he said Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, sent to Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, about 12 hours before the Pearl Harbor attack. It said:

"Learn from Singapore we have assured Britain armed support under three or four eventualities. Have received no corresponding instructions from you."

Ferguson said he would have extensive questions about it on Monday.

Earlier in the hearing Senator Ferguson demanded that Britain's 1941 ideas on probable Japanese military moves be given to the committee.

He asked specifically for British "evaluations" of intercepted Japanese messages which Britain read through decoding secrets supplied by the United States in January 1941.

The Michigan senator voiced his demand after Gen. Marshall former chief of staff, had testified he knew the British Admiralty was passing information directly to the U. S. Navy in pre-Pearl Harbor days.

Marshall said he did not know of any "records" as such which were available but that the War department had been instructed "not to withhold" anything from the Senate-House committee.

Earlier in the hearings, the committee had developed evidence that Prime Minister Churchill proposed Nov. 30, 1941, that President Roosevelt warn the Japanese against further aggression.

It also received War department documents indicating that the Army's intelligence service consistently discounted, before the Dec. 7, 1941, attack, the possibility that Japan would care to take on a full-fledged war with the United States.

Shortly before making his demand, Ferguson had read a series of military estimates prepared by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, 1941 assistant chief of staff for intelligence.

One, on Dec. 5, said, "Japanese government leaders are aware of the perils of further military adventures; they want to avoid a general war in the Pacific."

Marshall, in his third day in the witness chair, told the committee:

He had considered Japanese raids on the Panama canal or airplane plants at Seattle, Wash., and San Diego, Calif., more likely than the attack on Hawaii. He said he figured the strike which actually was made at the fleet base as the "most improbable" Japanese course.

With the limited supplies available, he was striving in the latter part of 1941 to build up strength in the Philippines and held a belief that if 100 four-engined bombers could be based there the Japanese would be deterred from further advances in the South China sea or from attacking the Philippines.

Navy Needed Time

The Navy, he said, felt that if war became inevitable it needed until Feb. 1, 1942, to be ready. For the Army, he added "I thought we might or should be ready by Dec. 5," which was two days before Pearl Harbor.

Secretary of State Hull had told him and Admiral Stark on Nov. 25 that diplomatic negotiations appeared about ended and that the situation was in the hands of the Army and Navy. He recalled that Hull also said, "These fellows mean to fight."

Marshall was an affable witness for the most part but flushed and indicated irritation when Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif) kept insisting that more information should have been sent to Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander at Hawaii.

"We had given General Short a directive," Marshall snapped. "He was a responsible commander. He had a definite task."

Command for Alert Sent

Marshall said the Nov. 27 message he sent to Short, saying negotiations with Japan appeared ended, and that he should take reconnaissance and other measures he deemed necessary was "a command direction for an alert."

To have given Short also a mass of information from intercepted Japanese messages, Marshall declared, would only have burdened him.

But under Gearhart's pressing he conceded that the "sense" of intercepts "might well have been communicated to Gen. Short."

Gearhart brought up the testimony of Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, 1941 head of the War Plans division, that he assumed responsibility for the War department's not taking further action when Short, in reply to the Nov. 27 warning, said his command was alert against sabotage.

"I admire very much his attitude," Marshall remarked.

"I too thought it was very generous," shot back Gearhart.

Marshall, in response to questions from Ferguson, said the War Plans division was responsible for details of such messages "but the responsibility was mine as well as Gen. Gerow's."

When Marshall repeatedly asserted that the Nov. 27 message was an "alert" for Hawaii, Ferguson wanted to know if the War department here also had been alerted.

Aware of Critical Situation

"They were all aware of the critical situation and that the Pacific and coastal commands were alerted," Marshall said.

Ferguson turned to the question of who was in authority when Marshall was absent. Marshall said the deputy chief of staff, then Maj. Gen. William Bryden, "could act."

"Were you available Sunday morning (Dec. 7) when you were horseback riding?" the senator asked.

Marshall smiled.

"In one sense yes and in one sense no," he said. "They could not speak to me until they located me. In fairness to my deputy, if he knew I was on only an hour's absence he would have quite a decision to make."

There has been testimony that the War department knew early that Sunday that Japan's ambassadors would present a note to the State department at 1 o'clock and that the hour struck military men as possibly having significance.

There was no action on the question of sending another warning to overseas posts, however, until Marshall arrived at his office in the late forenoon. The message then sent did not reach Short until after the attack.

Marshall told of the fear of raids on Seattle and San Diego when Gearhart asked what he had thought the Japanese might do.

"My thought was that Japan would engage in a campaign south in the China sea," he replied, adding that he thought Guam would fall and probably Wake Island.

"We had in mind," he continued, "the probability of blows at Panama, the airplane plants in Seattle and San Diego, and Hawaii. We thought that the latter was the most improbable."

KING LEAVES POST, HITS MERGER PLAN

Fleet Admiral Makes Final Report as He Retires as Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — (AP) Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King delivered a parting broadside tonight against proposals to merge the Navy and Army.

In his final report as Commander-In-Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, he also fired away at suggestions for separating naval aviation from the rest of the service and for scrapping battleships for carriers.

"Because of its mobility and the striking power and long range of its weapons," King said, "the aircraft carrier has proved itself a major and vital element of naval strength, whose only weakness—its vulnerability—demands the support of all other types, and thereby places an additional premium on the flexibility and balance of our fleet. The balanced fleet is the effective fleet.

"In a balanced fleet the several components must be welded together rather than simply coordinated."

As submarine officers must alternate periods of service on submarines with duty aboard other kinds of ships, he continued, so aviators should rotate in other duties—"aviation is part of the ordinary daily life of the officer at sea."

"The strength of the Navy," King reported to Secretary Forrestal, "lies in the complete integration of its submarine, surface and air elements."

Opposes Unified Command

The 61-page report, covering the last phases of the Pacific fighting and the first of occupation and demobilization, was shot through with arguments against a unified War and Navy department. At one point King wrote:

"We now have before us the essential lessons of the war. It is my earnest conviction that whatever else may have been learned as to the most effective relationship of the ground, naval and air forces, the most definite and most important lesson is that to attempt unity of command in Washington is ill-advised in concept and would be impracticable of realization."

"Unity of command at the highest military level, in Washington was never attempted," King said at another point, "nor, in fact, seriously considered. It is a matter of record that the strategic direction of the war, as conducted collectively by the joint Chiefs of Staff, was fully as successful as were the operations they directed. The joint Chiefs of Staff system proved its worth.

"There is no over-all 'paramount capability' among the joint Chiefs of Staff to warrant elevating one of their members to a position of military commander of all the armed forces—nor, in my opinion, is there any known system or experience which can be counted upon to produce the man qualified for such a position. This war has produced no such man—for the records of the joint Chiefs of Staff will show that the proposals, or the convictions of no one member were as sound, or

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as promising of success, as the united judgment and agreed decisions of all of the members."

King described the capture of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the mop-up in the Philippines and Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet assault against Japan itself, culminating in the formal surrender aboard the battleship Missouri.

Navy's Effectiveness Revealed

"Our access to the Japanese homeland," King said, "gave opportunity at last for securing reliable information as to conditions there, both by our own observation and by conversation with Japanese officials who no longer had the incentive or the ability to deceive either their enemies or their own people.

"It was at once apparent that while the damage to their cities and production centers by strategic bombing was fully as great as photographic reconnaissance had indicated, the strangulation from our less obvious but relentlessly effective surface and submarine blockade and from our carrier-based air attacks had been a decisive factor in the enemy's collapse.

"Their merchant marine had been reduced to a fraction of its former size; of the few remaining ships, mostly small ones, only half were still operable. Their food situation was critical, and their remaining resources in fuel and all strategic materials were not less so. It had been known that their few remaining carriers and heavy naval vessels had been damaged, but it appeared that the fury of our carrier strikes had forced them to withdraw all but a handful of men from these ships, practically abandoning them.

"Never before in the history of war had there been a more convincing example of the effectiveness of sea power than when a well-armed, highly efficient and undefeated army of over a million men surrendered their homeland unconditionally to the invader without even token resistance."

Submarines, King announced, "are credited with almost two-thirds of the total tonnage of Japanese merchant marine losses, or a greater part than all other forces, surface and air, Army and Navy combined. Of the total number of Japanese naval vessels sunk, our submarines are credited with almost one-third." Fifty-two U.S. submarines were lost from all causes during the war, 46 by enemy action.

King concluded by expressing the "sincere hope — and expectation — that the United States will hereafter remain ever ready to support and maintain the peace of the world by being ever ready to back up its words with deeds."

Code-Cracking Was Gossip In Bars In D.C.

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The hottest secret of the war—that the United States had cracked the Japanese code—was cocktail-bar gossip in Washington. And Tokyo never got wise.

Army officers spoke "carelessly" of it. One man employed as a code cracker tried to sell it. Flyers in the Pacific theater deduced it.

Sitting on top of the powder keg was Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, getting grayer by the minute.

Got The Military Creeps

Marshall told Pearl Harbor investigators in Congress yesterday how one thing after another turned up to give him the military creeps.

It came out while he was explaining how he heard that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey knew the secret and feared it might become public during the presidential campaign. Dewey kept silent at Marshall's urgent plea.

The General said he didn't know how the information got to Dewey. But——

Reports came to Marshall that Army officers were "talking carelessly" in hotels and clubs about it.

16,000 On Staff

The original code-cracking staff of several hundred had grown to 16,000—a lot of chances for leaks.

Talk drifted back from the Pacific after army flyers shot down Admiral Yamamoto (who once said he would dictate the peace in the White House). They had been told where to go and when, and could deduce that the Japanese communications were tapped.

This "whispering" about how Yamamoto was caught was the most "dangerous" of all, Marshall indicated. He got so concerned he asked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to trail some army officers "so we could make an example of them."

"Gestapo" Label Feared

Hoover was "hesitant," Marshall said, contending it would make a "Gestapo" out of his force. So it wasn't done.

Marshall related how one of a group of 26 code-crackers working at an army station at Fort Washington, Va., was caught trying to "sell" the secret in Boston. The General didn't say what happened to that individual.

Marshall disclosed in a letter to Dewey how the code was solved. The type of machine used by the Japanese was figured out, duplicated and used as an "unscrambler."

Feared "Baiting"

Always, Marshall was afraid the Japanese would discover what enabled United States forces to smash them in the Coral Sea and at Midway.

He thought one time they had discovered it and were fixing some bait. That was when the Navy was moving in for the kill at Midway, often described as the great turning point of the war.

One unit of the Japanese fleet was brazen enough to send out over the air in code that its next postoffice address would be Midway Island.

Either Cocky Or Facetious

"That seemed a little too thick," Marshall said.

But it turned out that the Japanese were being either cocky or facetious.

Marshall said it was quite a "relief" for the Navy to see the Nipponese fleet steaming over the horizon where it was supposed to be and where it turned out to be a sitting duck for American aviators.

Truman Drafts Message On 4 Billion British Loan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) Arguments for and against the proposed loan to Britain took form today as Congress studied the complicated terms worked out by Anglo-American experts.

Meantime preparations went forward for President Truman to send a message to Congress soon, asking for approval of a $3,750,000,000 loan.

The tentative agreements signed by the two governments call for total credit of $4,400,000,000.

Following are the questions being asked most often about the proposal. The answers are based on official statements by American and British officials—or on information supplied by them:

Q—Why do the British need a loan?

A—The British exist by exporting and importing. Their money reserves were seriously depleted during the war and their trade was cut by 70 per cent. They said they needed financial help to restore it to a profitable point.

Q—How much do they need?

A—American officials say Britain has her back to the wall economically, and only with a big loan can she cooperate with the U. S. in organizing a greater and more free world trade. They say the loan is necessary to avoid dividing the world into economic blocs which Secretary of State Byrnes said might lead to war.

Q—What are some chief arguments against the loan?

Still Owes War Debt

A—Opponents are saying that Britain still owes us a big debt from the First World War so why should we lend her any more. It is contended that Britain will never repay this loan, that America should get more concessions than mere promises to cooperate economically. Critics of British imperialism are using the loan issue to assail British colonial policy. And critics of the Labor government are arguing that a loan would support socialism over there.

Q—What happens if Britain does not get the money?

A—Lord Keynes, Britain's foremost economist, argued that Britain then would not have enough dollars to buy heavily in the United States and would be forced to channel her trade to the British empire in order to survive.

Q—How would Britain confine trade to the British empire?

A—Chiefly by setting up tariffs and monetary controls which would make it cheaper for the empire countries to trade with each other than, for example, with the United State. Economists like Keynes contend the United States in turn would be compelled to set up an economic bloc of its own.

Q—What did the British promise specifically to do if they get the loan?

A—To make dollars available to all nations in the so-called sterling area from their dollar pool so that all these countries can trade with the United States and anyone else. They also promised to back the United States proposals to curb cartels, reduce tariffs, "trade preferences," and other restrictive practices.

Q—What is the dollar pool?

A—It holds the dollars of most of the members of the British empire who agreed to turn them over to Britain in exchange for sterling. Britain spent these scarce dollars for materials, unavailable in the United Kingdom, needed to prosecute the war, and promised to repay members of the empire later.

Q—What is to happen to the dollar pool?

A—Britain promises to eliminate it within one year after the agreement goes into effect. This will make it possible for countries in the sterling area after that to keep the dollars they earn instead of turning them over to the pool in exchange for sterling which can be spent only in the United Kingdom.

Q—Would this be good for American business and employment?

A—Experts like Assistant Secretary of State Clayton contend it would. They argue that it would then be possible for these countries to trade with the United States and other countries more freely. They also argue that the greater the volume of world trade the better business will be in the United States.

Q—How are the other countries to be brought into this trade scheme?

A—The United States proposes to hold a world trade and employment conference in mid-1946 where the creation of an international trade organization dedicated to freeing and expanding the world's trade will be set up. The purposes of the organization would be formulate a uniform code of commercial conduct for all nations.

Sought Fund as Gift

A—Originally they asked for up to $6,000,000,000 as a gift. The final agreement is for a loan of $3,750,000,000 at two per cent interest and it must be repaid in 55 years.

Q—Is that all they are getting?

A—No. They are also receiving on the same terms a credit of about $650,000,000. This enables Britain to pay in 55 years for recently-shipped Lend-Lease goods and goods delivered after Lend-Lease ended; and for quantities of American surplus goods they want to buy. It also pays for U. S. for our share of installations to Britain, and balances certain war-time claims the two governments held against each other. This $650,000,000 credit does not require approval of Congress.

Q—Would this agreement settle Britain's Lend-Lease account with the United States?

A—Yes. Both the late President Roosevelt and President Truman have stated that the United States would not seek dollar-for-dollar repayment for the war goods we supplied them to help smash the Axis. About $29,000,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease was supplied Britain while she returned $4,320,000,000 in reverse Lend-Lease.

Q—Why should the U. S. lend Britain $3,750,000,000?

PRESIDENT'S BILL SCORED AS 'VICIOUS'

CIO Council Urges Drive Against Fact-Finding Legislative Plan

Detroit, Dec. 8 (AP)—The CIO-United Auto Workers' high council in the General Motors strike turned thumbs down today on President Truman's proposal to end the strike and urged a drive against his recommended labor legislation.

Terming the President's request that the strikers return to work "ill-advised and undeserved," the union's General Motors council also "vigorously condemned" his proposed legislation as "vicious" and "anti-labor."

213,000 Idle For 18 Days

Thus was emphasized a CIO break with President Truman as the auto union's rank-and-file membership was advised to continue the nation-wide walkout in General Motors which has kept 213,000 workers idle for eighteen days. Striking G.M. locals will vote on the council's recommendations.

The G.M. council recommended that "we mobilize our full political power" in an effort to block Mr. Truman's proposed legislation.

In a resolution, the council asked help from "local unions, individual members and everyone we can mobilize to impress upon the President and the Congress our opposition to this vicious, anti-labor legislation."

Fact-Finding Groups Planned

The President's legislation would set up fact-finding groups in major strikes to make public reports. While these groups were operating, strikes and lockouts would be outlawed. "Public opinion" would influence settlements, the President suggested.

CIO heads assailed Mr. Truman's ideas as contrary to labor's right to strike and asserted that there would be nothing to prevent the "packing" of fact-finding bodies.

The White House in Washington said there would be no comment now on the refusal of the General Motors council to approve Mr. Truman's back-to-work request.

Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, indicated he believed negotiations would progress hopefully between the striking auto workers and General Motors Corporation.

Mass Demonstration Staged

The council's verdict in this new chapter in the union's bitter fight with General Motors for a 30 per cent wage-rate increase came shortly after a mass demonstration in the city by fellow unionists in a gigantic motorcade "picket line."

"We regret," said the G.M. council in a resolution, "that the facts and cirmcumstances compel us to the conclusion that it is not possible for us to recommend to General Motors workers that they accept the President's request.

"We unanimously recommend that you vote no on this request that you return to work."

The ultimate answer to Mr. Truman lay with the rank and file membership of locals in more than twenty states. Recommendations of the UAW-CIO's General Motors council, a group of some 200, will be sent on to the locals, union officials said.

Holiday Atmosphere

Coming out in vocal support of the G.M. strikers' demand were hundreds of carloads of unionists from the big Ford Local 600, who drove around and around G.M.'s office building for the better part of an hour.

Estimates of the number of cars, which circled the building in a virtual bumper-to-bumper phalanx, varied from the police figure of 600 to a union assertion of 1,500. Police rerouted traffic. The demonstration was orderly.

A holiday atmosphere prevailed. Auto horns set up a clamor. Unionists standing on running boards shouted and waved at placards on the cars. Police exchanged banter with the demonstrators.

One of the sympathizer's signs said "Wilson gets $8,828 a week. We get $45. Who's unreasonable?"

"Make G.M. Negotiate"

That taunt was directed at C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, who in negotiations with the union over the wage issue had declared the UAW-CIO "unreasonable" in demanding a 30 per cent

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pay boost within G.M.'s present price structure.

Other signs said "Make G.M. Negotiate"; "Hitler Burned His Books, G.M. Hides Theirs," and "Workers' Families Need 30 Per Cent to Live Decently."

Prior to concentrating at the General Motors Building, about 3½ miles from downtown and situated at what is known as one of the world's "busiest street intersections," the motorcade had visited G.M. factories of the city.

The G.M. building is at Broad Grand boulevard and Second avenue, near the UAW-CIO headquarters. A mile distant, in an unprepossessing local union hall, the union's G.M. council met for its vital decision on the President's request.

Earlier in the day the council rejected General Motors' latest offer to end the strike—a ten per cent increase, roughly figured to average 13½ cents an hour. G.M. said this would have meant an increase of 30 per cent over the wage level as of January, 1941.

A similar offer had been rejected before the start of the strike November 21. Negotiations will resume Monday.

road strike at the time. The proposal of President Truman is completely and utterly different in principle and it would be entirely different in application.

In the first place the railroads are monopoly or near-monopoly public utilities. A general railroad strike would be in effect like a national general strike. Yet despite the possible catastrophic effect of such a strike, the Railway Labor Act is so worded that no penalties whatever for noncompliance can be applied.

Proposal for Penalties

On the other hand, President Truman proposes that his bill with its accompanying penalties for non-compliance shall be applicable to any strike that is considered of major proportions, no matter what kind of industry it may affect, and regardless of how little the public interest may be directly affected. He is saying, in effect, that if labor makes demands on big business, no matter what kind of industry it may be, then labor can't use its only effective weapon, its economic power, during a prescribed period.

And of course the enemies of

Act. In 1926 the pay for American railroad workers averaged 4 cents an hour higher than the pay received by workers in manufacturing establishments.

But in 1944, after eighteen years of the relatively gentle control of the Railway Labor Act, the scale was tipped far in the other direction. Railroad workers then were receiving 9 cents an hour less than their brothers in manufacturing plants. And in 1944 some 355,000 railroad workers were earning less than 66 cents an hour. The Railway Labor Act has deprived railroad workers of bitterly needed wage increases.

The principle of the act applied to all industry would work in exactly the same way. Compulsory fact-finding would become compulsory arbitration. And the right to win better wages, hours and working conditions would speedily be lost along with the right to withhold our labor.

The Administration is striking at the very heart of the program on which it won the votes of the American people in 1944. Whatever is said to the contrary is in my opinion false and deliberately misleading.

By 1.30 P.M. traffic at Second avenue and Grand boulevard—one of the busiest intersections in the city—was materially slowed down as the cars, carrying streamers and banners, slowly circled the General Motors office building.

The auto caravans, formed by members of the union's Ford Local 600, were organized as a demonstration of support to the General Motors strikers.

400 Pickets At Cadillac

About 400 pickets marched afoot at G.M.'s Cadillac plant, a much larger number than has appeared there previously during the eighteen-day-old strike.

As delegates reached the union council's meeting hall, several told reporters they believed President Truman's appeal would be turned down. The union's leaders already had denounced Mr. Truman's proposal.

Monopoly Probe On

The latest G.M. development was the Justice Department's assurance that it was looking into the union's charges that General Motors holds a "monopoly position" in the auto industry because of other firms' dependence upon it for fuel pumps and other parts.

Attorney General Clark confirmed that he had sent a telegram to UAW President R. J. Thomas, saying the department has been investigating "several anti-trust cases of the type you mention, among which is General Motors."

General Motors Silent

General Motors has not commented on the investigation, which was requested after the corporation asked the union to relax its strike to permit production of parts for rival, but dependent, auto companies.

The UAW's conditional acceptance of this plan was expected to rank high on the National G.M. Council's agenda. A letter appearing over Thomas's signature emphasized that it would have to be approved by the strikers themselves before any production could be resumed.

President Truman's appeal for an immediate resumption of work was hitched to a proposal to appoint a fact-finding board to study the merits of the union's wage-increase demand. Thomas replied to the President that the G.M. local delegates would be summoned to consider the plea and carry their recommendations back to the membership for deciding votes early next week.

G.M. Offer Rejected

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—An offer by General Motors Corporation of a 13½-cent-an-nour pay increase for 30,000 workers in three Ohio cities and Rochester, N.Y., has been rejected by the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The union, which will conduct a strike vote among 270,000 workers in General Motors, General Electric Company and Westinghouse Company next Thursday, is seeking a wage boost of approximately 25 cents an hour.

Thomas on Truman Plan

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Dec. 8—Following is the text of a statement issued today by R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, in opposition to the Norton bill which would implement with legislation the proposal of President Truman for the prevention of major strikes through the use of fact-finding commissions:

In my mind, there is no question that enactment of the Norton bill will result in the breakdown of proper collective bargaining, just as the War Labor Board procedure during the war hamstrung collective bargaining. The corporations will refuse to bargain honestly, relying on the restrictive effects of President Truman's plan to injure our bargaining position.

Efforts to make out that this is something comparable to the Railway Labor Act, whether voiced by the Administration, by editorial writers or commentators are false and deliberately misleading.

Moreover, the situation in industries which are not public utilities is entirely different from the railway labor picture. President Coolidge broke no strike when he signed the Railway Labor Act in 1926. There was no major railorganized labor, the door to general restrictions now having been opened to them by President Truman, would soon find it convenient to make the proposed act applicable to any and all strikes involving more than a handful of people.

The Railway Labor Act uses persuasion; President Truman's bill uses the policeman's club.

To chain all labor to the principles of the Railway Labor Act is a far different thing than what President Coolidge did. It would tear from the hands of labor unions the major weapon essential to effective collective bargaining with the anti-labor managerial groups of billion-dollar corporations. It has been my direct and personal experience that without the right to strike at a time chosen by the union you just do not bargain collectively with the kind of management that runs the automobile industry. You sit there meekly while management says no. Neither statistics nor moral persuasion are effective when the union's hands are tied.

Effect of Act on Rail Wages

Now let us consider for a moment just what has happened to railway labor even under the mild restrictions of the Railway Labor

Union's Council Rejects G.M. 10% Offer

Detroit, Dec. 8 (AP)—The General Motors Council of the CIO United Auto Workers union today rejected the offer of General Motors Corporation of a ten per cent wage increase to end the nation-wide strike at G.M. plants.

The council's action was taken at a special meeting of the G.M. strikers' representatives, who were convened for the primary purpose of replying to President Truman's appeal for an end to the strike.

Vice President Walter P. Reuther of the union, in announcing rejection of the G.M. offer, said agreement had already been reached on Mr. Truman's request but that formal action would await an afternoon session. Reuther would not disclose the nature of the agreement.

Auto Pickets Out

Meanwhile a motorized picket line of several hundred cars started from Dearborn for the G.M. plants and offices in Detroit,

CAPITOL HILL JAM IMPENDS

Labor-Job Bills May Upset Congress's Holiday Plans

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Labor and employment bills today threatened to create a legislative log jam and upset congressional plans for a long Christmas holiday.

Capitol Hill leaders would like to give President Truman a labor law for a Christmas present—that's what he asked for in a special message this week—but they aren't so sure they can deliver.

They also would like to heed his request for prompt action on employment legislation before leaving town on December 20 or 21. But they aren't too optimistic about that, either.

On Calendar For Tuesday

A labor bill, not the one the President wants, is on the House program for consideration Tuesday. Written by the Military Affairs Committee, it would penalize unions striking in violation of their contracts and restrict union political activities.

Whether it is called up for a decision may depend on progress the House Labor Committee makes on a bill the President wants to set up for a fact-finding board to handle major labor controversies.

The Labor Committee starts hearings Monday. Acting Chairman Ramspeck (D., Ga.), had hoped to get the bill before the House within a week, but labor is fighting it and opponents within the committee are threatening to force long hearings.

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2% RISE IN COST OF LIVING OVER '44

Bureau Of Labor Statistics Draws Comparison

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—If you're the wage earner in the average city family of three people, and you don't make at least $1.05 an hour, 40 hours a week, the Government figures you'll have a rough time breaking even on living costs this year.

Last year, the Labor Department announced today, you could just about make the grade—living "very modestly"—on a net income of $1,950 annually, after taxes—or about $1.03½ an hour. But the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates living costs are up two per cent now compared with 1944.

Cross-Section Survey

Basing its report on a cross-section survey of approximately 1,700 consumers in 102 cities, the bureau found that, in 1944, nearly a fourth of all city families of two or more persons had net incomes of less than $1,950. And, said the bureau, these went into debt or drew on savings to keep abreast of expenses.

On the average, the $1,950 was just enough to cover living expenses, small gifts and contributions but left nothing for savings such as war bonds and life insurance premiums. However, the bureau said, families in this bracket did buy an average of $168 in war bonds, going into debt or drawing on savings to do so.

Family Incomes Highest In '44

Half of the families and single persons in the nation's cities had net incomes of less than $2,700 in 1944 — when family incomes reached their highest level in history. About one fifth were under $1,500.

Last year's $1,950 family—which, in 1941, could have gotten along on $1,475—spent an average of barely 22 cents a meal per person and $30 a month for housing, fuel, light and refrigeration. Income, personal property and poll taxes accounted for $119, the bureau said.

$3,000 To $4,000 Incomes

The report estimated that in half of the families with net incomes of $3,000 to $4,000 a year, at least two persons were wage earners.

As incomes went up last year, food expenses likewise climbed, the survey indicated. This stemmed, the bureau said, as much from eating out as from the ability to buy more expensive foods or serve greater quantities. However, it was noted, too, that retail food prices in cities rose 29 per cent between 1941 and 1944.

The bureau figured that single persons, living independently, covered expenses if their income after taxes averaged $1,150, but had no net savings. About two fifths of all single men and women were below that figure last year, it said, and ran into debt.

$5,000-A-Year Incomes

Only 12½ per cent of the nation's wage earners—single or married—had incomes of $5,000 a year or more after payment of taxes. The survey fixed the average net income in this bracket at $7,634, of which $4,324 went for food, clothing, housing, medical care and other current consumption expenses, and $2,856 represented war bonds, insurance premiums, or other savings.

Study Shows Women Are Quitting Jobs

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Labor Department says 25 per cent of the 4,000,000 women employed in factories last June had quit work or been laid off by the end of September.

Its information, the department's labor statistics bureau said, makes clear that many women who accepted war jobs when there was an urgent need for their services are voluntarily returning to private life.

UNION TO DISCUSS STEEL MILL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8—(AP) The question of whether the nation is to have a general steel strike will come before the 175-man wage policy committee of the C.I.O.-United Steelworkers meeting here next week.

Workers voted almost five to one to leave their jobs, if a strike is called, for a general $2-a-day pay raise. Balloting conducted by the National Labor Relations board showed 402,917 for, and 84,218 against, striking.

C.I.O. President Philip Murray, who also heads the steel-workers, will preside at the session that will determine the union's policy in

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dealing with "big steel," "little steel," fabricating, aluminum and allied plants.

The union's 40-member executive board is expected to open the first sessions Monday, and draft a policy or recommendation to be handed the full wage committee. Meetings are scheduled during the first three days of the week.

The majority of companies have rejected the wage increase demands, but union locals were directed not to strike until and unless the committee calls for a walkout.

UNION SAYS NO G-E STRIKE DURING 1945

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Claiming the General Electric Co., the Westinghouse Corp. and the Electrical Division of General Motors Corp. "have been trying to force a strike upon our Union before Christmas," the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE-CIO) announced today that "there will be not strike authorized among employes of the three companies in 1945."

The Union conducts a coast to coast strike vote among approximately 270,000 G.E., Westinghouse and G.M. employes on Thursday, December 13 under provisions of the Smith-Connally Act.

The announcement was made by Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE General president and Julius Emspak, general secretary-treasurer.

UE-CIO is demanding $2-a-week wage increases for G.E., Westinghouse and G.M. employes.

The Union is asking an investigation of the electrical industry and, officials state, plans to release details of a nation-wide survey showing that "the electrical industry has been carrying on a planned hold-up on production and distribution of radios, refrigerators, irons, washing machines and other appliances from the Christmas trade."

U. S. MAY OPERATE GREYHOUND LINES

Chicago, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—An A. F. of L. union official said today there is a possibility the Government will take over operation of Greyhound buses in seventeen eastern and midwestern States where service has been disrupted by a strike for nearly six weeks.

E. W. Callahan, president of the executive joint council of the A. F. of L. Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Union, in a statement issued here said the United States Conciliation Service directed company and union officials to appear in Washington next Thursday "at which time the strike will be settled by one of three methods: arbitration, the use of a fact-finding committee, or the Government will assume the operation of the Greyhound companies in the area affected.

A union spokesman here said 6,000 operating, maintenance and terminal employees of Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound Lines now are idle in the dispute which began November 1.

JAP SUB OFFICER WILL TESTIFY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — (AP) A Japanese submarine commander will be called as a witness before a Navy court martial here next week in an effort to determine whether the U. S. cruiser Indianapolis was torpedoed.

The Navy announced today that Comdr. Ike Hashimoto, captain of the Japanese submarine I-58, had been summoned from Tokyo by the judge advocate in the trial of Capt. Charles B. McVay, who is charged with negligence in the loss of the cruiser.

The Japanese news agency, Kyodo, said today that Hashimoto's submarine sank the Indianapolis. The cruiser, shaken by the two explosions, was lost with a heavy toll of casualties last July 30 while en route from Guam to Leyte.

McVay's trial was recessed yesterday until Tuesday, in order to assemble more witnesses.

The Navy's announcement said Hashimoto will arrive by air Monday or Tuesday.

"He will be under guard at all times," it added.

Transfer Of Germans To Reich Under Way

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—One of the greatest organized mass movements of people in history—the transfers of at least 6,350,000 Germans back to Germany—is under way.

The State Department announced yesterday that the four major European allies have begun to bring back Germans from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria.

Repatriates will continue to move into the shrunken Reich by foot, train and truck convoy until August 1, 1946, when the migration is scheduled to be completed.

Some There For Years

Some Germans have lived in their adopted countries for many years. Most, however, moved in on the heels of Hitler's aggressions.

This is the tentative schedule for transfers drawn up by the Allied Control Council in Berlin:

Poland: 3,500,000 Germans, 2,000,000 to the Russian zone in Germany and 1,500,000 to the British area. This will leave very few Germans in Poland.

Czechoslovakia: 2,500,000 Germans, most of them from the Sudetenland, which Germany annexed after the Munich Conference of 1938. Of these, 1,750,000 will go to the American zone and 750,000 to the Russian zone. This will leave only 500,000 to 600,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

Total From Hungary Cut

Hungary — The Allied Council agreed to admit 500,000 Germans into the American zone, but Hungarian officials now believe they will transfer a much smaller number, possibly no more than 200,000.

Austria—150,000 Germans, all to the French zone in Germany.

Atom Bomb Corps Gets Safety Award

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The nation's highest wartime safety award was made today for an undertaking which could have produced history's most disastrous accident—the atom bomb project.

The National Safety Council's award for distinguished service to safety was presented to the Manhattan District in recognition of the corps of engineers' achievement in maintaining "outstandingly low" accident rates in facilities throughout the country.

Maj. Gen. Richard Leslie Groves, the Army's top man on the project, gave credit to all the universities and industrial organizations which "co-operated so magnificently," in accepting the award on NBC's "National Hour" program. He added:

"The Army was given a job to do. It produced the atomic bomb. The question of atomic power reaches out to every person in the country. It is a national and international problem. The War Department is keeping what it has developed in trusteeship for the American people, waiting for word from them on what they want done with the tremendous scientific and industrial triumph we now have in our hands."

Eisenhower Is Capper's GOP Candidacy Choice

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Senator Capper (R., Kan.) disclosed today that in a broadcast speech tomorrow night he will suggest General Eisenhower, army chief of staff, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1948.

In his prepared statement, which will be broadcast through his radio station in Topeka, the Senator declared that the Kansas general has demonstrated not only his military ability, but also his qualities as a diplomat and patriot.

Capper says he regards the general "as a statesman-executive of the highest caliber with a military background, and an acquaintance at first hand with the intricacies of world politics."

Figures Give Impetus To Controls On Building

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Unseasonal gains in construction activity were reported today as the White House worked on new controls intended to guarantee small homes a share in the building boom.

President Truman said yesterday that priorities over building materials would be restored and he said some sort of price control over real estate are needed. Otherwise he foresees inflation, especially in the cost of smaller residences.

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This swing to controls which were scrapped less than two months ago gained impetus from a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Big Increase In October

It showed that a "surge" of city building got under way in October, the month when building controls were lifted, but that new dwellings accounted for little more than a third of the total new construction. The report added:

"Since there are no longer any restrictions on home construction, more houses are being built in the higher price brackets."

Mr. Truman told his news conference he did not yet know just how the restoration of priorities would be applied, but that the plan was to see that building materials were used principally for residences.

Other Government officials have stated that most materials and building labor are going into factory and commercial construction.

They suggested the priority plan might apply only to low and moderately priced houses—perhaps those costing less than $8,000, the wartime ceiling. Other types of construction would get what was left over.

The Labor Bureau's report showed that $262,000,000 worth of building construction was begun in October. The $70,000,000 increase over September was the biggest monthly gain since mid-1942, when war plant construction was at its height.

Counter To Usual Trend

This upturn ran counter to the usual building slump when fall weather sets in.

Work has begun on 19,480 new family dwellings, an increase of less than 5,000 over September when the construction controls were in force. The increase in residential permit values, however, was 50.1 per cent, partly because of the higher value per house.

Factory, store, commercial and other non-residential building climbed 40.1 per cent to an October total of $108,000,000. Work on repairs, alterations and additions increased 16.5 per cent to a total of $62,000,000.

CHINESE RED LEADER LAUDED BY REP. ENGEL

LANSING, Mich, Dec. 8—(AP) Rep. Engel (R-Mich) today told delegates to a Veterans of Foreign Wars convention here he considered Chinese Communist leader Mao Te Tung "the only man in China to whom the poor people can look."

Engel, recently returned from a 36,000 mile trip to the war fronts as a member of the congressional appropriations committee, described Tung as "the so-called Communist leader, who is really not a Communist at all," and said he believed Tung had the interest of all Chinese at heart.

"America cannot consistently support any war lord in China, whether he be Chiang Kai-Shek or any other, who continues slavery for the masses of Chinese," the Michigan congressman asserted.

Air Force Executives Get New Assignments

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, former commander of the 13th and 20th Air Forces, has been assigned to replace Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Knerr as commanding general of Air Technical Service Command headquarters at Wright Field.

General Knerr will go to Washington on special assignment to AAF headquarters. General Twining comes here from headquarters, Continental Air Forces, Washington.

It also was announced today that Brig. Gen. H. A. Barthon, former commander of the Fairfield (Ohio) Air Technical Service Command installation, will soon take over the command of the San Bernardino (Cal.) ATSC.

General Barthon served at Fairfield from August, 1944, until November, 1945, when he was transferred to headquarters, ATSC at Wright Field. Prior to that he served for sixteen months as head of an air service command station in the Mediterranean area.

TARAWA VETERAN LEADS PRAYER ON NEWEST CARRIER

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Dec. 8—(AP) A United States Marine who survived bloody Tarawa stood on the flight deck of a new aircraft carrier here today, raised his eyes to blue skies and prayed:

"Please, God, let this ship sail on and on in a world forever at peace."

The Marine, Cpl. David M. Shoup, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, uttered his prayer in a hushed silence that gripped thousands of persons assembled on the flight deck for ceremonies commissioning the new Essex-class carrier Tarawa, named for the historic Pacific battle.

During the ceremonies held at the Norfolk Naval shipyard Shoup presented the ship a tattered American battle flag that was hoisted on Tarawa at the conclusion of the battle. The British Union battle flag, hoisted simultaneously on the island, was presented by Colonel Vivian Fox-Strangways, British resident commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice islands colony, who said, "We know our colors could have no better resting place than beside the American ensign."

Captain A. I. Malstrom, the new carrier's skipper, accepted the flags on behalf of the ship and turned them over to a color guard composed of men of the Second Marine division who fought at Tarawa.

Rear Admiral W. L. Ainsworth, commandant of the Fifth Naval district, placed the ship in commission, and Vice Admiral P. N. L. Bellinger, commander air force, Atlantic fleet, delivered an address in which he expressed opposition to the proposed merger of the Army and the Navy.

The 27,000-ton Tarawa has a peace-time complement of 1,700 men compared with the 3,000 officers and men who served aboard other Essex class flattops during the war.

The carrier, which was launched at the Norfolk Naval shipyard here last May 12, was christened by Mrs. Julian C. Smith, wife of the general who led the Second Marine division in the battle for Tarawa.

Stilwell Presents D S. C. To Family of Nisei Hero

Flies From Capitol to Santa Ana to Honor Masudas

SANTA ANA, Calif., Dec. 8 (AP).—General Joseph W. Stilwell, former commander of the China-India-Burma sector, flew here from Washington today and presented the Distinguished Service Cross to the family of a Japanese-American soldier killed in action in Italy.

"I have never yet found a Nisei who didn't do his full duty right up to the handle," General Stilwell declared as he pinned the nation's second highest award on the dress of Mary Masuda, thirty-four-year-old sister of Staff Sergeant Kazuo Masuda, who died of

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wounds he received at Casino, Italy, in a single-handed attack on a Nazi position Aug. 27, 1944.

"I feel it an honor to be delegated to make this award," the general continued. "Sergeant Masuda, in winning this, has won the respect and admiration of all real Americans."

"It is an honor we'll never forget," Miss Masuda replied and, tears in her eyes, turned and fastened the medal on the breast of her mother, Mrs. Gensuke Masuda, Japanese-born.

Also present were the dead hero's father, Gensuke Masuda, and his two brothers, Private First Class Masuda and Mitsuo Masuda.

19 Die in Plane Crash At Airfield in Montana

Dischargees Home from Overseas Among Victims of Storm Mishap.

BILLINGS, Mont., Dec. 8—(AP) Nineteen persons most of them overseas army veterans, were killed today when a twin-engined transport plane crashed as it attempted to land here in a blinding snowstorm.

Four of the plane's 23 occupants who were enroute from Newark, N. J., to Seattle, Wash., for discharge or reassignment, were in a critical condition at a Billings hospital tonight.

Two Pilots Killed

Among the dead were two Northwest Airlines pilots, George D. Miller, captain, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Vernon W. Pfannkuck, first officer, of Breda, Iowa, who succumbed in a hospital.

Names of all but seven of the dead were released tonight by Maj. G. D. Fairless of the Great Falls Army air base. Other victims, whose next of kin live in rural areas and could not be reached today for notification, will be identified tomorrow, the major said. All those identified were from west coast states.

In the early morning snowy darkness the plane came in too low to land and the control tower requested it to try again. On the second sweep, airport authorities said, a wing struck tops of trees on a boulevard and ripped off.

Wreckage Burns

The craft nose-dived to a nearby field. Flames immediately enveloped it.

The fire illuminated the vicinity and, in the glare police found six army men and one of the pilots groping about. The other pilot was found under an engine which had been torn loose. The injured screamed in agony.

Bodies of most of the dead sat in the seats with safety belts still fastened. Billings firemen put out the flames.

Federal, army and airlines officials prepared at once for an inquiry.

So heavy was the snowstorm that for most of the day planes were grounded in this eastern Montana city.

At the Minneapolis home of captain Miller, a telegram from the Navy department offering him the rank of commander if he would return to the Navy was received a few hours after he was killed.

Miller, a lieutenant commander when he was released from duty with the Naval Air Transport service Oct. 15, flew Navy transport ships in the Atlantic service during the war.

NAVY CRAFT HUNT AIRMEN

Flares Reported In Florida Swamps By Pilot

Miami, Fla., Dec. 8 (AP)—Groping through dense fog, a small army of wartime assault craft—Weasel marsh buggies, alligators and jeeps—was scouring the bleak swamplands in North Central Florida tonight in quest of possible survivors among 27 missing naval airmen.

Red flares and a camp fire, spotted by an Eastern Airlines pilot flying over the marshy wilderness between Orlando and Melbourne at 2 A.M. today, suddenly intensified the three-day-old search for the lost flyers.

Visibility Limited

Throughout the day, shuttling sweeps of Army, Navy and Coast Guard planes and a navy blimp from Lakehurst (N.J.), flew over the swamp area and patrolled far out to sea in a vain attempt to locate wreckage or still-living members of the six plane crews who vanished in the tropical dusk last Wednesday.

Fog limited the visibility of aerial searchers to almost zero, and the main hope of a rescue was centered on land parties.

Officially listed as missing were fourteen airmen who set out on a training flight over the Atlantic in five torpedo Avenger bombers at 2 P.M. Wednesday. Their last message, flashed at 5.25 P.M., said the flight had little more than one hour's fuel supply left and indicated that they were buffeted by freak winds ranging up as high as full hurricane velocity of 75 miles per hour.

Red Flares Reported

Thirteen more flyers were missing on a big Martin bomber which flew out in an attempt to find the Avengers.

The first possible clue on the fate of the 27 came from an Eastern Airlines pilot, Capt. J. D. Morrison, who reported to the Navy that he saw red flares and flashing lights "in the middle of a swamp" at 2 A.M. today about 10 miles southwest of Melbourne.

Captain Morrison, piloting a northbound passenger plane, was quoted as saying he saw a human figure standing in the light of the flares but could not discern any wreckage.

"I'm sure they were flares, not a fire," he said.

Also Reports Fire

Five minutes after making his first report, Captain Morrison reported he saw a fire burning in the dismal, sparsely populated region some 20 miles north of the spot where he had seen the flares.

A naval plane dispatched from the Banana River station reported at 2.30 A.M. that it also observed a flare about 15 miles inland.

Commodore H. H. J. Benson, of the United States 7th Naval District said the hunt was being pressed with all available forces and disclosed that farmers in the Melbourne-Orlando area reported having heard an explosion on the night the six planes disappeared.

Based At Lauderdale

"We don't want to get any hopes too high," Commodore Benson told the Associated Press in Miami, "but we are moving everything up there to find those men if they are alive."

All the missing planes were based at Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station. The five torpedo bombers were on a training flight out toward the Bahamas and back. One theory advanced is that they were flying in wing-to-wing "dead man" formation and went down in a mass collision when caught in the stormy darkness.

Project Speeds Deployment

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 8 (AP).—"Project Transcon," organized a month ago to break the bottleneck of troop deployment, is speeding its 10,000th passenger toward home. The passenger is Private First Class William E. Stough, Mechanicsburg, Pa., en route to Newark, N. J., for separation. "Project Transcon" is operated jointly by the Army, the Air Transport Command, and four commercial airlines.

30,500 Veterans Due To Return

[By the Associated Press]

Sixty-two troop-carrying vessels are due on the East and West coasts today with 30,500 service men from various war theaters. Ships and units arriving:

AT NEW YORK—Miscellaneous troops on:

Cacapa, from Bremen: 15.

Norman E. Mack, from Marseille: 26.

Calvin Coolidge, from Antwerp; 646.

George Meade, from Antwerp: 659.

George W. Campbell, from Le Havre: 582.

Boston Arrivals

AT BOSTON—C.C.N.Y. Victory, from Marseille: 1,544 troops, including 313th Infantry Regiment of the 79th Infantry Division.

M. M. Guhin, from Marseille: 546 troops, including 597th Anti-Air Automatic Weapons Battalion, with medical attendants.

William P. Mosely, from Le Havre: 575 troops, including headquarters and headquarters detachment of 68th Ordnance Battalion, with medical attendants; 141st Quartermaster Truck Company; 990th Engineer Treadway Bridge companies.

Jonathan Edwards, from Antwerp: 639.

Justin Morrill, from Marseille: 560.

Newport News List

AT NEWPORT NEWS—Rolling Victory: 1,502 troops, including 819th Engineer Battalion (aviation) and 177th Port Company.

U.S.S.R. Victory, 1,633 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 512th Quartermaster Group; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 237th Quartermaster Battalion; 4,042d Quartermaster Truck Company; 497th Quartermaster Laundry Company; 980th Quartermaster Service Company; 3,175th Quartermaster Service Company.

Jonathan Grout: 568 troops, including 194th Field Artillery Battalion.

James Jackson: 541 troops, including Headquarters and headquarters detachment 386th Port Battalion.

Oneida Victory: 1,508 troops, including postal detachment 36th Infantry Division; 70th Field Artillery Battalion; 574th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion; 463d Ordnance Evacuation Company; 1,092d Engineer Utility Detachment.

Robert Owen: 592 troops, including 179th Field Artillery Battalion.

Emily Dickinson: 24.

Woodrow Wilson: 31.

Alanson Houghton: 23.

Ida Strauss: 27.

Frisco And Portland

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Frederick Funston: 2,553 Navy.

Burleigh: 1,744 Army, 82 Navy.

Rockwell: 1,781 Army.

New Orleans: 857 Navy.

Winifred L. Smith: 798 Army.

Quincy: 678 Navy.

Benevolence: 454 Navy.

Joseph E. Campbell, Odum, Suisun, Tacoma, Tulane Victory, Valentine, all with smaller groups.

AT PORTLAND—LST 851 from Oahu, Hawaii: 114 army troops.

Other Pacific Ports

AT LOS ANGELES — Christopher Flanigan, from Manila, originally due yesterday: 778.

Medusa, from Manila: 144.

Niantic Victory and San Mateo Victory from Sasebo: 27.

AT SAN DIEGO—Total of 2,130 personnel on following: Escort carrier Roi, destroyer transports Robinson and Loy, destroyer tender Whitney and the following LCI's: 341, 431, 437, 642, 644, 650, 701, 772, 795, 798, 799, 876, 1,027, 1,077, 1,085, 1,087.

AT SEATTLE — Davy Crockett, from Okinawa: 1,934.

LST 846, from Oahu: 154 army.

U.S.S. Bayfield, from Korea: 1,971 Army, 59 Navy.

AT TACOMA—Chilton, from Nagoya: 1,484 Army.

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FIRST LEAD UNITED NATIONS

LONDON, DEC. 8—(AP)—SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER (D-FLA) TOLD A UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE TODAY THAT THE NEW INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAPITAL SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES "BECAUSE IT IS A COUNTRY THAT BELONGS MORE TO THE WORLD THAN TO ITS OWN PEOPLE."

WHILE THE SUB-COMMITTEE RESUMED HEARINGS ON OFFERS FROM AMERICAN CITIES FOR THE WORLD CAPITAL SITE, THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION ARGUED THE MAIN ISSUE: WHETHER THE WORLD CAPITAL SHOULD BE IN THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE.

THE UNITED STATES IS TAKING NO OFFICIAL PART IN THE DEBATE ON THE SITE OF THE ORGANIZATION. PEPPER REPRESENTED MIAMI, AND OTHER DELEGATIONS APPEARED FOR HYDE PARK, N.Y., THE STATE OF INDIANA, AND NAVY ISLAND.

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LIEUT. GOV. RICHARD T. JAMES OF INDIANA ALSO PLEADED THAT THE WORLD CAPITAL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

"IF YOU BRING THE UNITED NATIONS HOME TO THE UNITED STATES," HE TOLD THE SUB-COMMITTEE, "OUR PEOPLE COULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. WE ARE READY TO ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SEEING THAT THERE IS NO FAILURE THIS TIME. AND WE FEEL THERE IS NO BETTER WAY OF INSURING SUCCESS THAN TO ESTABLISH THE PERMANENT HOME IN THEUNITED STATES."

PEPPER DEVOTED MOST OF HIS ARGUMENT TO THE ADVANTAGES OF THE UNITED STATES AS THE SITE FOR THE CAPITAL.

"I URGE THOSE WHO ARE MAKING THE MOMENTOUS DECISION ON SELECTING A SITE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS HOME TO TRY THE NEW WORLD THIS TIME," THE SENATOR SAID. "THE OLD WORLD HAD ITS CHANCE. IF THIS ORGANIZATION FAILS, I SEE NOTHING BUT A CATACLYSM OF DESTRUCTION FACING MANKIND."

PEPPER SAID THAT DURING A RECENT TOUR OF EUROPE "I HAVE NOT NOT FOUND A GREATER ATTACHMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION THAN I FOUND IN MY OWN COUNTRY."

"LET NO ONE HAVE ANY DOUBT THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL PUT UP ITS SHARE OF MONEY AND FIGHTING FORCES TO MAINTAIN PEACE OF THE WORLD," HE SAID.

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"I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD TODAY IS THE UNITED NATIONS," PEPPER CONTINUED. "IT IS THE SANCTUARY OF PEOPLE OF EVERY COUNTRY. IT SEEMS APPROPRIATE TO ME THAT THE PERMANENT HOME SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES."

BENSON FROST OF NEW YORK, APPEARING FOR HYDE PARK, SAID HE FELT SURE THAT IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "WERE ALIVE TODAY HE WOULD FEEL IT

A TRIBUTE THAT YOU BRING THE UNITED NATIONS HOME TO THE PLACE WHERE HE CONCEIVED THE IDEA OF A UNION OF NATIONS OF THE WORLD."

"IN DEATH NEX NO GREATER TRIBUTE COULD BE PAID TO HIS MEMORY AND THE HUMANITARIAN WORK THAT HE DID," FROST ADDED.

CHAUNCEY HAMLIN OF BUFFALO, APPEARING FOR NAVY ISLAND, SAID "WE BELIEVE WE HAVE SOMETHING TO OFFER THE UNITED NATIONS IN NAVY ISLAND--AN INTERNATIONAL CITY."

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HAMLIN SAID HE WANTED TO ENDORSE PEPPER'S REMARKS, AND ADDED THAT "IF THERE SHOULD BE A FAILURE AT THIS TIME WE WILL BE FACED WITH CATASTROPHIC CIRCUMSTANCES." ##

UNITED NATIONS (175)

LONDON, DEC. 8-(AP)-PREPARATORY COMMISSION DELEGATES PLUNGED DEEPER TODAY INTO THE ARGUMENT OVER ESTABLISHING THE UNITED NATIONS' PERMANENT HOME IN THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE, WHILE A SUB-COMMITTEE RESUMED HEARINGS ON OFFERS FROM AMERICAN CITIES FOR THE WORLD CAPITAL SITE.

DELEGATIONS FROM MIAMI, FLA., HYDE PARK, N.Y., AND THE STATE OF INDIANA APPEARED BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE TO ADVANCE ARGUMENTS FOR SELECTION OF RESPECTIVE LOCALITIES AS THE WORLD ORGANIZATION'S PERMANENT HOME.

MEANWHILE, A GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION ARGUED THE MAIN ISSUE: SHOULD THE WORLD CAPITAL BE IN THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE?

ALTHOUGH 14 MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INCLUDING RUSSIA, HAVE RECOMMENDED SELECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, OPENING ARGUMENTS YESTERDAY GAVE EUROPEAN SUPPORTERS A THREE-TO-ONE EDGE. HOWEVER, DELEGATES SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES WERE STILL OPTIMISTIC OVER CHANCES OF WINNING THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

THE SWING OF CANADA AND POLAND, ALONG WITH GREECE, TO THE EUROPEAN SIDE YESTERDAY CAME AS A SURPRISE TO MOST DELEGATES.

THE ARAB STATES APPEARED TO HOLD THE DECIDING VOTES, AND THEIR STAND IS EXPECTED TO REFLECT WHERE THEY EXPECT TO RECEIVE SUPPORT ON OTHER CONFERENCE ISSUES.

JR518AES

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LONDON, DEC 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A U.S. NAVY DESTROYER AND A NAVY PLANE TEAMED UP TODAY TO RUSH AN ARMY SERGEANT, STRICKEN WITH ACUTE APPENDICITIS, FROM THE SHIP ON WHICH HE WAS HOMEWARD BOUND TO A HOSPITAL IN MOROCCO, THEREBY SAVING HIS LIFE.

STAFF SERGEANT JACK KOLEHAUSE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WAS STRICKEN ABOARD THE LIBERTY SHIP JOSEPH N.TEAL ON DEC.2 OFF SPAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN COAST WHILE EN ROUTE TO HAMPTON ROADS FROM MARSEILLE.

WHEN A RADIO MESSAGE STATING KOLEHAUSE REQUIRED IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REACHED NAPLES, THE NAVY ORDERED THE DESTROYER GRIDLEY OUT FROM ORAN. IT INTERCEPTED THE SHIP, BROUGHT KOLEHAUSE TO ORAN FROM WHERE HE WAS FLOWN TO PORT LYAUTEY. THE OPERATION WAS PERFORMED THERE LESS THAN 24 HOURS AFTER WORD OF KOLEHAUSE'S ILLNESS HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN NAPLES.

DN741AES

30.24-32245

LONDON, DEC. 8-(AP)-OVER-CAUTIOUS INDUSTRIALISTS ARE SACRIFICING SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT IN BRITAIN ON THE ALTAR OF HIGHER DIVIDENDS, THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL PLANNING WAS TOLD TODAY.

"IN BRITAIN," SAID PROF. M.E.OLIPHANT, ATOMIC BOMB SCIENTIST, "WE HAVE TOO MANY PARTNERS AND MORIBUND DIRECTORS WHO, ONCE A YEAR, TOTTER TO A DIRECTORS MEETING FAR FROM THE CENTER OF PRODUCTION AND INSIST THAT THE $2,000,000 WHICH THE TECHNICAL MANAGER SUGGESTS SHOULD BE SPENT ON RESEARCH AND NEW EQUIPMENT SHOULD NOT BE PROVIDED IN THE FACE OF THE DESIRABILITY OF KEEPING THE YEAR'S DIVIDENDS UP TO USUAL."

OLIPHANT SAID AMERICA AND RUSSIA WERE FAR AHEAD OF BRITAIN IN MATTERS OF APPLIED SCIENCE. HE CRITICIZED THOSE WHO URGED CAUTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

TU1202PES

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC. 8--(AP)--BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT IS FINDING OUT THAT IT IS EASIER TO TALK ABOUT SOCIALISM THAN TO PUT IT INTO PRACTICE.

THE REGIME WHICH TOOK OFFICE LAST JULY AFTER A THUNDEROUS DEFEAT OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES, HAS OFFERED ONLY A SMALL PART OF ITS PRE-ELECTION FIVE YEAR PROGRAM TO PARLIAMENT.

ALTHOUGH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE HAS ASSURED COMMONS THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WILL PROCEED WITH ITS PROGRAM, IT IS MOVING SLOWLY IN TWO OF THE BIGGEST FIELDS OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP--TRANSPORTATION, AND IRON AND STEEL.

EMANUEL SHINWELL, LABOR MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, ACKNOWLEDGED ONE REASON FOR HIS PARTY'S CIRCUMSPECT APPROACH IN ADDRESSING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COAL INDUSTRY, WHEN HE SAID:

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"I WISH I COULD CONVINCE YOU TO AGREE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF CONFISCATION. THEN MY TASK WOULD BE SIMPLE. BUT WHEN YOU GET ON THE SLIPPER SLOPE OF CONFISCATION, COMPLICATIONS--LEGAL, FINANCIAL AND OTHERWISE, COME ONE AFTER ANOTHER X X X"

SHINWELL SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT TO TAKE OVER THE MINING INDUSTRY "BUT THAT IS NOT AS EASY AS IT LOOKS. I'VE BEEN TALKING OF NATIONALIZATION FOR 40 YEARS, BUT THE COMPLICATIONS OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTY NEVER OCCURRED TO ME."

STILL ANOTHER REASON FOR THE SLOW APPROACH IS THE

OBVIOUS DIFFICULTY OF COORDINATING MULTITUDINOUS OWNERSHIP, AS SUCH AS EXISTS IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, WHERE MANY SYSTEMS ARE MUNICIPALLY OPERATED.

NATIONALIZATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND ALREADY IS BEFORE COMMONS AND LEGISLATION FOR NATIONALIZATON OF THE COAL INDUSTRY IS EXPE

EXPECTED SHORTLY. THE GOVERNMENT PLANS ALSO EARLY NATIONALIZATION OF ALL BRITISH AIRLINES AND ALL EXTERNAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SERVIC

HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER HERBERT MORRISON HAS ANNOUNCED PLANS TO EXTEND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TO THE GAS AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS AND HAROBR FACILITIES, CANALS AND LONG DISTANCE TRUCKING WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

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HE OMMITTED COMMENT ON SHORT DISTANCE TRUCKING, WHICH COMPRISES A MAJORITY OF BRITAIN'S INLAND TRANSPORT--AND SAID SPECIFICALLY THAT COASTAL SHIPPING WOULD NOT BE NATIONALIZED.

MOREOVER, HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS UNCERTAIN WHETHER TO NATIONALIZE PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION OR SIMPLY TO GIVE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE GREATER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

HE SAID THAT A DECISION ON IRON AND STEEL WOULD BE WITHHELD PENDING A REPORT BY THE INDUSTRY ON WHAT IS NEEDED FOR EFFICIENT OPERATION TRANSPORTATION.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION AND IRON AND STEEL WERE NOTABLY EARMARKED FOR NATIONALIZATION WITHIN FIVE YEARS IN THE LABOR PARTY'S ELECTION MANIFESTO--"LET'S FACE THE FUTURE."

EVEN A CURTAILED PROGRAM OF NATIONALIZATION IS IMMENSE. APPROXIMATELY $8,000,000,000 WORTH OF CAPITAL IS INVOLVED IF CALCULATEDON THE MARKET QUOTATIONS OF SHARES IN CORPORATIONS DUE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

THESE INCLUDE LONG DISTANCE HAULAGE $200,000,000; CALLS AND DOCKS $640,000,000; RAILWAYS $3,460,000,000; GAS $700,000,000; ELECTRICITY $1,400,000,000; GAS $700,000,000; COAL $1,200,000,000; CABLE AND WIRELESS $120,000,000; BANK OF ENGLAND $232,000,000. #

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30.2K-322K7

MIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC. 8-(AP)-INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN CIRCLES WERE HIGHLY OPTIMISTIC OVER THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE OF RUSSIAN, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTERS, BECAUSE OF THE CAREFUL ADVANCE PLANNING FOR IT.

THESE QUARTERS SAID THAT LACK OF PREPARATION--TO WHICH MANY ATTRIBUTED THE BREAKDOWN OF THE LONDON FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE--WOULD NOT BE REPEATED AT THE DEC. 16 MOSCOW MEETING.

PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN UNDERWAY FOR SOME TIME, IT WAS SAID, AND LITTLE, IF ANYTHING, IS BEING LEFT TO CHANCE. THE AGENDA ALREADY HAS BEEN SET FORTH IN DETAIL AND MUCH STUDY HAS BEEN GIVEN TO PROCEDURAL ROUTINE.

IT WAS ADMITTED THAT DIFFICULT ISSUES, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF CONTROLLING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, WOULD BE RAISED, BUT THIS TIME JUST WHAT THE ISSUES ARE AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL POINTS OF VIEW WILL BE KNOWN IN ADVANCE.

THE FACT THAT IT WAS TO BE A MEETING OF THE "BIG THREE" AND NOT OF FIVE POWERS WAS SEEN HERE AS A DEFINITE RETURN TO THE THREE-POWER PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN AT YALTA AND POTSDAM--A POSITION WHICH HAS BEEN INSISTED UPON BY THE RUSSIANS.

(IN LONDON, SOME DIPLOMATS INTERPRETED THE MEETING AS A PRELUDE TO A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN-RUSSIAN PLEDGE TO PLACE CONTROL OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IN THE HANDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT ALSO WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS PROBABLY WOULD NOT HAVE CALLED A MEETING AT THIS TIME UNLESS THEY WERE CONFIDENT OF REACHING BASIC AGREEMENTS ON THE ATOMIC BOMB AND OTHER ISSUES.)

RQ222PES

PARIS, DEC. 8-(AP)-GEN. DEGAULLE WILL SPEAK OVER THE RADIO MONDAY (1 P.M. EST) WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO FRENCH POLICY IN GERMANY, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

IT WAS BELIEVED LIKELY THE SPEECH ALSO WOULD INCLUDE SOME EXPRESSION OF FRENCH RESENTMENT AT BEING LEFT OUT OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN SECRETARIES WHICH OPENS DEC. 15 IN MOSCOW.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT DEGAULLE WOULD STATE FRENCH REASONS FOR BLOCKING CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY, AND REPLY TO AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES WHO EARLIER THIS WEEK INDICATED THE AMERICANS, BRITISH AND RUSSIANS MIGHT ESTABLISH CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THEIR THREE OCCUPATION ZONES EVEN IF FRANCE CONTINUED ITS OPPOSITION.

BJ1102PES

MOSCOW, DEC. 8-(AP)-LEO KRCZITSKI, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-SLAV COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SAID IN A SPEECH TO RUSSIA'S CENTRAL TRADES UNION COUNCIL TODAY THAT "MANY PEOPLE WANT TO TAKE EXAMPLES FROM YOU AND MORE AND MORE AMERICANS WILL COME HERE TO GIVE YOU FRIENDLY HANDSHAKES AND EMBRACE YOU."

KRCZITSKI SAID HE BROUGHT GREETINGS FROM CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY AND SIDNEY HILLMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

COMMENTING ON POLAND, WHICH HE VISITED EN ROUTE TO THE SOVIET UNION, KRCZITSKI SAID HE FOUND THE GOVERNMENT THERE REPRESENTED THE PEOPLE.

R[illegible]QSAFs

ROME, DEC. 8-(AP)-PREMIER-DESIGNATE ALCIDE DE GASPERI ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD ATTEMPT AGAIN TO FORM A SIX-PARTY GOVERNMENT INCLUDING THE LIBERAL PARTY, WHICH HAS DECLINED TO ENTER THE COALITION.

HE WAS PREPARED TO PRESENT "CONCRETE PROPOSALS" FOR SUCH A GOVERNMENT, BUT PARTY LEADERS SAID THERE STILL WERE MANY OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF SOLVING THE TWO-WEEKS OLD ITALIAN CRISIS.

DE GASPERI, FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI, WHICH RESIGNED RECENTLY, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT AFTER A SIX-HOUR SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, FOLLOWING DISCLOSURE THAT CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM, WOULD NOT SANCTION ANY CABINET EXCLUDING THE LIBERALS.

EARLIER CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC DE GASPERI HAD BEEN READY TO ATTEMPT FORMATION OF A FIVE-PARTY GOVERNMENT IF THE LIBERALS WERE ADAMANT.

WR BRIAS 0011SLAP 0115

PRAGUE, DEC 8-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED A NATION-WIDE FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND A GENERAL CLOSING OF ALL INDUSTRIES FROM DEC. 22 TO JAN 1, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MEASURES, TO PRESERVE CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S DWINDLING COAL SUPPLY.

DA1210AES

BUDAPEST, DEC 8-(AP)-THE PEOPLES' COURT TODAY SENTENCED FERENC RAJNISS, FORMER HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION, TO DEATH BY HANGING FOR WAR CRIMES AND TREASON.

DA1145PES

ATHENS, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WERE RELIABLY REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE REFUSED A REQUEST OF FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN SOPHIANOPOULOS THAT THE GREEK ELECTIONS, NOW SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 31, BE POSTPONED AGAIN.

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~~THE GREEK AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE TOLD HIS GOVERNMENT THAT~~ BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE INFORMED THE THE GREEK AMBASSADOR THAT BRITAIN HAD ACCEPTED A SERIES OF POSTPONEMENTS AND COULD CONSENT TO NO FURTHER DELAYS.

BEVIN WAS SAID TO HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES ALSO HAD REFUSED TO AGREE TO A FURTHER POSTPONEMENT AND THE FOREIGN SECRETARY WAS REPRESENTED AS BELIEVING THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SHOULD GET THE ELECTIONS OUT OF THE WAY SO THAT IT COULD CONCENTRATE ON REBUILDING THE COUNTRY AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

APR 120 [illegible]

FOREIGN OBSERVERS, AFTER INVESTIGATING CONDITIONS IN GREECE, ARE ALSO UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE REACHED THE SAME CONCLUSION. THE OBSERVERS WILL LEAVE HERE TOMORROW TO REPORT TO THEIR RESPECTIVE

THE PACT WITH RUSSIA, ~~ACCORDING TO~~ MY OPINION, WAS ALSO ~~MEANT HONESTLY. SELDOM WAS ANY PACT WELCOMED BY THE WEHRMACHT~~ MEANT HONESTLY. SELDOM WAS ANY PACT WELCOMED BY THE WEHRMACHT AS HEARTILY AS THIS. WE BELEIVED IN A GENEROUS RETURN TO BISMARCK'S POLICIES. LATER, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1940, WHEN I NOTED THAT HITLER WAS PLAYING WITH THE IDEA OF TURNING AGAINST RUSSIA, I OPPOSED THE BREACH OF THE PACT WITH ALL MY STRENGTH. HITLER KNEW ONLY TOO WELL THAT I CONSIDERED A BREAK WITH RUSSIA FATEFULL.

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Q: WHAT ABOUT THE ORDERS FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF WHOLE PEOPLES? CONCENTRATION CAMP ATROCITIES? TERRORISTIC MEASURES IN OCCUPIED AREAS ? DID YOU KNOW AND APPROVE OF THEM?

A: HITLER NEVER AT ANY TIME SPOKE TO ME ABOUT PLANS FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF SECTIONS OF PEOPLE. THE NAVY HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS, MUCH LESS WITH TERRORISTIC MEASURES IN

3027-3227

OCCUPIED AREAS. I NEVER

I NEVER HEARD OF ANY CONCENTRATION CAMPS, EXCEPT DACHAU AND ORANIENBURG, FROM WHICH I TRIED TWICE TO RESCUE PASTOR NIEMOELLER WITH THE AID OF THE VENERABLE ADMIRAL VON LANS, AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RAVENSBRUECK, FROM WHICH SUCCEEDED IN LIBERATING FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER DR. GESSLER IN 1944. DR. OTTO

BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC. 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SENT LT. GEN. SIR PHILIP CHRISTISON AN APOLOGY TODAY FOR AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN JAVA.

DEC 9-1945

SOEKARNO TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD SENT A LETTER EXPRESSING REGRET THAT A GRENADE HAD EXPLODED NEAR CHRISTISON UPON THE BRITISH GENERAL'S RETURN FROM SINGAPORE FRIDAY.

CHRISTISON, SMILING, SAID HE KNEW OF NO ATTEMPT UPON HIS LIFE EITHER IN JAVA OR SINGAPORE. CHRISTISON ATTENDED CONFERENCES IN SINGAPORE AMONG ADM. LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMANDER, AND BRITISH, FRENCH AND DUTCH COMMANDERS.

GM916AES

WITH BATAVIA

THE HAGUE, DEC 8-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE GOVERNMENT SOURCE TODAY DENIED REPORTS THAT HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, HAD BEEN PEREMPTORALY RECALLED TO THE HAGUE, TERMING SUCH REPORTS "COMPLETELY UNTRUE."

THIS SOURCE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING ASKING VAN MOOK TO COME TO THE NETHERLANDS TO REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN JAVA, AND THAT IT WAS "NOT AT ALL UNLIKELY THAT THIS WOULD OCCUR." THE INFORMANT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT NO DATE FOR THE TRIP HAD BEEN SET.

DA1148PES

BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC. 8-(AP)-COMDR PERCY WALLACE RAIRDEN OF SANTA MONICA, CALIF., SON OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES CONSUL TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, IS ESTABLISHING A U.S. NAVAL LIAISON OFFICE HERE TO KEEP THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INFORMED ON DEVELOPMENTS IN INDONESIA.

KA950AES

BATAVIA -- SECOND ADD INDONESIAN (BY HAUGLAND) X X X FORCES.

NEW FIGHTING BROKE OUT YESTERDAY IN BATAVIA WHEN TWO INDONESIAN PLATOONS ATTACKED TANDJONG PRIOK HARBOR WITH RIFLES, MACHINEGUNS AND GRENADES. BRITISH INDIAN FORCES ALSO MET AN ATTACK IN THE KRAMJAT SUBURB. DAY

INDONESIAN CASUALTIES IN THE DAY-LONG FIGHTING AT KRAMJAT WERE FOUR KILLED AND 30 WOUNDED, THE INDONESIAN RED CROSS SAID. ONE BRITISH AIRMAN WAS KILLED AND SIX BRITISH AND INDIANS WOUNDED.

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INDONESIANS ACCUSED AMBOINESE YOUTHS OF STARTING THE TROUBLE BY SHOOTING AT A PASSERBY IN FRONT OF A MOTION PICTURE THEATER.

MK752AES

CHINESE COMMUNISTS ALSO REPORTED THAT SIX U.S. FLIERS FORCED DOWN IN COMMUNIST TERRITORY NOV. 1 HAD BEEN RETURNED SAFELY TO TIENTSIN, ALTHOUGH THEY ALLEGED THAT THE FLIERS "PREVIOUSLY STRAFED THE COMMUNISTS AND DROPPED INTIMIDATING HANDBILLS."

IN PEIPING AND TIENTSIN, CHINESE SECRET POLICE ROUNDED UP AS SUSPECTED COLLABORATORS 250 PUPPET OFFICIALS OF THE JAPANESE SPONSORED GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CHINA, INCLUDING PRINCESS CHIN PEI-HUI OF THE MANCHU DYNASTY. NIGHT

GGGG150PCS

ADD Chungking (Russian) xxx Peiping -Moore-

HONOLULU, DEC. 7-(AP)-SIX BODIES WERE REMOVED TODAY FROM THE WRECKAGE OF AN ARMY LIBERATOR BOMBER ON KEEHI REEF OFF THE ISLAND OF OAHU. THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES LEARNED A SEVENTH BODY, WEDGED UNDER A WHEEL, CANNOT BE REMOVED UNTIL LOW TIDE SATURDAY.

THE PLANE CRASHED LATE LAST NIGHT AFTER TAKING OFF FOR THE MAINLAND WITH FIVE CREWMEN AND THREE PASSENGERS. ONE MAN WAS FOUND ALIVE

ON THE BEACH TODAY BY MILITARY POLICEMEN.
LIFEGUARDS FROM KEEHI BEACH REMOVED THE SIX BODIES.
THE PLANE'S WRECKAGE IS ABOUT A MILE OFFSHORE, WITH THE TAIL SECTION, ONE WHEEL AND PART OF THE FUSELAGE PROTRUDING FROM THE WATER. PARTS ARE SCATTERED 50 YARDS AROUND THE ALMOST SUBMERGED AIRCRAFT.

THE PLANE WAS MANNED BY A FAR EAST AIR FORCE CREW UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND. HOWEVER, AUTHORITIES REFUSED TO ALLOW THE SURVIVOR TO BE INTERVIEWED OR GIVE HIS NAME UNTIL AFTER RELATIVES OF THE DEAD HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED.

REFUSED TO ALLOW THE SURVIVOR TO BE INTERVIEWED OR GIVE HIS NAME UNTIL AFTER RELATIVES OF THE DEAD HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED.
AT JOHN ROGERS FIELD THE THEORY WAS ADVANCED THAT THE PILOT, AFTER HAVING CLEARED WITH THE CONTROL TOWER, DECIDED TO RETURN AND HISTOOK A RED LIGHT ON THE REEF FOR A RUNWAY MARKER, STARS AND STRIPES SAID.
BW710AP

NEW DELHI, INDIA, DEC. 8-(AP)-A FUNCTIONARY OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, SUMMONED AS FIRST DEFENSE WITNESS IN THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY TRIAL, SOUGHT TODAY TO PROVE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE LATE SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA.

THE PROSECUTION HAS PICTURED BOSE'S GOVERNMENT AS A PUPPET OF JAPAN.

THE PROSECUTION ELICITED FROM SHUNICHI MATSUOMOTO, TWICE VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR JAPAN, ADMISSIONS THAT PROMOTION OF AZAD HAND (FREE INDIA) WAS PART OF THE JAPANESE WAR STRATEGY.

MATSUOMOTO SAID THAT BOSE, LEADER OF AZAD HAND AND THE NATIONAL ARMY, WAS BROUGHT FROM GERMANY TO JAPAN ABOUT APRIL, 1943. THE WITNESS CAST NO LIGHT ON WHAT IS A MYSTERY IN INDIA--HOW BOSE TRAVELED TO JAPAN. HE HAD VANISHED ALMOST MAGICALLY FROM HIS CALCUTTA HOME JUST BEFORE JAPAN WENT TO WAR.

BOSE, RADICAL CONGRESS PARTY MAN WHO HAD ADVOCATED AN IMMEDIATE ULTIMATUM TO THE BRITISH TO QUIT INDIA IN 1938, WAS BEING PROSECUTED ON A SEDITION CHARGE AT THE TIME OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE AND HAD BEEN INTERNED IN HIS HOME.

BOSE WAS REPORTED KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH WHILE EN ROUTE TO TOKYO AT THE END OF THE WAR. UNVERIFIED REPORTS ARE CURRENT THAT HIS ADMIRERS WANT TO BRING HIS ASHES BACK TO INDIA FOR CEREMONIAL CONSIGNMENT TO THE SACRED WATERS OF THE GANGES AND JUMNA AT ALLAHABAD. IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE BRITISH WILL PERMIT THIS.

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GW921AES

ADD NEW DELHI (BOSE) XYY WAV

BOSE, RADICAL CONGRESS PARTY MAN WHO HAD ADVOCATED AN IMMEDIATE ULTIMATUM TO THE BRITISH TO QUIT INDIA IN 1938, WAS BEING PROSECUTED ON A SEDITION CHARGE AT THE TIME OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE AND HAD BEEN INTERNED IN HIS HOME.
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GW921AES

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES (130)
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, DEC. 8-(AP)-A CHEERLESS CHRISTMAS FACED HALF OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION TONIGHT AS 300,000 IRON WORKERS, COAL MINERS AND SEAMEN REMAINED IDLE IN THE WEEK-OLD NEW SOUTH WALES STRIKES.
SOME MODERATE UNION LEADERS EXPRESSED HOPES THAT THE DISPUTE MIGHT BE SETTLED THIS WEEK-END, BUT WARNED THAT IF IT WERE NOT ENDED IMMEDIATELY THE RATIONING OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY WOULD CONTINUE INTO THE NEW YEAR.
EVEN IF THE MINERS WERE TO RESUME WORK MONDAY, OFFICIALS SAID IT MIGHT TAKE WEEKS TO MAKE UP THE 300,000 TONS OF COAL LOST THIS WEEK.
HOUSEWIVES ALREADY HAVE BEGUN TO COOK MEALS OVER OPEN FIRES IN THEIR BACK YARDS DURING THE HOURS WHEN GAS AND ELECTRICITY ARE PROHIBITED, AND NEWSPAPERS PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO DO THE FAMILY WASH IN COLD WATER.
THE IRON WORKERS' STRIKE BEGAN WITH DISMISSAL OF AN EMPLOYE AND WAS BROADENED TO INCLUDE QUESTIONS OF SENIORITY AND RECOGNITION OF THE UNION. STRIKING COAL MINERS HAVE DEMANDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT REORGANIZE THEIR INDUSTRY TO GUARANTEE EMPLOYMENT.
BJ1051PES

HOWEVER, LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN CHINA, SAID "APPROPRIATE" MILITARY ACTION" SHOULD BE TAKEN ONLY IF "CONSIDERABLE WARNING HAD BEEN GIVEN TO AVOID ENDANGERING INNOCENT PERSONS, AND THERE WAS NO SUBSEQUENT REPORT OF ANY MARINE ACTION."
FJ427PCS

ADD TIENTSIN (MARINES) XYY COMBE -CLEMENTS-

NIGHT

V

3027—32251

TOKYO, DEC.8-(AP)-REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER EDWIN W.PAULEY WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE TOKYO TODAY FOR MANILA AND THEN THE UNITED STATES--PRESUMABLY AFTER FAILING TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO PERSONALLY VISIT RUSSIAN-HELD NORTHERN KOREA AND MANCHURIA. OTHER COMMISSION MEMBERS REMAIN HERE.

PAULEY TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE RECENTLY EITHER HE OR MEMBERS OF MISSION WOULD REMAIN IN JAPAN UNTIL PERMISSION WAS OBTAINED TO VISIT THOSE COUNTRIES IN CONNECTION WITH REPARATIONS STUDIES. HE SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD REQUESTED RUSSIAN PERMISSION TO MAKE THE VISIT, WHICH HE ASSERTED WAS NECESSARY TO THE WORK OF HIS MISSION. HE ANTICIPATED PERMISSION, HE ADDED, BUT FAILED TO STATE WHEN.

IN A STATEMENT RODAY, PAULEY FAVORED TURNING OVER TO KOREA SOME JAPANESE PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT, BUT PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS UNTIL "THE NEEDS OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY" CAN BE CONSIDERED.

HE STATED BOTH THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN KOREA AND RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THAT COUNTRY ARE CONSIDERE TEMPORARY AND THAT UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS POLICY ALL KOREA EVENTUALLY WILL BE TREATED AS A UNIT.

RA925PCS

WITH NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE

TOKYO,SUNDAY,DEC.9-(AP)-RUMORS THAT THE SHIDEHARA CABINET MAY RESIGN IN A BODY SHORTLY POPPED UP AGAIN TODAY.

THE NIPPON TIMES SAID POLITICAL CIRCLES WERE TALKING OF ITS FALL DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRIEVE OF A RECENT ALLIED ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF PRINCE MORIMASA MASHIMOTO, FORMER FIELD MARSHAL AND WAR COUNCILLOR.

BUT KYODO NEWS AGENCY QUOTED AN UNNAMED CABINET MEMBER AS SAYING THERE WERE "NO DEFINITE INDICATIONS OF IMMINENT COLLAPSE."

(EDITORS: IF DESIRED, ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN THE NIGHT LEAD AT END OF 6TH GRAF, PREVIOUSLY INSERTED ENDING: XXX POSITIONS TO THE THRONE.")

FJ922PCS

TOKYO,SUNDAY,DEC.9-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR HAS ORDERED THAT FINAL ACTION IN YAMASHITA CASE SHALL BE WITHHELD PENDING DISPOSITION BY THE U.S. SUPRE COURT OF PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND PROHIBITIONS.

GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA IS UNDER SENTENCE OF HANGING DECREED BY A MILITARY COURT AS PUNISHMENT FOR CONDONING ATROCITIES BY HIS JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DS858PPS NM 95

TOKYO,SUNDAY,DEC.9-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IT LEARNED ONE SURVIVOR OF THE CREWS OF THE FIVE TWO-MAN SUBMARINES WHICH ATTACKED U.S.WARSHIPS AT PEARL HARBOR ON DEC. 7, 1941 (U.S.DATE) IS IN AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP--LIKES IT IN THE UNITED STATES AND HAS NO INTENTION OF RETURNING HOME.

THE AGENCY ATTRIBUTED ITS INFORMATION TO A JAPANESE CIVILIAN REPATRIATE FROM MANILA WHO SAID HE LEARNED DETAILS FROM AN AMERICAN OFFICER AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.

THE UNNAMED SURVIVOR SUPPOSEDLY WAS RESCUED BY AMERICANS WHEN HIS TWO-MAN SUBMARINE WAS CAST ASHORE BY DEPTH CHARGE EXPLOSIONS. HE WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED AND HIS FELLOW CREWMAN KILLED, KYODO SAID.

THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE REPORTING THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ANNOUNCED ALL OF THE CREWS OF FIVE MIDGET SUBMARINES HAD BEEN KILLED IN THAT ACTION.

RA1045PCS

PARTICULAR EMPHASIS WAS LAID ON THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH IN WHICH THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN AND FILIPINO PRISONERS OF WAR PERISHED, MANY OF THEM BY THE BAYONETS OF GUARDS WHO SIMPLY KILLED THEM WHEN DISEASE OR WEAKNESS CAUSED THEM TO FALTER.

THE FIRST WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS IN JAPAN PROPER WILL BEGIN AT YOKOHAMA DEC. 17, WHEN AN AMERICAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL WILL HEAR EVIDENCE AGAINST SOME 300 JAPANESE ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES AGAINST AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR. THESE FIRST TRIALS INCLUDE NONE OF THE SO-CALLED MAJOR SUSPECTS, WHOSE WAR-GUILT HEARINGS ARE SCHEDULED TO START NEXT MONTH.

SOME JAPANESE WAR LEADERS MAY BE TAKEN TO HAWAII AND TRIED THERE ON MURDER CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PEARL HARBOR SNEAK ATTACK.

ADD Tokyo (Homma) xxy practice NIGHT

A195KX

SUCH TREATMENT OF THE LEADING PEARL HARBOR PLOTTERS WOULD BE JUSTIFIED, SAID JOSEPH B.KEENAN, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CHIEF WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN VICTIMS OF THAT ATTACK WERE KILLED WHILE THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN STILL WERE OFFICIALLY AT PEACE.

"CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AT PEARL HARBOR WHO WERE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE MURDERED DEC. 7, 1941," KEENAN SAID. "THEIR LIVES WERE TAKEN WITH PREMEDITATION, THAT IS MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES." THERE IS, THEREFORE, NO REASON, HE ADDED, WHY THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD NOT BE TRIED WHERE THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

THE JAPANESE PUBLIC, MEANWHILE, WAS LEARNING ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE HIGH COST OF DEFEAT. OFFICIAL FIGURES DISCLOSED THAT JAPAN IS PAYING MORE THAN $2,200,000 DAILY TO SUPPORT AMERICAN TROOPS OF OCCUPATION, APPROXIMATELY ONE-FOURTH OF THE NATION'S EXTRAORDINARY WAR EXPENDITURES DURING THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR.

ANOTHER STAGGERING BILL STILL TO BE PAID WAS POINTEDLY MENTIONED IN THE DIET BY A LIBERALIST REPRESENTATIVE WHO DEMANDED PROMPT RETURN OF PROPERTY STOLEN FROM THE CHINESE, AS A FIRST STEP TOWARD RESTORATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THAT COUNTRY. SO FAR JAPANESE WAS ESTIMATED HOW HIGH THAT BILL WILL BE.

EDITORS:

TOKYO--INSERT NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (A194KX) AFTER 2D GRAF: XXX IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MEANWHILE, THE PRESENT JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT FAVORS RETENTION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF EMPEROR HIROHITO, WHOSE ROLE IN THE WAR IS A CURRENT TOPIC OF HIGHEST INTEREST.

DR.JOJI MATSUMOTO, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, VOICED THE CABINET'S POSITION BEFORE THE DIET YESTERDAY AND PREMIER BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA QUICKLY ACQUIESCED.

DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES MAY CONSIST OF GOVERNMENT "OF, BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE," SHIDEHARA SAID, BUT IN JAPAN IT MUST BE "UNDER THE EMPEROR AND AROUND THE DIET WHICH IS RE-ELECTED BY THE WILL OF THE MASSES."

MATSUMOTO PROPOSED MAKING MINISTERS OF STATE, AS THRONE ADVISORS, DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR FUTURE STATE AFFAIRS. NO INTERFERENCE, HE SAID, WOULD BE TOLERATED FROM "PERSONS LACKING DIRECT ADVISORY POSITIONS TO THE THRONE."

HOMMA, 58, WHO IS HELD, ETC., 3D GRAF PVS.

FJ813PCS

A73KX

PHOENIX,ARIZ.,DEC.8-(AP)-GEN.JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT, WHO SURRENDERED AT CORREGIDOR TO THE JAPANESE IN 1942, WAS ASKED TODAY WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE RESULT OF YAMASHITA'S TRIAL.

"I AM DELIGHTED," WAS THE GRIM RESPONSE. HE ADDED, IN A MILDER TONE, "I HOPE IT (THE DEATH SENTENCE BY HANGING) IS PUT INTO EFFECT."

GEN.WAINWRIGHT IS SPENDING A FEW DAYS RESTING HERE BEFORE CONTINUING TO NEW YORK TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND ON JAN.15.

FJ810PCS

TOKYO, DEC.8-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY THE FIRST JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS WILL BEGIN DEC.17 IN YOKOHAMA AND WILL BE FOR ATROCITIES AGAINST AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE TRIALS WILL BE HEARD BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL. APPROXIMATELY 300 JAPANESE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WILL BE TRIED IN THIS CATEGORY OF "ATROCITY" CRIMES.

EMFR204ACS NM

ADD TOKYO (JA

JAPANESE OFFICIALS APPREHENSIVELY WATCHED PASSAGE OF THE WAR DECLARATION HOUR--11:30 A.M. EMPEROR HIROHITO RECENTLY TOLD ALLIED NEWSMEN IT WAS AT THAT HOUR ON DEC.8, 1941 (TOKYO DATE) HE SIGNED THE WAR RESCRIPT, SEVEN HOURS AND 55 MINUTES AFTER THE FIRST JAPANESE BOMBS FELL ON PEARL HARBOR. THE NIPPONESE FEARED THE ALLIES WOULD ISSUE A NEW WAR CRIMES SUSPECT LIST, INCLUDING SOME 60 DIET MEMBERS. NO SUCH LIST WAS ISSUED.

DEC 9 1945

EMPIRE NEWSPAPERS TODAY DEVOTED PORTIONS OF THEIR FOUR PAGES TO U.S.ARMY-WRITTEN REPORTS ON ORIGIN OF THE WAR. MOST JAPANESE ARE UNFAMILIAR WITH DETAILS OF THEIR MILITARISTS' CALCULATED AGGRESSION, AN OLD STORY IN THE UNITED STATES.

DM/PM106APS NM

ADD Tokyo (Hitler) xxx criminal (

IN FACT, OSHIMA SAID, GERMANY WITHHELD ITS ATOM BOMB RESEARCH INFORMATION FROM THE JAPANESE BUT THE NIPPONESE "UNOFFICIALLY" LEARNED ABOUT IT ANYWAY.

— LAWDS DEC 9 —

OSHIMA, INTERNED FOR THREE MONTHS AT BEDFORD, PA., BEFORE BEING RETURNED TO JAPAN, ASSERTED HE HAD RECEIVED NO "ORDERS" FROM HITLER TO TRY TO PUSH NIPPON INTO WAR WITH AMERICA, BUT THAT WEHRMACHT OFFICERS HE DID NOT IDENTIFY ADVOCATED IT.

THE GERMAN VIEW OF THE PACIFIC WAR OSHIMA SAID WAS THAT THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE THEATERS WAS SO VAST IT WAS NEITHER PRACTICAL NOR POSSIBLE TO COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS. GERMANY DID NOT PLAN TO SEND TROOPS TO THE PACIFIC.

THE LAST TIME HE VISITED THE NAZI DICTATOR'S HEADQUARTERS IN OCTOBER, 1944, IN EAST PRUSSIA, HITLER EXPLAINED THE WAR SITUATION AS "NOT GOOD" SINCE THE INVASION OF FRANCE BY THE ALLIES.

OSHIMA IS CONVINCED HITLER IS DEAD.

DM415APS

OSAKA, JAPAN, DEC. 8-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR WERE KILLED AND [illegible] INJURED IN THE DERAILMENT OF A TWO-CAR ELECTRIC TRAIN IN NORTHERN WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE YESTERDAY, THE JAPANESE PRESS REPORTED TODAY. DEFECTIVE BRAKES REPORTEDLY CAUSED THE ACCIDENT, TUMBLING ONE CAR OVER A CLIFF. THERE WAS NO REPORT OF ANY AMERICANS INJURED.

A95WX

WASHINGTON,DEC.8-(AP)-POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE LAW TO ENABLE VETERANS TO GET AN EFFECTIVE PREFERENCE IN ACQUIRING SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY WILL BE CONSIDERED AT AN OPEN HEARING OF A SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE WEDNESDAY, CHAIRMAN O'MAHONEY (D-WYO) SAID TODAY.

JR1034PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC.8-(AP)-CHARLES A.LINDBERGH WILL DISCUSS MILITARY AVIATION IN HIS FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH SINCE BEFORE THE WAR AT AN AERO CLUB OF WASHINGTON DINNER DEC.17.

THE OCCASION COMMEMORATES THE 42ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE WRIGHT BROTHERS' FIRST FLIGHT AT KITTY HAWK, N.C.

LINDBERGH, WHO RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION AS AN ARMY COLONEL BEFORE THE WAR, SERVED AS A SPECIAL WAR DEPARTMENT CONSULTANT AND SPENT SOME TIME IN COMBAT AREAS IN CONNECTION WITH HIS WORK WITH THE UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION. HE HAS REFUSED TO COMMENT ON WIDESPREAD REPORTS THAT HE SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE WARPLANE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

ROBERT KINKEAD, PRESIDENT OF THE AERO CLUB, ANNOUNCING LINDBERGH'S APPEARANCE, SAID THE DINNER WILL HONOR THE WINNER OF THE ROBERT J.COLLIER TROPHY, GIVEN ANNUALLY FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN AVIATION. THE TROPHY WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE WINNER, AS YET UNNAMED, BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE BEFORE THE DINNER.

THE FRANK G.BREWER AWARD FOR THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO AVIATION EDUCATION AND THE ANDREW J.HAIRE AWARD FOR AIRPORT ACHIEVEMENT WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE DINNER.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY,DEC.9)

JR1033PES

A77WX

(300)

WASHINGTON,DEC.8-(AP)-DON'T SAY "PENSION", CHUM, WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT RETIREMENT LEGISLATION FOR CONGRESSMEN.

TOUCHY ON THAT SUBJECT EVER SINCE THE "BUNDLES FOR CONGRESS" MOVEMENT STARTED FOUR YEARS AGO WHEN SIMILAR LEGISLATION WAS DEBATED, THE HOUSE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE ASSERTED TODAY:

"THIS IS NOT PENSION LEGISLATION--IT IS CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT LEGISLATION."

ONE OF ITS MAIN OBJECTIVES, THE COMMITTEE ADDED, IS TO ATTRACT TO CONGRESS "THE BEST BRAINS" AND "REWARD LONG AND FAITHFUL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE WITH APPROPRIATE BENEFITS OF SECURITY, THE DESIRE OF WHICH MOTIVATES AND SHAPES THE ACTIONS OF EVERY MAN."

THE COMMITTEE WAS TALKING ABOUT LEGISLATION DUE FOR A HOUSE VOTE PERHAPS NEXT WEEK. IT WOULD BRING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND.

IN A FORMAL REPORT THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WILL RECEIVE ONLY "THAT WHICH THEY HAVE EARNED AND PAID FOR," AND WON'T GET "SOMETHING FOR NOTHING."

WHAT A CONGRESSMAN GETS OUT OF THE RETIREMENT FUND, THE COMMITTEE EXPLAINED, WILL BE ONLY IN PROPORTION TO WHAT HE PUTS IN, AND THE PROPORTION WILL BE THE SAME AS THAT OF OTHER FEDERAL EMPLOYES ALREADY

3027-32253

COVERED.
IT WON'T BE AS MUCH AS COMPARABLE MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY AND ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL RECEIVE UPON RETIREMENT, THE COMMITTEE ADDED.
THE COMMITTEE SAID A CONGRESSMAN MUST HAVE SERVED AT LEAST FIVE YEARS, HAVE REACHED THE AGE OF 55, AND CONTRIBUTED A MINIMUM OF $2,500 TO THE SYSTEM BEFORE HE CAN GET ANYTHING OUT OF IT, EXCEPT A REFUND OF WHAT HE HAS PAID PLUS FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.
THE RATE Z Z N

A123
NEW YORK, DEC 8-(AP)-URANIUM 235 -- SOURCE OF ATOMIC ENERGY -- WILL GO ON PUBLIC DISPLAY FOR THE FIRST TIME DEC. 15 WHEN THE U.S. NAVY WILL OPEN AN EXHIBITION OF RESEARCH AND INVENTIONS HERE, REAR ADMIRAL HAROLD G.BOWEN ANNOUNCED TODAY.
AN ATOM WILL BE ENLARGED 279,000,000,000 TIMES IN ORDER TO MAKE IT VISIBLE TO THE HUMAN EYE, THE ADMIRAL SAID.
NEW YORKERS ALSO WILL BE ABLE TO SEE THE CITY BY RADAR DURING THE EXHIBITION.
DA1209AES

DEC-9 1945

A52
NEW YORK,DEC.8-(AP)-THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE EMERGENCY TRANSPORT SATURNIA HAD ARRIVED AT HAMILTON, BERMUDA, TODAY TO PICK UP 1,127 AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WHO WERE STRANDED WHEN THE TRANSPORTS GEORGE W.MC CRARY AND HENRY WARD BEECHER WERE DISABLED AT SEA.
THE MC CRARY WAS IN PORT WHEN THE SATURNIA ARRIVED BUT THE BEECHER WAS STILL 150 MILES AT SEA AND PROCEEDING INTO PORT UNTER TOW.
THE SATURNIA IS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO BRING THE MEN FROM BOTH SHIPS BACK TO NEW YORK ON TUESDAY.
BJ1002PES

A57KX
WEST OUT)
LOS ANGELES,DEC. 8-(AP)-WHEN LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN EIGHTH ARMY, SAID JAPAN HAD BEEN CLEANED UP, HE MEANT JUST THAT.
EN ROUTE TO HIS HOME IN ASHEVILLE, N.C., FOR CHRISTMAS, THE GENERAL TOLD INTERVIEWERS:
"WE FIRST HAD TO DE-FLEA AND DE-LOUSE EVERYTHING. EVEN AROUND TOKYO THINGS WERE PRETTY PRIMITIVE.
"NOW EVERYONE HAS THE BEST. WE'VE GOT BATHS OVER THE BOYS, STOVES and SHOWERS. I DON'T THINK THERE WAS A SHOWER IN THAT PART OF JAPAN UNTIL WE MOVED."
GEN.EICHELBERGER WILL RETURN TO JAPAN DEC. 31 TO COMMAND ALL OCCUPATION FORCES.ET1535ACS

DEC-9 1945

CHICAGO, DEC.8-(AP)-THE NAMES OF HAROLD E.STASSEN OF MINNESOTA AND JOHN W.BRICKER OF OHIO POPPED UP MOST FREQUENTLY IN LOBBY CONVERSATIONS ABOUT A 1948 GOP TICKET AS THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE PREPARED TO ACT TODAY ON A CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF PARTY POLICY.
A RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE HEADED BY VETERAN REP.CARROLL REECE OF TENNESSEE SCHEDULED A MEETING TO CONSIDER THE INTERIM PLATFORM, AMID INDICATIONS PARTY LEADERS ARE SET TO SQUELCH ANY POSSIBLE CRITICISM OR ADDITIONS.
CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND, ARIZONA MEMBER, TOLD REPORTERS HE WANTS THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SUPPLEMENT WHAT THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES HAD TO SAY. BUT THE BETTING ODDS WERE LONG THAT HE WOULD BE UNSUCCESSFUL IN THIS EFFORT.
KELLAND HAD SOME SUPPORT IN THE MOVE, HOWEVER. WALTER S. HALLANAN OF WEST VIRGINIA SAID HE THINKS THE COMMITTEE OUGH TO HAVE SOMETHING ADDITIONAL TO SAY FOR ITSELF, AND LEW WENTZ OF OKLAHOMA TOLD A REPORTER HE FEELS THE SAME WAY.
REP.JOSEPH W.MARTIN, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS, MINORITY HOUSE LEADER, SAID IT'S ALL RIGHT WITH HIM IF THE COMMITTEE HAS SOME ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE ABOUT PARTY POLICY.
THE DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES WENT ON APACE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM HAD NO ROOM FOR ANY SUCH CONJECTURES.
GOV.DWIGHT H.GREEN OF ILLINOIS WAS CREDITED WIDELY WITH HAVING BIG DEFINITELY YESTERDAY FOR AT LEAST A SECOND-PLACE SPOT ON THE TICKET WHEN HE TALKED TURKEY TO COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABOUT WHAT THE PARTY OUGH TO DO TO WIN THE 1948 CAMPAIGN.
INFORMAL LOBBY CONVERSATIONS ON POSSIBLE CANDIDATES CONCERNED THEMSELVES TO A LARGE EXTENT WITH A HALF DOZEN MEN WHO HAVE BEEN MENTIONED OFTEN IN THE PAST, INCLUDING GOV.THOMAS E.DEWEY OF NEW YORK, WHO RAN UNSUCCESSFULLY LAST YEAR.
BUT J. RUSSEL SPRAGUE, NEW YORK NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN AND 1944 ADVISER OF DEWEY, TOLD A REPORTER IT IS TOO EARLY TO TALK ABOUT POTENTIAL CANDIDATES.
HOWEVER, J.KENNETH BRADLEY OF CONNECTICUT SAID HE HAD HEARD A LOT OF TALK AMONG THE REPUBLICANS ABOUT STASSEN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA. STASSEN SERVED AS A CAPTAIN IN THE NAVY AND WAS ONE OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.
MRS. GEORGE T. GERLINGER OF OREGON SAID MANY IN THE NORTHWEST THOUGHT A TICKET COMPOSED OF STASSEN AND BRICKER, FORMER OHIO GOVERNOR WHO WAS THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE IN 1944, WOULD "MAKE A FINE COMBINATION." SEVERAL REPUBLICANS MENTIONED BRICKER AS POSSIBLE TOP MAN FOR THE TICKET.
THE COMMITTEE, MEANWHILE, SCHEDULED A BUSY DAY TODAY, TOPPED WITH ADDRESSES AT A BANQUET TONIGHT BY NATIONAL CHAIRMAN HERBERT E. BROWNELL, GOV. ROBERT D. BLUE OF IOWA AND SENATOR THOMAS C. HART OF CONNECTICUT.
AT YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS, THE COMMITTEE LEARNED THAT ITS FINANCE GROUP, HEADED BY JAMES S. KEMPER OF CHICAGO, HAD RAISED $550,000 THIS YEAR AND SPENT $450,000 OF IT. THE REPUBLICANS STARTED THE YEAR WITH A $250,000 SURPLUS AND THUS NOW HAVE $350,000 IN THE TREASURY.
ER223ACS

DEC-9 1945

CINCINNATI, DEC 9-(AP)-HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, SAID TONIGHT THAT EUROPE FACES "THE DANGER OF CHAOS BECAUSE FOR FOUR MONTHS THE POTSDAM DECLARATION HAS REMAINED LITTLE MORE THAN A BLUEPRINT."

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, MORGENTHAU DECLARED THE PRINCIPLES OF POTSDAM CALL FOR THE "COOPERATIVE ACTION OF OURSELVES AND OUR ALLIES X X X AND COOPERATION REQUIRES FREQUENT DISCUSSIONS."

"FOR THIS REASON," HE DECLARED, "I FEEL THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN SOON WILL REVISE HIS ESTIMATE OF THE NECESSITY FOR BIG THREE CONFERENCES X X X OR ANYWAY, BIG FOUR CONFERENCES."

THE FORMER TREASURY SECRETARY SAID HE WAS "GREATLY DISTURBED BY THE FEARSOMELY SLOW DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL POLICY IN DEALING WITH GERMANY," AND ADDED: "THE REAL, SOLID ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN BUILDING FROM THE BLUEPRINT OF THE POTSDAM DECLARATION HAVE BEEN PITIFULLY SMALL. IN MOST IMPORTANT FIELDS, NOTHING HAS HAPPENED.

"IF WE CANNOT CARRY OUT THIS RELATIVELY SIMPLE PROGRAM," MORGENTHAU SAID, "THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE THAT WE CAN GO ON TO BUILD A PERMANENT PEACE.

"THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT BEEN THINKING HARD ENOUGH," HE DECLARED, "AND HAS NOT BEEN WORKING CONSISTENTLY ON THIS JOB."

FOUR MONTHS IS MORE THAN LONG ENOUGH, MORGENTHAU SAID, EVEN IN WASHINGTON, EVEN IN INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS, TO HAVE MOVED FORWARD.

F1157PES NM

himself gave orders to admit no reporters to the hospital. He was treated by Lt. Col. O. S. Hill, a surgeon.

Patton and Gay had left 15th Army headquarters at Bad Nauheim early this morning to go pheasant hunting near Mannheim.

The text of the Army's announcement of the accident, released at Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's headquarters in Frankfurt, follows:

"General Patton was injured about noon today in an automobile accident near Mannheim and is now in the 130th station hospital at Heidelberg. A diagnosis of his injuries, which are serious, cannot be completed until tomorrow. He is suffering from a spinal injury.

"Maj. Gen. A. W. Kenner, theater surgeon, went immediately to the hospital and is remaining with General Patton.

"Maj. Gen. Hobart R. Gay, chief of staff of the 15th army which General Patton commands, was in the automobile with General Patton but was not injured."

Patton 60 Years Old

Patton, known to his men as "Old Blood and Guts," was 60 years old on Nov. 11 and has been unofficially reported planning retirement after a colorful 41 years in the army climaxed by his spectacular Third army dash through France and Germany in 1944 and 1945.

Patton took over briefly as commander of U. S. forces in the European theater in the interim between Gen. Eisenhower's departure last month and the appointment of Gen. McNarney to the post. While he was serving as U. S. commander, Patton was asked to comment on the retirement reports. He declined to say yes or no, but added that if and when he did, he would devote himself to sailing, fishing and hunting.

It had been considered likely that he would take at least a good long leave. He explained at the time that "except for nine days I had back in July, I haven't had a good one since March of 1940."

Patton, a swashbuckling, "spit-and-polish" disciplinarian, has been one of the most colorful, most controversial, figures in the United States Army.

His most outspoken critics agreed that he proved a superb field commander and a tank and armor expert who bowed to no peer, either Allied or enemy.

But he was removed from the command of his Third army last October after he had made a press conference statement on the de-Nazification program in his occupation zone. Patton was quoted as comparing "this Nazi thing" to the "Democratic and Republican fights back home," and adding that "You always find the outs back home making charges against the ins."

On Oct. 2 Patton was relieved of his Third army command and was assigned to the 15th—a paper army whose current duty is to prepare reports on lessons of the war. His Third army was taken over by Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott.

Wife on Way With Specialist

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Patton left by plane tonight for her husband's bedside, accompanied by Col. R. Glen Spurling, neural surgery specialist of Louisville, Ky., who is being flown to Germany to attend the general.

Mrs. Patton's plane is an Air Transport Command cargo-mail plane—a bucket seat type. It took off at 9:57 P. M., Eastern standard time, on a regularly scheduled flight and is due in Paris at 5 A. M., local times, Tuesday.

The exact route was contingent upon weather conditions, although a stop is scheduled at the Azores.

Colonel Spurling was intercepted on a train at Cincinnati by Army officials and flown to Washington for the emergency mission. He arrived here at 9:20 P. M. and thirty-seven minutes later was on his way with Mrs. Patton to Europe. They were accompanied by Lieut. Col. Walter T. Kerwin of the General Staff Operations Division.

The State Department hurriedly made arrangements for Mrs. Patton's passport.

Colonel Spurling, who recently returned from Europe, where he was senior consultant in neurosurgery, was on his way here on Army business when he was called upon to make the flight.

Mrs. Patton Uninformed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP). — Mrs. George S. Patton jr. said today that she had received no information concerning the accident.

The first news that the general had been taken to a hospital in Heidelberg was conveyed to her by The Associated Press.

"When did this happen?" she asked.

Informed of the details, she asked to be kept advised of the general's condition and expressed hope that "good news" would be forthcoming.

Mrs. Patton is staying with her daughter, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel James W. Totten.

Patton Injured Seriously In Auto-Truck Collision On Mannheim Highway

GENERAL'S CAR CRASHES HEAD-ON INTO ARMY VEHICLE

Army Leader Suffers Spinal Injuries, Cuts About Face.

DRIVER UNINJURED

Front End of Auto Smashed in, Commander Rushed to Hospital.

MANNHEIM, Germany, Dec. 9—(AP) Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was seriously injured shortly before noon today when his sedan collided head-on with a half-ton army truck on a superhighway near the outskirts of Mannheim.

A army headquarters statement said Patton was suffering from spinal injuries and that his condition was serious.

An eye-witness said Patton's face was covered with blood from cuts he sustained when he was thrown violently forward by the impact.

Staff Officer a Passenger

Maj. Gen. H. R. Gay, chief of staff of Patton's U. S. 15th army, the only other passenger, and the sedan's driver were found outside the car by a combat engineering unit headed by Maj. Charles Tucker of New Hamburg, N. Y.

They said they found Patton reclining in the back seat of the car. All the general said was: "My neck hurts." He did not lose consciousness.

An ambulance was rushed to the scene and made the 20-mile trip to the 130th station hospital in Heidelberg in 25 minutes.

Eyewitnesses said the accident occurred when two half-ton army trucks came out suddenly from a side road into the autobahn, cutting in front of the Patton car.

The front end of Patton's machine was badly damaged and the back seat, where he was sitting, was covered with blood.

Driver Uninjured

The driver, Pfc. Horace Woodring escaped injury and Gay was believed to have been only shaken up. The driver of the truck was identified only as Robert Thompson.

Hospital attaches said Patton

LORDS WILL STUDY HAW HAW'S APPEAL

LONDON, Dec. 9 — (AP) Britain's House of Lords will take up Monday the appeal of William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce whose hope of escaping the gallows rests with the very body he mocked with wartime broadcasts for the Nazis.

Three or five lords of appeal, constituting a court of last resort, will listen for three or four days to arguments and then decide whether to uphold or reverse the verdict of the King's court which found Joyce guilty of high treason and sentenced him to death.

Joyce, who was nicknamed "Lord Haw Haw" by the British because of the pseudo-aristocratic accent he used on the German radio, will be judged by real peers of the realm.

To make the turnabout complete, the scar-faced little condemned man will occupy the diplomatic box-normally reserved for ambassadors and other distinguished visitors—when the lords in their traditional wigs open the hearing. The arguments will be presented in the King's robing room, the cham-

ber used by the lords since the Commons chamber was destroyed by bombs in 1941.

In his appeal Joyce is not denying that he made broadcasts from Germany seeking to divide and frighten the British in their darkest days of the war. Neither is the Brooklyn-born Joyce claiming the protection of American citizenship, as he did during his trial.

Lawyers appointed by the court to represent him have based their appeal on the grounds that Joyce became a German citizen in 1939, even though he travelled to Germany on a British passport.

HUNGARIAN PUPPET TO DIE

LONDON, Dec. 9—(AP) The Berlin radio said today that Ferenc Szalisi, the "Hitler of Hungary," was sentenced to death by the Budapest People's court. Szalisi, an Axis puppet, was a former premier and acting regent of Hungary.

McNarney Advocates Full News From Home

Berlin, Dec. 9 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, head of United States occupation forces in Germany, today urged the expansion of the Army newspaper *Stars And Stripes* to include "the full report of the Associated Press and other media" in an effort to boost the morale of American soldiers.

Stars And Stripes, the general said in an interview, should "give the soldier here what he wants—news from home, who is elected mayor, who died, what goes on back there."

"We have lots of money," McNarney said, "so let's give the soldier what he wants and needs. *Stars And Stripes* should concentrate on lifting the morale, which has been plenty low here some times."

Gypsy Markoff Marries Capt. David L. Harter

Berlin, Dec. 9 (AP)—Gypsy Markoff, singer, dancer and leader of USO troupes, and Capt. David Lowell Harter, of Indianapolis, were married in a civil ceremony yesterday.

A religious ceremony will be performed tomorrow in the army chapel at military headquarters.

Harter met Miss Markoff, a New Yorker, two weeks ago. They plan a honeymoon on the Riviera after her show makes a brief stand at Bremen.

AWOL Soldiers Responsible For Climb in Paris Crime

PARIS, Dec. 9 — (AP) Every night a "lost regiment" of perhaps 2,000 men pours into the soldier-congested areas of Paris, swells the wave of post-war petty crime, and disappears into its secret dwellings before dawn.

They are American soldiers, but they obey no orders. They are the "AWOLS", and more than one-fifth of them in the European theater are believed to have drifted to Paris.

10 Arrested Daily

The U. S. Army is secretive about its "absent without official leave," men, but a check of individual arrests by military police discloses an average of 10 AWOLS seized in Paris every day. Mostly they are caught when they commit some kind of delinquency.

They form only a part of the element responsible for the sky-rocketing crime wave in Paris, and the often sensational Paris press has been careful not to place the blame either on the AWOLS, or on the American soldier stationed in Paris.

France Soir, in its account of a crime wave which has seen killings, shootings and beatings mount to 996 from January through October compared with 302 for the same period in 1939, emphasized that thousands wearing American uniforms are not American soldiers.

The French press when it finds it necessary to refer to Americans in its crime stories uses the terms "men in American uniform" or "a man dressed as an American soldier."

Hold-ups in the ten months period in Paris totaled 18,202 compared with 3,894 in 1939 and robberies 55,199 compared with 22,236.

The typical AWOL seems to get his start by simply having too good a time and overstaying his furlough. He then figures he might as well overstay it a week as a day.

He may encounter a street girl. Generally she is only too glad to have a soldier boy to shelter. She takes him to her home.

At bars he may be approached shortly by persons offering to serve as "fences" for goods from Red Cross clubs, where he can remove clothes or loot from pockets of other soldiers in shower rooms, gyms and sleeping quarters.

Later he may join other "AWOLS," and in gangs of from two to five they begin crimes of violence—holdups and burglaries.

A large proportion of those not caught for criminal activities are arrested because they deserted their original girl and she tipped off the police.

Mostly, however, they are caught in the act of committing crimes.

About one-third of them wear French civilian clothes.

A good proportion may never be caught. They may live out their lives in France or smuggle their way back to the United States.

Anybody AWOL for more than 20 days is automatically charged with desertion, but military courts rarely convict on that charge. To prove desertion it must be shown that the AWOL had no intention of returning to the army. That is difficult.

Nazi Alliance with Britain Was von Ribbentrop's Aim

NUERNBERG, Dec. 9 — (AP) Joachim von Ribbentrop, a pale ghost of the gold-braided figure who ruled the Nazi foreign office for seven years, declared today he had worked for a German-English alliance and had opposed war with the Soviet Union.

Answering a list of written questions submitted by the Associated Press, Ribbentrop asserted he extended peace feelers to both Hitler and Germany's enemies during the war.

He indignantly denied that he had misled Hitler in August, 1939 with information that Britain would not fight for Poland and that therefore a general war would not follow.

Says King Misrepresented

He confirmed that the notorious incident of February, 1937, when he gave the Nazi salute to King George on being presented as the Nazi ambassador to Britain, was misrepresented by "evil tongues," but that the King had accepted the salute in a friendly spirit.

He reiterated loyalty to Hitler.

The questions, transmitted to the accused war criminals by his attorney, Dr. Fritz Sauter, and Ribbentrop's carefully composed answers follow:

Q. When did you see the Fuehrer for the last time? Where? Are you convinced he is dead or still living?

A. I saw the Fuehrer for the last time April 23 in the Reichchancellery. I am convinced he is dead.

Q. Do you still believe in the principles and objectives of National Socialism?

Believer in Hitler

A. Since I was not an old party member I was less concerned with the principles of National Socialism. When I entered the party in 1932 I was convinced that only Adolf Hitler could save Germany from chaos. All that the Fuehrer did for the workers and his whole personality drew me magnetically as a patriot under his spell. For the future I have no plans. All that I would like to do would be to be of service to the German people in some form in their great misfortune and sorrow.

Q. What were the chief reasons for Germany's defeat and what is your appraisal today of Hitler?

A. The causes for Germany's defeat, in my view, were the superiority of the enemy coalition in men and material, and also the internal situation played a role in this. In my time I swore loyalty to Adolf Hitler and held to it until his end. Would it be nice if now, when the Fuehrer is dead, I spoke otherwise?

Q. Did you tell the Fuehrer in August 1939 that England would not fight for Poland?

A. The assertion that I told the Fuehrer that England would not fight for Poland is untrue. That was a propaganda invention of our former enemies. In a public speech in 1941 I made that clear. What is true is that the Fuehrer, upon news of the signing of the English-Polish pact Aug. 25, 1939, held up the march of the German army which had been already ordered. This occurred on my suggestion because I knew England would fight.

Q. Were you in favor of Germany's attack on the Soviet Union?

Opposed Attack On Russia

A. I proposed the policy of balance and friendship with the Soviet Union to the Fuehrer in 1939 and I signed the pact in Moscow that this policy should endure for the longest time. The outbreak of hostilities with the Soviet Union in 1941 caused me the deepest regret and I always did what was in my power to hinder its development. The Fuehrer believed he was forced to his decision because of military measures of the Soviet Union.

Q. What do you hope your witnesses from Germany and abroad will testify?

A. The witnesses from Germany and foreign countries will, I believe, confirm that: 1. I always stood for a policy of peace and understanding. 2. For almost nine years of my life, I worked for a conclusive German-English friendship and a German-English alliance. 3. I viewed the understanding begun with Soviet Russia in 1939 as a cornerstone of German foreign policy.

Furthermore, these witnesses will be able to testify that during the war I attempted to influence the Fuehrer and also the enemies to a compromise. But whether that would have been possible after three years of war I must, in the light of my experiences, doubt.

Q. What is your explanation of the National Socialist salute you gave the King of England?

A. At the time I gave the National Socialist salute to the King of England I wished to accord him a high honor. I know it was rightly understood. The King accepted the gesture in a very friendly fashion. Evil tongues then attempted to misrepresent the thing.

NAZI POLICE CHIEF RETURNS TO COURT

NUERNBERG, Germany, Dec. 9 —(AP) Ernest Kaltenbrunner is expected to take his place in the prisoners' dock tomorrow with the 20 other top Nazis as the war crimes trial enters its fourth week, American authorities said today.

Kaltenbrunner, former chief of the Reich security department and head of the criminal police, has recovered from a cranial hemorrhage suffered on the eve of the trial opening. He has retained his status as a defendant despite his absence for medical treatment.

A highlight this week will be the presentation of films taken by the Nazis themselves, depicting their rise to power and showing the defendants strutting through their days of glory.

A prosecution spokesman said the film would be shown probably on Tuesday, after the American prosecutors complete the presentation of documents concerning the Axis conspiracy for waging aggressive war against the United States.

Evidence relating to the Nazi program of slave labor is scheduled for presentation beginning on Wednesday, to be followed by the prosecution's case respecting concentration camps and the persecution of Jews.

Today Goering and 12 other of the defendants attended Lutheran services in the jail, and three Catholic prisoners heard mass celebrated by American chaplains.

30.24—32255

Hitler Enraged by Failure of Sabotage Missions in U. S., Ordered Jews Be Employed by Nazis in Intelligence Work

By GEORGE TUCKER

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NUERNBERG, Germany, Dec. 9 —(AP) When Adolf Hitler heard how his personally ordered sabotage attempt on the United States in 1942 had failed because of action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he yelled at Germany's intelligence chiefs: "Why didn't you take Jews for that?"

This was reported today by Maj. Gen. Erwin LaHousen, who had direct charge of German sabotage operations, in an exclusive interview with the Associated Press in Nuernberg where he is under heavy guard as a prosecution witness.

As a result of Hitler's statement LaHousen added, Jews were given jobs in the German intelligence service for more than a year.

The tall, cadaverous chief of the sabotage section through the critical early years of the war said the code name for the enterprise was "Pastorius," that the plan called for blowing up of American aluminum factories and that Hitler personally had ordered the enterprise.

(German submarines put four men ashore at Amagansett beach, Long Island, N. Y., on June 13, 1942 and landed four others near Jacksonville, Fla., three days later. The men quickly were rounded up before they could carry out their plot.

(Convicted by a military commission, six of the men were electrocuted in the District of Columbia jail. Ernest P. Burger was let off with a life prison sentence and George Dasch with 30 years at hard labor because of their assistance to the U. S. government in the apprehension and conviction of the others).

LaHousen said that while the plot was being hatched he suspected that Dasch had been planted by the Americans in the group selected for the mission.

The German general pictured Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, Greek-born head of the German army's intelligence section, as having taken a disinterested attitude toward the project. Canaris was among those executed by the Nazis following the the July, 1944 bomb plot on Hitler's life.

Gesticulating with his huge hands and leaning back in a chair while a stenographer took down his statement through an interpreter, LaHousen said that as far as he knew the 1942 submarine landings constituted the only sabotage attempt against the United States engineered by German army intelligence during the war, although the Nazi party may have attempted others. He gave this account of the operation:

"We had no agents in America before the war to do sabotage. This was in contrast to Intelligence Section One, who had people in America to collect information and intelligence. When I say 'We,' I mean Intelligence Two as I was responsible for it.

"Canaris was extremely reluctant to send any agents into any of the western countries before the war. What I mean is that he did not wish to send any agents into those countries who might have active missions of sabotage. He was very much in favor of sending agents there to find information and send it back to Germany.

"I must add here that the Foreign office, too, prohibited this form for political reasons because they did not want to give America anything that could be exploited by propagandists such as, for instance, a miscarriage of some sabotage enterprise. This was especially so after they (the Foreign office) received reports that were returning from the states that public opinion had very much turned itself against Germany after some such espionage activities had been discovered.

"I am now coming to the affair itself. It took place in the summer of 1942. The military departments that were interested in this, such as the air force or the armament office of the German army, became increasingly worried and approached Canaris repeatedly to take some action to damage American resources.

No Agents Available

"He, however, stalled them off for a while by saying he shared their opinion entirely that something would have to be done but that he had no people in America at the time because the Foreign office had forbidden him to do that sort of thing. Then—I am not quite sure whether it was in March or April, 1942—I accompanied Canaris to the headquarters of the Fuehrer, and evidently the people who were interested in this had gotten in touch with the Fuehrer and he called it to Canaris' attention that something would have to be done. The Fuehrer made a remark about this in an unmistakeable manner to Canaris and stated that the greatest activity would be necessary in America. Now here comes the interesting part.

"The first contact that we had with this affair was when suddenly one day an SS man by the name of Kappe appeared at our office and said that he had a number of people ready to undertake such a mission, that all of them had lived in America and were quite familiar with the ways of American life and that one of them was even an American citizen.

"They now demanded that something be undertaken so that they could be used. There was nothing that they would rather do than die for the Fuehrer. These people apparently belonged to some kind of German-American group. I do not know whether they came from the Association for Germans Abroad. I am not quite sure from where they came.

"But anyway the party demanded action on this matter and they sent this man to contact us who wore the golden party medal of membership.

Expected Failure

"Canaris already was in a 'glass house'" that is he already had been suspected of his secret activity and could not afford to have any more stones thrown at him. He consulted me as an expert in such things, and I told him that because of the great number of persons involved in the enterprise I would have to count on failure. But here were eight fanatical Nazis who were just itching to get to work.

"Canaris replied in his typical manner, 'Well, we will lose eight good Nazis then.' Then the affair took the course that I believe is generally well known now. Those people were transported and they were apprehended before they could ever go into action.

"From our point of view, I mean from the point of view of the intelligence service, this was the greatest failure ever. I forgot to mention before that I had at once suspected one of the eight to be an American agent.

"I mentioned that to Canaris when he discussed the thing. When you asked me before about the American counter-intelligence service I said I thought it was good. And here is proof that it was good. This affair had the code name Pastorius. The man's name who I suspected as being planted by the Americans is Dasch."

LaHousen then referred to the official intelligence diary and read:

"'Extensive radio news has been coming in since the early hours of 28th June that all participants in the enterprise Pastorius have been apprehended in New York and Chicago. The fact that the landing had been effected on two different points of the American coast by German submarines was clearly given: Also reports about the equipment as well as the training that they had received in the sabotage school in Berlin appeared to be correct.

"However, the sabotage objectives, apparently for propaganda reasons, were misrepresented and played up sensationally. For instance it is said that the sabotage action was to be directed against an important railroad bridge in New York and against a power house at Niagara Falls. Both objectives were never given for enterprise Pastorius. According to American news it must be assumed that all participants in this enterprise will be executed.'

Aluminum Plants Objectives

"The real objectives," LaHousen continued, "were some aluminum factories.

"Hitler reproached Canaris next time we went to the Fuehrer's headquarters in eastern Prussia.

"Hitler made some very critical remarks about this entire enterprise which caused a great stir and was exploited for propaganda, too. Canaris told Hitler that these people had not been trained agents but people from the party which the party had furnished. And then Hitler made the historical remark, 'Well, why didn't you take Jews for that.' He evidently thought at that time he could still find Jews to do that kind of work for him. And here is the most important after-effect of this enterprise.

"I was present when Hitler made this remark. When we left the Fuehrer's headquarters Canaris said to me, 'You were a witness when he told me to use Jews.'

"Whereupon he (Canaris) went back to Berlin and said that it was the Fuehrer's orders that Jews had to be given jobs in the intelligence service. Whereupon they used Jews in the intelligence service and thus saved them from the SS (storm troops) and people like (Reinhard) Heydrich for more than a year by referring constantly to the Fuehrer's order.

"Then he was called to Berchtesgaden again and taken to task by the Fuehrer about using Jews, whereupon he discontinued the practice."

Asked if there were any other sabotage missions which were successful but which the Americans heard nothing about, LaHousen said:

"Not as far as I know. Only this. This was the only case."

GALLOWS ERECTED FOR GUILTY NAZIS

HERFORD, Germany, Dec. 9—(AP) Josef Kramer, "the Beast of Belsen," blonde Irma Grese and nine other Nazi horror camp specialists today were ordered by Field Marshal Montgomery to die on the gallows. The British commander rejected all appeals of the Belsen gang.

In a small town in the British zone, the name of which was kept secret, a gallows already was being built for the eight men and three women sentenced to death by a British military court Nov. 17.

While no date for the hangings was announced, it was assumed they would take place before Christmas. A professional British executioner, Pierrepont, will be brought from England for the task. It was understood he would get $40 for the first hanging—probably Kramer—and a lesser amount for each of the 10 others.

In all, the court had convicted 30 officials of the concentration camps at Belsen and Oswiecim of responsibility in killing and torturing thousands of helpless victims of Nazi persecution. Prison sentences varying from life to one year were meted out to 19.

In addition to Kramer, 39, commandant at Oswiecim and Belsen, and the 22-year-old Grese, others who will hang are:

Dr. Fritz Klein, 58, who selected victims for the gas chamber; Peter Weingartner, 32; Franz Hoeszler, 34; Juana Borman, 42; Elizabeth Volkenrath, 26; Karl Francioh, 33; Ansgar Pichen, 32; Franz Starfle, 30; Wilhelm Dorr, 24.

HUNGARY DOOMS RAINISS

Death for Ex-Minister as Traitor —Szalasi Conviction Heard

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 8 (AP)—The People's Court today sentenced Ferenc Rainiss, former Hungarian Minister of Education, to death by hanging for war crimes and treason.

The Berlin radio, quoting dispatches from Budapest, said Ference Szalasi, the "Hitler of Hungary" and that country's last Premier before Hungary's collapse in the war, had been sentenced to death. There was no confirmation of this from any other source and it is possible that the names were confused.

ITALY CABINET IS ANNOUNCED

List Expected To Bring End To 16-Day Crisis

Rome, *Monday*, Dec. 10 (AP)—Alcide de Gaspari, premier-designate, announced early today formation of a new Italian cabinet—the fourth since the Italian armistice—and sent a list of ministers to Crown Prince Umberto for approval.

Although the Allied commission—which under armistice terms passes on the Ministers of War Navy and Aviation—must also approve the list, it was considered that the sixteen-day Government crisis was virtually at an end. The new Ministers of Navy and Aviation had previously been approved by the commission when they served in the Cabinet of Ferruccio Parri, whose resignation precipitated the crisis.

Only Three New Members

The new minister of war, Manlio Brosio, of the Liberal party would succeed Stefano Jacini, a Christian Democrat. The list contained only three ministers who had not served in the parri coali tion cabinet—those for war, treasury and transportation.

The ministry of public works, slated to go to a member of the Liberal party, was still unfilled.

In the new cabinet the six major Italian political parties would have an equal weight.

List Read By Nenni

The new cabinet list, as head by Pietro Nenni, socialist, included:

Premier and Foreign Minister, de Gasperi.

Vice President and Minister of the Constitutuent Assembly, Nenni.

Interior, Guiseppe Romita (Socialist).

War: Manilio Brosi. (Liberal).

Justice, Palmiro To Gliatti (Socialist).

Navy, Rafaelle de Courten (Independent).

Aviation, Mario Cevolotto (Labor Democrat).

Industry and Commerce: Giovanni Gronchi (Christian Democrat).

Education: Enrico Mole (Labor Democrat).

Postal and Telegraph: Mario Scelba (Christian Democrat).

Agriculture: Fausto Gullo (Communist).

Labor: Gaetano Barareschi (Socialist).

Finance: Mauro Scoccimarro (Communist).

Treasury: Epicarmio Corbina (Liberal).

Reconstruction: Ugo La Malfa (Action Party).

Transportation: Ricardo Lombardi (Action Party).

Oe Gasperi, a Christian Democrat party leader, had been conferring with party leaders throughout the crisis in attempts to reach a compromise solution, after Parri was forced out by withdrawel of the Liberal party and the Christian Democrats from his Cabinet as a result of feuds over control of election machinery and Fascist purge measures.

Italian Wives Of GI's Counseled By Pope

Vatican City, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Italian wives of 105 American soldiers were received by Pope Pius today at the completion of a special four-day "retreat" preparing them for their new lives in the United States.

The Pope spoke to each girl in Italian, asking where they would live in the United States, and giving counsel to those who requested it. He asked some to write letters to him presenting their problems. They will leave for the United States with their husbands in the next few months. Five of the GI husbands were also received by the Pope, who spoke to them in English.

Also granted an audience was Lieut. Col. Robert Woodward, Chicago, Ill., chief medical officer for the United States forces at Salzburg, Austria. The Pope referred to Woodward's assistance in restoring to Hungarian Catholics possessions taken from them by the Nazis, and the restitution to the Catholic Church in Hungary of the right hand of St. Stephen, Hungary's patron saint, a treasured relic which the Germans had taken to Austria.

CHINESE REDS TOLD TO CLEAR RAILWAY

CHUNGKING, Dec. 9. — (AP) Chinese Communists have been "ordered to evacuate" the area along the Changchun (Manchuria) railroad, a Chiang Kai-Shek government dispatch said today, but failed to specify whether Russia or the Chiang government gave the order.

If the Russians had issued such an order it would be a most important development.

The dispatch said traffic had been moving on the Changchun railroad between Harbin and Dairen since Nov. 25. If true, this would indicate the Chinese Communists do not control any part of that section.

The same account reported progress by Russia and the Chinese government in setting up boards for contemplated joint control of the railroad.

A report on conditions in Manchuria was submitted to Generalissimo Chiang today by Gen. Tu Li Ming, commander of Nationalist forces in that area who now is in Chungking.

Additional arrests of outstanding political and military figures in North China on charges of collaboration continued on orders of the Generalissimo's field headquarters, Associated Press correspondent Spencer Davis reported from Peiping.

30.27-32257

Four generals and 27 prominent officials who held office during the eight-year Japanese regime in North China were among more than 300 suspects detained thus far, Davis said.

1,200 to Ship on Carrier

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9 (AP).—The aircraft carrier Maken Island was scheduled to depart for the United States Monday with 1,200 officers and enlisted men. The ship, which arrived here two days ago, should reach the West Coast Dec. 28.

Arrests in North China

CHUNGKING, Dec. 9 (AP)—Additional arrests of outstanding political and military figures in North China on charges of collaboration continued on orders of President Chiang Kai-Shek's field headquarters, The Associated Press reported from Peiping.

Four generals and twenty-seven prominent officials who held office during the eight-year Japanese regime in North China were among more than 300 suspects detained thus far.

China's Communist Leader Leads Hard, Simple Life

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Dec. 9—(AP) The second most important man in East Asia had a new suit surreptitiously tailored for him when he came to Chungking to see whether China could be unified without civil war.

The Chungking office of the Chinese Communist party thought the dull, ill-fitting, coarse gray suits which their chief, Maotse-Tung was wearing hardly became a man of his prestige, engaged as he was in councils with the exalted.

So, unbeknownst to him, with his measurements not taken but guessed, a suit of the finest cloth available in Chungking was ordered for him. It was the best one he ever had. But he didn't like it, and wore it only because of the entreaties of his subordinates.

His indifference to what he wears is as natural to Maotse-Tung as is his acceptance of life in a cave home in Yenan, Shensi province, without luxury or pretension or modern plumbing.

He is a realist with a purpose, and a man of consequence in this vast country second only to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Mao is about five feet 10 inches in height—tall for a Chinese. He is broad-shouldered and inclined to obesity. He has long, black hair, a lofty forehead and dreafy eyes. He is slightly deaf—a defect which he tries to hide.

He possesses a hearty appetite and especially is fond of hot foods peculiar to his native province of Hunan. He also likes foreign style food and, though he never drinks to excess he can take kaoliang wine—a strong white distillation made from sorghum—with the best of them.

All Chinese Communists are supposed to do some productive work. Mao grows his own tobacco, but admiring young Communists vie for for the honor of helping him, and his burden in this respect consequently is only theoretical.

The tobacco is Virginian, and is sent to a cigaret factory where it is rolled for him. He is one of the most furious chain-smokers in all China.

Mao is a man of strong constitution, seldom ill. As a youngster he hardened himself by long hikes, swimming in ponds in the winter, going without a shirt when others wore thick, padded overcoats and, occasionally subjecting himself to severe diet to test his hardihood.

Mao never has forgotten he is the son of a poor peasant who considered him unfilial and lazy. He began work on his father's humble farm at the age of six. Ever since his early youth, Mao has been a voracious and intense reader. When he picks up a newspaper he reads every item, even the advertisements. He likes Chinese novels, and often in his cave home in Yenan he stays up reading by the light of a kerosene lamp.

Mao likes to work at night, and seldom goes to bed before two or three in the morning. He gets five or six hours sleep.

He is a good listener. His subordinates describe him as mild, good-natured, tolerant, but decisive. He is not accessible to everyone, but he gives a guest all his attention.

A correspondent once interviewed him for 13 hours on end, but Mao gave no hint of annoyance.

Mao speaks no language but Chinese. He has never been abroad. He took his first airplane ride when he came to Chungking in September. People who saw him at the Yanan airport before the plane left said he was distinctly apprehensive.

He likes dancing, but perhaps is more keen than expert.

He attends the dances at Yenan Military or party headquarters. Young women comrades usually ask him for a dance and he always [illegible]ges.

Unlike prominent Chinese in non-communist China, Mao possesses no sleek limousine. His car is an ambulance fitted with seats which reached Yenan in 1938 before the "blockade". It bears the inscription: "To the heroic defenders of China" and was donated by the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance, Inc., of New York.

Mao, who to all Chinese communists is simply but respectfully "Chairman Mao", is an accomplished orator. He makes long speeches which he prepares very carefully. An American who heard one of his addresses said: "He is inclined to be repetitious. He sometimes uses rather obscure phrases difficult to understand in Chinese and almost impossible to understand in English, but he is very fluent."

Mao was at one time a Communist member of the Kuomintang, but that seeming paradox was not unnatural before the split between right and left in the 1920's.

He has a good sense of humor, is witty, laughs heartily.

Never rich, he never has displayed any desire for riches. He never has owned any expensive jewelry. He has a fountain pen and a watch—both of them gifts.

Mao likes family life. He has been married three times. He has three sons from his second marriage and a daughter from the third. In 1920—the year Mao for the first time organized workers politically—he married Yang Kai-Hui, a communist like himself. She was executed about 10 years later by General Ho Chien, then Governor of Monoan province, on a charge of subversive activities. He divorced his second wife, Ho Tze-Nien, in 1937, and two years later married again.

7 Foreign Banks Open In Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 10 (AP)—Seven foreign banks reopened here today for limited banking operations. Foreign currency transactions will not be included.

Banks reopened include National City Bank of New York, Chase National Bank and Underwriters' Bank for the Far East, all American; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, all British, and the Banque Belge Pour Letranger.

Customers who had Chinese currency accounts at the outbreak of the war may draw on them. Those who converted into Japanese puppet currency after war began may reconvert into Chinese national currency at the fixed rate of 200 to 1.

American Conducts Shanghai Orchestra

Shanghai, Dec. 9 (AP) — An American conducted Shanghai's 65-piece symphony orchestra today for the first time in its 30-year history.

The guest conductor was Second Lieutenant Jonathan Sternberg, 26, a medical corpsman from Brooklyn.

The orchestra, considered the best in the Orient, is composed mostly of European refugees.

Truck Kills Two In Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 9 (AP)—United States Army and Shanghai civil police today sought the driver of a stolen American Army truck which ran wild last night in the crowded Rue Albert, killing two Chinese and injuring five. Witnesses were unable to say whether the driver was uniformed.

New PRO in Chinese Theatre

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9 (AP)—Col. William Mayer is the new theatre public relations officer, succeeding Col. Joseph K. Dickey, who returned to Washington for a new assignment. Colonel Mayer was formerly military attaché in China and Siam.

GANDHI WILL CONFER WITH WAVELL TODAY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9. —(AP) Political interest of all India focused today on Calcutta, where Mohandas K. Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Wavell will meet tomorrow for the first time since their series of discussions last June and July.

There has been no indication of what subjects will be discussed.

During the past week the 77-year-old congress leader has spent four days in discussion with R. G. Casey, governor of Bengal, and has met with leading figures in the Congress party.

Casey met also with Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, Moslem-born congress president, Vallabhai Patel, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, reportedly to discuss the release of prisoners interned during the August, 1942, disturbances, and political bans still in effect.

BRITISH BOMBER DOWNED IN JAVA

BATAVIA, Dec. 9.—(AP) Indonesian anti-aircraft fire brought down a Mosquito fighter bomber for the first time in the Java fighting, the British reported today, but in general military action remained comparatively quiet.

The plane was shot down in east Java, and the crew killed, the British said.

Some action was reported south of Soerabaja on the road between Waroe and Taman, where an Indian mobile patrol engaged a force of 200 Indonesians.

From Sumatra came word that the bodies of a British brigade major and a woman Red Cross worker, missing from a Padang swimming beach for a week, were found buried in Tabin, a village near Padang. The British said several natives were shot and others were arrested and charged with murder.

FRENCH REPLACE BRITISH FORCES IN

INDO-CHINA CITIES

SAIGON, Dec. 9—(AP) The British were preparing today to withdraw their forces from Indo-China for occupational duties elsewhere, leaving to the French the task of completing restoration of order in their colonial possession.

(Dispatches from Java yesterday said the British had decided to bring in whatever reinforcements are necessary to restore order and guarantee Dutch sovereignty in the East Indies.

(The report followed a conference in Singapore of high British, French and Dutch leaders called by Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme commander in southeast Asia, to discuss the situation in both Java and Indo-China.

The British already have turned over virtually all guard duties to the French at Cholon, near Saigon.

The withdrawal is expected to coincide with completion of the movement of disarmed Japanese troops, some of whom already have been started on the march from the Saigon area to Cap St. Jacques, embarkation point for Japan.

Until the French can take over all guard duties, some Japanese garrisons will be maintained to protect French nationals stranded at such points as Dalat Hill station and Nhatrang.

The Japanese may remain several months at the embarkation point because of lack of transportation facilities. As a means of self-protection 10 per cent of the Japanese columns are permitted to retain their arms until they reach Cap St. Jacques.

A new incident emphasizing British desire to withdraw from Indo-China occurred Friday, when an Indian army road convoy was ambushed by snipers and grenade throwers, killing two Indian troops and wounding 10, including two commissioned officers.

A joint British-French statement today reported further progress in occupying towns in southwest China held by rebellious Annamese. The towns included Tavinh, 70 miles south of Saigon, and Omon, some 100 miles from Saigon.

60 Japanese Face Arrest For Prison Camp Atrocities

Commander of Cabanatuan in Philippines Among Those Accused by Mac Arthur

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 10—(AP) General MacArthur today ordered the arrests of three Japanese navy officers and 57 other Nipponese accused of atrocities against Allied prisoners of war or internees.

Two of the officers ordered picked up, Cmdr. Kunito Katakeyama, attached to the naval department in Tokyo, and Lt. Cmdr. Kenichi Nakagawa, retired, are being court martialed by the Japanese. The government was ordered to deliver them to Sugamo prison on conclusion of their court martial and to provide an English translation of the proceedings.

Navy Warrant Officer Kiroku Horie, repatriated from Wake Island Nov. 1, was the third navy man ordered arrested.

Cabanatuan Head Named

Lt. Col. Banzo Mori, commander of infamous Cabanatuan prison camp in the Philippines from 1942 to 1944, headed the list of 57 accused of atrocities. He is believed to be living at his home on Shikoku island.

The arrest order also named one officer and a civilian alleged to have committed atrocities against United Nations nationals being transported aboard the Japanese prisoner of war ship, the Royoku Maru, between the Philippines and Japan.

The directive included six classifications:

Japanese accused of committing atrocities against United Nations nationals held in prisoner of war or internment camps and hospitals in the following areas of Japan: Fukuoka, Susumie Moritake Tokyo, Hakcoate, Hiroshima, Sendai and Nagoya.

Japanese accused of atrocities against United Nations nationals in Korea.

The interpreter for the Nipponese consul general at Manila.

The Japanese military police interrogator at Fort Santiago, Philippines.

Lt. Col. Banzo Mori, commander of the Cabanatuan prison camp, and Col. Gennosuke Noma, who directed Japanese gendarmerie at Hongkong from Dec., 1941, to Feb., 1945.

In the sixth classification were an army officer and a civilian named Wada accused of committing atrocities on the Royoku Maru.

Headquarters also announced that by order of the U. S. Secretary of War, final action in the case of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita would be withheld pending U. S. Supreme court disposition of petitions for a writ of habeas corpus and prohibitions. Yamashita three days ago was sentenced by a military tribunal in Manila to hang for permitting atrocities in the Philippines.

deliberate delay to avoid commitment on the farm bill.

The Nippon *Times*, meanwhile, revived rumors that the Shidehara Cabinet might soon resign in a body, but Kyodo News Agency quoted an unidentified Cabinet member as saying there were "no definite indications of imminent collapse."

AGRARIAN REFORM ORDERED IN JAPAN

MacArthur Ends Absentee Ownership, Permits Tenants to Buy Farms.

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 10—(AP) General MacArthur today laid down a sweeping program of agrarian reform for Japan to "destroy the economic bondage which has enslaved the Japanese farmer for centuries of feudal oppression."

In a tremendous move calling for abolition of absentee land ownership and making provision for Japan's vast holdings of small tenant farmers to buy their own farms on long terms at low rates, the supreme Allied commander ordered the Japanese government to carry out the order by March 15.

Emancipation For Tenants

It will mean "emancipation," headquarters declared, for tenants in a country where half the entire population is engaged in agriculture and where farmers still cultivate the overworked soil with hand tools.

The average Japanese farm family tills less than three acres, compared with an average of nearly forty-seven acres in the United States, and only 20 per cent are land owners.

The Government also was ordered to provide a program of technical education for farmers, along with an agricultural co-operative movement "free of domination by nonagrarian interests."

The present Cabinet already has proposed land reform legislation but it falls short of the broad Allied terms. In addition to these, headquarters told Japanese authorities to submit any other proposals deemed necessary to guarantee farmers a just share of the national income.

With prospects that only one of three major government reform measures would be enacted before the sitting's end, political observers looked for a one-week extension of the Diet session. The regular session is due to begin December 24.

Rumors On Cabinet Quitting

The House of Representatives is expected to pass and send to the House of Peers within a few days a measure granting women's suffrage. Deliberations are to begin tomorrow in the House of Representatives on a labor union law introduced Saturday.

Final action in the next five days is considered unlikely either on the labor union bill or the controversial farm reform measure providing for expropriation of all land holdings on Honshu Island in excess of twelve acres.

Some political circles charged the House of Representatives with

Tokyo Paper Advocates Abdication of Hirohito

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 10—Minpo, Tokyo's newest newspaper, created a sensation today by editorially declaring that Emperor Hirohito was responsible for the war and advocating his removal from politics through abdication. The newspaper did not advocate elimination of the Emperor system.

"It is a clear fact that hostilities were started by the Imperial Rescript declaring war," and therefore "His Majesty cannot evade responsibility for bringing about the situation wherein Japan finds herself today," Minpo said.

The tabloid asserted that the government had considered establishing a regency shortly after the surrender to provide for the Emperor's virtual abdication. The matter was allowed to die when the Government later came to believe that "Allied authorities would not be severe on the question of the Emperor," Minpo explained.

Two Yanks Lose Lives As Jap Barracks Burn

Tokyo, Dec. 9 (AP)—Two enlisted men of the United States 24th Division were burned to death as they dashed into a flaming barracks at Zentsuji Shikoku Island, in an attempt to rescue their comrades, the 6th Army disclosed today.

Their heroism proved needless; all 200 men in the barracks had escaped. The fire may have been caused by defective wiring, the Army said.

Diet in Final Session

Japanese Women Expected to Get Vote; Labor Reforms in Debate

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Japanese Diet (Parliament) tomorrow begins the final phase of its extraordinary session, with passage of only one major governmental reform measure considered likely before scheduled adjournment Dec. 14. Political observers consequently predicted today a week's extension of the session.

Expected to pass with only minor amendments is an election reform law granting women's suffrage. Deliberations begin tomorrow on a law legalizing strikes and encouraging labor unionism.

Ship Leaves Yokohama

Yokohama, Dec. 9 (AP)—First in a three-day series of ship departures that will transport 14,841 troops to America, the liner Uruguay left Yokohama for Seattle today with 4,100 enlisted men and 400 officers. The General Randall will leave Monday with 4,028 men and 132 officers, and the Admiral Weigel will leave Tuesday with 4,800 men and 381 officers.

Jap Sorry He Picked Japan Instead Of Staying In U.S.

Uraga, Japan, Dec. 9 (AP)—Tom Satoshi Yoshiyama, who used to be an American but didn't like it, is back in Japan today at his own request—but now he is convinced completely he should have stayed in San Francisco.

In this dreary reception center, crowded with Japanese repatriates from the United States, the Pacific islands and Singapore, he says disgustedly:

"I never realized it was as bad in this country as it is. Please do me a favor and send a message to other Japanese in the United States who are thinking of coming to Japan. Tell them in my name that I urge them to stay where they are."

Born In California

Yoshiyama, who was born in Salinas, Cal., 27 years ago, was within one-half year of being graduated from San Francisco State Teachers College when war broke out. He was put in the Santa Anita camp.

"I renounced my United States citizenship because I felt I was being pushed around," declared Yoshiyama, who had visited Japan three times before the war. "I had always thought I should be on an equal basis with Caucasian fellows. I felt that even though many times before I had run into the color barrier. I could not even use Fleishacker Pool" (a public swimming pool in San Francisco).

"Then when the war came along I felt sure democracy did not apply to me, because of the way I was treated. That hit me hard because I had always considered myself a good American. I had been a Boy Scout, Future Farmer of America, basketball captain—then all of a sudden I was shunned."

"Willing To Co-Operate"

Yoshiyama said he "does not feel bitter toward the United States and still is willing to co-operate."

He renounced his citizenship in December, 1943, and admitted today "I was convinced then that Japan would win the war. I just got mad at America, I guess."

Questioned as to why, as late as December, 1943, he still thought Japan was winning, Yoshiyama made astounding reply:

"Why, 95 per cent of those who came back to Japan on the ship with me still thought Japan had won the war. They thought it was just a bunch of American propaganda that Japan surrendered. They thought we were being brought to Japan because the Japanese had won the war and were compelling the Americans to transport us."

Iwo Jima Convinced Him

As for himself, Yoshiyama said he became convinced Japan had lost the war when he heard of the capture of Iwo Jima. Asked why he realized Japan had lost when the others still thought she was winning, he said: "Hell, I had common sense."

Incidentally, Yoshiyama was one of the bad boys of Tule Lake War Relocation Center and one of the ringleaders of disturbances there. He spent eight months in the stockade as a result. He is busy now telling other Japanese the camp officials "stole food that belonged to the Japanese and were running a black market."

His biggest cause of discontent right now is that his bride of two months is in the United States. So far, only wives of diplomats have been returned to Japan. He complains there is no way to let her know he has arrived safely in Japan, due to the ban on Japanese cables and mail.

America Looks Better . . . Now

He was asked: "Now that you are back in Japan, just how do you feel about America?"

"I admit it is a damn good country," he replied.

"Would you like to go back?"

"Even if I wanted to [illegible] wouldn't let me now," he responded.

"Yes, but what if they would let you?"

Yoshiyama looked a little wistful as he said:

"I think I would go back."

Czechs Get Five-Day Week

Prague, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Government today ordered a nation-wide five-day week for all industries and a general closing of all industries from December 22 to January 1, together with other measures, to preserve Czechoslovakia's dwindling coal supply.

Christmas Mail Chases After Returning GI's

Honolulu, Dec. 9 (AP)—Demobilization in the Pacific is a mailman's nightmare.

At Saipan, for example, 35 per cent of some 2,000 sacks of mail received at the naval base post office must be returned to the United States because the addressees already have gone home.

12 New Destroyers in Hawaii

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 9 (AP).—Destroyer Squadron 8, composed of twelve newly-commissioned radar "picket" destroyers, is stopping here en route to join the United States 5th Fleet in the Tokyo area. Captain Frederick J. Bell, of Baltimore, commands the squadron.

The Saturna Takes G.I.'s From One Disabled Ship

Awaits Arrival of Second, Now in Tow, at Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 9 (AP).—The transport Henry Ward Beecher, disabled at sea with 541 American troops aboard, was proceeding to Bermuda in tow tonight and was expected to arrive Tuesday.

Meanwhile, 586 troops from the partly disabled transport George W. McCrary, which docked at St. George yesterday after a twenty-one-day voyage from Antwerp, were being transferred to the relief ship Saturnia. The Saturnia will await the Beecher's arrival and sail for New York with the troops of both transports.

The Beecher was en route from Marseille to Norfolk, Va., when it

lost its single propeller 510 miles northeast of Bermuda. The McCrary was beset by boiler-room trouble, light ballast and heavy seas.

BIG THREE LEADERS TO SEEK HARMONY

Conference Aims to End 'Drift' in Relations Among U. S., Britain, Russia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — (AP) High diplomatic officials said today that the main problem of the Big Three foreign ministers conference at Moscow this week will be to put an end to "drift" on relations among the United States, Britain and Russia.

Lack of harmony among the three great powers has reached the point in recent weeks where these authorities say it threatens the effectiveness of the United Nations virtually on the eve of that organization's coming into being.

American leaders contend that unless the big powers can go into the United Nations sessions at London next month with good will and understanding as to what their problem and intentions are, the organization could turn out to be little more than a sounding board for their disagreements.

The word "drift" has come into general use among diplomats here to describe a situation in which suspicions harden while a variety of issues brings a volumnious exchange of ideas but little of agreement on a common approach.

In the probable order of their importance as estimated here, the subjects to be taken up at Moscow are:

1—Atomic energy controls under the United Nations.

2—Power relationships in eastern Europe and the Middle East.

3—Joint Allied controls for Japan for such questions as United Nations trusteeship.

4—United Nations trusteeships and similar issues already within the framework of the United Nations.

Byrnes May Attend

Also, there may be some discussion of the kind of representation which the nations should have at the opening United Nations session. Some Washington reports have it that Secretary Byrnes would be willing to attend the January meeting.

Allied diplomats here expressed the hope that Foreign Secretary Bevin of Britain and Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia also had that in mind. Presumably one of them would not appear unless the others did too.

Byrnes will leave Wednesday, according to State department officials, and while it is not expected that he will get home for Christmas, it is considered certain that the Moscow sessions, opening Saturday, will end in time for all three to be present at London if they decide to attend.

Byrnes, according to informants familiar with his views, has been increasingly concerned in recent weeks over the failure of the Allied powers to make progress toward the organization of peace by joint action. Instead, the world has seen a series of events which pulled the United States and Britain constantly closer together and widened the gulf between them and Soviet Russia.

Stalin Absent from Moscow

There has been speculation that some of this was due to the prolonged absence of Premier Stalin from the topmost councils of the Soviet government. There is some hope there that his expected return from winter vacation in the next few days will help remedy this situation.

Basically, however, the "drift" is being traced back to the breakdown of the London foreign ministers conference where the United States and Britain flatly declined to agree to Russian demands for recognition of the governments of Romania and Bulgaria, for a Japanese control commission like the Allied commission for Germany, and for a Soviet trusteeship over Tripolitania in the central Mediterranean area.

HANDICAP TO ARMY SEEN IN TESTIMONY ON CODE BREAKING

Prober Fears Intelligence Service Will Have Difficult Task in Future.

HEARING TO RESUME

Marshall Will Return to Witness Stand This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — (AP) Fear that Pearl Harbor code-breaking testimony may handicap U. S. intelligence for years was expressed tonight by a Democratic member of the joint congressional investigating committee.

As Republican members prepared to resume their questioning of Gen. George C. Marshall tomorrow, Rep. Murphy (D-Pa.) told reporters:

"I regret the necessity of breaking into the open information as to code cracking. It will in my judgment add immeasurably to the difficulty of our armed services and will contribute nothing to the actual inquiry."

Other Nations May Act

Murphy implied that other nations may tighten up their communications techniques to such an extent that American intelligence may be kept in the dark, possibly in some emergency, before counter measures to obtain vital information can be developed.

The details of how the U. S. solved the Japanese diplomatic and military code long before Pearl Harbor and kept it a topflight secret until now were unfolded during last week's questioning of General Marshall, retired chief of staff and newly appointed ambassador to China.

Marshall has been on the witness stand for 12 hours, over a three-day period, describing his role in the tense days preceding the Dec. 7, 1941 Pearl Harbor attack.

The general credited to the code-cracking such notable contributions toward winning the war as the American victories over the Japanese fleet in the Coral sea and at Midway.

Will Be Recalled Today

He will be recalled when sessions resume at 10 a. m. Monday with the expectation of concluding his testimony by nightfall. A special plane is waiting to take him to Chungking as President Truman's special envoy, succeeding Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley, resigned.

Marshall has yet to be questioned by two members of the 10-man committee, Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) and Rep. Keefe (R-Wis.)

Ferguson was taking his turn when the committee recessed Saturday afternoon.

The former Michigan prosecutor indicated an intense interest in Allied plans drawn up by British-American leaders in Washington in June, 1941. He sought to draw from Marshall that the war plans had an automatic effectiveness when some untoward incident occurred in the Pacific.

Marshall said that wasn't so because none of the war plans, based on eventualities, ever were approved by this government "and thus were inoperative."

Ferguson dwelt at length on a British intercept which quoted Admiral Thomas Hart, then Pacific commander, as messaging to Chief of Naval Operations Harold R. Stark on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack to this effect.

That Hart had heard from Singapore that the U. S. had pledged armed aid to the British in event of three or four unspecified eventualities; that he sought advice since he had heard nothing of this officially.

Demand British Message

Ferguson asked committee counsel to seek British government approval to make that message available and public.

Marshall cleared up one question

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of the investigation in his testimony Saturday: Why officials here, aware the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, that something big was about to happen, didn't call Pearl Harbor on the telephone but used commercial facilities in Army code instead.

Said Marshall:

1. In those days telephone conversations couldn't be "scrambled" to make them unintelligible to eavesdroppers.

2. Any such tipoff to the Japanese would have given them "the overt act" they sought to "prove that they were being forced into war."

To emphasize how telephones could be tapped, Marshall told the committee that even the trans-Atlantic conversations of the late President Roosevelt and former Prime Minister Churchill were intercepted by the Germans. The Nazis also tuned in on conversations between Mr. Roosevelt and U. S. Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt, before the fall of that country, he said.

LOAN TO BRITAIN IS LINKED WITH BRETTON WOODS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — (AP) The proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain was linked to the Bretton Woods monetary institutions today by Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky), chairman of the House Banking committee.

"This loan and the Bretton Woods agreements," said Spence in an interview, "are part of the same picture. They both have one purpose—to do away with the practices that made for economic warfare."

Congress last July approved U. S. membership in the international monetary fund and the international bank which were tentatively drawn up by delegates from 44 countries at Bretton Woods, N. H., in July 1944.

Now, President Truman is about to ask Congress to provide a $3,750,000,000 loan to bolster the United Kingdom economically.

An additional credit of $6[illegible],000,000 has been agreed upon by the British and U. S. governments, representing final settlement on Lend-Lease and surplus property.

The $650,000,000 credit is equivalent to selling goods to the British on credit, and does not require congressional approval.

Total credits under the program would be $4,400,000,000.

Both the Bretton Woods agreements and the terms of the loan were introduced simultaneously in the British Parliament on Thursday night and are now being debated.

The British waited until the loan agreement had been signed before taking up Bretton Woods. Their attitude is that without a loan, they would be unable to fulfil their Bretton Woods commitments. But they did not wait for Congress to act on the loan. Such action is not expected until early next year.

"I am pleased that the British appear to be ratifying Bretton Woods right away, without waiting for congressional approval of the loan," Spence said.

Treasury officials say that several countries affiliated with Britain are sure to join the international bank and fund when Britain does. The Treasury is confident that the two agencies will be ratified soon by nations contributing 65 per cent of the capital. The agencies cannot come into existence until that happens.

LEWIS TO TESTIFY ON LABOR BILL AT HEARING IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — (AP) Capitol Hill got set today for a week of explosive and far-reaching debate on labor legislation.

Some lawmakers said that action taken during the next few days in Congress may set a pattern for the government's handling of labor relations henceforth.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is scheduled to open the proceedings Monday morning at a House Labor committee hearing.

Union Opposes Truman Plan

He will testify — presumably against—legislation requested by President Truman to set up fact-finding boards to recommend solutions for major industrial disputes. Lewis has not commented directly on Mr. Truman's proposal, but the U.M.W. issued a statement hitting it as a plan to "enslave labor."

Rep. Ramspeck (D-Ga.), acting committee chairman, told a reporter he hopes to conclude hearings during the week, after calling other labor, industry and government officials. He added, however, that some members may try "to filibuster" the measure by continuing hearings indefinitely.

Rep. Hook (D-Mich.) replied in an interview that "we do not want to filibuster, but we must give this matter thorough consideration, because what Congress does on labor legislation this week may determine the future economic relationship between government and labor."

With the Lewis testimony taking the initial spotlight, other congressional labor activities this week include:

1. The leadership has agreed to House consideration Tuesday of a Military committee bill to restrict union political activities and to penalize them for striking in violation of contracts. Chairman May (D-Ky.) announced, however, he will not insist on a vote immediately on the bill "unless the Labor committee stalls and doesn't get its legislation out promptly."

2. The Senate Education and Labor committee opens hearing Wednesday on the President's fact-finding proposal.

3. The House has scheduled action Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on a bill spelling out a government policy of maintaining "a high level of employment, production and purchasing power." It is a substitute for the "full employment" legislation requested last summer by Mr. Truman and passed in modified form by the Senate. A sharp attack on the substitute was made today by the Union for Democratic action in a letter to the President. The group urged him to fight for "full employment principles."

4. The House leadership agreed to a vote later in the week, if possible, on another labor-opposed bill—one by Rep. Hobbs (D-Ala.) to extend provisions of the 1943 "anti-racketeering" act to labor unions.

LABOR SECRETARY MAY MEET UNION IN DETROIT VISIT

Schwellenbach to Make Speech Tonight in Auto City.

AID MAY BE SOUGHT

C. I. O. Heads Plan to Ask Cabinet Member to Enter Wage Dispute.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—(AP) Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach will make his first official visit to Detroit Monday as the C. I. O. United Auto Workers union renews its all-out 30 per cent wage rate increase drive on the big three of the motor car industry.

Although emphasizing that he will be here "merely to make a speech," C. I. O. union leaders plan to meet with him informally in the hope that he may take a hand in labor disputes that have idled 213,000 automotive employes across the nation.

Renew Wage Demands

As Schwellenbach steps off his train, the powerful U.A.W.-C.I.O. will reiterate its 30 per cent demands on General Motors Corp., the Ford Motor Co., and the Chrysler Corp.

Across table conferences are scheduled between the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and GM, pacing themselves ahead of government intervention, and the union and Ford.

Federal conciliators will shuttle between union leaders and Chrysler officials in an attempt to mend a breach created by a breakdown of negotiations.

The heads of the union will enter the latest General Motors negotiations with an almost certain "confidence vote" from 175,000 striking members to back them.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O.'s GM conference Saturday turned down President Truman's proposal for fact-finding legislation, and unanimously backed the international leadership in demands for a wage increase of no less than 30 per cent.

Result of Vote Awaited

The rank and file began balloting today on these two resolutions, with the outcome a foregone conclusion. Results of the voting are expected by Wednesday, at the latest.

Following last Friday's meeting between GM and the U.A.W.-C.I.O., both sides admitted little progress toward settlement of the 20-day-old strike. They agreed to renew negotiations during a secret meeting last week in Pittsburgh, Pa.

While the General Motors conference holds the spotlight, intense interest will follow a new conference Monday between the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and the Ford Motor Co.

The union has indicated it may have ready an answer to Ford's revolutionary "company security" demand for a $5 per day assessment against the U.A.W.-C.I.O. for every

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ember participating in an unauthorized walkout.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O., while admitting the value of some form of company security, has indicated it will not agree to a financial levy of the kind suggested.

Both sides have expressed an eagerness to clear the calendar of this issue and proceed to a discussion of wages.

Totally unconfirmed rumors persisted in Detroit over the weekend that Ford is ready to make proposals that will include a guaranteed annual wage.

Chrysler Conference Sought

Federal conciliators will meet with the U.A.W.-C.I.O. Monday to discuss the breakdown of negotiations with the Chrysler Corp. A meeting between the conciliators and the company is scheduled for later in the day.

Although the working contract has expired, the union has announced that there will be no walkout, at least as long as the General Motors strike continues.

President R. J. Thomas of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. told a press conference last week that the union has not forgotten the "baby" of the auto industry, newly-formed Kaiser-Fraser Corp. However, he did not indicate when the union will attempt to negotiate with the firm, not yet in production.

Another sidelight came from the Foremen's Association of America (Independent) which has announced that it will request the Packard Motor Car Co. to open contract negotiations this week.

The National Labor Relations board has ordered the company to bargain with the foreman's union.

Surplus War Plants Worth Over $1,000,000,000 Sold

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Expanding private industry has taken over about $1,000,000,000 worth of surplus war plants and paid the Government 70 cents on the dollar.

More than 300 Government factories have been sold, leased, or are in an "advanced stage of negotiations" with private operators who can provide peacetime jobs, it was learned today.

A report on November's upsurge of disposal activity, soon to be completed, is expected to show a definite break in the long log-jam which held sales to a driblet this summer and fall, a spokesman for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said.

Campaign Continues

An intense sales and advertising campaign is continuing, he added, while preliminary negotiations are under way for sales of more than 250 additional plants.

RFC estimates that 1,300 plants ultimately will have fallen into its hands for disposal. They cost the Government about $8,000,000,000 under high-cost, emergency building conditions, and represent about one fourth the productive capacity of the country, a vast potential source of private employment.

The 70 per cent recovery was rated excellent by disposal officials, who figure that 30 per cent must be knocked off the original outlay as the difference between the wartime cost of building and the cost of reproducing the plants today.

November Biggest Month

However, this record cannot be sustained for the rest of the plants in RFC's catalogue, since those already sold are the most desirable and readily convertible to civilian goods manufacture.

November evidently was the biggest month to date. The tally is expected to show 40 complete sales and ten or a dozen tentative sales awaiting approval by the Surplus Property Administration and anti-trust division of the Justice Department, in addition to several leases.

"Interim," or test-period, leases are being arranged for companies which do not want to buy until they know how much a plant costs to operate. These leases run for 90 or 180 days, with negotiations to resume before they expire.

As another means of getting plants running and avoiding breaks in employment, RFC said it was willing to write leases on a sliding scale. The rental would start at a low figure, then rise from year to year to correspond with the manufacturer's expected expansion of production.

Although neither the Army nor Navy declared any idle plants surplus until after V-J day, RFC officials now speak warmly of the cooperation given in the disposal job by the armed services.

One result of the co-operation, it was learned, is an agreement under which the Army has relaxed its stranglehold on 55 plants which it set aside previously to be held for future ordnance work if necessary.

RFC has been granted permission to negotiate for the sale of any of these plants, some of which are described as highly desirable. If a sale appears likely, the Army will seek to move its equipment to some other surplus plant less adaptable to civilian use.

SOVIET HONORS 190 OF MURMANSK RUN

21 New Yorkers Are Included Among Naval Heroes Honored for Transport Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Russian Government has bestowed honors on 190 United States naval heroes, including twenty-one New Yorkers, for "outstanding military activities" in transporting war goods to Russia's northern port on the famed "Murmansk run."

The honors, totaling 120 medals and seventy orders of the Soviet Union, were displayed by Charge d'Affaires Nikolai Novikov in a ceremony at the Russian Embassy.

The gold and silver decorations were entrusted to Rear Admiral Thomas B. Inglis, representing the United States Navy Department, for the Navy and Coast Guard officers and men, many of whom are still on assignment in different parts of the world.

New York Recipients

Order of Fatherland War, First Class—Comdr. William A. Sessions, USNR, Little Neck Park; Lieut. Brian C. Welch, USNR, Hamburg; Lieut. Comdr. Robert Wilcox, USCG, Brooklyn.

Order of Fatherland War, Second Class—Lieut. Comdr. Marcel Desgalier Jr., USNR, Niagara Falls; Lieut. Comdr. Blake Hughes, USNR, Bronxville.

Order of Glory, Third Class—Lieut. Alex Brokas, USNR, Jamestown; Lieut. Comdr. Robert C. Millard, USN, Mamaroneck; Coxwain Herbert Lewis Schwartz, USNR, Huntington; Lieut. Bernard C. Sissler, USNR, Bay Terrace, S. I.; Lieut. Theodore Stanley Thueson, USN, Newburgh.

Order of the Red Star—Lieut. Gerald G. Hogan, USNR, Brooklyn; Lieut. Paul Bruce Kinney, USNR, New York City; Paul Neil Webb, gunner's mate 2/c, USN, Freeport.

Medal for Bravery—Renald Blake Jr., ex-gunner's mate 1/c, USN, Smithtown Branch; Charles Everett Dole, chief boatswain's mate, USN, Long Island City; Joseph O'Savage, ex-boatswain's mate 1/c, USNR, New York City; Coxwain Harry Parks Wilson, USN, Brooklyn.

Medal for Merit in Action—Bernard Aloysius Malloy, chief radioman, USN, Brooklyn; Edward C. Hoban, gunner's mate 3/c, now ensign, USNR, Brooklyn.

Medal of Nakhimov—Arthur Leslie Adler, ex-chief boatswain's mate, USNR, Jackson Heights, L. I.; Joseph Donald Leahy, ex-radioman 1/c, USNR, Rochester.

New Jersey Recipients

Order of Fatherland War, First Class—Lieut. Comdr. Willard Brown, USNR, Maplewood, Lieut. Charles M. Ulrich, USNR, Pitman.

Order of Glory, Third Class—Ex-Chief, mm, William J. Green, USNR, Jersey City; Mario James Pagnotta, machinist's mate 1/c, USNR, Weehawken; Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Kinaszcsuk, USNR, Elizabeth.

Order of the Red Star—Lieut. Comdr. Thomas E. Delate, USNR, Trenton; Lieut. Comdr. Robert B. Hopgood, USNR, Glen Ridge; Lieut. Kenneth W. Tipping, USNR, Maywood.

USE OF AIRFIELDS ON ISLANDS ASKED

U. S. Proposes Commercial Use at Bases Acquired in Destroyer Deal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — (AP) The United States has proposed commercial use of airfields leased to us by England in Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Caribbean for military purposes, a State department official said tonight.

A reply from London is expected shortly, said the official. It was understood this country looks for a favorable attitude.

The fields were involved in the 1940 swap of 50 over age American destroyers for 99-year leases on air and naval bases.

The United States suggested that the fields be opened to authorized airlines of this country and Great Britain and others approved by both under certain conditions.

Already, the official said, the 99-year bases in Newfoundland are in use on such a basis provisionally together with the Gander military base which was not involved in the destroyer deal. Others elsewhere are available for emergency use commercially.

BROWNELL PROMISES 'CONSTRUCTIVE' PLANS

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—(AP) The Republican party will offer a "constructive" 1946-48 election platform to replace its New Deal "carping," National Chairman Herbert Brownell said in a radio broadcast today.

He hailed the mid-term "platform" of G.O.P. principles just adopted here as a separate, distinct program to be offered by the party "instead of carping about the opposition policies."

Speaking with him were Clarence Buddington Kelland, Arizona National committeeman, and Arthur E. Summerfield, Michigan committeeman.

GENERALS BOOMED FOR PRESIDENCY ON G. O. P. TICKET

Senator Capper Proposes

LABOR SECRETARY MAY MEET UNION IN DETROIT VISIT

Schwellenbach to Make Speech Tonight in Auto City.

AID MAY BE SOUGHT

C. I. O. Heads Plan to Ask Cabinet Member to Enter Wage Dispute.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—(AP) Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach will make his first official visit to Detroit Monday as the C. I.O. United Auto Workers union renews its all-out 30 per cent wage rate increase drive on the big three of the motor car industry.

Although emphasizing that he will be here "merely to make a speech," union leaders plan to meet with him informally in the hope that he may take a hand in labor disputes that have idled 213,000 automotive employes across the nation.

Renew Wage Demands

As Schwellenbach steps off his train, the powerful U.A.W.-C.I.O. will reiterate its 30 per cent demands on General Motors Corp., the Ford Motor Co., and the Chrysler Corp.

Across table conferences are scheduled between the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and GM, pacing themselves ahead of government intervention, and the union and Ford.

Federal conciliators will shuttle between union leaders and Chrysler officials in an attempt to mend a breach created by a breakdown of negotiations.

The heads of the union will enter the latest General Motors negotiations with an almost certain "confidence vote" from 175,000 striking members to back them.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O.'s GM conference Saturday turned down President Truman's proposal for fact-finding legislation, and unanimously backed the international leadership in demands for a wage increase of no less than 30 per cent.

Result of Vote Awaited

The rank and file began balloting today on these two resolutions, with the outcome a foregone conclusion. Results of the voting are expected by Wednesday, at the latest.

Following last Friday's meeting between GM and the U.A.W.-C.I.O., both sides admitted little progress toward settlement of the 20-day-old strike. They agreed to renew negotiations during a secret meeting last week in Pittsburgh, Pa.

While the General Motors conference holds the spotlight, intense interest will follow a new conference Monday between the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and the Ford Motor Co.

The union has indicated it may have ready an answer to Ford's revolutionary "company security" demand for a $5 per day assessment against the U.A.W.-C.I.O. for every

(Continued on Page Two)

ember participating in an unauthorized walkout.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O., while admitting the value of some form of company security, has indicated it will not agree to a financial levy of the kind suggested.

Both sides have expressed an eagerness to clear the calendar of this issue and proceed to a discussion of wages.

Totally unconfirmed rumors persisted in Detroit over the weekend that Ford is ready to make proposals that will include a guaranteed annual wage.

Chrysler Conference Sought

Federal conciliators will meet with the U.A.W.-C.I.O. Monday to discuss the breakdown of negotiations with the Chrysler Corp. A meeting between the conciliators and the company is scheduled for later in the day.

Although the working contract has expired, the union has announced that there will be no walkout, at least as long as the General Motors strike continues.

President R. J. Thomas of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. told a press conference last week that the union has not forgotten the "baby" of the auto industry, newly-formed Kaiser-Fraser Corp. However, he did not indicate when the union will attempt to negotiate with the firm, not yet in production.

Another sidelight came from the Foremen's Association of America (independent) which has announced that it will request the Packard Motor Car Co. to open contract negotiations this week.

The National Labor Relations board has ordered the company to bargain with the foreman's union.

Surplus War Plants Worth Over $1,000,000,000 Sold

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Expanding private industry has taken over about $1,000,000,000 worth of surplus war plants and paid the Government 70 cents on the dollar.

More than 300 Government factories have been sold, leased, or are in an "advanced stage of negotiations" with private operators who can provide peacetime jobs, it was learned today.

A report on November's upsurge of disposal activity, soon to be completed, is expected to show a definite break in the long log-jam which held sales to a driblet this summer and fall, a spokesman for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said.

Campaign Continues

An intense sales and advertising campaign is continuing, he added, while preliminary negotiations are under way for sales of more than 250 additional plants.

RFC estimates that 1,300 plants ultimately will have fallen into its hands for disposal. They cost the Government about $8,000,000,000 under high-cost, emergency building conditions, and represent about one fourth the productive capacity of the country, a vast potential source of private employment.

The 70 per cent recovery was rated excellent by disposal officials, who figure that 30 per cent must be knocked off the original outlay as the difference between the wartime cost of building and the cost of reproducing the plants today.

November Biggest Month

However, this record cannot be sustained for the rest of the plants in RFC's catalogue, since those already sold are the most desirable and readily convertible to civilian goods manufacture.

November evidently was the biggest month to date. The tally is expected to show 40 complete sales and ten or a dozen tentative sales awaiting approval by the Surplus Property Administration and anti-trust division of the Justice Department, in addition to several leases.

"Interim," or test-period, leases are being arranged for companies which do not want to buy until they know how much a plant costs to operate. These leases run for 90 or 180 days, with negotiations to resume before they expire.

As another means of getting plants running and avoiding breaks in employment, RFC said it was willing to write leases on a sliding scale. The rental would start at a low figure, then rise from year to year to correspond with the manufacturer's expected expansion of production.

Although neither the Army nor Navy declared any idle plants surplus until after V-J day, RFC officials now speak warmly of the cooperation given in the disposal job by the armed services.

One result of the co-operation, it was learned, is an agreement under which the Army has relaxed its stranglehold on 55 plants which it set aside previously to be held for future ordnance work if necessary.

RFC has been granted permission to negotiate for the sale of any of these plants, some of which are described as highly desirable. If a sale appears likely, the Army will seek to move its equipment to some other surplus plant less adaptable to civilian use.

SOVIET HONORS 190 OF MURMANSK RUN

21 New Yorkers Are Included Among Naval Heroes Honored for Transport Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Russian Government has bestowed honors on 190 United States naval heroes, including twenty-one New Yorkers, for "outstanding military activities" in transporting war goods to Russia's northern port on the famed "Murmansk run."

The honors, totaling 120 medals and seventy orders of the Soviet Union, were displayed by Charge d'Affaires Nikolai Novikov in a ceremony at the Russian Embassy.

The gold and silver decorations were entrusted to Rear Admiral Thomas B. Inglis, representing the United States Navy Department, for the Navy and Coast Guard officers and men, many of whom are still on assignment in different parts of the world.

New York Recipients

Order of Fatherland War, First Class—Comdr. William A. Sessions, USNR, Little Neck Park; Lieut. Brian C. Welch, USNR, Hamburg; Lieut. Comdr. Robert Wilcox, USCG, Brooklyn.

Order of Fatherland War, Second Class—Lieut. Comdr. Marcel Desgalier Jr., USNR, Niagara Falls; Lieut. Comdr. Blake Hughes, USNR, Bronxville.

Order of Glory, Third Class—Lieut. Alex Brokas, USNR, Jamestown; Lieut. Comdr. Robert C. Millard, USN, Mamaroneck; Coxwain Herbert Lewis Schwartz, USNR, Huntington; Lieut. Bernard C. Sissler, USNR, Bay Terrace, S. I.; Lieut. Theodore Stanley Thueson, USN, Newburgh.

Order of the Red Star—Lieut. Gerald G. Hogan, USNR, Brooklyn; Lieut. Paul Bruce Kinney, USNR, New York City; Paul Neil Webb, gunner's mate 2/c, USN, Freeport.

Medal for Bravery—Renald Blake Jr., ex-gunner's mate 1/c, USN, Smithtown Branch; Charles Everett Dole, chief boatswain's mate, USN, Long Island City; Joseph O'Savage, ex-boatswain's mate 1/c, USNR, New York City; Coxwain Harry Parks Wilson, USN, Brooklyn.

Medal for Merit in Action—Bernard Aloysius Malloy, chief radioman, USN, Brooklyn; Edward C. Hoban, gunner's mate 3/c, now ensign, USNR, Brooklyn.

Medal of Nakhimov—Arthur Leslie Adler, ex-chief boatswain's mate, USNR, Jackson Heights, L. I.; Joseph Donald Leahy, ex-radioman 1/c, USNR, Rochester.

New Jersey Recipients

Order of Fatherland War, First Class—Lieut. Comdr. Willard Brown, USNR, Maplewood, Lieut. Charles M. Ulrich, USNR, Pitman.

Order of Glory, Third Class—Ex-Chief, mm, William J. Green, USNR, Jersey City; Mario James Pagnotta, machinist's mate 1/c, USNR, Weehawken; Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Kinaszcsuk, USNR, Elizabeth.

Order of the Red Star—Lieut. Comdr. Thomas E. Delate, USNR, Trenton; Lieut. Comdr. Robert B. Hopgood, USNR, Glen Ridge; Lieut. Kenneth W. Tipping, USNR, Maywood.

USE OF AIRFIELDS ON ISLANDS ASKED

U. S. Proposes Commercial Use at Bases Acquired in Destroyer Deal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — (AP) The United States has proposed commercial use of airfields leased to us by England in Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Caribbean for military purposes, a State department official said tonight.

A reply from London is expected shortly, said the official. It was understood this country looks for a favorable attitude.

The fields were involved in the 1940 swap of 50 over age American destroyers for 99-year leases on air and naval bases.

The United States suggested that the fields be opened to authorized airlines of this country and Great Britain and others approved by both under certain conditions.

Already, the official said, the 99-year bases in Newfoundland are in use on such a basis provisionally together with the Gander military base which was not involved in the destroyer deal. Others elsewhere are available for emergency use commercially.

BROWNELL PROMISES 'CONSTRUCTIVE' PLANS

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—(AP) The Republican party will offer a "constructive" 1946-48 election platform to replace its New Deal "carping," National Chairman Herbert Brownell said in a radio broadcast today.

He hailed the mid-term "platform" of G.O.P. principles just adopted here as a separate, distinct program to be offered by the party "instead of carping about the opposition policies."

Speaking with him were Clarence Buddington Kelland, Arizona National committeeman, and Arthur E. Summerfield, Michigan committeeman.

GENERALS BOOMED FOR PRESIDENCY ON G. O. P. TICKET

Senator Capper Proposes

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Eisenhower; Missourian Backs Doolittle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—(AP) A proposal by Senator Arthur Capper (R-Kan) that the Republicans nominate Gen. Dwight Eisenhower for President brought a counter suggestion by a Missourian today that the G. O. P. pick Lt. Gen. James Doolittle as its standard-bearer.

Barak T. Mattingly, Missouri national committeeman, told a reporter the Republicans in his state are strong for Doolittle. The man who led the Tokyo raid claims St. Louis as his home town, Mattingly said. Pennsylvania Republicans recently talked of Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Corps chief, as a possible candidate.

At Washington, Doolittle and Arnold declined comment. Eisenhower could not be reached.

Mention of military leaders as possible candidates was general in corridor conversation at the party's National committee meeting here, which ended yesterday. But several veteran Republicans thought Capper possibly was a little hasty in attempting to put Eisenhower, the new Army Chief of Staff, into the political field.

Capper announced in Washington that he was proposing Eisenhower, a Kansan, as a man who has demonstrated not only military ability but qualities as a diplomat and patriot as well.

"Too Early," Says Spangler

Harrison E. Spangler, general counsel for the National committee and formerly its chairman, said he thought it is too early "to begin talking about presidential candidates."

Lew Wentz of Oklahoma, another veteran member, agreed. Both said they felt Eisenhower had demonstrated military capabilities but added that few knew where he stood on national issues.

However, Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts, said he had heard Eisenhower's name mentioned many times, adding that it is not beyond the bounds of possibilities that the Republicans will look to the military field for a nominee.

Most talk among the committee members who were discussing presidential candidates seemed to center around the names of Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and a former captain in the Navy, and John W. Bricker, former Ohio governor and 1944's vice presidential nominee.

Bricker has Backing

Dan Whetstone, Montana committeeman, said Bricker's "sporting" acceptance of second place in 1944 had not been forgotten by members.

Stassen's proposal Friday that President Truman call a bi-partisan conference on economic policies, with labor and management holding this dispute in abeyance for 60 days, attracted attention here but most committee members were reluctant to comment publicly.

Publication of the letters Gen. George C. Marshall, then chief of staff, wrote Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York during last year's presidential campaign, created little comment.

Marshall asked Dewey not to disclose that this country had broken the Japanese code, information which Dewey kept to himself during the campaign.

Atomic Use of Iron Held Possible With Supercyclotron, Ready in '46

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 9 (AP)—Cyclotron research will invade the superpower domain of the cosmic ray in a few months with crews of young physicists using the greatest of all atom-smashing machines to explore fields of energy potentially outpassing the atomic bomb.

They will seek to produce atomic fragments more effective in atom splitting than the slow but mighty neutron, which was the trigger element in the bombs that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

They expect eventually to split and possibly derive power from elements lighter than uranium. This would mean the atomic use of substances more plentiful than uranium—iron, for example.

This peacetime program of nuclear research was announced in a press conference today by Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, cyclotron inventor and collaborator in atomic-bomb development, and his associates.

It is being built around the unfinished 4,000-ton cyclotron half-hidden in the hills on the University of California campus. The big machine, destined to be nearly ten times as powerful as the one which produced the first plutonium for the atomic bomb, was started before the war, but construction was stopped so that its huge magnet could be used to separate uranium 235 — the explosive kind — from ordinary uranium for bomb research.

Construction will be complete by late summer or early fall of 1946.

Professor Lawrence said that advances in design would make it possible to double the originally projected efficiency of the machine as an atom gun.

This will involve the use of frequency modulation to pace the atomic fragment as it whirls about in the cyclotron, gathering the necessary speed to make it a penetrating projectile.

The whirling job is the cyclotron's primary function. It does the work by giving the bullet repeated electrical charges, sending 200,000,000 electron volts and alpha particles of 400,000,000 electron votes. Deuterons are the nuclei of heavy-water atoms. Alpha particles are the cores of helium atoms. Both are used widely in atom smashing.

With these energies, the bullets should be able to duplicate some of the feats of cosmic rays, Professor Lawrence said. He predicted that the high-energy projectiles would produce mesotrons, which are parts of atoms shattered by cosmic rays from outer space. No man-made machine ever has cracked an atom so thoroughly as that. When the cyclotron reduces mesotrons it will have carried the research a big it round and round in an ever-widening circle. Each charge increases the projectile's speed and hence its atom-smashing power.

However, there is a limit to the number of electrical charges that can be applied effectively. According to Einstein's theory of relativity, an object gains in weight as its speed increases. At extreme speeds this added weight tends to slow the pace of the particle until it gets out of step with the evenly timed electrical impulses. Then it gets no more electrical boosts and gains no more speed.

Frequency modulation delays the electrical impulses just enough so that they continue to prod the bullet onward despite its relativistic slowdown.

With this new advantage, Dr. Lawrence said, the giant cyclotron eventually should produce deuterons with speeds equivalent to step beyond its present stage and point the way toward learning more about the elemental pieces which make up the atomic nuclei.

Among those returning to the University of California's research staff is Dr. Glenn Seaborg, one of the discoverers of plutonium.

Dr. Seaborg told the news conference that he expected the giant cyclotron to produce more elements heavier than uranium. He himself already has produced three of these elements with the smaller cyclotron at Berkeley.

trusteeship for the American people, waiting for word from them on what they want done with the tremendous scientific and industrial triumph we now have in our hands."

Atom Project Receives National Safety Award

Council Points to Low Accident Rate Despite Dangers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The nation's highest war-time safety award was made today for an undertaking which could have produced history's most disastrous accident—the atom-bomb project.

The National Safety Council's award for distinguished service to safety was presented to the Manhattan District in recognition of the corps of engineers achievement in maintaining "oustandingly low" accident rates in facilities throughout the country.

Major General Leslie R. Groves, the Army's top man on the project, gave credit to all the universities and industrial organizations which "co-operated so magnificiently," in accepting the award on the National Broadcasting Company's "National Hour" program.

"The Army was given a job to do," he said. "It produced the atomic bomb. The question of atomic power reaches out to every person in the country. It is a national and international problem. The War Department is keeping what it has developed in

SAFETY DEVICES AIDED ATOMIC BOMB WORKERS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 9—(AP) Elaborate precautions, including medical research as a scientific guide to the most effective use of safety devices, resulted in perfect protection against radiation for workers on the atomic bomb project, the University of Rochester said today.

A report on medical research conducted at the University under contract with the Manhattan Engineer district, in charge of atomic bomb development, declared that not a single person was injured by radiation while working on the project.

The report was approved by the office of Maj. Gen. Leslie R Groves who directed the district.

M'MAHON HAILS PLANS OF UNITED NATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—(AP) The United Nations Organization represents "the very least we can do to bring about a more decent and more peaceful world order," U. S. Senator Brien McMahon, (D-Conn) said in an address broadcast to Connecticut last night.

McMahon hailed the vote of the Senate in passing the U. N. O. enabling statute as proving that "public opinion will support the ideal of international cooperation with as much vigor as it ever did. There has been no retreat from San Francisco. The days of American isolation are ended."

The senator also commended the Senate for its passage of the deficiency UNRRA appropriation bill "without crippling amendments." Declaring that it is "imperative that Americans work to bring relief and assistance to the world," Senator McMahon said that "this kind of bread cast upon the waters will be returned one thousand fold in stability, peace and order."

JAP TO TESTIFY IN M'VAY TRIAL

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 9—(AP) Cmdr. Ike Hashimoto, captain of the Japanese submarine reported to have sunk the cruiser Indianapolis last July 30, arrived here today under guard after a fast flight by naval air transport plane from Tokyo.

Hashimoto, is due in Washington Monday morning. He will travel aboard a four-engined plane which will make the trip in 12 hours with only one stop at Olathe, Kas., Navy officials reported.

The Navy announced in Washington Saturday that Hashimoto had been summoned from Tokyo by the judge advocate in the trial of Capt. Charles B. McVay, commander of the Indianapolis, charged with negligence in the loss of the cruiser. The Indianapolis went down with a heavy loss of life while en route from Guam to Leyte. Survivors said two explosions wracked the vessel before it sank.

Hashimoto will be called as a witness to determine definitely whether the cruiser was torpedoed. The Japanese news agency Kyodo said Saturday it was Hashimoto's submarine, the I-58, which accounted for the Indianapolis.

McVay's court-martial proceedings have been recessed until Tuesday to assemble more witnesses.

Sugar Presented UNRRA By Czechs

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Director General Herbert H. Lehman today announced a "most welcome" contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration of 2,000 tons of Czechoslovak sugar.

"In spite of her own hardships," Lehman said, "she (Czechoslovakia) can still think of her unfortunate neighbors and make sacrifices to help them out."

Before the war Czechoslovakia was a large exporter of beet sugar, but is hampered now by lack of machinery and transportation.

The motorcade split up just before reaching Dallas, they said, with two cars coming by way of Memphis and the third heading for Chicago.

The drivers passing through Washington, who relieved each other at the wheel en route, were Louis Sogit, Daniel Musso, Juan Plini and Iago Martl. Manuel Sogit, brother of Louis, and Alberto Tollientes were in the third car.

After a brief rest at the Argentine Embassy, the motorists left for New York.

Light Cruiser Fargo Receives Her Colors

Philadelphia, Dec. 9 (AP)—The new 10,000-ton light cruiser U.S.S. Fargo, named in honor of the North Dakota city, receved her colors today in commissioning ceremonies at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Built at an estimated cost of $25,000,000, the ship is the forerunner of a new type cruiser, the Fargo class, first warship constructed with a single stack. Navy officials said the single stack provided room for additional anti-aircraft guns.

The Fargo was launched at the Camden (N.J.) yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation on February 25. She is 600 feet long, and carries a main battery of six-inch guns, supported by five-inch .38 caliber guns in addition to anti-aircraft weapons. She is designed to attain a cruising speed of more than 33 knots. Her personal complement consist of 105 officers and 850 enlisted men.

6 Argentine Motorists Nearing Hyde Park Goal

2 Cars, 49 Days on Road, Pass Through Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Four Argentine motorists from Buenos Aires passed through Washington today en route to Hyde Park, N. Y., and the end of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Highway.

The drivers of the two cars, who said they had passed forty-nine days on the road, including nine days aboard ship from Colombia by a third car at Hyde Park.

Truman Cheered On Unemployment

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Truman, in a letter to the eleventh annual meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors, says "the unemployment situation has not been as serious or drastic as was originally anticipated."

The letter, to be read tomorrow at the conference, was addressed to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, head of the mayors' group, and was released today by Paul V. Betters, executive director of the conference.

"Even with demobilization of our

armed forces speeded up," the President said, "the current volume of unemployment has been been far from unsatisfactory. In any event, we must be ready with plans for meeting unemployment should it reach unduly high levels."

Housing Responsibility

The President declared that "in the reconversion period the great cities of the nation and the Federal Government must join hands in the formulation and development of many programs designed to provide a better American way of life.

"One of the major responsibilities which must be met," he said, "is that of housing—housing for veterans, public housing, assistance to home owners and elimination of slums and blighted areas."

Mr. Truman said he hoped there would be no controversy over the five-point national health program he recently submitted to Congress.

"There should not and need not be any controversy over legislation which seeks solely to improve the health of our people," he said.

Public Works Programs

"The Federal Government," the President said, "as you know, has taken certain specific steps looking toward insuring full employment. Separate public works programs, such as highways, have already been authorized. Others are now the subjects of congressional study.

"Over and above all of the functions of democratic government is that of assuring jobs for those who are able and willing to work."

He invited the conference to submit recommendations concerning mutual problems.

Rescue Report False, Hunt for Fliers Pushed

Tanker's Message of Finding Survivors Erroneous, Navy Discloses.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 9—(AP) Darkness blacked out any new clues to the fate of possible survivors among 27 missing naval airmen tonight, but after a day of feverish activity and exploded hopes the Navy announced that the vast air-sea search will continue.

Over 25,000 square miles of Atlantic wastes off the Florida east coast have already been "pin-pointed" fruitlessly in the four-day-old hunt, with hundreds of Army, Navy and Coast Guard planes and surface vessels scrutinizing that huge area almost literally yard by yard.

Navy Continues to Hope

"We haven't given up hope yet," a Navy spokesman said. "If those men are still alive, we'll do everything possible to find them."

By latest reports—and some of the reports were conflicting throughout a day of flurrying messages from the great search armada—not a single definite clue has been found.

The Navy said reports that two life rafts tied together, possibly with two survivors huddled in them but apparently no longer conscious, had "blown up." The supposed "rafts," the Navy said, were found to be nothing more than packing cases bobbing in the waters some 300 miles due east of Melbourne, Fla.

An intensive land hunt was also abandoned, at least temporarily, after search parties in "weasel" marsh buggies, "alligators" and jeeps failed to turn up a clue in the wild and desolate swamplands of north central Florida where a commercial airlines pilot reported that he saw flares and blinking "signal" lights at 2 a.m. Saturday.

Wide Search Continues

Tomorrow, the Navy announced, 193 naval planes from Jacksonville and 24 long-range patrol bombers from Pensacola, as well as scores of Army and Coast Guard planes and surface ships will carry on the quest.

The U. S. destroyer tender Shenandoah, the Coast Guard cutter Pandora and the baby flat top U.S.S. Solomons were racing to the area.

Reports that two survivors had been rescued at sea, flashed by the tanker Erwin Russell, were later found to have been erroneous.

The Navy said the tanker's original report stated, in effect:

"Lowering lifeboats to pick up survivors from liferaft."

Subsequently, the Navy said, the tanker radioed air-sea rescue headquarters in Miami stating that it had been mistaken and that instead of survivors or a liferaft it had found only a naval tow target used for gunnery fire.

As the sea hunt continued, Navy officials said the land search had ended without success in the dismal swamplands between Melbourne and Orlando where an Eastern Airlines pilot reported yesterday that he saw red flares burning and lights flashing in the middle of a swamp at 2 a.m.

A helicopter made a number of landings and sent out men to comb through the wild marsh region on foot without finding a single clue.

The five Avenger torpedo bombers, with 14 men aboard, disappeared during a tropical storm at sea shortly after dusk last Wednesday. Their last message was received at 5:25 p.m., saying that they had enough fuel left for 75 minutes of flying and indicating that they were being thrashed about by freak winds of near-hurricane velocity.

When the five Avengers became overdue, a big Martin Mariner bomber with a crew of 13 went out to search for them, and likewise vanished without a single definite clue.

Says Men Waved Frantically

The pilot of the Army B-24, a Lieutenant Falk, of Boca Raton, Fla., was quoted as having said he sighted the two men at 12.30 P.M. (E.S.T.) today.

"They waved at us frantically when we were still in the distance," Lieutenant Falk said, "but when we got closer we couldn't see them. Apparently they were near exhaustion and got tired from the exertion of waving and collapsed in the bottom of the life rafts.

"There was one man in each raft."

Lientenant Falk said he sighted the rafts about 290 miles out in the Atlantic.

CAME AS SPY, BAUER ADMITS

But Never Intended To Help Germany, Sergeant Asserts

Indianapolis, Dec. 9 (AP)—Sergt. Frederick E. Bauer, fighting for an honorable discharge from the Army, told a board of officers today that he came to the United States as a German espionage agent but that he had never helped the Germans nor ever intended to.

"I made no contact whatsoever with anybody," he testified.

"I had joined the Intelligence of the Third Reich because it was the only way I could get out of Germany into the United States and I wanted to do that more than anything in the world," the German-born sergeant said.

Two Courses Open To Board

The board of officers which conducted the hearing at Fort Benjamin Harrison can recommend only that the former Washington lawyer be given an honorable discharge or be discharged without honor, a discharge which carries benefits denied a serviceman given a dishonorable discharge.

Bauer has been in cutsody at the disciplinary barracks since September 4, the day he was to have been discharged. The War Department had announced that there was evidence Bauer was a German agent, but evidence insufficient to warrant filing of charges.

Today's public hearing was the first time Bauer had been permitted to state publicly his side of the case.

Came Over Before Pearl Harbor

Bauer told of his training after he was inducted in the army in Germany, after his return there in 1938.

He left Germany and came through Spain to the United States before Pearl Harbor. His principal assignment was to report information on aircraft in the United States, he said.

The sergeant at times banged on the table in putting over his points and once interrupted the hearing to shout that the record which shows "my service in the United States Army is not honest and faithful—is the worst libel I ever heard in my life."

Offers Rejected, He Says

Bauer said he had attempted to join the United States Intelligence and also the American Military Government staff so he could use his information to help the United States, but that his offers were rejected.

"And now I can't see why the United States is prosecuting me for deserting the German Army," he declared.

The Army announced at Washington on November 21 it had recommended to the Justice Department deportation of Bauer to Germany. The Justice Department said about a week ago it was investigating in connection with the recommendation.

The War Department statement at that time said Bauer came under suspicion of being any enemy agent after arrest in France of a German spy who said he had helped him reach this country via Spain. It added that "careful investigation shows no specific acts of espionage were committed."

BY HELEN CAMP (430)

LONDON, DEC. 9--(AP)--TO THE AVERAGE MAN AND WOMAN ON THE STREETS OF LONDON THE PROPOSED $4,400,000,000 U.S. LOAN TO BRITAIN MEANS SOME SILK STOCKINGS A LITTLE MORE MEAT AND DON'T AND TOBACCO, OR A NEW PAIR OF SHOES, BUT THERE ARE SOME BRITISH WHO DON'T LIKE IT.

"IT'S A SHOCKING THING," SAID ONE MAN IN THE LOBBY OF THE EXCLUSIVE DORCHESTER HOTEL, SHAKING HIS HEAD WOEFULLY.

"WE'LL NEVER BE ABLE TO EXPORT ENOUGH TO PAY FOR OUR IMPORTS. WE'LL LIVE ON THE FAT OF THE LAND FOR TWO YEARS AND THEN BE WORSE OFF THAN WE WERE BEFORE. BY THEN THERE'LL BE AMERICAN LORRIES (TRUCKS) IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND WE'LL HAVE LOST ANY FOREIGN MARKETS WE MIGHT HAVE HAD."

A BANKER FROM THE STAID "CITY," LONDON'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT, POINTED OUT THAT THE LOAN WAS MADE AT $4.03 TO THE POUND WHEN "IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN AT $3," AND DECLARED: "IT'S A CRAZY THING. IT TRYING TO KEEP A SET EXCHANGE RATE. IT NEVER WILL. IT NEVER HAS WORKED AND IT WILL."

"I SUPPOSE WE SHOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR A GIFT OF FOUR BILLION DOLLARS," HE SAID, "BECAUSE THAT'S WHAT IT WILL BE. WE HAVEN'T PAID THE LAST LOAN! HOW CAN WE PAY THIS ONE?

"WE HAD ALL THE MARKETS AND WE GET HER $4,000,000,000. TOO BAD. THERE ARE ONLY TWO CARDS IN OUR HAND, REALLY RIGHT. STATES--COTTON AND TOBACCO. THINGS WE, ALREADY THEY'VE GOT 20,000 BALES OF COTTON STORED IN THE SOUTH. WHAT DO YOU THINK WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAD SAID 'YOU CAN'T EXPORT TO ENGLAND'?

THE SOUTH WOULD NEVER STOOD FOR IT. "AND SHE'S ACTING LIKE ANY OTHER BRITAIN IS RUINED. WE WENT ON BANKRUPT--BORROWING MONEY. WE WERE USED TO GETTING ALONG WITHOUT THINGS. WE SHOULD HAVE JUST TIGHTENED OUR BELTS AND GONE ON.

BUT WE HAVE BEEN LIVING IN TO THE MAN ON THE STREET WHO HAS COLD HOUSES, SCANTY RATIONS AND DOING WITHOUT EVERYTHING, THE RELIEF LOOKS EATING AND EVERYONE INTERPRETS IT IN TERMS OF WHAT, HE OR SHE WANTS GOOD. MOST.

30.27-32263

A7

FROM LONDON'S EAST END WORKING CLASS AREAS CAME SUCH COMMENTS AS:

"MAYBE WE'LL GET SOME SILK STOCKINGS NOW."

"HOPE IT MEANS MORE THAN ONE AND TUPENCE (23 CENTS) WORTH OF MEAT A WEEK. IT'S NOT ENOUGH FOR A WORKINGMAN."

"THE PAPERS SAY MORE FOOD AND CLOTHING. THAT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME."

THERE IS NOT AS MUCH INTEREST IN THE LOAN, THOUGH, AS THERE WAS IN THE CESSATION OF LEND-LEASE, AND NOBODY THINKS BRITAIN GOT THE BETTER OF ANY BARGAIN.

TYPICAL COMMENTS:

"IT'S A TOUGH DEAL, BUT WE HAD TO HAVE IT."

"IT'S THE ONLY WAY WE COULD LIVE."

ONE THING THAT SEEMS TO BOTHER PEOPLE IS THAT "THERE WAS SO MUCH WRANGLING ABOUT IT."

"DURING THE WAR WE WERE USED TO ENGLAND AND AMERICA WORKING ALMOST AS ONE COUNTRY," A WAITER SAID, "AND THEN SUDDENLY THEY'RE HAGGLING OVER TWO PER CENT INTEREST. IT TAKES A BIT OF GETTING USED TO."

THE BANKER HAD ONE FINAL CAUSTIC COMMENT:

"THE TROUBLE WITH THIS COUNTRY IS THAT NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT FINANCE. AND MOST OF THE BANKERS NEVER STUDIED BANKING. THEY JUST INHERITED IT."

CB1228PES

A124 (130)

LONDON, DEC. 9-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION SPECULATED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION COULD TAKE OVER THE PROBLEMS OF ATOMIC CONTROL BY THE END OF JANUARY PROVIDED THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS REACH A PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT AT THEIR CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW DEC. 15.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC BOARD HAS BEEN SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE. THE SUBJECT WILL BE DISCUSSED WHEN U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M. MOLOTOV MEET.

ARGUMENT OVER A SITE FOR THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, MEANTIME, WILL BE REOPENED MONDAY BY THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

DUTCH, BRITISH AND BELGIAN DELEGATES HAVE SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH THE UNO HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE, BUT THEY HAVE EXPRESSED PRIVATE CONVICTIONS THAT A SITE IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE CHOSEN.

WR905PES

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, DEC. 9-(AP)-BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS--PLUNGES INTO THE BATTLE OF BRETTON WOODS THIS WEEK RIGHT AFTER THE ACRIMONY OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S DEFEATED MOTION OF CENSURE OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT.

THREE DAYS WILL BE SET ASIDE FOR DISCUSSION OF THE BRETTON WOODS INTERNATIONAL STABILIZATION AGREEMENT AND THE PROPOSED RATIFICATION OF THE $4,400,000,000 AMERICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN.

OPPOSITION TO BOTH MEASURES SEEMS TO BE CROSSING PARTY LINES. CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVE "SHADOW CABINET" -- FORMER MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT WHO HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT--PLANS A PRIVATE MEETING MONDAY. SIMILAR GATHERINGS ARE TO BE CALLED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY AND OTHER GROUPS WHICH HAVE BEEN CRITICAL OF THE LOAN AND BRETTON WOODS PLAN.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S CABINET HAS DESIGNATED THREE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN TO LEAD THE FIGHT FOR THE LOAN'S RATIFICATION. HUGH DALTON CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, WILL ARGUE THAT THE LOAN AND ITS ACCOMPANYING OBLIGATIONS WILL BRING FOOD, COTTON AND OTHER ESSENTIALS VITAL TO BRITAIN'S LIVING STANDARD.

OPPONENTS WILL SAY THAT BRITAIN IS BUYING DOUBTFUL COMFORT FOR THE PRESENT AT THE COST OF A HARD FUTURE THAT MAY DISRUPT THE EMPIRE AND DAMAGE INDUSTRY.

LABORITE STRENGTH WAS DEMONSTRATED IN THE HOUSE WHEN CHURCHILL'S CENSURE MOTION WAS DEFEATED LAST WEEK, 381 TO 197. THE DIVISION ON BRETTON WOODS AND THE AMERICAN LOAN IS EXPECTED TO BE NARROWER, BUT REJECTION OF EITHER MEASURE APPEARS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY.

A96

NEVERTHELESS, DIVISION WITHIN THE PARTIES IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT SIR JOHN ANDERSON, FORMER CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT, SUPPORTS THE LOAN WHILE BRENDAN BRACKEN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY UNDER CHURCHILL, OPPOSES IT.

THE GOVERNMENT TIME TABLE CALLS FOR A MOTION WEDNESDAY TO ACCEPT THE AMERICAN LOAN WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SPEAKER BEING ASKED TO ALLOW THE DEBATE ALSO TO DEAL WITH THE BRETTON WOODS PLAN.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS HOPE TO GET THE MEASURE TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS FRIDAY, AND THAT THE LORDS WILL CONCLUDE DEBATE IN TIME FOR THE ROYAL ASSENT BEFORE PARLIAMENT RECESSES FOR CHRISTMAS DEC. 20.

WR731PES

PARIS, DEC. 9-(AP)-PARIS NEWSPAPERS TODAY THE OMISSION OF FRANCE FROM THE SCHEDULED MEETING IN MOSCOW OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

GEN. DE GAULLE IS SCHEDULED TO DELIVER A NATIONWIDE RADIO ADDRESS TOMORROW ON FRENCH POLICY IN GERMANY AND IT WAS BELIEVED HE MAY ALSO MAKE SOME REFERENCE TO THE MOSCOW MEETING.

THE LEFT-WING RESISTANCE NEWSPAPER FRANC-TIREUR DECLARED "ONE MUST KNOW WHETHER PEACE WILL BE BUILT ON BARGAININGS BETWEEN THE THREE GREAT EMPIRES OR WHETHER IT WILL AT LAST BE THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE RIGHTIST EPOQUE, RECALLING PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD ANNOUNCED THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO A GENERAL PEACE SETTLEMENT WOULD BE

REFERRED TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, CHARGED THAT U. S. SECRETARY OF STATES BYRNES, WHO ANNOUNCED THE MOSCOW MEETING, "RESTORED THE DRAWING UP OF TREATIES TO THE SCOPE OF THE BIG THREE."

L'AUBE, ORGAN OF THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP), VENTURED THE HOPE THAT THE MOSCOW MEETING WOULD BE "FRUITFUL," BUT "ONLY TO THE EXTENT IN WHICH IT WILL SERVE TO DISPEL RUSSIAN-ANGLO-SAXON UNEASINESS, AND IN WHICH IT WILL NOT OVERSTEP THESE BOUNDS TO CLAIM TO TACKLE QUESTIONS CONCERNING FRANCE."

WR1017PES

NUERNBERG, DEC. 9-(AP)-A RED ARMY PRIVATE WAS FATALLY WOUNDED IN A MYSTERIOUS STREET SHOOTING SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE REAR OF THE GRAND HOTEL, RESIDENCE OF LEADING ALLIED OFFICIALS OF THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

IDENTIFIED AS DEL BUBENK OF THE SOVIET MILITARY STAFF, THE SOLDIER STUMBLED INTO THE LOBBY OF THE HOTEL SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT AND COLLAPSED AFTER TELLING MILITARY POLICE HE HAD BEEN SHOT BY "SOMEONE WEARING AN AMERICAN UNIFORM."

AMERICAN COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS INVESTIGATING THE CASE TODAY HAD FAILED TO FIND ANY CLUES TO THE IDENTITY OF THE SLAYER OR THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SHOOTING.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION SHOWED THE SOLDIER WAS STRUCK IN THE CHEST BY A SMALL CALIBRE BULLET WHICH PASSED THROUGH HIS BODY.

CB226PES

MOSCOW, DEC. 9-(AP)-COMMENTATOR P.EFIMOV, WRITING IN MOSCOW BOLSHEVIK, SAID TODAY "THE VATICAN IS USING THE POWER OF ITS APPARATUS, WHICH IS SCATTERED ALL OVER THE WORLD, TO SAVE THE REMNANTS OF FASCISM."

"THE VATICAN IS ONE OF THE CENTERS OF POST-WAR REACTION, AND THE HOLY FATHER IS BUSY, NOT SO MUCH WITH PRAYER AS WITH BURNING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS," EFIMOV ASSERTED.

THE WRITER STATED THAT THE POPE APPEARED TO HIM TO BE CONCERNED ESPECIALLY WITH THE SITUATION IN SPAIN "AND AFRAID OF THE VICTORY OF DEMOCRACY IN THAT COUNTRY--THAT (GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO) FRANCO, THE LAST HITLERITE PROTEGE, WILL BE FOUND IN THE DOCK, ON TRIAL."

EFIMOV SAID CHURCH LEADERS IN BELGIUM, ACTING JOINTLY WITH THE BELGIAN CATHOLIC PARTY, "ARE WAGING A FURIOUS CAMPAIGN FOR THE RETURN OF KING LEOPOLD AND THE REMOVAL OF COMMUNISTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT."

HE CHARGED THAT THE VATICAN WAS DEVOTING MUCH ATTENTION TO LATIN AMERICA, "WHERE IT IS HELPING TO PROTECT FASCISTS."

EFIMOV SAID THE CATHOLIC PRESS WAS ATTACKING THE SOVIET UNION MALICIOUSLY.

GH138PES

TEHRAN, DEC. 9-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. DONALD H. CONNOLLY, FORMERLY HEAD OF THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND, ARRIVED TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE LIQUIDATION OF INSTALLATIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

(THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT "HAS SET UP A SPECIAL COUNCIL OF SIX TO DIRECT IRANIAN AFFAIRS DURING THE PRESENT EMERGENCY," THE LONDON RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TODAY. THE REPORT SAID THE PRESENT PERSIAN PREMIER AND FOUR FORMER PREMIERS WERE MEMBERS OF THIS SPECIAL COUNCIL." IT DID NOT IDENTIFY THE SIXTH MEMBER.)

WR742PES

BY JOHN RODERICK

YENAN, DEC.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS "DEFINITELY OPPOSE" ANY NATION OBTAINING A SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN CHINA, GEN.PENG TEH-HUEI, VICE COMMANDER OF THE COMMUNIST ARMIES, DECLARED TODAY.

"REGARD THE QUESTION OBJECTIVELY AND YOU WILL FIND THE SOVIET UNION DOES NOT WANT A SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN MANCHURIA," HE ASSERTED. "THIS SHE (RUSSIA) STATED IN THE SINO-SOVIET PACT.

"HOWEVER," HE CONTINUED, "THERE IS A GROWING SUSPICION AMONG THE CHINESE PEOPLE THAT THE POLICY REPRESENTED BY (PATRICK) HURLEY (RE-CENTLY RESIGNED AMERICAN ENVOY TO CHINA) AND (LT.GEN.ALBERT C.) WEDEMEYER IN CHINA IS MISTAKENLY IMPERIALIST. WE HOPE THIS IS ONLY A SUSPICION, NOT A REALITY." (WEDEMEYER COMMANDS U.S.FORCES IN CHINA.)

PENG SAID HE "DEFINITELY EXPECTS" CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FORCES TO MOUNT A FULL OFFENSIVE IN NORTH CHINA IN DECEMBER IF AMERICAN HELP AND TRANSPORTATION INCREASE, OR IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH IF AMERICAN AID DE-CREASES.

SAYING HE RECOGNIZED THERE WERE ELEMENTS AND INDIVIDUALS IN AMERICA--SUCH AS HURLEY, EX-PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER AND SEN.ARTHUR VANDENBERG--WHO FEARED THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WOULD AFFILIATE WITH STALINIST RUSSIA, PENG ADDED THAT THEIR GROUNDS FOR SUCH AN ASSUMPTION "NEVER HAVE" BEEN MADE CLEAR.

"THE POSITION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS REMAINS STILL FOR A FREE, INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC CHINA," HE AVERRED.

(LONG LINE: XXX C.) WEDEMEYER IN CHINA XXX)

BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC. 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AUNT MARGARET CAME BACK TO UNCLE BILLY AND HER BELOVED JAVA TODAY.

ONCE AGAIN SHE IS CLOSE TO THE DANGER WHICH SHE AND HER HUSBAND, UNITED STATES CONSUL WALTER A.FOOTE--UNCLE BILLY TO MOST OF BATAVIA--HAVE SHARED SO OFTEN THAT FOOTE CALLS HER THE WORLD'S MOST-BOMBED WOMAN.

MRS.FOOTE, A NATIVE OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, ARRIVED ON A DUTCH LINER FROM MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

KNOWN AS AUNT MARGARET TO ALMOST EVERYBODY HERE--PARTICULARLY

3024-32265

THE INDONESIANS--MRS.FOOTE HAD STAYED IN JAVA AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN THE EAST UNTIL IT WAS ALMOST TOO LATE. HER HUSBAND REMAINED TWO DAYS AFTER THE JAPANESE HAD LANDED.

AUNT MARGARET WAS EXPERIENCING THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON LONDON WHEN HER TEXAS HUSBAND (HE IS A NATIVE OF GREENVILLE AND WAS RAISED NEAR ABILENE) WAS ATTACHED TO THE STAFF OF THE LATE REAR ADM.WILLIAM S. SIMS DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

TOGETHER THEY WENT THROUCH THE POST-WAR BOLSHEVIST UPRISINGS IN NAPLES, ITALY, THE EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION IN 1921 AND 1922, THE COMMUNIST TROUBLES IN PRAGUE IN 1923, THE HAMBURG COMMUNIST UPRISINGS IN GERMANY FROM 1924 TO 1927.

FOOTE BECAME CONSUL GENERAL IN JAVA IN 1927 BEFORE RETURNING THERE AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER, HE HAD [illegible] THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT CURACAO IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.

AT THE PRESENT TIME THE FOOTES ARE REESTABLISHED IN THEIR PRE-WAR APARTMENT IN THE HOTEL DES INDES, WITHIN EARSHOT OF OCCASIONAL SNIPER FIRE FROM INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS.

JS740PES

DEC 10 1945

AP8

BATAVIA, DEC 9-(AP)-THE BODIES OF A BRITISH BRIGADE MAJOR AND A WOMAN RED CROSS WORKER MISSING A WEEK FROM A PADANG, SUMATRA, SWIMMING BEACH, WERE FOUND BURIED AT A VILLAGE NEAR PADANG TODAY.

THE BRITISH ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT SEVERAL NATIVES WERE SHOT AND OTHERS ARRESTED FOR THE MURDER.

Z852AES

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, DEC 9-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANGLO-FRENCH STATEMENT SAID TODAY THAT MORE TOWNS HAD BEEN OCCUPIED IN SOUTHWEST COCHIN-CHINA AND THAT THE CIVIL ORGANIZATION WAS "PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY."

TRA-VINH WAS REPORTED OCCUPIED DEC.7. THE STATEMENT SAID ONE HEADQUARTERS FITTED OUT WITH A RADIO INSTALLATION WAS SEIZED AND A FACTORY FOR MANUFACTURING HAND GRENADES AND MORTARS WAS DESTROYED. OMAN, WEST OF CANTHO, WAS REPORTED CAPTURED.

DN721AES

A FEW HOURS AFTER THE DIRECTIVE WAS ISSUED, 15 FARMER REPRESENTATIVES FROM AKITA PROVINCE IN NORTHEASTERN JAPAN DECLARED THAT MUDDLED GOVERNMENT POLICIES HAD PRODUCED SUCH A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY THAT THE RICH TOHOKU DISTRICT CAN BE COUNTED ON FOR ONLY 60 PERCENT OF THE RICE THE GOVERNMENT HAS REQUESTED.

THE FARMERS SAID "MENTAL CONFUSION EXISTS AMONG AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES" AND THAT ONLY A VISIT OF THE EMPEROR WOULD ENABLE THE FARMERS TO REGAIN THEIR "CONFIDENCE AND STABILITY." IN THE DISTRICT. THEY REPORTED RICE RIOTS ALREADY ARE THREATENED.

WS01PPS NM

(HIROHITO ACTUALLY SIGNED THE WAR RESCRIPT ABOUT EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR).

MINPO, MEANING "PEOPLE'S CHOICE," TOOK THE BOLDEST COURSE OF ANY JAPANESE NEWSPAPER IN DISCUSSING THE FATE OF THE EMPEROR. OTHER PAPERS STILL RESTRICT THEIR REPORTING TO MATTERS AFFECTING THE EMPEROR, TO FORMAL JAPANESE OR AMERICAN HANDOUTS OR TO SPECHES. ALL REPORTED WITHOUT COMMENT THE RECENT DIET DISCUSSION IN WHICH PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARS ASSERTED THE EMPEROR HAD NO WAR RESPONSIBILITY

WS01PPS NM

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, DEC. 9-(AP)-THE BODIES OF 432 PRISONERS OF WAR, BELIEVED TO BE BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN WHO WERE BROUGHT FROM SINGAPORE IN 1942, HAVE BEEN EXHUMED ON BALLALE ISLAND, A TINY CORAL STRAND IN THE SHORTLAND GROUP SOUTH OF BOUGAINVILLE, CORRESPONDENT CHARLES MADDEN REPORTED IN THE MELBOURNE SUN TODAY.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID EVIDENCE SHOWED ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST APPALLING ATROCITY STORIES HAD BEEN UNCOVERED AT BALLALE. PROBABLY AN ENTIRE GROUP OF 500 MEN IED THROUGH DELIBERATE STARVATION AND ILL-TREATMENT BY THE JAPANESE. HE DECLARED.

HE QUOTED CHINESE INFORMANTS AS SAYING THE JAPANESE UNIT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AREA WAS THE OSAKA NAVAL CONSTRUCTION GROUP NOW BELIEVED TO BE IN RABAUL. THE CHINESE WILL BE TAKEN TO RABAUL TO IDENTIFY THE GUILTY IN THE RANKS OF THE JAPANESE PRISONERS THERE, THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED.

CB228PES

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 9-(AP)-THE DEMOCRATIC UNION IN A STATEMENT TODAY LAID THE BLAME FOR THE DEATHS OF FOUR PERSONS IN RIOTS YESTERDAY ON THE "COWARDLY, TREACHEROUS AGGRESSION BY ELEMENTS IN SERVICE OF THE NAZI CANDIDACY" OF FORMER VICE PRESIDENT JUAN PERON.

THE UNION IS COMPOSED OF FOUR MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES OPPOSED TO PERON. FORMER STRONG MAN IN THE ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THE CAPITAL WAS OUTWARDLY CALM TODAY AFTER THE RIOTS WHICH BROKE OUT WHEN 200,000 PERSONS GATHERED FOR A MAJOR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PERON. AT LEAST 33 WERE INJURED.

THE INTERPARTY COMMISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNION--COMPOSED OF RADICALS, LIBERALS, SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS--SAID A FORMAL PROTEST WOULD BE MADE TO INTERIOR MINISTER FELIPE URDAPILLETA.

PROMINENT MORNING NEWSPAPERS WERE UNANIMOUS IN CHARGING THAT PERON SUPPORTERS PROVOKED THE DISORDERS, WITH POLICE COMPLIANCE.

THE POLICE, ON THE OTHER HAND, ACCUSED STUDENTS AND COMMUNISTS OF STARTING THE RIOTS, ASSERTING THAT STUDENTS ATTACKED TWO OFFICERS AND THAT SEVERAL STUDENTS MANNED A MACHINEGUN.

WR909PES

THE RUSSIANS ON THE OTHER HAND FLATLY DECLINED TO PARTICIPATE IN PRELIMINARY DRAFTING OF EUROPEAN PEACE TREATIES SO LONG AS FRANCE AND CHINA JOINED IN THE WORK. RUSSIA WANTED THE WHOLE THING ON A BIG THREE LEVEL. THIS PARTICULARLY ANNOYED THE FRENCH.

SINCE THE FAILURE AT LONDON IN SEPTEMBER THE THREE POWERS HAVE ARRIVED AT NO CONCLUSIONS ON ANY OF THESE VITAL ISSUES. THE NEAREST APPROACH WAS THE DECISION OF BYRNES TO PROPOSE THE MEETING AT MOSCOW ON THE BASIS OF AN AGREEMENT REACHED AT YALTA LAST FEBRUARY. THE RESULT IS THAT FRANCE AND CHINA ARE AUTOMATICALLY OUT OF THE PICTURE AND THE MAJOR POWERS MEET IN THE MANNER MOST SATISFACTORY TO RUSSIA.

ON THE VITAL ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN QUESTION, BYRNES WILL HAVE THE RESULT OF A FIRST-HAND INVESTIGATION BY MARK ETHRIDGE, LOUISVILLE PUBLISHER, ON CONDITIONS IN THOSE TWO COUNTRIES WHEN HE MEETS MOLOTOV THIS TIME. SO, IN FACT, WILL THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, FOR IT IS EXPECTED THAT ETHRIDGE'S REPORT, AT LEAST IN SUMMARY, WILL BE MADE PUBLIC EITHER TOMORROW OR TUESDAY. IN GENERAL IT IS UNDERSTOOD TO BEAR OUT THE AMERICAN POLICY OF REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THOSE REGIMES AT PRESENT BUT IT OFFERS NO OBSTACLE TO POSSIBILITY OF WORKING OUT THE BASIS OF RECOGNITION IN THE EARLY FUTURE. THE U.S.OBJECTION HAS BEEN THAT THE BALKAN REGIMES ARE SOVIET-DOMINATED AND NOT DEMOCRATIC.

LH538PES

PITTSBURGH, DEC. 9-(AP)-HIGH SPEED RESEARCH WORK ON "CALUTRONS"--AN ATOM SORTER THAT ADVANCED FROM PAPER STAGE TO ACTUAL PRODUCTION IN SIX MONTHS--MADE POSSIBLE THE EFFECTIVE ISOLATION OF URANIUM 235, THE CHAIN-REACTION METAL USED IN ATOMIC BOMBS, THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP. DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE COMPANY DESCRIBED THE CALUTRON AS AN ELECTRICAL SORTING MACHINE THAT HURLS ATOMS INTO A VACUUM CHAMBER AND TRAPS THE U-235 ATOMS IN A SPECIAL RECEIVER BOX.

WESTINGHOUSE SAID ITS ENGINEERS, WORKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SCIENTISTS, IRONED OUT THE TECHNICAL DETAILS AND "IN JUST SIX MONTHS THIS WORK WAS COMPLETED. PRODUCTION WAS UNDER WAY, AND THE ATOM SORTERS WERE BEING SHIPPED TO OAK RIDGE."

M1130PES NM

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (150)

BY THE AS

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) APPROXIMATELY 400,000 CONTINUE IDLE IN NATION'S LABOR
DISPUTES.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
AUTOMOBILES--CIO AUTO WORKERS' LEADERSHIP URGES REJECTION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL TO END GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE; DEADLOCKED NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED TODAY (MONDAY).
ELECTRICAL--NO WALKOUT IN 1945 AT THREE MAJOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING FIRMS REGARDLESS OF DEC 13 STRIKE VOTE OUTCOME, CIO UNIONISTS PROMISE.
COMMUNICATIONS--STRIKE OF 16,300 INDEPENDENT UNION EMPLOYES OF WESTERN ELECTRIC CO. CONSIDERED MAY HAVE SUPPORT OF NATION'S 220,000 TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC WORKERS.
STEEL--CIO STEELWORKERS' WAGE POLICY COMMITTEE MEETS IN PITTSBURGH, MAY SET DATE FOR GENERAL STEEL STRIKE.
LUMBER--30,000 AFL LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS STILL IDLE IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST AFTER OPERATIONS REJECT UNION COMPROMISE PLAN.
--DASH--

BROADCAST
NEW YORK, DEC 9--GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS ORDERED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO FREE ALL FARMERS FROM THE BONDAGE IMPOSED BY THE FEUDAL SYSTEM OF LAND OWNERS," THE BELGIAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT.
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, SAID THAT THIS LATEST MACARTHUR DIRECTIVE IS "IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECLARATIONS LAID DOWN AT POTSDAM FORECASTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES IN ALL DEFEATED NATIONS."
"HENCEFORTH JAPANESE FARMERS WILL BE ABLE TO BUY THEIR LAND AND WILL THUS BE PROTECTED FROM THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND OWNERS," THE BELGIAN RADIO SAID.
RQ638PES

DEC 10 1945

30.24—32267

Japan's Troop Shifts Gave War Warnings, Marshall Testifies

MOVEMENT SOUTH OCCURRED 10 DAYS BEFORE OAHU RAID

General Reveals Plan for Reconnaissance Flights Over Truk, Jaluit.

QUESTIONING LENGTHY

Ferguson Presses Quiz for Seven Hours, Still Unfinished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — (AP) Gen. George C. Marshall acknowledged today that the Army knew more than 10 days before Pearl Harbor that the enemy was on the move in a direction that might take him past the deadline where American military chiefs believed we should fight.

The move was the embarkation of about five divisions aboard 40 to 50 transports at Shanghai, headed south. It was reported by Army intelligence Nov. 25-26, 1941.

Questioned by Ferguson

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) questioned the retired chief of staff at the hearing of the Senate-House committee investigating Pearl Harbor. Ferguson recalled that Marshall and Admiral Harold R. Stark, then chief of naval operations, had recommended on Nov. 5 that no military action be taken against Japan unless she moved south of 10 degrees north latitude.

The senator asked if it were not a "fair statement" that the Army knew the Japanese move might take troops across that line.

"Yes sir," Marshall replied.

From the former chief of staff, the committee also received testimony that he approved proposed photographic reconnaissance flights over Japanese mandated islands in November, 1941. Marshall said that as he recalled the flights were never made and the planes which were to make them were caught by the attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

The general also related that Britain suggested before the war's outbreak that the United States base some of its fleet at Singapore, but the American high command demurred because, among other reasons, it feared the ships would come under Japanese air attack.

Not Yet Finished

Ferguson had personally questioned Marshall for more than seven hours and still had not completed his examination when the committee recessed until tomorrow. Some Democratic members were beginning to show irritation.

As Ferguson went over some ground previously covered, Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) demanded to know "how long are we going to have to continue with this type of delay?"

The order for photographic Japanese-mandated Truk, Jaluit and Ponape was issued the day after a Nov. 25 White House meeting of the so-called War Council. Its members were Secretaries Hull, Knox and Stimson, and Marshall and Stark.

Ferguson wanted to know if it was discussed at that meeting.

"I don't recall, probably so," Marshall replied.

Ferguson recalled that Marshall had testified he did not telephone a warning to Hawaii Dec. 7, when a break with Japan was expected, because the Japanese might have listened in. He repeated a war warning as an overt act." His written message did not arrive until after the attack.

The senator asked that Marshall compare telephoning to Hawaii and photographic flights over Japanese islands as "overt acts."

Marshall said it was a question of judgment, that it had become "imperative" to learn what was going on in the islands.

"We thought that by flying at a high altitude we might get by with nothing more than a Jap objection," he added.

As for the telephoning, he said that aside from the matter of an overt act it was possible it might tip off the Japanese that their code had been broken.

In disclosing the British suggestion that some American warships be based at Singapore, Marshall remarked that "we had assumed that in Pearl Harbor we had a reasonably secure base for the fleet."

In his fourth day on the stand Marshall also testified:

Wanted More Time

1. He and Admiral Harold E Stark, chief of naval operations, had repeatedly urged that the United States "play for time" in its diplomatic negotiations with Japan. They wanted time to get defenses ready, he said.

2. In his opinion, it would have been "castrophic" for the United States to have simply stood by had Japan moved into the South China sea without directly attacking this country.

3. Arrangements were worked out before the war for landing strips to be constructed for American B-17 bombers at Rabaul, Port Moresby and Singapore (British-Australian territory.) It was felt, Marshall explained, that the B-17s operations would be greatly restricted if they had no landing places except in the Philippines.

4. The Army Intelligence Service correctly forecast Japan's strategic moves. "What we foresaw and what actually did happen was a general move south," he said, adding that the attack on Pearl Harbor was simply a raid to prevent the U. S. fleet from interfering with the movement south.

Ferguson questioned Marshall. The committee has an agreement whereby the members rotate rather than each firing queries at will

The senator pressed a line of questioning designed to develop that the high command must have recognized war was at hand on Dec. 6 when Ambassador John G. Winant advised from London of British reports that the Japanese sea-born forces were moving toward Thailand (Siam.)

In that connection, Ferguson reverted to a memorandum Marshall and Stark gave the late President Roosevelt on Nov. 5, 1941. This recommended that military action against Japan should be taken only in event of several contingencies, including invasion of Thailand.

In the light of that memorandum, Ferguson asked, did it not mean an Anglo-American war with Japan when the Japanese moved into the gulf of Siam.

"That meant war if the two governments decided it meant war," Marshall replied. It was then that he said it would have been "catastrophic" for the United States not to act.

Ferguson asked whether Marshall was anticipating war when he prepared the Nov. 5 memorandum.

Threat Was Heavy

"The threat of war was very heavy," Marshall replied.

"Your view was that if war came it would come to both countries (United States and Britain)?

"That was my impression at the time."

Ferguson brought up that on Dec. 2, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt ordered Admiral Thomas C. Hart, then commander of the Asiatic fleet, to charter three small vessels for "a defensive information patrol" to report Japanese movements in the West China sea.

Ferguson suggested the stations assigned to the patrol could hardly have meant that it was to watch for a threatened invasion of the Philippines. Marshall agreed it was improbable a force invading the Philippines would come over that route.

Ferguson noted that the Nov. 5 memorandum recommended that the United States issue no ultimatum to Japan. He asked why that recommendation was made.

"I assume there had been discussions of doing that," Marshall replied.

"That would indicate you had been consulted as to whether an ultimatum should be delivered?"

"That is correct, sir."

(Continued on Page Twelve)

BEVIN LEAVES FRIDAY FOR MOSCOW TALKS

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is expected to fly to Moscow on Friday for the Big Three Foreign Ministers' meeting beginning on Saturday. He will be accompanied by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary, and Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, who served as Mr. Bevin's deputy in the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

MINES BILL NEAR

LONDON, Dec. 10. — (AP) Emmanuel Shinwell, British minister of fuel and power, said tonight a bill to nationalize coal mines will be presented to the House of Commons "within the next few days" by the Labor government.

Laborites Seek Loan Rejection

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—Two proposals calling for rejection of the American $4,400,000,000 loan to Britain and British participation in the Bretton Woods monetary plan were offered tonight in Commons, signed by four Laborite members.

Other Laborite activity was revealed by Emmanuel Shinwell, British Minister of Fuel and Power, who said tonight a bill to nationalize coal mines will be presented to the House of Commons "within the next few days."

LORDS SEE HAW HAW

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.)—William Joyce, the Americ[illegible] Lord Haw Haw of the German radio, was today brought before the House of Lords which is hearing his appeal from a death sentence for treason. If he loses the appeal he will go to the gallows, probably before Christmas.

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The United Nations Preparatory Commission was asked today to defer to the General Assembly meeting in January, the trusteeship issue involving United Nations control of mandated and war-acquired territories. This temporary solution of a problem affecting millions of defendent peoples, came from Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate, immediately after the Russian delegate, Andrei Gromyko, had reiterated the Russian charge that the establishment of a proposed temporary trusteeship committee would be a violation of the United Nations Charter.

Koo proposed that a sub-committee be appointed to work out the details of his plan for presentation to the General Assembly. Underlying the issue, over which the Russian and American delegates have been opposed, are such questions as Russia's demand for a trusteeship over Tripolitania in North Africa, and America's insistence on exclusive control of strategic Pacific islands taken from Japan.

British Foreign Policy: 'Uplift Common Man'

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Hector McNeil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said tonight the Labor government had made a "fundamental change" in British foreign policy.

"Our policy," he declared in a speech, "is now based upon a principle which no other country has ever . . . proclaimed as a basis of its foreign policy . . . to uplift the conditions of common men and women in every country with whom we retian friendly relations."

Britain Recognizing Albania

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Hector McNeil, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that Albania had been informed that Britin was prepared to recognize General Enver Hoxha's administration as a provisional government and would proceed with the exchange of diplomatic representatives.

Szalasi Sentenced To Die in Hungary

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Ferenc Szalasi, Premier of German-dominated Hungary prior to that country's collapse and withdrawal from the war, has been sentenced to death by a Hungarian People's Court, according to the Berlin radio.

Sentenced for Nazi Talks

British Subjects Made Enemy Propaganda Broadcasts

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—A British mother was sentenced today to one year in prison by a British court, and her twenty-two-year-old son was placed on probation for two years for conspiring to assist the Nazis. The defendants, Mrs. Frances D. Eckersley and James R. Clark, were charged with broadcasting propaganda from Berlin between Dec. 1, 1939,

and Feb. 1, 1942.

Arthur Humphries, a British subject who broadcast Nazi propaganda under the name of "Father Donovan," was sentenced to five years' imprisonment after pleading guilty to acts likely to aid the enemy.

Austria and Albania Messages to Be Taken

Geneva, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The International Committee of the Red Cross announced today that it would transmit twenty-five word messages to civilians living in Austria and Albania. It was explained that family and personal messages written on Red Cross forms were acceptable but original letters could not be forwarded.

Isle's Final Dike Gaps May Be Sealed Shortly

Amsterdam, Dec. 10 (AP)—Engineers and workmen who have been laboring night and day in order to plug gaps in the dikes on the Allied-flooded Dutch island of Walcheren hope to have the last of these holes sealed by Christmas.

This gap at Rammekens was almost sealed on December 2 but a heavy storm opened it again—just as the storm of September 25 also tore apart the work of laborers who had closed the first gap, near Flushing, three weeks earlier.

Of the island's 47,000 acres, about 40,000 at one time were under water after RAF bombardments.

The plugging of dikes has dried all but about 5,000 acres of that land.

Crisis For Italy Formally Ended

Rome, Dec. 10 (AP)—Italy's sixteen day Cabinet crisis ended formally today with the appointment of Premier Alcide de Gasperi and the ministers of his new, six-party coalition Government.

The Royal House communiqué listing the ministers was released shortly after Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, accepted the resignation of former Premier Ferruccio Parri, whose government collapsed on November 24, when Liberals withdrew their support.

The new Government contains only three ministers who had not previously served with the Parri regime. The War, Navy and Aviation portfolios have been approved by the Allied commission, under the terms of the armistice.

Keeps Foreign Minister Post

The Premier, a Christian Democrat leader, retains for himself the post of Foreign Minister, and will serve as president of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Reconstruction.

Newcomers to the Government are Manio Brosi, Liberal Minister of War; Epicarmio Corbino, Liberal Minister of the Treasury, and Ricardo Lombardi, Action party Minister of Transportation. Leoni Cattani, a Liberal, is Minister of Public Works. The Ministers of Navy and Aviation were given to Rafaelle de Courtin, Independent, and Mario Cevolotto, a Labor Democrat, respectively. They had held the same posts in the Parri Cabinet.

The new Cabinet was sworn in late today by the Crown Prince.

AUSTRIA MUST DISBAND ALL MILITARY GROUPS

VIENNA, Dec. 10—(AP) The Allied control council today directed the Austian government to disband immediately all military organizations in Austria.

This action was believed to have grown out of the reported formation of a club for glider enthusiasts—the method used by Germans after World War I to train future pilots for the German air force.

Says Nazis Ranked Eisenhower as War's Best

Lahousen States German Army Considered Him Superior to Own Generals.

By GEORGE TUCKER.
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Nuernberg, Dec. 10.—German Army intelligence officers regarded Gen. Eisenhower as a great military leader, above even German generals, because of his skillful military planning and his ability to "override feelings and objections on political grounds in the interest of achieving the one thing that was important—the successful accomplishment of military operations."

The author of that statement is Major-Gen. Erwin Lahousen, star prosecution witness and German Army Intelligence chief, who evaluated the fighting qualities of various Allied armies from the German point of view in an exclusive interview with the Associated Press.

Gen. George S. Patton Jr. was looked upon as the best and most feared of the American field commanders Lahousen said.

The German Army underestimated the American Army at the start of the war, looking upon American soldiers as "well-fed football players," Lahousen said, but soon learned its error. He said that at the end of the war there was little difference between the American, British or Russian armies, but early in the war the Russians were better at exploiting breakthroughs and more daring in leadership as compared with the Anglo-American combination.

Where Patton Shone.

"In a tactical or dashing sense in military operations, Patton was no doubt the outstanding American general," Lahousen continued. "In order to be perfectly clear, I mean that Patton was outstanding as a leader of troops in the field. He had the necessary military and tactical ability to carry out operations that had been planned and prepared by Eisenhower, who was the great planner and who had the necessary political insight to carry out those plans, in contrast to the German generals who were experts on the battlefield but who would have been as helpless as children had they faced a similar situation."

Lahousen, who said he was in Tunisia during the Allied drive in 1942, declared that Eisenhower made the best of the political situation there to drive his troops forward, while the German generals "just sat on the sidelines and let the Arabs and Italians wrangle."

"That is what I meant when I said we considered Eisenhower a great military leader," he continued.

Lahousen said his mission in North Africa was to "use the nationalistic elements among the Arabs to cause difficulties and disturbances for the ordinary movement of supplies behind the front lines."

Previous War's Impression.

He declared that if the Allies had been a bit more daring in Tunisia they would have wiped out the German forces before they could have been reinforced, but he added: "It was our impression, too, that because this was the first military operation they wished to be extremely careful and conservative in order to prevent any unfavorable reaction in politics. By way of self-criticizm now, take in comparison the Americans at Avaranches in France, when they were very sure of themselves and military operations took a rapid course."

In evaluating the merits of the various armies, Lahousen, who handled or saw all German Intelligence records, had this to say: "Before the war, the opinion among the German army staff was that America was an extremely rich country, which had at its disposal all the resources needed to wage war, but that they would not be able to give war the leadership necessary to make proper use of all these resources.

"This opinion was based more than anything else on the impression that we had received about the American Army during the last war. And it was inaccurate. When we did get in contact with the American Army we found that there was a great difference from what we had expected and that we had underestimated the quality of military, tactical and operational leadership.

100 Per Cent Effective.

"When I speak of Russian leadership the same thing applies again—that it had undergone a complete change since the last world war. In this war the exploitation of opportunity for success was marked. The Allies learned this exploitation of favorable opportunities toward the final phase of the war. The Russians had it right along. The Russians did not give us a chance to take a breather.

"In a purely military sense, toward the end of the war all the Allied armies became very equal."

Turning to the efficiency of the various counter-intelligence services, Lahousen rated the British first, the Americans and Russians about equal, and the Germans a poor last.

He said it was extremely difficult to get agents into Russia because of counter-intelligence measures, and into America because of the Atlantic Ocean.

Lahousen said in conclusion that as far as preventing sabotage, which was his own sphere of operation, American countermeasures had been "100 per cent

HELD WAR'S BEST BY GERMAN STAFF

NUERNBERG, Dec. 10—(AP) Gen. Eisenhower was regarded by German staff officers as the greatest general of the war because of his able planning, daring and the extent of his authority.

The opinion of general staff officers who served on all fronts was disclosed by Maj. Gen LaHousen, star prosecution witness in the war crimes trial and chief of sabotage in the German intelligence service, in an exclusive interview with the Associated Press.

LaHousen said that Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov of the Red army, Britain's Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and German Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein ranked close behind "General Ike" in ability in the evaluation of the German commanders. He said they also believed that Gen. Maxime Weygand of France might have shown equal mettle if the French had not surrendered so early.

"Eisenhower had the broader view," said LaHousen, "and was the greatest planner of the war.

"He had what all great commanders must have if they are to realize their potentialities—full authority to make any decision he chose. He never was hampered by political considerations. He took great gambles, as in Africa and later on the French beaches, but he won and that justified his daring.

"I think he had actually more authority than any other single commander of the war. I know he had ten times the authority of any of the German generals and it paid off. Manstein more than any other German general was permitted to think for himself."

The German general termed Zhukov "head and shoulders in my opinion above the other Russian generals."

Ranking Montgomery over Field Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell and Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, LaHousen said "Monty" was the "best the English had. He was the most dynamic and he was the nearest thing to Rommell (Field Marshal Erwin Rommell) the Allies had. Both were endowed with a sense of daring that the other commanders lacked."

The critically injured Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was considered the best and most feared of the American field commanders, LaHousen said.

General Partly Paralyzed by Fractured Vertebra in His Neck.

WIFE ON WAY TO GERMANY

Specialists Are Conferring on Injuries Suffered in Auto Accident.

Mannheim, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The condition of Gen. George S. Patton Jr., partly paralyzed from a fractured vertebra in the neck, was of-

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ficially described as critical today by Army medical officers.

An official bulletin released at Frankfurt, recording Patton's condition as of 3:30 P. M. (9:30 A. M. Eastern standard time), used the word "critical" for the first time. The general's condition previously had been termed serious.

Patton, commander of the United States Fifteenth Army, is a patient at a Heidelberg hospital as a result of injuries suffered yesterday in an automobile accident near here.

A previous bulletin said Patton was completely paralyzed below the fractured third cervical vertebra in the neck and was suffering from a dislocation of the fourth cervical. The latest bulletin said: "Dislocation of vertebra is responding satisfactorily to extension. Neurological signs are unchanged. His condition remains critical."

Specialists Confer.

The official announcement indicated that Patton still was conscious. Brig. Hugh Carnes, neuro surgical consultant to the British Army, arrived here and was in consultation with Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Phillips, commanding the surgical division treating head injuries at British military hospitals.

The earlier bulletin said the dislocation of the fourth cervical was being closely observed, because of the very serious nature of the injury, although an X-ray showed that the dislocated cervical had been pushed back into place. Patton was described as rational and was said to have spent a comfortable night.

Mrs. Patton and a neuro-surgery specialist, Col. R. G. Spurling of Louisville, Ky., were hurrying to the General's side by trans-Atlantic plane.

Mrs. Patton was expected to arrive in Paris tomorrow morning and go from there to Heidelberg either by rail or air.

Sedan and Truck Crash.

The accident occurred when an Army truck reportedly turned off a side road into the Autobahn (superhighway) and crashed into Patton's sedan. Patton and his Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Hobart R. Gay, had left United States Fifteenth Army Headquarters at Bad Nauheim yesterday morning to go pheasant hunting near Mannheim. Gay and the driver, Pfc. Horace Woodring, were unhurt.

A combat engineering unit commanded by Major Charles Tucker of New Hamburg, N. Y., was summoned by an unidentified Red Cross girl and found Patton slumped in the rear seat

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of his sedan. An eyewitness said Patton's face was covered with blood from cuts suffered when he was thrown forward by the impact of the crash. Patton was reported to have said that though his neck hurt he felt no other injury.

Rushed to Hospital.

Capt. Ned Snyder of Texas treated Patton at the scene of the accident, after which the engineering unit's ambulance rushed him twenty miles to the hospital in twenty-five minutes.

The fiery Patton, who reached his sixtieth birthday last month,

Slept Five Hours

The first bulletin issued at the hospital. said:

"General Patton's condition as of 5 P.M., December 9: A simple fracture of the third cervical vertebra with posterior dislocation of the fourth cervical, completely paralyzed below the level of the third cervical; prognosis guarded.

"General Patton's condition at 9 A.M., December 10: A restful night. Slept five hours. Quite comfortable. Completely rational. General condition satisfactory. Neurologically unchanged. X-ray December 10 showed almost complete reduction of dislocation; prognosis guarded.

Wife's Plans

"Mrs. Patton is flying by army plane to be at the General's bedside. She will arrive in Paris at 6 A.M. Tuesday. From there she will travel by air or rail immediately to Heidelberg. At Mrs. Patton's request, Hugh Carnes, professor of neuro-surgery at Oxford, will be in attendance. He was flown from England this morning, arriving at Frankfurt at 8.45 A.M. and he was driven immediately to Heidelberg

"Mrs. Patton will be accompanied on the flight from the United States by Col. Roy Glenwood Spurling, of the Medical Corps, and Lieut. Col. Kerwen, of the War Department operations division.

"Two bulletins will be issued daily on General Patton's condition."

The Accident

Patton fought through two world wars without serious injury. The accident in which he was hurt occured when an army truck reportedly turned off a side road into a superhighway and crashed into Patton's sedan. Patton and his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Hobart R. Gay, had left United States 15th Army headquarters at Bad Nauheim yesterday morning to go pheasant hunting near Mannheim. Gay and the driver, Pfc. Horace Woodring, were unhurt.

PATTON PHYSIQUE AIDS LIFE BATTLE

Still Critical With Fractured Neck, Partial Paralysis

Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 10 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was in critical condition today, but his rugged physique has sustained him in resisting the initial shock of a broken neck and partial paralysis, army doctors said.

Today's final bulletin from the United States 130th Station Hospital in Heidelberg said:

"General condition maintained. Reacted well with initial shock. Dislocation of vertebrae is responding satisfactorily to extension. Condition remains critical."

"Critical" Used First Time

It was the first time the word "critical" was used in describing the condition of the United States 15th Army commander, who was injured yesterday when an army truck crashed into the sedan in which Patton was returning from a pheasant hunting trip. Previous bulletins said his condition was "serious."

Patton was described as being paralyzed completely below the fractured third cervical vertebra in the neck, and as suffering from a dislocation of the fourth cervical. The dislocation, however, had been almost completely reduced, a bulletin said.

General Still Conscious

The latest bulletin clearly indicated that Patton still was conscious. Earlier the doctors had reported that the former 3d Army commander had spent a restful night during which he had slept five hours.

Mrs. Patton, flying to his bedside, was expected to arrive in Paris at 6 A.M. (midnight, E.S.T.) tomorrow, and will travel immediately by rail to Heidelberg. With her is Medical Corps. Col. Roy Glen Spurling, of Louisville, a neuro-surgery specialist.

At Mrs. Patton's request, Brigadier Hugh Carnes, neuro-surgical consultant to the British Army, has come to Heidelberg and is in consultation with Lieut. Col. Gilbert Phillips, commanding the surgical division treating head injuries at British military hospitals.

Two bulletins are being issued daily on Patton's progress.

GI's To Pray For Patton

Camp Myles Standish, Mass., Dec. 10 (AP)—Soldiers of all faiths and of all ranks about to be shipped overseas tonight signed a register pledging themselves to pray privately for the recovery of General Patton, seriously injured in an automobile accident in Germany.

The movement, unofficial but sanctioned by ranking officers, was begun by Private Eugene S. Tylka, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., who said he felt as if "something should be done."

Among the signers was Tylka's commanding officer in an airbase squadron, Major Roy Morgan.

The unit is composed of 1,739 officers and men, many of whom had signed the register tonight.

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Goering Had Visions in 1938 Of Nazi Air Raid on New York

NUERNBERG, Dec. 10 — (AP) Nazi Air Chief Hermann Goering asked the German aircraft industry in 1938 to produce planes capable of carrying a five-ton bomb load to New York to "stop somewhat the mouths of the arrogant people over there," U. S. Assistant Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman told the international military tribunal today. WES GALLAGHER

As the American prosecution closed the case against the 21 Nazi defendants on the first count—conspiracy to wage aggressive war—documentary evidence piled up showing:

1. That Hitler planed in 1940 to seize Atlantic bases for future attacks upon the United States, but that six months later the Germans apparently lost taste for the project, and instead strove desperately to avoid embroilment with America while pushing Japan steadily into the war.

2. That German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka had low opinions of the U. S. Navy, which the Japanese foreign minister was certain his navy would be able to smash "without trouble."

3. That the Nazis made plans months in advance of the attack on Russia to strip the Russians of all foods, necessities of life and raw materials.

4. That Ribbentrop, another defendant, and other top Nazis tried desperately, with glowing accounts of the advantages thereof, to push Japan into the war against the Russians, but that the Japanese warily sidestepped such an attack.

5. That the Germans never envisioned an attack on Pearl Harbor as the first blow of the Japanese in the war, having told the Japanese the line of logical attack was at Singapore, but nevertheless when the Pearl Harbor attack came, Hitler and the top Nazis were pleased and heartily congratulated the Japanese.

The Nazi plotting with the Japanese which resulted eventually in the Pearl Harbor attack involved grandiose and often fantastic promises by Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, Alderman said.

As Alderman piled up documents involving Ribbentrop, the uncomfortable former champagne salesman was jibed repeatedly Goering and former Grand Adm. Erich Raeder. A few seats aw sat former Nazi security Chi Ernst Kaltenbruner, just out of the hospital.

Detested even by his fellow defendants, Kaltenbrunner was ignored when he attempted to shake hands with them.

The smile left Goering's face when the prosecution produced the secret speech he made to chiefs of the aircraft industry in 1938 with this assertion:

"I am still missing entirely the bomber which flies with five tons of explosives to New York and back. I would be extremely happy to have such a bomber, so that I would at least be able to stop somewhat the mouths of the arrogant people over there."

That German plans for war against the United tSates went forward in 1940 was disclosed in a secret letter written by a general at Hitler's headquarters. Dated Oct. 30, 1940, the letter introduced by Alderman said:

"The fuehrer is at present occupied with the question of occupation of Atlantic islands, with a view to prosecution of war against America at a later date. The deliberations on this subject are being embarked upon here. The essential conditions are, at present:

"(A) No other operational commitment; (B) Portuguese neutrality; (C) support of France and Spain."

The prosecution also introduced a top secret directive from the Nazi high command, dated arch 5, 1941 in which Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Hitler's chief of staff, and others specified that the common aim of Italy, Japan and Germany should be "forcing England to the ground quickly, and thereby keeping the United States out of the war."

Alderman also submitted a diary of the late Count Galeazzo Ciano, then Italian foreign minister, which said on Dec. 3 that the Japanese had reached a "dead end" with the United States, and had asked Italy to declare war on America as soon as the first Japanese blow was struck. Ciano reported that Mussolini was pleased.

Ribbentrop and his fellow Nazis made constant efforts to get Japan into the war against Russia, Alderman said. In February, 1943, after the German defeat of Stalingrad and the American landings in North Africa, Ribbentrop and Oshima conferred again, and at this time the wily Japanese said his government felt it should not go to war against Russia at the time. Ribbentrop was bitter about it.

By March 2, 1941, the Russian invasion time table was set, the documents showed. On April 30, 1941, Hitler decreed that the date for the attack would be June 22, 1941. Eleven days before that date the time-table was complete, even to detailed plans for economic plunder which would leave conquered Russian territories stripped of bare necessities.

U. S. Chief Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson's staff now have finished presenting the aggressive warfare count against the defendants. The case tomorrow goes into new phases of the indictment, beginning with the sordid history of forced labor.

Plane Told

GALLAGHER

Nuernberg, Dec. 10 (AP) — The first intimation of a German hope to attack the United States that has been found in captured German records was in 1938, Assistant United States Prosecutor Sydney S. Alderman told the International Military Tribunal today.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering in a secret speech to chiefs of the German aircraft industry in that year urged them to develop experimental planes and made the following statement, Alderman said:

"I am still missing entirely the bomber which flies with five tons of explosives to New York and back. I would be extremely happy to have such a bomber so that I would at last be able to stop somewhat the mouths of arrogant people over there."

Unaware Of Jap Plan

German military leaders were urging Japan to get into the war in the Spring of 1941, but had no idea the Japanese might strike an opening blow at Pearl Harbor, according to a hitherto secret German command order disclosed today at the trial.

American prosecutors laid before the four-power tribunal a directive signed March 5, 1941, by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command, proposing a Japanese attack on Singapore as a means of forcing England to the ground quickly and thereby keeping the United States out of the war."

That Keitel was reluctant at that time to fight America was seen in his warning that Japanese attacks be extended to bases "of American naval power only if entry of the United States into the war cannot be prevented."

Kaltenbrunner Pleads

In a court session marked by the plea of innocence by Ernest Kaltenbrunner, once-dreaded No. 2 man in the Gestapo, American prosecutors turned to evidence of collaboration between Japan and Germany in spreading aggression throughout the world.

Records of conferences between German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka in Berlin on March 29, 1941, and April 5, 1941, showed that Ribbentrop disparaged the Japanese fear that American submarines based in the Philippines would endanger any Japanese move against Singapore.

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Nazi Hope In '38 For N.Y. Bomb

Keitel's Argument

In his directive in which he urged a Japanese attack on Singapore, Field Marshal Keitel wrote:

"The common aim of the conduct of the war is to be stressed as forcing England to the ground quickly and thereby keeping the United States out of the war. Beyond this Germany has no political, military or economic interests in the Far East which would give occasion for any reservations with regard to Japanese intentions."

"Seizure of Singapore as the key British position in the Far East would mean a decisive success for the entire conduct of the war of the three powers.

"In addition, attacks on other systems of bases of British naval power — extending to those of American naval power only if entry of the United States into the war cannot be prevented—will result in weakening the enemy's system of power in that region and also, just like the attack on sea communications, in tying down substantial forces of all kinds (from Australia)."

Promises On Russia

The Ribbentrop-Matsuoka conference records disclosed that Germany promised to attack Russia in case she interfered with Japanese

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expansion in the Orient—but Germany took care that her ally in the tri-partite pact was not let in on the secret that an attack on Russia in June was already planned.

In a letter to army commanders, Keitel instructed that "no allusion to plan 'Barbarossa' (Russian invasion) may be made to the Japanese."

After Germany attacked Russia, real urgency crept into pleas for Japanese entry into the war. A secret cable from Ribbentrop to the German Ambassador in Tokyo on July 10, 1941, directed that pressure be brought to bear to persuade Japan to attack Russia.

"The natural objective still remains that we and Japan join hands on the Trans-Siberian railroad before winter starts," Ribbentrop's cable said. He added:

"After the collapse of Russia the position of the three-power states in the world will be so gigantic that the question of England's collapse or total destruction of the English islands, respectively, will be only a matter of time. An America totally isolated from the rest of the world would then be faced with our taking possession of the remaining positions of the British Empire."

Records of the Ribbentrop-Matsuoka conferences revealed that the German Foreign Minister sought to ease Matsuoka's fear of United States submarines by saying that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, German naval commander, had described United States submarine "as so bad that Japan need no bother about them at all."

Jap Fears Of Long War

Matsuoka said that Japanese naval chiefs had "considerable worry" over the possibility that "Americans would not take up battle with their fleet and thus the conflict with the United States might perhaps be dragged out to five years" once it got started.

Kaltenbrunner, recovering from a cranial hemorrhage, which sent him to the hospital just before the historic trial opened three weeks ago, was brought before the four power tribunal and declared: "I do not believe that I have made myself guilty."

The tall, scar-faced Gestapo man joined his codefendants as the Hitlerite leaders heard themselves accused in their own words of launching the invasion of Soviet Russia in 1941 with the coldly calculated determination to starve the Russian people so that the Germans themselves might eat.

Wearing a second-hand, double-breasted blue suit and wetting his lips nervously, Kaltenbrunner made a solo entrance at noon and was seated in the front row of the dock between Rosenberg and Field Marshal Keitel.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, a defendant and, like Kaltenbrunner, a renegade Austrian who helped deliver his country to Hitler, smiled at the uncomfortable newcomer.

American Army physicians said they would decide tomorrow whether Kaltenbrunner was strong enough to spend full days in court.

Major Douglas Kelley, chief jail psychiatrist, said Kaltenbrunner had been examined and found mentally sound after his recovery from the effects of the hemorrhage.

Goering and Alfred Rosenberg, official Nazi philosopher and head of the party's Foreign Affairs Bureau, bore the brunt of the American prosecution's attack at the opening of the fourth week of the trial.

Disclosing the detailed German plans to strip captured Russian territory of food, industries and raw materials, prosecutors introduced as evidence a speech made by Rosenberg just two days before the invasion in which the Nazi leader declared, "We see absolutely no reason for any obligation on our part to feed also the Russian people with products of that surplus territory."

Economic Plunder Policy

Goering, according to official documents, was the director of the ruthless economic policy which called for "seizing raw materials and taking over all important con-erns"—a policy described by Assistant United States Prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman as "economic plunder."

Papers from Rosenberg's files disclosed that the Nazis were confident that the Red armies would collapse "very soon" after the initial German onslaught with 125 divisions and three full air fleets. The June 22, 1941, date for the jump-off was set by Hitler on April 30, 1941, it was disclosed.

"It is very probable that military action on our part will very soon be followed by military collapse of the USSR," one document from Rosenberg's captured files stated.

Commenting on detailed plans placed before the court, Prosecutor Alderman declared that "the invasion of Russia was one of the most cold-blooded, premeditated aggressions in the history of war."

The role of the Gestapo was made plain in an order dated March 13, 1940—more than a year before the invasion—in which Hitler delegated to Heinrich Himmler, secret police chief, "the special tasks for preparation of political administration—tasks which result from the struggle which has to be carried out between two opposing political systems."

Hitler, it was disclosed, issued his proposed time table for the Russian campaign on June 11, 1941—eleven days before the attack—in which he warned that "the Russians will fight, on the appointed day, up to the last breath."

Planned To Take Gibraltar

High command records introduced as evidence disclosed that Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, chief of staff for the army, reported on February 3, 1941, that plans for the capture of Gibraltar would have to be abandoned because the necessary artillery had already been sent to the Russian-border area.

Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, announced that each of the twenty Nazi defendants would be permitted to make one speech in his own defense when all the evidence had been submitted.

Captured German army orders disclosed that Hitler used approximately 125 divisions and three full air fleets in his initial attack. The initial objective was to crush most of the Red Army in a swift smash to the Archangel-Volga line.

Under plans worked out by Rosenburg and filed as evidence, the Ukraine was to become an independent state allied with Germany while the rest of Russia was to be "divided into Reich commissariats."

HUNT KILLER OF RED

Nuernberg, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—American counter-intelligence agents were today continuing their investigation of the killing on Saturday night of a Russian Army private in front of the hotel housing the War Crimes trial staff. The agents were checking varied reports that persons fled from the scene of the shooting in military vehicles.

The Russian soldier was reported to have said before he died that some one in an American uniform shot him. The United States Army authorities, who are responsible for the security of Allied officials here, tightened all their precautions.

Allies Warn on Hair-Cutting

NUERNBERG, Dec. 10 (AP).—Cutting the hair of German girls who have dates with Allied personnel will not be tolerated, a military government court said today. The warning was issued when Heinrich Hirschmann, twenty-two, was sentenced to six months imprisonment for trying to cut off the locks of a fraulein who had been seen leaving a restaurant with two Poles.

Nazi Is Hanged For Killing Flyers

Landsberg, Germany, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Franz Strasser, 45-year-old former Nazi district leader in Czecho-Slovakia, was hanged at Landsberg prison today for the killing of two Allied airmen last December. He showed no emotion as he was led to the gallows near the jail where Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf."

REICH FACTORIES DIVIDED BY ALLIES

Russia Gets 47.8% In Value; 28 Factories Involved

Berlin, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Allied Control Council today announced allocation for reparations of industrial equipment valued at about $93,000,000 in the first batch of factories in western Germany to be turned over to the Allies.

In monetary value, approximately 47.8 per cent of the first allocation was given to Russia—including Poland's share. The remaining 52.2 per cent was allocated for division among seventeen western nations, including the United States, Britain and France.

Movable Equipment Involved

Russia was allocated all or part of seven plants and the western nations all or part of 21. Only movable equipment and not buildings are involved.

The basis of valuation was the replacement value at 1938 reichsmark prices with allowances for war damage and depreciation. On this scale, the provisional value of plants allocated was placed at approximately 232,000,000 reichsmarks. With the mark valued at its 1938 rate of about 40 cents, this put the total at about $92,800,000. The mark is now valued at 10 cents on the dollar.

Russia Not Represented

The list included several big names in German industry, including one Krupp plant, Blohm and Voss, and Kugel Fischer.

Division of the allocations among the so-called western nations will be decided by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency — on which Russia is not represented—which will meet at Brussels.

These seventeen nations include the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, Denmark and Norway.

4 PARTY FRONT SPLITS IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Dec. 10 — (AP) The first public split in Berlin's four-party "united front" sponsored by the Russians was disclosed today in a Communist announcement.

The announcement said the Christian Democratic union declined to join the Communists, Social Democrats and Liberal Democrats in an appeal for rehabilitation of new farmers because it did not "approve of the method of executing the land reform program" whereby 7,000 large Junker estates in eastern Germany were divided among 281,155 small holders.

The CDU signed the original "land reform" petition, and was represented as still supporting its principles.

The Communists did not disclose details of the disagreement, but it was reported reliably that the Christian Democratic Union protested that the rights of private property were infringed by the manner in which the estate owners were dispossessed and that the new farmers were too subservient to state control and support.

The "United Front," through which Communists have been able to dominate political affairs of Berlin, had been opposed by Gen. Eisenhower as an undemocratic bloc "alien to American concepts of political freedom."

Frankfurt, Dec. 10 (AP)—United States Army officials said today that some GI's, fresh from the United States, had gained furloughs at home almost immediately on reaching Germany by simple enlisting in the regular Army, but they said this loophole has been plugged.

While accepting with a grin the fac that some GI's had outsmarted them, an army spokesman said that in the future furloughs in the United States will be granted only to soldiers who spend at least three months in the European theater.

"It was all perfectly legal," a spokesman said, "but we just had to plug the loophole to give first priority to men who have been here the longest."

Under the old regulations any draftees with six to eighteen months service who signed up for the regular Army was entitled to 30 days furlough at home.

He said they had no idea how many men succeeded in getting furloughs without even serving in Europe but conceded some men tried to return on the same ship which brought them over.

Banquet No Dilemma For McNarney

Hospitality at Soviet Dinners Usually Floors Foreigners, but He Has Host 'Try Some,' Too.

Berlin, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Many a non-Russian has walked away from a Soviet banquet table stuffed and a bit tipsy for inability to keep pace with his hosts' expansive hospitality, but Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of the United States occupation forces, seems to have found the answer to the problem.

"When your host says 'Now, you must try some of this', explains McNarney, "You just say 'I'll take some if you will.'"

McNarney said that he had evolved this procedure at his first meeting with Marshal Georgi Zhukov at a luncheon given by the latter following a meeting of the Allied Control Council. The Russians outdid themselves in lavishness on this occasion because at the time they were celebrating the anniversary of the Red revolution.

"I sat next to Marshal Zhukov, and he's a jolly fellow," McNarney related. "Everytime a dish came along—and there was a long succession of them—he'd say, 'Now, you must try some of this. It's fine.'

"I tried it several times, but I noticed he passed up some dishes, so I tried a different tack.

"I just said, 'I'll take some if you do.' He took some, but when he didn't eat it, I didn't either. We just went along that way, and I came out O. K."

5 Years for False Hitler Tip

ISERLOHN, Germany, Dec. 10 (AP).—Helmut Stembach, twenty-two-year-old butcher's son who insisted that he knew where Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun were hiding, was sentenced today by a military government court to five years' imprisonment for making false statements to Allied authorities.

S. S. General Pleads Not Guilty

AURICH, Germany, Dec. 10 (AP).—Major General Kurt Meyer, former commander of the 25th S. S. Panzer Division, pleaded innocent at his trial today to charges that he was responsible for the shooting of forty-eight Canadian prisoners of war in the Caen beachhead area in 1944. The first pros-

ecution witness, a soldier in Meyer's outfit, testified that the defendant had issued orders that his company was not to take pris-

Smart Yanks Fool Army—For A While

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oners.

The chief prosecutor, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce MacDonald, of Windsor, Ont., said in his opening statement that Meyer was "directly and indirectly" responsible for the killings at Caen. Major General Harry W. Foster, of Picton, Ont., and Halifax, is president of the court trying Meyer.

TOP NAZIS AT DACHAU

Dachau, Germany, Dec. 10 (A. P.),—Five of the top Nazi leaders now on trial at Neurnberg visited the Dachau concentration camp between 1941 and 1944 while the inmates were being starved and tortured, a witness at the Dachau war crimes trial testified today. The trial is expected to end tomorrow.

Dr. Franz Blaha, a former Dachau inmate from Prague, told the court he saw Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Walther Funk, Fritz Sauckel, Alfred Rosenberg and Ernst Kaltenbrunner in the camp. "I don't know whether they made an inspection or whether they visited Dachau for pleasure," he added.

Lieut.-Col. William S. Denson, prosecutor, said that Blaha's evidence will be used at the Nuernberg trial.

British Get Bremen Enclave

U. S. Retains Rule of City and Dock Areas of Bremerhaven

BREMEN, Dec. 10 (AP).—Supervision of the Bremen enclave was turned over to the British today, but the American military government retained authority over the city of Bremen and the dock areas of Bremerhaven, including Wesermunde.

An American spokesman explained that the transfer was made to unify control of the area, but emphasized that the United States intended to hold Bremen as it will eventually be the only port used to supply American occupation forces.

GREEKS TO RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

ATHENS, Dec. 10—(AP) The Greek cabinet said tonight that all political prisoners, except those charged with murder, would be released. Interior Minister Constantine Retis said 17,981 such prisoners were being held in Greek prisons. The amnesty decision does not affect cases of offenses against ordinary law.

Polish Oil Purchases Shown

WARSAW, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Polish Press Agency said today that Poland had imported 38,000 tons of petroleum products and 9,000 tons of gasoline from Russia since July.

Natives Massing About Batavia

Batavia, Dec. 10 (AP) — Several thousand armed Indonesians were reported mobilizing in villages around Batavia today, possibly for an attack on the city, while British planes blasted the mountain village of Tjibadak, 50 miles south of the capital.

Large concentrations of natives were reported in Batavia's suburbs, and British troops were on the alert. However, reports of any new advance on the city itself were indefinite. One rumor said a new uprising was scheduled for December 14.

Earlier it had been reported that the Indonesians had attempted to filter into the Pandjong Priok dock area and had also attempted to set fire to an RAF barracks in the suburbs of Kramat.

Heaviest Raid Yet

A British spokesman said the RAF strike against Tjibadak was the heaviest of the Javanese hostilities and that the village had been left smashed and burning.

Beaufighters, which preceded the raiding planes, dropped 1,000 warning leaflets. Then four rocket-firing Mosquitos came in to attack, followed by six Thunderbolts which dropped 500-pound bombs.

Two other villages near Tjibadak, Kampa and Tjimahi, were also targets for raiding RAF planes.

British Casualties

One British officer, one British enlisted man and fourteen Indian enlisted men were reported killed Sunday night in an Indonesian attack upon the convoy route from Batavia to Bandoeng. In Bandoeng itself the situation was reported quit, with Gurkha troops continuing to clear away street barricades erected by the Indonesians in the northwest part of the city.

An official British casualty list for the period of October, November and up to December 5 gave a total of 145 killed, 604 wounded and 167 missing.

Authoritative sources here today said Lieut. Gov. Gen. Hubertus van Mook may fly to Holland Thursday to report on Indonesian political developments to his Government. The trip was considered routine, probably necessitated by inadequate communication facilities.

BRITISH VEIL JAVA MOVES

Secrecy Termed Prelude To All-Out Attack

Batavia, Java, Dec. 10 (AP)—The British command clamped wartime secrecy on troop movements and communications in Java today as a prelude to full-scale military operations against Indonesian nationalist forces.

Tension mounted amid reports that large concentrations of natives were massing in the suburbs of Batavia for a march upon the Javanese [illegible]. British troops were alerted as rumors persisted that the insurgents planned a new uprising on a large scale by the week's end.

Government Move Urged

The Dutch news agency Aneta said the Jogjakarta division of the Indonesian republican movement's central national committee has urged President Soekarno and Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized republic to remove the central Indonesian Government immediately from Batavia to the interior.

An official announcement put British casualties in Java for the period from October 1 through December 5 at 916, including 145 killed, 604 wounded and 167 missing.

Thirteen Royal Air Force Mosquito bombers and Thunderbolts assaulted the mountain village of Tjibadak, 50 miles south of Batavia, in what was described as the heaviest air strike of the nationalist rebellion. The village was reported smashed and burning after an hour-long attack.

1,000 Leaflets Give Warning

The Mosquitos had dropped 1,000 warning leaflets telling the population the village would be destroyed and urging the people to flee immediately.

Two other villages near Tjibadak—Kampa and Tjimahi—were also blasted by RAF planes.

The air assaults followed a pitched battle between Indonesian and British troops escorting a convoy bringing relief supplies for the summer capital at Bandoeng.

In the sharp fight one British officer, one British enlisted man and about fourteen Indian enlisted men were killed, and 30 Indian troops were wounded. Most of the convoy got through, however.

Fights In Suburbs Reported

Aneta said a British regiment in Batavia fired 1,000 rounds into an area east of the Kemajoran airfield. Fighting was reported in progress northeast of Kramjat, another troublesome district, during the day.

Allied headquarters offered Indonesians in Java an opportunity to co-operate in putting down the nationalist insurgents. A company of Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps troops from Poerwakarta was called up by the British command.

Dutch military sources said one well-trained and equipped battalion of former prisoners of war was garrisoned in Batavia at the Royal Military Academy, ready to help in any new contingency.

The Netherlands home government said the Dutch commander in chief in Indonesia was subject to orders from acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook, who, in turn, would be responsible to the Allied supreme command.

Van Mobu was reported preparing to fly to the Netherlands Thursday to report on the situation and on political developments in Java.

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View Mutilated Bodies

At Palembang, Sumatra, the British forced Indonesian leaders to view the exhumed mutilated bodies of a British brigade major and a women Red Cross worker who were killed there last week.

The situation was quiet for the time being at Bandoeng, despite the heavy fighting in the other west Java areas. At Semarang, at the north center of the island, Indonesians were reported shelling British airfield installations, while British naval units replied with shellfire. Air reconnaissance along the north coastal highways out of Semarang disclosed an increasing number of Indonesian roadblocks.

Within the past two days 1,350 Dutch women and children have been evacuated from the battle-torn village of Ambarawa, and 400 Chinese were to be removed.

Christian ministers at Bandoeng have signed an appeal for help, asserting that a "holy war" of Moslems against the Christians already was under way in the area. The Japanese had fostered the feeling during the occupation, the statement said, reporting the killing of five Roman Catholic priests at Magelang and the burning of a Christian settlement at Depok, in west Java.

A Christian minister was reported mistreated by Indonesians at Ambarawa, and the statement said a Roman Catholic church at Buitenzor, was desecrated.

"Holy War" Is Charged

BATAVIA, Dec. 10 (AP)—Christian church minister at Bandung have signed an appeal for help, asserting that a "holy war" of Moslems against the Christians already was under way in the area. The Japanese had fostered the feeling during the occupation, the statement said, reporting the killing of five Roman Catholic priests at Magelang and the burning of a Christian settlement at Depok, in West Java.

IRAN ASKS TROOPS BE REMOVED NOW

Tehran, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Premier Mahmed Hakimi called today for the immediate evacuation of foreign troops from Iran and said he still was hopeful that direct discussions with the Soviet Government would "produce the desired results" in establishing Iran's security.

"The Iran Government is ready to take any steps necessary to reassure the Soviet Government and nations generally of its sincere desire to strengthen good relations with the Soviet," he said at a press conference.

He declared that any suggestions made by the United Nations Organization in regard to Iran would be "gladly welcomed," and that Iran was "confident the three great Powers will honor the Tri-partite Treaty and Tehran Declaration and remove troops as soon as possible."

A special six-man council has been established to direct Iranian affairs during the present emergency.

Asks Foreign Troops to Leave

TEHRAN, Iran, Dec. 10 (AP).—Amid reports of further violence in the hilly northwestern provinces, Premier Ibrahim Hakimi called today for immediate evacuation of all foreign troops in Iran and for recognition of the domestic sovereignty of his government.

Hakimi told reporters that he sees no further need for "friendly Allied nations" to maintian garrisons in Iran, and said his government wishes freedom of action to carry out reforms and insure its security.

Referring to the recent Russian refusal to remove Soviet troops from the occupied Azerbaijan Province area, which adjoins the Soviet Union, Hakimi said the Iran government "is ready to take any steps necessary to reassure the Soviet government and nations generally of its sincere desire to strengthen good relations with the Soviet government."

The Russians, who last week said they would stick to the scheduled evacuation date of March 1, 1946, have accused Iranian troops of provoking disorders.

Kurdish tribesmen, described as bandits, were reported by the newspaper "Journal de Tehran" to have attacked government policemen in a northwestern village, killing one and wounding two others. Three Kurds were killed.

Japs Used Gas In Few Cases, Yank Finds

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles E. Loucks declared today that the Japanese had used poison gas against American troops "in a few isolated instances," notably in New Guinea late in the war.

The chemical warfare officer on General MacArthur's staff said the most recent instance was March 5, 1945, when a Japanese patrol set off vomiting gas candles in a signal corps area at Biak, New Guinea.

Loucks said several Americans were made severely ill but none killed.

Jap Officials Not Informed

Japanese officials he has talked to, he added, denied knowledge of this or other reported isolated use of gas but they conceded they were unable to say whether individual field commanders had used it.

Loucks asserted that the Japanese also had tossed gas grenades at American concentrations at Biak and had used gas against the Chinese in China.

The officer said the Japanese had a modern, well-equipped gas chemical warfare school at Narashino but abandoned the manufacture of poison gas in 1943 because, as questioned Japanese officials told him "we believed the Allied statement that gas would be used only in retaliation."

U.S. Equipment Better

"Our training and equipment

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were decidedly superior to Japan's," Loucks said. "Despite Japanese denials that they contemplated use of gas against United States troops, it is apparent that our extensive preparations were the biggest single factor in preventing gas warfare."

The Japanese were unable to develop any significant new poison gases although they had the elaborate gas warfare school and extensive research, the officer said.

"The Japs stated that their chemical experts had studied more than 1,000 compounds for poison-gas possibilities," Loucks continued, "but they had found no agents as effective as standard World War I gases."

"More Humane Than Bomb"

Loucks, who is going to Washington soon to become assistant chief of the chemical warfare service for research and development, declared that poison gas was more humane than the atomic bomb or "a bayonet in the abdomen."

"If we had used gas at places like Tarawa and Iwo (two of the most bloody Marine campaigns) we would have saved a lot of lives," Loucks said.

He emphasized, however, that it was national policy to refrain from using gas unless the enemy first employed it.

Loucks said he expected no decline in research into chemical warfare, now that the war is over, but on the contrary predicted that there would be "considerably larger" facilities for research and development.

Japanese Use Of Gas In New Guinea Noted

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Japanese used gas against American forces in New Guinea, Brig. Gen. Charles E. Louck said today.

The officer, in charge of chemical warfare on General MacArthur's staff, did not specify poison gas, and did not report any American troops had been killed by gas.

In March, 1945, he said, Japanese ignited vomiting gas candles in an American Signal Corps area at Biak, New Guinea. Several Americans were made ill. The Japanese also threw gas grenades at Americans at Biak, and used gas in China against the Chinese, Louck asserted.

Allied statements that gas would be used only in retaliation prompted Japanese to stop making poison gas in 1943, Louck said he had been told by Nipponese officials.

Jap Farmers Fear Riots For Rice

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (AP)—A warning from influential farmers that rice riots are inevitable without stronger Government agarian policies coincided today with General MacArthur's second demand that Japan's feudal land system be altered immediately.

Fifteen farmer representatives from Akita province in northeastern Japan declared muddled government policies have produced such lack of confidence that the rich Tohoku district may sell only 60 per cent of its rice crop to the Government.

60 Ordered Arrested

Meanwhile, continuing his roundup of war criminal suspects, MacArthur directed the arrest of 57 Japanese accused of committing atrocities against United Nations nationals held in the ill-famed Cubanatuan prison camp in the Philippines, in prisons, camps and hospitals in Japan proper, and on the prisoner-of-war ship Oryoku Maru during the vessel's nightmarish voyage from the Philippines to Japan.

Also ordered arrested were three Japanese naval officers, including a repatriate from Wake Island. Two of the trio are being court-martialed by the Japanese.

Considered "Small Fry"

The newest war-criminal suspects were considered "small fry" in comparison with some of the Japanese arrested recently, but to American and Allied prisoners of war they ranked highest.

Three Japanese named on previous war-criminal suspect lists surrendered today at Sugamo prison. They were Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, once inspector general on military education; Nagakage Okabe, who was Education Minister in the Cabinet of ex-Premier Hideki Tojo, and Koichiro Ishigara, business man.

MacArthur's newest land directive abolishes absentee land ownership and provides that millions of farmers may buy land on long-term, low rates.

New Crisis Looms

The measure threatens a new crisis for Premier Kiujuro Shidehara's Cabinet, which is on the verge of collapse. MacArthur's first demand last month for agrarian reform resulted in a lukewarm Government measure now before a hesitant Diet. Today's directive cracks the whip for prompt action on a reform which the landowners are opposing strongly.

The farmers' warning of rice riots followed their meeting with Prince Higashi-Kuni, former Premier, in which they asked that the Emperor be invited to visit Tohoku prefecture to "dispel the mental confusion now existing among agricultural communities."

COMMUNISTS CLAIM JAPS

Admit Party Is Weak But Cite Subsidiary Groups

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Communist party, although acknowledging that its political organization is weak, claimed today that 100,000 workers and tens of thousands of farmers have joined subsidiary organizations which it sponsors.

The party released through Kyodo news agency a progress report made to a recent party congress by Secretary Kyuichi Tokuda. It announced plans for more vigorous organizational activities throughout the nation.

Party officials said their recently proclaimed list of 1,300 asserted war criminals, including most of the imperial household, would be submitted to both Allied headquarters and the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government came under new fire from its own people today with an unprecedented public questioning of the Emperor's divinity and a warning that present policies were leading inevitably to imminent food riots.

Jap Children Bayonet Victims

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Dec. 11 (AP)—Tokyo newspapers today published a report that Japanese soldiers bayoneted 20 Japanese children to death in the Philippines because they impeded the retreat of Nipponese troops.

Mrs. Haru Tomohana, 29, who lost four children, recounted that on the morning of April 16, 1945, a Captain Aoki summoned civilian women who were fleeing with soldier into the mountains of Cebu and told them:

"Children under 10 years old shall be disposed of tonight."

Kyodo news agency said Aoki is in a prisoner-of-war camp on Mindanao, in the Philippines.

At midnight the sleeping youngsters were awakened by soldiers.

"Then we mothers were all forced out of the tent at the point of bayonets," Mrs. Tomahana continued. "There were cries of 'mama,' mingled with horrible screams."

Saved Eldest Son

Twelve children died that night, three of them Mrs. Tomohana's. She managed to save her eldest son.

In early June, Aoki ordered eight remaining children killed because of the food shortage. The women decided to flee, but were caught.

"Right in front of our eyes our children were mercilessly bayoneted to death," Mrs. Tomohana said. "The bodies were thrown into a hole and covered with mud.

"I tore myself away from the arms of the soldiers and rushed to the hole. I dug and dug with my hands with all my might.

"When I finally succeeded in finding the bodies of eight children, I—I——"

Mrs. Tomohana broke down.

Repatriated Japs Complain About Food, Filth

By Duane Hennessy

Uraga, Japan, Dec. 10 (AP)—In the stench-ridden halls of the filthy barracks in which Japanese civilians returning from the United States are housed, one of those who renounced his American citizenship hurried over and said:

"This place is terrible! Why can't the American army disinfect these buildings? Why didn't they do it before we arrived?"

Not Run By Army

"It's tough, brother, but the American army has nothing to do with this place. You are under the Japanese Government now," I told him. "They are running this place. These are the buildings they picked for you."

He said his name was Robert Tsuida, that he was born in Hawaii, had been a cook in Chicago and had worked in Santa Ana, Cal.

"We never thought we were coming back to anything as bad as this," he complained. "This is terrible!"

A Poor Welcome

The "welcome" in Japan for these repatriates who asked to be relieved of their American citizenship is indeed a harsh revelation. Once they leave their American ship, they are completely under the care of the Japanese Government. Uraga Camp, at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, is even off limits for Allied military personnel.

Civilians trudged for a mile up a muddy, rutted road to reach the camp—a half dozen weatherbeaten, unpainted barracks. Windows were broken, letting a chill wind whip through the barren rooms.

Buildings Filthy

Rotting and untended since the Japanese Army moved out, the buildings had not been cleaned for months. Halls were littered with old tin cans, ashes dumped from charcoal burners and cardboard boxes of refuse and junk.

There were no beds, just worn, woven straw sleeping mats. Each man was issued four dirty blankets, presumably salvaged from the Japanese Army.

"At least they could have cleaned the blankets," Tsuida said. "They even smell bad. Living here is miserable!"

Not Like Camps In U.S.

"Not like Japanese relocation centers in the states?" he was asked.

"There is no comparison. I sure wish I had an American meal right now, but I guess it will be a long time before I get that kind of food again."

He was told the American army

[Continued On Page 3, Column 4]

is not feeding the Japanese people, and that henceforth he would be on the standard Japanese ration, as set by the Government.

Rice And An Apricot

At least 500 of the repatriates were waiting in the mess hall, a place of unmopped floors, with pools of water here and there on the uneven cement. Each person was served one saucer of rice—a plate the size of an American coffee saucer—and one apricot, shriveled to the size of a walnut.

Then they all returned to their quarters, shivering. There was no heat anywhere in the camp.

That's what they came back to, from America.

JAP LAWMAKER ASKS IF MIKADO HAS DIVINITY

Education Minister Says Emperor Is Both God and Human.

PAPER ATTACKS HIROHITO

Shidehara Criticized for Failing to Obtain Reprieve for Prince Nashimoto

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—A member of the House of Representatives questioned today the tradition that the Emperor is a divinity and was told by Education Minister Tamon Maeda that the ruler "is both a god and a human being."

Bumpei Hamaji did something no other Japanese legislator ever did before when he posed the question. He said he thought that in the "present realities" the Emperor was a human being, and he was asking the question "not in the sense of a lack of respect" but because the Japanese themselves were confused.

Maeda replied that the Emperor's status "differs according to one's conception, but he is a god and also a human being." He said he thought the confusion might arise from the difference in the concepts of the Japanese "kami" or gods and the Christian God.

Paper Scores Emperor.

Meanwhile, Minpo, Tokyo's newest newspaper, was creating a sensation by editorially declaring that the Emperor was responsible for the war and advocating his removal from politics through abdication. The newspaper did not advocate elimination of the Emperor system.

"It is a clear fact that hostilities were started by the Imperial rescript declaring war," and therefore "his Majesty cannot evade responsibility for bringing about the situation wherein Japan finds itself today," Minpo said (Hirohito signed the war rescript about eight hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor.)

Criticizes Shidehara.

In the House of Representatives Hamaji previously had assailed Premier Kijuro Shidehara's "weak-kneed diplomacy" in demanding stronger efforts to obtain a reprieve for Prince Nashimoto, who was named as a suspected war criminal. Allied Headquarters has denied one Japanese request to suspend the apprehension order.

Shidehara apologized for his inability to prevent the inclusion of a member of the Imperial Household among the suspects and added that "I am directing efforts on this question but I think it would be better not to say what sort of efforts."

During questioning by the election law revision committee, Shidehara denied the Diet's legislative powers were being bound by Allied occupation policies but said "it must be understood that it would be extremely difficult to realize policies opposed to those decided upon by the Allies."

Earlier a warning from influential farmers that rice riots are inevitable without stronger government agrarian policies coincided with Gen. MacArthur's second blunt demand that Japan's feudal land system be altered immediately.

Fifteen farmer representatives from Akita province in northeastern Japan declared that muddled government policies have produced such lack of confidence that the rich Tohoku district may sell only 60 per cent of its rice crop to the Government.

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camp in the Philippines, in prisons, camps and hospitals in Japan proper, and on the prisoner of war ship Oryoku Maru during the vessel's nightmarish voyage from the Philippines to Japan. Also ordered arrested were three Japanese naval officers, including a repatriate from Wake Island. Two of the trio are being court-martialed by the Japanese.

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Shidehara Apologizes

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Hamaji also wanted to know what would be the Government policy if Prince Konoye, three times Premier whose arrest also has been ordered, and others held responsible for war were "acquitted by the Allies."

Might Create Problem

"It would be a natural," the Premier replied, "if the Japanese people would not be able to keep quiet. But it will be difficult to decide what to do with them.

"Legal punishment will be especially difficult. I think it will be more serious for those concerned to be punished by public opinion."

Shidehara challenged Hamaji's statement that Japan invaded China because she could not eat without conquests on the continent.

"Could Solve Food Problem"

"I cannot agree to the idea that Japan cannot eat because of the smallness of her territory," Shidehara said. "I have long believed that Japan's food problem could be solved by a peaceful advance through trade."

During questioning by the election law revision committee Shidehara denied the Diet's legislative powers were being bound by Allied occupation policies, but said "it must be understood that it would be extremely difficult to realize policies opposed to those decided upon by the Allies."

Diet Member Questions Divinity Of Emperor

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"A God And A Human Being"

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Hamaji previously had assailed Premier Kijuro Shidehara's "weak-kneed diplomacy" in demanding stronger efforts to obtain a reprieve for Prince Nashimoto, who was

Possible Key Tojo Witness Imprisoned

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (AP)—American fears of an assassination attempt against Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki—a possible key witness against wartime Premier Hideki Tojo—ended today when the aged officer entered Sugamo prison.

Mazaki, who also faces a war-crimes trial, has indicated through a brother that among other testimony at his trial he will charge that Tojo and his cohorts plunged Japan into the Pacific conflict primarily to avoid the peoples' wrath for failure in the China war.

With Mazaki's incarceration, it can be revealed reliably that American authorities feared Japanese extremists might try to silence the 69-year-old general. It was considered likely that impetus for such a plot might come from recently demobilized colonels and majors who originally supported Tojo and who actually ran the Japanese War Ministry after Tojo's Cabinet fell.

Changed Their Mind

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Japanese military leaders in Malaya planned to continue fighting despite Emperor Hirohito's August 15 surrender offer but changed their minds when an imperial envoy arrived with orders to lay down their arms, it was learned today.

500,000 RETURNED FROM PACIFIC AREA

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur reported today that approximately 500,000 service men have returned to the United States from the Pacific since Japan's surrender. He commended all echelons of his command "for the efficient and expeditious manner in which the readjustment program has been carried on within the theater."

His statement asserted that "despite many obstacles incident to the rolling up of far flung bases in the Pacific and to the redeployment of shipping" the Pacific Theater increased numbers returning to the United States from a "feeble 6,000 during June to a figure of 341,104" in November.

MacArthur requested units under his command to continue to "exert all efforts" to insure return of eligible service men "with the least possible delay and upon the most equitable basis."

Marine Flees In Hail Of Bullets After Chinese Wound Him

Tientsin, Dec. 9 [AP—*Delayed*].—An unarmed United States Marine sergeant was shot from a horse on the outskirts of Tientsin late yesterday and wounded in the face, Marine headquarters said today.

The announcement said the Marine encountered three Chinese civilians at a narrow bridge spanning an irrigation ditch.

The Marine smiled and greeted the Chinese, who also smiled and at the same time drew pistols and began firing, headquarters said.

Trailed, Shot At Along Canal

One bullet struck the Marine in the face and he jumped into the icy waters of the canal. He reported that two of the Chinese followed him along the bank, firing at point-blank range, while the third held his horse.

The Marine said the two Chinese emptied their pistols, reloaded and began firing again until at last he made his way out of the canal to a village of mud huts.

Here, the Marine continued, villagers told him they were afraid to help him, but he obtained a bicycle from one of them and started back to Tientsin.

Aided By Russian Woman

Finally, he met a Russian woman who took him to her home, where her husband removed his frozen clothing and called the Marines. The Marines brought a truck and took him to a hospital.

[Continued On Page 3, Column 4]

The sergeant, whose name was not announced, had spent 32 months overseas and joined the 1st Marine Division in North China last November 12.

The incident followed by four days the slaying of one Marine and the wounding of a second by Chinese gunmen near a village northeast of here. After the previous shooting the Marines fired 24 mortar shells into a village where the gunman took refuge.

Naval Board Investigating

There was no indication here that the two shootings were connected.

A naval board of inquiry is investigating the first attack in an effort to learn if any Marine or naval officer was blameworthy. The board's findings probably will be sent to the Secretary of the Navy and it is unlikely that any announcement will be made here.

HONOR GEN. SHEPHERD

Tientsin, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., commander of the Sixth Marine Division now stationed at Tsingtao, has been decorated with the Gold Star for his leadership in the Okinawa campaign.

Major-Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commanding the Marine Third Amphibious Corps, presented the award yesterday at a ceremony attended by Major-Gen. Dewitt Peck, commander of the First Marine Division; Major-Gen. Louis E. Woods, commander of the First Marine Air Wing, and Brig.-Gen. William A. Worton, Rocky's chief of staff.

Vodka Proves Good Anti-Freeze Substitute

Tientsin, Dec. 10 (AP)—Anti-freeze fluid for automobiles was scarce when a hard freeze hit here Saturday, but two United States Information Service officials, James L. Stewart, of Los Angeles, and Richard W. Beckman, of Ames, Iowa, solved the problem.

They emptied three bottles of the potent, cheap and almost undrinkable vodka sold here into their auto radiator. It worked.

6 U. S. Planes Missing On North China Flight

PEIPING, Dec. 10—(AP) A show of force by American Marine air power over strife-torn areas of North China may have cost the United States at least 12 lives.

Six dive bombers are unreported and have been overdue 48 hours, it was learned today.

The planes, each a late ver-

sion of the Curtiss Helldiver and each carrying at least two men, left their base at Tsingtao Saturday. They were scheduled to rendezvous over Taku, river mouth port for Tientsin, then sweep in formation up the river, and return.

Marine fliers said they had been told these shows of force were to wave the American big stick before the noses of Chinese Communists and central government forces and that most flights were scheduled over areas where local clashes were most prevalent.

FIRE HITS BUILDINGS AT PEIPING AIRFIELD

PEIPING, Dec. 10—(AP)—Two fires of undetermined origin last night destroyed the operations and control tower building at Peiping's west airfield, where scores of United States and Chinese-piloted planes are based, and razed the plant where the Kuomintang (government) party's North China daily newspaper is published.

No Americans were injured, according to first reports. Army airways communications personnel on duty escaped shortly before the roof of the two-story structure collapsed.

Army and marine corps radio and radar equipment valued at over $1,000,000 and pilots' records were destroyed.

The blaze in the Hua Pei Jih Pao newspaper plant occurred at almost the same hour. The plant, presses and paper stock were consumed.

Military and municipal authorities were investigating.

STRATEGIC TOWN IS UNDER ATTACK BY CHINESE REDS

CHUNGKING, Dec. 10—(AP) An attack by 120,000 Chinese Communists on the strategic railway town of Lincheng in southern Shantung province was reported today in a Central government dispatch which said the outnumbered defenders were "fighting bravely" and still holding on.

Lincheng is on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad about 50 miles north of Hsuchow. The dispatch asserted hostilities had been in progress there for 13 days.

Another dispatch alleged the Communists in Central China were planning a "large scale offensive" and had established a Central China command to coordinate and direct their forces in that area.

Breaks Favor Chiang

Elsewhere the complexities of China's undeclared civil war seemed to be unraveling in favor of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

The China Times reported the government was considering terms offered by General Chang Hsueh-Shih for the surrender of his forces in Manchuria, and that a final decision would be made after the return to Manchuria of General Tu Li-Ming, commander of Central government forces there. Tu was scheduled to leave Chungking today.

At the same time a Chinese dispatch said that irregular forces inside Manchuria's key industrial city of Mukden had withdrawn on Communist orders as Central government forces stood in the outskirts ready to enter.

Although troops of General Chang Hsueh-Shih previously had been reported moving into Mukden to welcome the Chungking forces, this dispatch alleged they still were linked to the Chinese Communists. It said the orders to withdraw were issued by Gen. Chu Teh, the Communist commander, in order to "conserve the strength of Communist forces."

Ordered to Evacuate

Another government dispatch asserted that Communist troops near the Changchun railroad—the most important north-south artery in Manchuria—had been "ordered to evacuate," but failed to say whether the orders came from Russian occupation forces or from Yenan, the Communist headquarters.

Meanwhile, in Yenan, Gen. Peng Teh-Huei, vice commander-in-chief

of the Chinese Communist forces, said the Communist Eighth route army never had opposed and was not now opposing the Central government's advance into Manchuria.

General Peng emphasized that the Chinese Communists "definitely oppose" any country obtaining a sphere of influence in any part of China, and said he was convinced the Soviet Union "does not want" a sphere of influence in Manchuria.

In line with the rapid advance of Central government forces into Manchuria, an official dispatch reported the establishment at Chiahsien of the first postwar provincial administration in that rich area formerly dominated by Japan.

Press reports from Inner Mongolia said government troops had cleared suburbs of Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan province, of Communist forces which had besieged the city for 40 days. They added the Communists had been driven back 15 miles but were mustering forces for renewed attacks from the west and north.

all the way from the city of Harbin some 550 miles southward to the free port of Darien had been open since November 25, indicating the Communists did not control any part of it.

This account said a board of auditors for the railroad had been set up in Harbin under the Chinese-Russian agreement.

British Unit in China to Disband

CHUNGKING, Dec. 10 (AP).—The British aid group in China, a smaller edition of the Sino-American organization which prepared landing operations and gathered military intelligence in Japanese-held territory during the war, is awaiting orders to disband. Its headquarters have been transferred to Hong Kong.

Chinese Reds Desire No Outside Influences

Irregular Forces In Mukden Withdraw On Reds' Orders

Chungking, Dec. 10 (AP)—A Chinese dispatch said today that irregular forces inside the Manchurian city of Mukden had withdrawn on Communist orders as Central Government troops stood outside the city.

Although troops of Gen. Chang Hsueh-Shih previously had been reported moving into the city to welcome the Chungking forces, this dispatch alleged they still were linked with Chinese Communists.

The dispatch said the orders to withdraw were issued by Gen. Chu Teh, Communist commander in chief, in order to "conserve the strength of Communist forces."

Other Reports

Communist headquarters at Yenan previously had denied that Chang was taking orders from the Communists, and he has been reported variously as negotiating with Chungking to join the Government cause and as already joining it.

Another government dispatch asserted tha Communist troops ranging near the Changchun railroad, which is the most important North-South artery in Manchuria, had been "ordered to evacuate."

The dispatch said the railroad

Yenan, Dec. 8 [AP—*Delayed*]—Gen. Peng Teh-huei, vice commander in chief of the Chinese Communist armies, declared today that the Communists "definitely oppose" any country obtaining a sphere of influence in any part of China.

Peng said he recognized there were elements and individuals in America—such as Patrick Hurley (recently resigned Ambassador to China), former President Herbert Hoover and Senator Arthur Vandenberg—who feared the Chinese Communists would affiliate with Stalinist Russia, but asserted that their grounds for such an assumption "never have been made clear."

Still For Free China

"The position of the Chinese Communists remains still for a free, independent and democratic China," he said.

"Regard the question objectively and you will find that the Soviet Union does not want a sphere of influence in Manchuria. This she stated in the Sino-Soviet pact. However, there is a growing suspicion among the Chinese people that the policy represented by Hurley and Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer in China is mistakenly imperialist. We hope this is only a suspicion, not a reality."

Called Partisan

[Wedemeyer, commanding American forces in China, has been accused by the Communists of being partisan to the Central Government.]

Peng said the Communists anxiously awaited the arrival of Gen. George C. Marshall, recently named to succeed Hurley. They want to learn his policy regarding disarming of Japanese and to mark time until "peace talks" get under way in Chungking before making any belligerent moves against Peiping and Tatung where, they assert, many Japanese remain under arms.

"Wherever Japanese and puppets remain armed in China, we are determined to annihilate them," he stated.

Expect North China Drive

Peng said he "definitely expected" Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces to mount a full offensive in North China this month if American help in transportation increased, or in February or March if American aid decreased.

Of Manchuria, Peng said that the Communist 8th Route Army never had opposed and was not now opposing the Central Government's advance.

Attitude Toward America

Speaking of the Communist attitude toward America, Peng asked:

"Is it a fact that we have a special liking for the Soviet Union and a perjudice toward the United States? The answer is no.

"In the past, American policy under Roosevelt was a good one. The initiator of its present mistaken policy was Hurley. We differentiate between him and the American people. His policy and that of Wedemeyer are suspected."

Peng, 47, is a member of the Political Bureau, and consequently one of the ten more important men in this part of China.

Japanese Official Surrenders

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10 (AP).—Masayuki Tani, former Japanese Ambassador to the Chinese puppet regime in Nanking, who was named by General Douglas MacArthur as a suspected war criminal, surrendered today to the Japanese self-governing council. He was instructed to return to his home pending recepit of orders from Allied headquarters.

Major Foreign Banks In Shanghai Reopened

Shanghai, Dec. 10 (AP)—All of the major foreign banks in Shanghai, closed since Pearl Harbor, reopened for business today under a special go-ahead from the Chinese Ministry of Finance pending acceptance of regulations forthcoming later.

Only local deposits in Chinese national currency will be accepted for the time being until the foreign exchange rate is stabilized.

Bankers foresaw a greatly expanded foreign trade in the near future and generally were optimistic on the future of foreign business.

Ten Filipinos Arrested

Shanghai, Dec. 10 (AP)—Arrest of ten suspected Filipino collaborationists in Shanghai was announced today by the army war-crimes branch, which said they were members of the Japanese-sponsored Filipino association active in anti-

Chinese Legislature Moves

Nanking, Dec. 10 (AP)—Four transport planes today brought 158 members of the Chinese Executive Yuan [legislature] and subordinate organizations from Chungking to re-establish themselves in this former peacetime capital.

Roving Japs Still Menace To Filipinos

Manila, Dec. 10 (AP)—Armed Japanese soldiers are still menacing civilians in northern Luzon and Mindanao.

Military police reported today that the ragged remnants of Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's command even challenged Filipino guerrillas to a fight recently. The hungry Japanese fugitives are said to have received aid from renegade Filipinos afraid to face their vengeful countrymen.

The Japanese are in desperate need of food, clothing and medicine but are afraid to surrender despite repeated appeals by pamphlets and loud speakers. Some are believed to be gendarmerie wanted as war criminals.

Manila, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—More than 100,000 Navy personnel have left the Philippines for the United States in the last three months, Vice-Admiral James L. Kauffman said today, with 97 per cent of them going to separation centers for discharge.

The Philippines Sea Frontier Commander said high point men are remaining in staging areas at Cavite, Subic Bay and Samar Island an average of one week with a maximum of ten days. A rotation plan resumed in Kauffman's command December 7 permitted officers and men with eighteen months' continuous overseas service, but insufficient discharge points, to return home for leave and reassignment. Under this plan last week 4,000 departed.

THREE MARINES KILLED ON GUAM BY JAPANESE

HONOLULU, Dec. 10 (AP)—Japanese who knew their country had surrendered killed three marines and wounded another in an ambush on Guam Saturday, Marine Corps Headquarters said today. The four marines were not identified, pending notification of the next of kin.

The men were on a patrol investigating gunfire and reported disturbances by sulking Japanese soldiers remaining in the Guam jungles.

"The marine who escaped death crawled to a native village from where he was taken to a hospital," the dispatch said. "Small searching parties were sent out to look for bodies of other members of the patrol.

"Although working until after dark, they were unable to locate the bodies. At daybreak yesterday, four 25-man patrols were sent out with native guides. They found the victims lying side by side in a gully, robbed of weapons and partially stripped of clothing."

Special reconnaissance patrols searched for the Japanese. Part of the Third Marine Division still based on Guam, and the Ninth Marine Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion will be used to sweep the area and clean out the Japanese that remain.

The dispatch quoted Col. Howard N. Stent of the Guam Island Command Staff, as saying the Japanese knew that Japan had surrendered.

Army Camera Man Slugged

HONOLULU, Dec. 10 (AP).—Technician Fifth Grade Robert Evert, of Milwaukee, a photographer for the Army newspaper, "Stars and Stripes," was slugged and his camera knocked out of his grasp while taking pictures yesterday of a brawl between thirty service men and civilians at a restaurant in the Waikiki district. His injuries were not serious.

Canada and U. S. Move Toward Pact on Credit

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (CP).—First steps toward conclusion of a long-term credit agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom were taken here during the week end.

The actual agreement probably will not be signed before next year. It will be presented to Parliament at the coming session, but meantime, as Finance Minister Ilsey told the Commons recently, the government has sufficient means to finance the movement of Canadian exports to Britain in whatever volume the British are prepared to accept.

A group of senior British finance and trade experts conferred with Canadian officials following their participation in the trotracted negotiation of a credit deal with the United States at Washington. Headed by Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the Treasury, they are moving on to London at once. Some left today, and the rest are leaving Monday.

Argentine Court Upholds Cortesi Case Dismissal

'Times' Correspondent Accused of 'Contempt' of Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Argentine Federal Court of Appeals today upheld Judge Horacio Fox, who had dismissed an action brought by the government against Arnaldo Cortesi, Buenos Aires correspondent of "The New York Times," charging him with "contempt of the Vice-President of the Republic Juan Domingo Peron and other officials of the government."

Cortesi expressed surprise at the decision, stating it was the first knowledge he had that he ever had been charged with any offense against Argentine government officials.

The Appeals Court said the action had been brought by Public Prosecutor Saturnino Fernando Funes, who charged that Cortesi had sent cables to his newspaper "insulting to the aforementioned authorities, with the intention of bringing them into disrepute." But, the court ruled, "the facts complained of do not constitute a crime."

4 Argentines Wounded In Fight At Cemetery

Buenos Aires, Dec. 10 (AP)—Four persons were wounded today in a gunfight after a funeral procession, bearing the bodies of three killed during a political demonstration Saturday night, arrived at the cemetery.

The shooting began in the street outside during burial ceremonies at the graves and increased in intensity.

At least 33 were wounded during Saturday's political demonstration against former Vice President Juan Perón—who is campaigning for President. A series of gun battles broke out when a crowd of about 200,000 persons was fired upon by unidentified assailants.

GEN. RAWSON JAILED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Arturo Rawson, who overthrew the Castillo government and became President of Argentina for two days in 1943, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and ousted from the army for leading the unsuccessful revolt of the Corduba Garrison last September.

The Supreme Council of the War and Navy ministeries, which convicted Rawson, also sentenced Gen. Osvaldo Martin to four months' imprisonment and ousted him from the army for his part in the abortive uprising.

Honduras Ratifies Charter

Tegucigalpa, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Honduran Congress today unanimously ratified the United Nations Charter.

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AMERICAN TROOPS TO ABANDON IRAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—(AP) An expedition of 2,000 fresh American troops recently sent into Iran as replacements for high point men will be withdrawn this month along with all other United States forces there totalling under 4,000.

This was learned at the State department today in response to inquiries. The department also furnished as background information the fact that an estimated 75,000 Russian troops are now in northern Iran and upwards of 5,000 British combat soldiers are in southwestern Iran.

The Russians thus have five times as many combat troops as the British in the troubled Middle Eastern country, according to the reports reaching the State department from Tehran.

Removal of the less than 6,000 United States non-combat troops—the only ones left in Iran—may disrupt operation of the Army's Air Transport Command route from the United States to India by way of Europe or Africa.

To avoid a shutdown, officials here disclosed, the Iranian government has started negotiations with Transcontinental and Western Airlines of the United States to operate the big ATC field at Abadan temporarily.

This operation, according to State department information, would last only until next spring, under the proposed agreement with TWA, and at that time the way-stop on the route to India would be shifted to a new Army Air Transport Command field now being constructed at Dahran, Saudi Arabia.

HURLEY DESCRIBES LEND-LEASE LEAK

Says He Sought to Stop British Sale of U. S. Goods at Profit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—(AP) Gen. Patrick J. Hurley said today that he had sought to stop a profit-making British corporation from selling Lend-Lease supplies in Iran and 17 other countries.

The late President Roosevelt endorsed Hurley's suggestion "that the distribution of Lend-Lease supplies throughout the Middle East should be taken over by our own people," testimony showed.

And it was this policy, Hurley charged, that was wrecked by Dean Acheson, then an assistant secretary of state and now undersecretary.

Acheson, following Hurley to the stand before the Senate Foreign Relations committee, asserted that "there is no policy I have blocked or destroyed" but acknowledged

(Continued on Page Twelve)

that he disagreed with some of Hurley's recommendations.

Hurley declared that Acheson "disregarded" his plan "in favor of monopoly and imperialism." Acheson replied that this statement was "utterly fantastic."

"The basic thing in Secretary Acheson's opposition," Hurley testified, "was that I contended that the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, a profit-making organization owned by Great Britain, should not be allowed to sell Lend-Lease supplies in Iran and 17 other countries for the purpose of building up a trade monopoly and excluding United States trade from those territories.

"I contended also that instead of creating imperialistic monopolies among weaker nations, we should furnish those nations with advisors, paid by them, in order to assist them to develop their own resources and not to enrich some imperialistic monopoly of foreign interests."

Hurley then read this letter from Mr. Roosevelt dated March 25, 1944:

"Dear Pat:

"Your letter of Dec. 21, 1943 concerning Iran contains suggestions of very great interest. I am thrilled with the idea of using our efforts in Iran as an example of what can be done by an unselfish American policy. If we can get the right kind of American experts who will remain loyal to their ideals I feel certain that our policy of aiding Iran will succeed.

"You are right, that the distribution of Lend-Lease supplies throughout the Middle East should be taken over by our own people and I have let the Secretary of State know my views in this regard.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Acheson related that he had criticized Hurley's suggestions vigorously because he thought they would entail some undesirable commitments for the U. S. But he conceded that Mr. Roosevelt's letter "constitutes an overruling of my view."

Acheson explained that a small portion of Lend-Lease in Iran was handled by the British corporation because it would have been impractical to recruit and transport an American staff to do the job. He added that all proceeds of civilian Lend-Lease paid for by the Iranian government through the British Corporation have been turned over to the U. S.

Reported to Roosevelt

Hurley said that Acheson's view had prevailed until September, 1944. Then, Hurley continued, he made a report to Mr. Roosevelt containing charges against individuals who in Hurley's view were defeating the President's policies. As a result, Hurley added, two diplomats were withdrawn from Iran "for not making American policy effective." He named them as LeLand Morris and Lewis Dreyfus.

Acheson traced his differences with Hurley to a near fist-fight which he said had developed over "a young assistant" of Acheson who was not named. Acheson recalled that Hurley "asked why my young assistant was not in uniform, fighting with the Army." Acheson told the general, he said, that the man had been in the Army and had been "discharged with a serious back ailment."

"Temperatures cooled a bit," Acheson continued, "and everyone got seated and withdrew appeals for trial by combat."

Acheson told the committee there had been "some confusion" over the nature of the disagreement on Middle East policy. He said the Lend-Lease complaints were a matter for the Foreign Economic administration. He added that only small amounts of goods were involved, consisting of civilian consumer goods.

The undersecretary asserted further that there was no real difference in principle between the recommendations made by Hurley and the policy he pursued. He said the differences involved practical problems of administration.

After recounting his version of the heated conference with Hurley at the State department, Acheson said that within a few months all shipments of consumer goods to Iran were "returned to private trade sources."

Hurley went to the Middle East in 1944 on a special mission for

Fire Great Killer in Raids On Large German Cities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — (AP) The doctors submitted today a postmortem report on Germany; they estimated a half million city dwellers died in Allied air raids and said fire was the great killer.

The report was made by the medical branch of the United States strategic bombing survey, a civilian-military group appointed to analyze the results of the air war against the Axis. The medical experts followed the invasion forces of the United States, Britain and France into Germany to make on-the-spot investigations and interview the enemy population.

Cold, Analytical Study

Theirs is a coldly analytical study of the fundamental objective of war—the killing of people, what caused their deaths, why more didn't die.

One of the findings had a sardonic touch: "By strategy bombing, the conqueror created one of his greatest post-hostilities problem." The Allied air raids on German cities brought the health of the civilians to the brink of pestilence and famine. But these apocalyptic phases did not quite develop during the war; they waited to threaten the postwar occupation authorities.

In the report and in a news conference with Maj Cortez F. Enloe, Jr., of Manhasset, N. Y., who worked on the survey and edited the report, there were these salient facts:

The exact number killed by Allied bombs could not be determined and, because of the loss of German records and the confusion attendant upon defeat, "it is unlikely it will ever be known." But the known dead plus an estimated 77,750 missing in the last two years produced an approximate total of 599,750 German civilians. This figure could be wrong by 100,000 either way.

There was no evidence of deliberate Allied effort to break the health of the German people. "Nevertheless, the bombing razed hospitals to the ground and created conditions which interfered with the maintenance of good health."

Hospitals Not Spared

In total war, hospitals are not spared. "Many large hospitals have been completely obliterated and their patients with them." Every building of the Krupp hospital at Essen, one of the most modern in Europe, was razed in a single raid. Many other hospitals in bombed countries have suffered a similar fate, "as is simply demonstrated by the Warwickshire in Coventry, Guy's hospital in London" and others. "The opinion has been expressed that in total war the Red Cross on the brilliant white background is no longer a shield of safety on the roof of a hospital but a pinpoint for orienting pilots over a blackened city on a moonlit night."

The "fire blizzards" set by incendiary bombs caused deaths akin to those from the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and for the same reasons — intense heat. The victims died from inhaling air super-heated to as high as 1,400 degrees, from carbon monoxide, from direct mechanical destruction by flames, from tetanus infection resulting from burns.

The great fire raid on Hamburg in July, 1[illegible] was an example. Fires set off by the incendiary attacks burned uncontrolled for six weeks. Temperatures went up to 1,472 degrees Farenheit. The mounting flames created drafts of 90 miles per hour wind velocity which sucked people down streets and into the inferno. People ran from shelters into streets "and were seen to collapse very slowly like people utterly exhausted," their lungs seared, the bodies suddenly dehydrated by the super-heated air. "Most of these people were not burnt to ashes when recovered, but dry and shrunken, resembling mummies."

Die in Shelters, Cellars

Carbon monoxide caused shelter and cellar deaths. It was generated by incomplete combustion from the flames outside or by bomb bursts, the gases from which contained as high as 70 per cent carbon monoxide. The people in the shelters died gently. They found them sitting neatly at rest, untouched by bomb or blaze — just dead.

Being bombed does not drive people crazy. There was an estimated decrease of from 32 to 54 per cent annually in the number of cases in mental institutions. People have so many other worries about their families, property and friends that they forget about themselves.

There were no epidemics in Germany during the war. The American doctors aren't quite sure why. The German doctors said it was luck. The survey experts thought the Germans' devotion to personal hygiene and their penchant for keeping their home spotlessly clean—and for obeying the orders of the well-organized health service—might have been factors. Although there were no epidemics, there were increases in certain diseases which became important problems in some areas.

Bodies in the rubble of destroyed cities (an estimated 75,000 to 80,000 still remain in the ruins) did not present a disease-breeding problem. The German explanation was: The body is not a carrier of disease since putrefaction destroys any disease-supporting agent; the corpse was not a breeding place for flies because few flies existed in the bombed and burned areas; the disease-bearing rat population did not increase because decay of the body "is usually in such an advanced state that the rats prefer other foods which are plentiful as a consequence of destruction."

Food Plants Wrecked

Bombing destroyed food processing plants, storage facilities and, most important of all, the transportation needed for food distribution. It is not possible now to state exactly in what measure the curtailment of the national diet contributed to the ultimate defeat of Germany but it was "an important factor." In any event, it was a major element contributing to the postwar food shortage in the Reich.

"If this many people were killed in air attacks largely precision in nature, what is going to happen when they start throwing gadgets they can't direct?" (The reference here was to long-range bombardment by rocket-carried atomic bombs.)

What was learned in the study of the German cities? Those responsible for the protection of the American people should give attention to the construction of hospitals (towering, windowless air-raid hospitals with walls of reinforced concrete nine feet thick and underground institutions were refuges for the Germans); their location (they should be on the periphery of cities); and the placement and protection of food supplies (for use when the transportation net is destroyed.)

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President Roosevelt. Acheson at that time was assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.

Hurley said some of the recommendations he made for Iran were carried out. He mentioned the invitation to Iran to declare war on the Axis as an example. But he added that other measures he proposed were "defeated under the leadership of Dean Acheson."

Asked by Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) how policies approved by the President and secretary of state could be defeated by underlings, the former ambassador replied:

"That's beyond me. I was 13,000 miles away from here most of the time these events were taking place."

After Hurley and Acheson were excused from the stand, discussion turned to China where Hurley has asserted his policies as ambassador were defeated by State department "career men." Hurley made that complaint in resigning the ambassadorship, naming John S. Service and George Atcheson.

Theodore White, who served as a war correspondent in China for Times magazine, testified that he and other reporters with whom he was acquainted "knew of no attempt to sabotage General Hurley's policy in China by any career diplomats." He asserted that to the best of his knowledge Service and Atcheson were "loyally" serving this country in China before they were transferred.

Board Named On Palestine Immigration

U.S. Judge Hutcheson, of Texas, Co-Chairman of Anglo-American Study

Report in 120 Days Is Urged by Truman

Phillips, Dr. Aydelotte, Max Gardner, Buxton,

McDonald Also Named

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—President Truman named today Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, of Texas, the United States chairman of a twelve-member Anglo-American committee to make recommendations for handling Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Mr. Hutcheson, judge of the 5th Circuit Court at Houston, was appointed to serve with Sir John E. Singleton, judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, London, British chairman, under a rotating arrangement.

The other American members are: Frank Aydelotte, former president of Swarthmore College and now director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; Frank W. Buxton, editor of "The Boston Herald"; O. Max Gardner, former North Carolina Governor; James G. McDonald, a former member of the editorial staff of "The New York Times," and William Phillips, former Under Secretary of State, Ambassador to Italy and personal representative of the President at New Delhi, India.

Wants Report in 120 Days

Mr. McDonald said he now is chairman of the President's advisory committee on political refugees, honorary chairman of the Foreign Policy Association and former League of Nations High Commissioner for German Refugees.

In a brief statement, issued simultaneously with a similar announcement in London, President Truman urged the committee to make its report within 120 days after it begins its inquiry.

Its principal job is to examine political, economic and social conditions in Palestine "as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and settlement therein and the well-being of the peoples now living therein."

President's Statement

The text of President Truman's statement announcing the creation of the committee follows:

"The composition of the Anglo-American Committee on Inquiry which was announced in Washington and London on Nov. 13 and which will operate under a rotative chairmanship will be as follows:

"Joseph C. Hutcheson, judge of the 5th Circuit Court at Houston, Tex. (American chairman),

"Sir John E. Singleton, judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, London (British chairman).

"Frank Aydelotte, formerly president of Swarthmore College, now director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and American secretary of the Rhodes Trust.

"Frank W. Buxton, editor of "The Boston Herald."

"Wilfred P. Crick, economic adviser to the Midland Bank, London, formerly with the Ministry of Food.

"Richard H. S. Crossman, Member of Parliament (Labor), formerly tutor of New College, Oxford, assistant editor of "New Statesman and Nation," and deputy director of psychological warfare, A. F. H. Q., Algiers.

"O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, now practicing law in Washington.

"Sir Frederick Leggett, until recently Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labor and National Services.

"Major Reginald E. Manningham-Buller, Member of Parliament (Conservative), a barrister.

"James G. McDonald, formerly chairman of the board, Foreign Policy Association, high commis-

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sioner for refugees and member of the editorial staff of "The New York Times."

"Lord Morrison (Robert Creigmyle, Baron Morrison), Member of Parliament (Labor).

"William Phillips, formerly Under Secretary of State, Ambassador to Italy, personal representative of the President with the rank of ambassador at New Delhi, and delegate to the London Naval Conference, 1935.

"As announced by the two governments on Nov. 13, 1945, the terms of reference of the committee will be as follows:

"1. To examine political, economic and social conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and settlement therein and the well-being of the peoples now living therein.

"2. To examine the position of the Jews in those countries in Europe where they have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution, and the practical measures taken or contemplated to be taken in those countries to enable them to live free from discrimination and oppression and to make estimates of those who wish or will be impelled by their conditions to migrate to Palestine or other countries outside Europe.

"3. To hear the views of competent witnesses and to consult representative Arabs and Jews on the problems of Palestine as such problems are affected by conditions subject to examination under Paragraphs 1 and 2 above and by other relevant facts and circumstances, and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government and the government of the United States for an interim handling of these problems as well as for their permanent solution.

"4. To make such other recommendations to His Majesty's Government and the government of the United States as may be necessary to meet the immediate needs arising from conditions subject to examination under Paragraph 2 above, by remedial action in the European countries in question or by the provision of facilities for immigration to and settlement in countries outside Europe.

"The governments of the United States and Great Britain urge on the committee the need for the utmost expedition in dealing on the subjects committed to it for investigation, and request that they may be furnished with its report within 120 days of the inception of the inquiry.

"The procedure of the committee will be determined by the committee itself and it will be open to it, if it thinks fit, to deal simultaneously through the medium of subcommittees with its various terms of reference."

U.S. TO TEST ATOMIC BOMB ON WARSHIPS

Experiment Will Be Joint Army-Navy Affair, Two Services Announce

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP) — The vulnerability of fleets to atomic-bomb attack will be given a joint test by the Army and Navy.

The two services, currently at loggerheads over the unification question, announced tonight that plans are under way for the test.

The joint statement read:

The Army and Navy contemplate joint tests of atomic bombs against naval vessels, Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal announced today.

Planning is already under way which will involve large problems of logistics, including the assembly of many naval vessels, extensive instrumentation for measuring results, and assembly of necessary personnel.

The announcement failed to disclose what vessels would be used as targets.

Captured Jap Ships

There has been some speculation that captured Japanese vessels would be used, but navy officials have said they would not provide a fully satisfactory test since they are not comparable to United States ships in such factors as compartmentation. Hence, obsolete American vessels may be chosen.

The Navy had expressed informally its desire to investigate the results of atomic explosion against warships, but the effect of tonight's announcement was to commit it formally to a joint test with the Army, presumably, with the Army Air Forces.

Not since the historic occasion when Brig. Gen. Billy Mitchell of the old Army Air Corps clamored for and finally won a test of airplane bombing of battleships in the early twenties has a projected experiment contained more far-reaching potentialities.

Area Patrol Expected

The reference in the announcement to the assembly of many naval vessels, etc., was taken to refer to the use of ships and instruments at the periphery of the anticipated blast area as well as inside to record such things as pressures, heat, radioactivity and other aspects of atomic blast on the surface as well as beneath and above the sea.

Because of the expected wide lateral range of atomic blast at sea, together with other still unknown aspects of nuclear explosion, it was presumed a number of ships would be needed to patrol the outskirts of any test area.

The theoretical effect on the crew since no human beings would be on the vessel to be tested, would be through various instruments designed to check the degree of radioactivity, blast pressure and similar factors. In event the ship survived the bombing, these instruments would be checked to see whether human beings could have survived under the indicated conditions.

Could Have Had Bomb D-Day, Scientist Says

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—A scientist testified today, in effect, that the atomic bomb could have been available at the time of the Normandy invasion but for what he termed "unnecessary" security precautions imposed by the Army.

Dr. Leo Szilard, Chicago University physicist, told the Senate Atomic Energy Committee that secrecy safeguards which he considered unwarranted had delayed the advent of the bomb at least eighteen months.

Compartmentalization Assailed

He said it could have been produced "about the spring of 1944, according to my best guess." In that spring, Allied troops in Italy were trying to crack the fortress of Casino. The landings in France started on June 6.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo.) observed that Germans would have been "astonished if an atomic bomb had been dropped on Berlin in the spring of 1944."

"If any escaped, they would have been astounded," the careful scientist agreed.

Dr. Szilard held that the "system of compartmentalization," by which the Army asked scientists working on certain phases of the project not to discuss results with those working on other parts, was "unnecessary" and productive of delay.

Several senators on the committee defended the army's system. Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) suggested that if a single atomic scientist had been kidnapped and tortured he could not have given away all the secrets.

British Plutonium Work

But Szilard remained critical of the system. Moreover, he said it "annoyed our British friends because it compelled them to duplicate our work, which they thought was an unnecessary waste of their time."

A result of this, he continued, was that the British "worked out a method for separating plutonium which is superior to the one we are using. It is much simpler and more complete."

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Supreme Court Defers Rule On Yamashita

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP) — The Supreme Court today deferred any action on a request by Japanese Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita that it intervene in the war-criminal case which brought his conviction and the death sentence.

Yamashita airmailed to the Supreme Court requests that it grant a writ of habeas corpus and also a writ of prohibition, prohibiting continuation of his trial before a military commission in Manila.

After arrival of the petition the General was convicted in Manila and sentenced to be hanged.

Further Request

Yamashita then cabled to the

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high tribunal a request that it stay his execution pending final action on his case by the court. But the court also failed to act on this request today.

Among actions today, the court:

Agreed to review a decision that an alien may not be admitted to citizenship if he is unwilling to bear arms in defense of the United States. James Louis Girouard, of Stoneham, Mass., who was born in Canada and is a member of the Seventh Day Adventists, asked the review. Girouard said he was willing to serve in the armed forces in a noncombat capacity.

Mine Company Suit

Upheld 8-0 a lower court's dismissal of a suit brought by the Mine Safety Appliances Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., seeking to prevent Government recovery of about $1,000,000 under the Renegotiation Act.

Agreed to review a decision canceling the citizenship certificate granted Paul Knauer in 1937 by the District Court of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. The certificate was canceled in 1944 on complaint of the United States attorney for eastern Wisconsin on grounds it was obtained fraudulently.

Ruling On Estates

Ruled valid a requirement that, for Federal tax purposes, all "community property" of a married couple must be included in the estate of the spouse who dies first.

The decision was given on Justice Department appeals from two United States District Court decisions in cases in the "community property" states of Louisiana and Texas. The district courts held the requirement — contained in the 1942 Federal Revenue Act—violates the due process clause of the Constitution.

Truman Returns From Short Cruise

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—President Truman returned to the White House this morning after a week-end Potomac cruise aboard the presidential yacht Williamsburg.

The President tarried on board the ship for breakfast after she had docked, and then drove to the White House through drizzling rain.

FLYING ADMIRAL FEARS MERGER

De Florez Says It Might Slow Scientific Progress.

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—A flying admiral said today that a merger of the Army and Navy might slow this country's scientific development. The assertion came from Rear Admiral Luis De Florez in testimony prepared for the Senate Military Committee. Assistant chief of the Navy's office of research and inventions, De Florez said that he considered competition between the services the single factor that did most to bring forth radar, the atomic bomb and other wartime discoveries.

Over the week end, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King kept alive the Navy's vigorous opposition to the Army-supported merger proposal by asserting in his final report as Chief of Naval Operations that the war produced no man capable o fcommanding all of this country's armed forces.

De Florez, in charge of the Navy's program for synthetic training of naval aviators, cited the greater emphasis he said the Navy attached to that type of training as against the Army's preference for putting men into the air.

Value Has Been Proven.

He added without elaboration in his statement: "Now that the war is over and results of training can be viewed. There is no disagreement over the value of synthetics or training by the reproduction of flight conditions in machines on the ground, or its role in reducing hazards and casualties in training and in battle."

Contending that "competition of independent services, particularly in peacetime, is needed to keep alive the spark of originality and enterprise," De Florez continued: "We have too many instances, in the past, of developments which would never have seen the light of day had there not been honest differences of opinion between the Army and Navy. It is a surprise to me that the Army does not welcome such competition."

Propose Separate Air Force.

Meanwhile, creation of an independent air force was proposed in legislation introduced in the House by the chairmen of the Military and Naval Committees. In an explanation of their measure, introduced jointly, Chairmen Vinson (D.-Ga.) of the Naval and May (D.-Ky.) of the Military Committees said: "This is our answer to the unification proposals. We believe that unification of the Army and the Navy is not the answer to the problem of national defense under modern methods of warfare," they added.

Their legislation went into the hopper as House leaders intimated privately that President Truman would not send a message to Congress this week advocating merger of the Army and Navy, as had been expected.

The legislation would not affect the air arm of the Navy.

Bills Are Identical

The two chairmen offered identical files which called for:

1. Creation of a new department of the air forces, headed by a secretary who would be a cabinet member.

2. Establishment of an aviation academy which would be a counterpoint of West Point and Annapolis and would train air officers.

3. Establishment of the joint chiefs of staff—Army, Navy and Air forces—in the executive office of the President.

4. Abolition of the Army Air corps and the Army Air forces, and transfer of their property and equipment to the new department, as soon as the President proclaims the new air arm sufficiently organized to operate "as an efficient force."

May and Vinson told reporters the legislation was their own idea and did not necessarily reflect the views of the Army or the Navy.

The bills were introduced as Capitol Hill heard unofficially that President Truman was not ready to send to Congress this week his message dealing with unification of the armed forces, and as the Senate Military committee continued hearings on merged proposals.

Admiral Luis De Florez, assistant chief of the Navy's office of research and inventions, testified before the Senate committee to-day that unification of the Army and Navy might impede scientific development.

Competition Is Favored

He said he considered competition between the services the factor most responsible for the development of radar, the atomic bomb and other discoveries. He contended that "competition of independent services, particularly in peacetime, is needed to keep alive the spark of originality and enterprise."

May and Vinson, in proposing their plan for three departments, said that "since naval aviation presents an entirely different problem of national defense," the legislation would not in any way affect the air arm of the Navy.

"With the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki," they declared, "the air force took on a new role. No longer will air power be limited in its use to supporting operations for the ground forces and the sea forces. Even now it has the potentiality of conducting effective warfare independently of those forces. To develop that potentiality to its fullest extent requires that the air force be, in fact, independent."

Separate Army Air Force Is Proposed in Two Bills

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — (AP) The chairmen of the House Military and Naval committees introduced bills today to make a separate department of the Army Air forces.

"This is our answer to the unification proposals," Representatives May (D.-Ky.) and Vinson (D.-Ga.) said in a joint statement.

"We believe that unification of the Army and the Navy is not the answer to the problem of national defense under modern methods of warfare. In our opinion the answer is to be found in the creation of a separate and independent air force."

Food Controls Kept by Britain, U.S. and Canada

3 Nations Decide to Retain Joint Board and Agencies for Scarce Commodities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The United States, Great Britain and Canada agreed today to continues their combined food board to retain control over allocations of scarce foodstuffs.

At the same time, the three governments announced that the combined production and resources board and the combined raw materials board will go out of business Dec. 31.

In a statement by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, it also was agreed:

That the committees under the outgoing boards which are concerned with cotton textiles, tin, rubber, hides and leather will be continued as long as a shortage of supply remains, and

That the coal committees in Washington and London now under the boards continue, although there exists in the case of coal, a European organization.

The three leaders said they anticipate dissolution of the combined food board itself on June 30, 1946, "or sooner if conditions permit."

"However," the joint statement said, "a few of the commodity committees may have to be retained beyond that date to recommend allocations of products which continue to be in serious short supply. Arrangements were made last summer to associate other maor exporing and importing countries with the work of the commodity committees. These committees will continue to operate on this principle."

Continued shortages of sugar, food fats and oils and meats undoubtedly prompted the three powers to continue the food board.

The board was established early in the war to help co-ordinate food production and distribution policies and programs of the three nations. Under the board, purchasing operations of the three nations were united so as to eliminate competition which might have forced prices much higher.

The text of a joint Anglo-American-Canadian announcement follows:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada issue the following statement:

"We announced on Aug. 29 that the combined production and resources board, the combined raw materials board and the combined food board would continue to operate on their existing basis for the time being. As then proposed, however, the situation has been further examined with a view to the earliest possible removal of all war-time controls of international trade.

We take this opportunity of paying tribute to the outstanding achievements of the boards in the full and equitable utilization of resources for the effective prosecution of the war. This novel experiment in economic collaboration unquestionably hastened the moment of victory.

It is, however, our view that the work of the C. P. R. B. and C. R. M. B. on its existing basis should come to an end. It has accordingly been agreed that these two boards terminate on Dec. 31, 1945.

"There remain, however, a few commodities which call for continued attention in as much as they are in global short supply in relation to the needs in consuming countries. For cotton textiles, tin, rubber and hides and leather it is proposed that the committees set up under the boards which are concerned with these supplies should be continued during such period as the shortage of supply in relation to needs renders necessary. It is also proposed that in all cases representation on the committees should be on an appropriate international basis, having regard to their independent status following the dissolution of the boards. In most cases committee membership already includes countries having a major interest in the problems involved.

"In the case of coal, there exists an organization in respect of Europe, but special considerations make it desirable that, for the time being, the coal committees in Washington and London now under the boards continue in their present form. As regards some additional commodities in uncertain supply, the boards may make suitable distribution arrangements before the end of the year to extend into 1946.

It has been concluded that conditions do not yet permit the dissolution of the combined food board. Because many foodstuffs are still in world short supply and because of their close inter-relationship, it is believed desirable to retain the board as a supervisory and co-ordinating mechanism. The commodity committees of the board will be abandoned as soon as the foodstuffs with which they deal cease to require allocation.

"It is anticipated that the combined food board itself will be dissolved on June 30, 1946, or sooner if conditions permit. However, a few of the commodity committees may have to be retained beyond that date to recommend allocations of products which continue to be in serious short supply. Arrangements were made last summer to associate with major exporting and importing countries with the work of the commodity committees. These committees will continue to operate on this principle."

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LANGER TO OPPOSE CREDIT TO BRITAIN

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Senator Langer (R.-N. D.) told the Senate today that he would vote against the proposed $4,400,000,000 credit for Great Britain because it is "not a loan but an outright gift."

Noting that no interest is to be charged for the first five years, Langer said this country will "probably play Uncle Sucker again" and forgive the entire amount.

The Senator said that under "reverse lend-lease" England had charged rent for airfields and buildings used by our forces to help her win the war.

Some people say Germany might have won the war except for England, Langer asserted, but, "I say except for England there would have been no war."

He said the British "wrote the Treaty of Versailles" and then supported Hitler until unable to control him.

Congress should specify that funds for the proposed $4,400,000,000 loan to Britain be raised by a separate bond issue, Representative Schwabe (R.-Mo.) said today.

He said in a statement that he plans to offer the proposal as an amendment in the House—with the specific provision that only individual citizens and not banks could subscribe for the bonds.

"If this is done, and the administration can give satisfactory assurance that the people's own currency will remain sound, I would then favor the loan," Schwabe said.

Convicted G. I.s Returning

About 5,000 Imprisoned Overseas To Be Confined in United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The approximately 5,000 soldiers convicted by general court martial in the European and Mediterranean theaters and imprisoned overseas will be returned to the United States for confinement.

Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of War, announcing this today, said the order is expected to speed demobilization of men used as guards.

The first group will arrive about the middle of this month. Upon reaching the United States the prisoners will be sent to disciplinary barracks or penitentiaries according to the type and seriousness of their offenses. Each prisoner's case will be given a clemency review by the War Department board set up for that purpose.

SOLDIER SEIZED AS GERMAN SPY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — (AP) Attorney General Tom C. Clark today ordered the internment of Sgt. Frederick Emil Bauer, describing him as "a full-fledged German spy who came to the United States on an espionage mission" for Hitler.

Clark announced that the Justice department arrested Bauer at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, today just as an officer board of the Fifth Service Command issued him a discharge without honor.

He will be held as an alien enemy pending a hearing on his repatriation to Germany.

The order for his arrest termed Bauer dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, Clark's announcement said.

Clark said "voluminous data, including Bauer's own confession," exposed the former German army lieutenant "as a full-fledged German spy who came to the United States on an espionage mission for the Fuehrer and was equipped with invisible inks and other paraphernalia for his work."

Clark added that "no overt acts, implementing his training and equipment are reported."

The attorney general emphasized that "Bauer is to have a full and fair hearing on the question of his repatriation and will be permitted to be represented by counsel of his own choosing and to introduce on his behalf any and all relevant evidence."

JAP SKIPPER HERE FOR M'VAY COURT

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Commander Ike Hashimoto, captain of the Japanese submarine I-58, reported to have sunk the Indianapolis last July 30, arrived today to testify at the court-martial of Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, commanding officer of the heavy cruiser, on charges of negligence and inefficiency.

Hashimoto, in custody of Lieut. (j. g.) Allan Smith of West Haven, Conn., arrived by Naval Air Transport. The pair left Japan December 7, Japanese time.

Smith said Hashimoto could speak little English. Short, stocky and swarthy, Hashimoto was dressed in wrinkled civilian clothing and wore a slouch feit hat. He posed without animation for photographers as he stepped from the plane.

Hashimoto is expected to appear tomorrow before the court-martial in an effort by the Navy to establish definitely whether the Indianapolis was sunk by torpedoes.

ARTEMUS GATES QUITS

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—President Truman accepted today the resignation of Artemus L. Gates as Under-Secretary of the Navy, effective December 31.

The White House said Gates first offered his resignation last September but that President Truman persuaded him to remain on the job until the end of the year.

Gates became Under-Secretary last July 3 after service since 1941 as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. He recently reported to President Truman on conditions in China, where he made a tour.

Gates was a flyer during the first world war and came to the Navy from the presidency of the New York Trust Company.

Most prominently mentioned as possible successor to Gates are John L. Sullivan, now assistant secretary for air, who succeeded Gates in that office when the latter was elevated recently to under-secretary; and Ed Pauley, United States member of the Reparations Commission.

HOUSE INVITES UNO TO SETTLE IN U. S.

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The House of Representatives today formally invited the United Nations Organization to establish its permanent seat in the United States. Senate action is required on the resolution, which was adopted in the House by a voice vote.

The measure was introduced by Representative Case (R.-S. D.).

SUPREME COURT FINDS COMPANY ERRED BY RAISE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—(AP) The Supreme Court ruled 5 to 3 today that it was unfair labor practice for an employer to ask authority to raise wages of employes without dealing through the certified union which he had not recognize.

The ruling was against the Famous-Barr Company, a St. Louis department store with 4,500 employes. It applied to the War Labor board to raise nearly all its workers $2 a week. This included 40 bushelmen, members of a C.I.O. union.

Agreement Ends

The court said unanimously that the company should have recognized the union as bargaining agent. But there agreement ended. The majority ran into stiff argument in holding that the wage application without negotiating with the union was unfair labor practice under the Wagner act.

The majority opinion by Justice Reed held that the company's action "interferes with the right of self-organization by emphasizing to the employes that there is no necessity for the collective bargaining agent." He was joined by Justices Burton, Black, Douglas and Murphy.

Justice Rutledge, dissenting, declared the wage action amounted to nothing more "than the exercise of legal rights secured to the employer by the Wagner act, the stabilization act and the first amendment." His position was supported by Chief Justice Stone and Justice Frankfurter.

The company's action, said the majority opinion, "minimizes the influence of collective bargaining. x x x If successful in securing approval for the proposed increase, it might well x x x block the bargaining representatives in securing further wage adjustments."

The majority cited the National Labor Relations board's conclusion "that the manner of presenting and publicizing the application had the effect of coercing the employes."

The Rutledge minority opinion asserted that the Wagner act does not require "an employer to maintain prestige or to give it credit for originating all proposals which may have some future effect upon his relations with his employes.

Law is Explained

"(The law) forbids interference, coercion and restraint upon employes in the exercise of their rights, not the mere failure of the employer to magnify the union's influence."

The court directed modification of the board's order against the company but the effect of it was not clear to the minority whose opinion said, "It is difficult to understand."

The court upheld constitutionality of a 1942 Federal law which levies an estate tax on all the community property of a couple when husband or wife dies—rather than on only half of it as the lower courts had decided.

Several states which recognize that husband and wife are co-owners of their property for tax purposes attacked the Federal statute.

The court withheld ruling on a plea by Japanese General Yamashita that it take charge of his case. He has been sentenced to death following a military trial in Manila. He was held responsible for atrocities.

U.A.W. Leader Criticizes Company, Charges Evasion of Wage Issue.

DETROIT, Dec. 10—(AP) The Ford Motor Co. and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers cleared their negotiating agenda today for a discussion of the 30 per cent wage increase demand, the same issue which has idled 213,000 General Motors Corp., employes and led that company to cancel its contract with the union.

Richard T. Leonard of the Auto Union's Ford department, said the U.A.W.-C.I.O. has offered an unprecedented "company security" plan which he believes will be acceptable to Ford. The firm has promised to discuss wages at the next conference Wednesday, he added.

Leonard said also that the union will not demand "30 per cent or else" of Ford. Wage demands will be scaled down, he explained, if the company offers other contract benefits to the union.

But while the Ford picture brightened at least momentarily, the peace meetings between the union and GM were further jeopardized by the contract cancellation.

President C. E. Wilson of G.M., announced termination of a contract that dates back to the sit-down days of 1937.

He did so a few hours ahead of a mass demonstration that brought from 6,000 to 8,000 paraders to the C.I.O. is counting the first returns on rank and file balloting over President Truman's fact-finding proposal. The local unions have been asked to uphold the action of their leaders in opposing such legislation as the President suggests.

In its proposal to Ford, the U.A.W.-C.I.O. also offered a specific counter-clause to the company's proposal that wildcat strikers be fined. The union proposed that each violator be fined $3 a day for his first offense and $5 for his second.

In informing the union of termination of their contract, General Motors said it was acting under a contract provision which gives the corporation "the option of cancelling the agreement at any time between the tenth day after the strike occurs and the day of its settlement."

President R. J. Thomas of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. took issue with the corporation's interpretation and accused General Motors of "another high-handed effort to evade the central issue in dispute—a 30 per cent wage increase."

"At the very moment General Motors was preparing its notice of cancellation we were meeting with the corporation and discussing steps to be taken to permit the continued functioning of the GM office and supervisory personnel," Thomas said in a statement.

Thomas' reference was to discussions in negotiations today over the company's charge of "illegal picketing" by strikers.

"The result of General Motors' arrogant action," Thomas said, "will be to stiffen even further the determination of General Motors

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CIO Gives Ford Pledge Against Wildcat Strikes

Union Proposes Fines for Each Day of Unauthorized Walkout.

G-M CANCELS PACT

workers that the strike shall be won."

An unmpire mutually agreed upon between the parties would act as "judge" in the "company security" proposal to Ford. He would determine the guilt or innocence of the accused party, against whom the charge would be brought by a company "grievance committee."

Fines against strikers would be deducted from their earnings and donated to the President's infantile paralysis fund.

The union asked Ford, in return, to promise there would be no lockouts and that management would not engage in "provocations leading to unauthorized strikes."

"Financial penalties" — the amounts were not stated—would be imposed on persons engaging in such provocation. The company would impose these fines and the

10-story GM headquarters here in what the union termed the greatest mass picket line in its history.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, in Detroit for a speaking engagement, urged an early settlement of the GM strike in the interest of America's "economic life."

The labor secretary's plea came at a moment when the U.A.W.-

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moneys would be turned over to the local union.

John S. Bugas, Ford director of industrial relations, said there would be no comment from the company until Ford officials had opportunity to study the proposal. He said, however, the company was "encouraged to see the union has given some consideration to the company's insistency upon company security."

"Our position is very clear," Bugas said. "For four years we have given union security through the union shop and a checkoff. Continuation of this union security depends upon the union in turn tangibly guaranteeing company security."

Schwellenbach, while insisting he would make no direct effort himself to intervene in the 20-day-old wage fight keeping General Motors 213,000 workers off the job, told a press conference it was "extremely important" that the strike be ended in view of the auto industry's influence on the nation's economics.

Secretary Schwellenbach replied with a vigorous "no sir" when asked if the government would seize General Motors plants in event negotiations failed.

He told questioners the government had the seizure power under still existing wartime emergency laws "but it won't be exercised." He said the power should be used "most sparingly."

The secretary of labor came to Detroit to make a speech tonight before a civic group and, although consenting to talk with a delegation from the striking C.I.O.'s United Auto Workers, said he would not intervene formally.

"For a new individual to interject himself in the negotiations now would not add to the possibility of settlement of the strike," Schwellenbach said, adding federal conciliators already were participating and "I don't feel I could be of assistance in one day."

Schwellenbach's statements which included a defense of President Truman's C.I.O.-assailed proposals for legislation to help labor peace, came as the auto union continued its negotiations with both General Motors and the Ford Motor company.

QUICK G. M. PEACE IS URGENT PLEA OF SCHWELLENBACH

Says U. S. Won't Exercise Right to Seize Plants, but Strike Must End.

Detroit, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, declaring that the Government has the power to seize the struck plants of General Motors Corporation but would not exercise it, called on both sides today to settle their dispute as soon as possible.

Schwellenbach told a press conference that it was extremely important to the economic life of the nation that an early settlement be achieved in the walkout.

Meanwhile General Motors terminated its contract with the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, whose twenty-day-old strike has made 213,000 G. M. workers idle and stopped the corporation's production.

Mentions Truman's Friendship.

Asserting that there was no desire on the part of the President to destroy labor unions, the Secretary of Labor defended his chief against the attack on Mr. Truman by Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O. He pointed to Mr. Truman's "long record of friendship for labor." He said he would testify in Congress in support of the President's proposal for the naming of fact-finding bodies to act in major labor disputes.

The President held up his appointment of a fact-finding group for the General Motors strike because the corporation and the automobile workers returned to negotiation, Schwellenbach said.

"The philosophy behind the President's proposal," Schwellenbach said, "is that the fact-finding boards be used only after collective bargaining has broken down.

"Because collective bargaining has been resumed between the union and General Motors, the President feels that it should be allowed to function. If the two sides fail to reach an agreement, the President will proceed with the appointment of a fact-finding commission.

"It is extremely important that some settlement be reached in the General Motors strike. Strikes always end, and it is important that this one end as soon as possible, because the automotive industry is one of the most important in our economic life.

"Both parties must realize that the sooner this one ends the better off every one will be."

The General Motors-U. A. W. conference was recessed at noon to resume tomorrow. Thomas said there was no change in the situation with respect to the wage dispute. He said picketing was discussed and would be considered again tomorrow. The General Motors Corporation has charged the strikers with "illegal picketing."

Continued on Page 17.

TWO WITNESSES FIGHT LABOR BILL

Lewis Asks Defeat of Truman Proposal, Eric Johnston Favors Revision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—(AP) John L. Lewis today assailed the Truman plan for curbing major strikes as a "foul-smelling mess," and Eric Johnston cautioned Congress against acting in "haste."

Lewis, leader of the United Mine Workers, appeared before the House Labor committee considering the proposal to set up fact-finding boards to inquire into big labor disputes. While the boards were functioning strikes would be barred.

"This legislation," said Lewis "would be the first drastic thrust with the knives of absolutism in the heart of America." He called it also a measure "to appease and protect a few millionaires."

Johnston Counsels Caution

Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, followed Lewis to the witness chair to recommend several changes in the legislation. He said Congress "should not act in haste—before the Christmas holiday for instance."

He said he favored fact-finding procedure but urged that legislation be carefully drawn, so it is regarded as an aid to voluntary arbitration and not a substitute. All action should be "as voluntary as possible" to insure good labor-management relations, he asserted.

Federal boards should not be given the right, as they are in the pending bill, to subpoena information, he said, because "public opinion will react to the detriment of either side which refuses to submit the facts."

Furthermore, he expressed the opinion that labor should not be denied the right to strike except in cases where public health or safety are involved.

Lewis described the administration plan as a first step "toward

(Continued on Page Twelve)

a corporate or absolute state which in the end would regulate the activities of all citizens."

"If you take away my liberty I fight you," he told the House Labor committee. "I say that for myself and I say that for labor."

Under the administration plan, big strikes would be barred while fact-finding boards inquired into labor.

Lewis caustically assailed the present application of price controls, which he proposed be ended immediately. He said there was nothing Congress could legitimately do as far as stopping strikes is concerned.

He tongue-lashed, in passing, everybody concerned in the General Motors strike: the company for what he called "dishonesty"; the leadership of the C.I.O.-Auto Workers as demonstrating "stupidity" in the time they picked for the strike; and the government for failure to allow the company a price boost, which he said would bring a quick end to the dispute.

Lewis declared that "the blundering leaders" of the U.A.W. showed "stupidity" in picking this time to strike because the company "makes more money now by not producing than it would be turning out cars." He attributed that situation to the tax laws, referring to the end of the excess profits tax the first of next year and to the provision for carryback of losses against previous taxes.

The government, he asserted "could settle the strike in 10 days if it would allow the manufacturers a price which would give them a fair profit." He added:

"The dishonesty on one side by the company is equaled only by the stupidity on the other side by the labor organization.

"I only hope Congress won't equal that stupidity by enacting this proposed legislation for fact-finding boards."

Urging that price controls be lifted, Lewis said "we ought to forget the bugaboo of inflation when actually income is being deflated." He added that "I resent price control being changed to profit limitation as it now is."

Lewis criticized the entire fact-finding proposal as "an evil, foul-smelling mess x x x full of dozens of loopholes that would make it unworkable."

He said it was designed only "to appease and protect a few millionaires who find themselves frightened by the growing strength of labor."

When a committee member interposed that Mr. Truman had asked for the legislation, Lewis replied:

"I don't think the President has given too much study to it. It was recommended to him by someone. He's not an expert and doesn't claim to be one. He can be imposed on. I hope he will reconsider."

Lewis said a principal result of setting up fact-finding boards would be to "relieve the economic destitution of college professors." He discussed the $100 a day pay proposed for board members, asserted there really would be few facts for them to find that are not already known, but predicted they would "sit all summer" anyway, declared that Congress "has no juricdiction, no area where it can legislate as far as stopping strikes is concerned."

Lewis warned that Congress should not forget what he called its own "miserable fiasco" in the Smith-Connally (War Labor disputes) act, which was designed to prevent strikes. He declared it was "born of malice" and didn't work out the way Congress hoped. He added that "that's how this will turn out if Congress dares to impose more regulation."

Germ Warfare Predicted As Rival of Atomic Bomb

Dr. Urey Sees Further Moral Degeneracy in Future War

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10 (AP).—Bacteriological warfare may rank with the atomic bomb as a weapon of universal horror and destruction in another world conflict, Dr. Harold C. Urey, University of Chicago scientist who helped develop the atom bomb, said today at Founders Day exercises at the Drexel Institute of Technology.

"The potential ruthless use of bombs leads to the twin threat of bacteriological warfare by the loosing of such germs as typhoid and anthrax," Dr. Urey, 1934 Nobel Prize winner, declared. "The morals of the human race have degenerated in an unbelievable way in the last five years. It is not to be expected that they would not further degenerate in a future war.."

He predicted it will be years before atomic energy competes importantly with coal, but that ultimately there would result "an industrial revolution even greater than the old one."

Dr. Urey's address followed ceremonies in which Dr. James Creese was inducted as the sixth president of the Drexel Institute. Dr. Creese in his inaugural speech urged the adoption of four months of compulsory military training.

Navy's Special Search For 27 Flyers Abandoned

Vast Sea and Air Fleet Off Florida Withdrawn

MIAMI, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Navy today called off its mammoth special search for twenty-seven Navy airmen who disappeared in six planes last Wednesday.

"Planes and surface craft which traveled [illegible] airmen are believed to have disappeared will remain on the alert indefinitely," the Navy reported, "but the special search is being ended as of today."

The Navy announcement came a few minutes after a Coast Guard cutter had raced seaward when one of the planes engaged in the hunt had reported that it had sighted "something which might be a parachute," 180 miles east of Melbourne.

Later the cutter, the Vigilante, radioed that it had scoured the particular area without locating anything that might be a clew.

Sixty-six planes resumed the search at dawn today.

Five of the six planes to disappear left the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., naval air station on a navigational flight early Wednesday with fourteen aboard. A sixth plane, a Martin bomber, carrying a crew of thirteen, was lost when it went in search of the other aircraft.

The hunt covered thousands of square miles of land and sea.

Tyrone Power Out of Marines

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10 (AP).—Marine First Lieutenant Tyrone Power, thirty-one-year-old motion picture star who has been a marine since August, 1942, received his terminal leave papers here today. Lieutenant Power said he and his wife, Annabella, would leave for their home at Brentwood, Calif., tomorrow and soon go on to New York to "do the town—see shows and the rest of it."

LORRAINE CROSS DIVISION IS HOME

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—(AP) The famous 79th (Lorraine Cross) division returned from Europe on the transport John Ericcson today after a stormy 12-day voyage from Marseilles.

When the ship docked the division found awaiting it four illuminated Christmas trees and the division's commander, Brig. Gen. Allen F. Kingman, who had arrived several days earlier by plane.

Returning units of the division included the 313th, 314th and 315th infantry regiments, the 904th, 310th, 311th and 312th field artillery battalions, the 304th field force engineer battalion, and the 304th medical battalion, with nursing detachments from the 51st, 91st, 95th and 116th evacuation hospitals.

The military passenger list totaled 5,235.

The Ericsson was among 27 troopships arriving today at East and West coast ports with more than 20,000 veterans.

Ships arriving in New York included Usahs Algonquin, with 451 men aboard; the Andrew Furuseth, with 570; George F. McClellan, 609; Asa Gray, 570; Robert Randall, 22, and Lynn Boyd, 23.

20,500 Troops Coming In At

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U.S. Ports

[By the Associated Press]

Upward of 13,500 service men are scheduled to arrive at three East Coast ports today on fifteen ships and 7,000 are expected at West Coast ports on twelve vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—John Ericksson, from Marseille: 5,234 troops, including nurse detachments of the 51st, 91st, 95th, 116th Evacuation hospitals; Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Headquarters special troops, 79th Infantry Division; 315th Infantry Regiment, 304th Engineer Combat Battalion, 312th Field Artillery Battalion, 79th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop.

U.S.A.H.S. Algonquin, from Leghorn: 451 patients.

Andrew Furuseth, from Antwerp: 570.

George B. McClellan, from Marseille: 609.

Asa Gray, from Marseille: 570.

Robert Randall, from Marseille: 22.

Lynn Boyd, from Antwerp: 23.

Newport News List

At Newport News—Exchange, from Marseille: 2,039 troops, including 190th, 252d and 932d Field Artillery battalions; 27th Evacuation Hospital.

Woodbridge Victory, from Marseille: 1,494 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 33d Field Artillery Brigade; 832d Engineer Battalion Aviation, 412th Port Company, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 210th Quartermaster Battalion.

Marshall Victory, from Le Havre: 1,517 troops, including 481st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons; 455th Bomb Squadron, 41st Engineer Dump Truck Company, 713th Military Police Battalion Detachment, 170th General Hospital.

Jonathan Trumbull, from Marseilles: 530 troops, including 241st Field Artillery Battalion elements.

Lawrence Brengle, from Marseille: 12 members 481st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion.

George Ade, from Leghorn: 29 miscellaneous.

Boston And Frisco

At Boston—Zebulon Pike, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 570 troops, including 130th Field Artillery Battalion.

Henry Lindsley, from Barry, Wales: 22 miscellaneous.

At San Francisco—U.S.S. Gen. William C. Langfitt, from Leyte: 3,117 troops, including elements of the 100th Bombardment Squadron, Companies A and B 475th Signal Air Warning Battalion.

U.S.A.H.S. Chateau Thierry, from Manila: 458 army, including 10 nurses and 4 WACs; also 15 civilian patients.

John S. Bassett, from Nagoya: 14 army.

Rice Victory, from Yokohama: 20 army.

Samalness, from Leyte: 19 army.

U.S.S. Edgar P. Nye, from Shanghai: 16 army.

Fremont: 1 army.

Other Pacific Ports

At Seattle — U.S.S. Torrence, from Korea: 193 army.

George Ross, from Honolulu: 201 army and merchant marine.

At Tacoma — U.S.S. General Hahn, from Nagoya: 3,052 army personnel.

At Portland—LST 851, originally due yesterday from Hawaii: 11 navy.

Oconto: 1,975 navy.

Moscow Restores Censorship

Henry Shapiro, United Press correspondent at Moscow, reported yesterday in New York that strict Soviet censorship of outgoing news dispatches had been restored. He added that the Russian censors "bluepenciled in its entirety" a dispatch in which he sought to report the new censorship practice.

Moscow correspondents reported a month ago that Soviet censorship had been materially relaxed and many dispatches which previously would have been stopped or cut by censors were allowed to be sent. It appeared possible that the resumption of tight censorship was ordered because of the impending meeting of the Big Three Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, DEC. 10 -- (AP) -- THE "RAMPANT NATIONALISM" OF YOUTHFUL JEWS IN PALESTINE WAS DECRIED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY, AS VISCOUNT SAMUEL, FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE, DECLARED THAT THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE COUNTRY MUST EVENTUALLY BE TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

INITIATING A DEBATE ON PALESTINIAN QUESTIONS, CONSERVATIVE LORD ALTRINCHAM ASSERTED THAT THE YOUNG JEWS IN PALESTINE ARE CONVINCED THAT NO RIGHT BUT THEIR OWN RIGHT IS WORTHY OF THE SUPPORT OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD."

HE ASSAILED THE YOUTHFUL ZIONISTS FOR "RAMPANT NATIONALISM ;" IMPORTED FROM THE WEST," AND SAID THE COUNTRY'S PROGRESS MUST DEPEND UPON COOPERATION OF THE JEWS WITH NEIGHBORING ARAB STATES.

HE URGED THAT PARLIAMENT DECLARE ITS "MORAL SUPPORT" OF BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE, AND COMMENDED THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY TOWARD A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

LORD SAMUEL SAID THAT THE BALFOUR DECLARATION, ABROGATED BY THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER OF 1939, PLANNED A MAXIMUM IMMIGRATION OF JEWS. HE ADMITTED THAT IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR THE WHITE PAPER, HUNDREDS OF

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

LONDON, DEC. 10-(AP)-VISCOUNT SAMUEL, WHO WAS FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE, [redacted] SUGGESTED TODAY IN A HOUSE OF LORDS SPEECH THAT A CENTRAL COUNCIL BE CREATED FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF PALESTINE, UNDER A BRITISH PRESIDENT, WITH [redacted] OF ALL COMMUNITIES REPRESENTED.

DENYING THE FEASIBILITY OF GEOGRAPHICAL PARTITION OF PALESTINE BETWEEN ARABS AND JEWS, HE CALLED FOR AN ADMINISTRATION WHICH WOULD PRESERVE THE CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS HERITAGES OF ALL THREE COMMUNITIES -- CHRISTIAN, MOSLEM AND JEWISH.

HE SAID THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF DEMOCRACY WOULD NOT BE APPLICABLE, AND PALESTINE SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN ANY CONSTITUTION PLACING EITHER ARABS

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THOUSANDS OF JEWS PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN SAVED "OUT OF A VAST RESERVOIR OF MISERY AND MURDER.

HE SAID IT WAS UNTRUE THAT PALESTINE HAD BEEN DEVELOPED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ARABS. BUT ADDED THAT SOME PART OF THE JEWISH POPULATION HAD FORGOTTEN THAT JEWISH DEVELOPMENT HAD BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY BRITISH ACTION. HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE COUNTRY COULD [redacted] A DOUBLED OR PERHAPS TREBLED POPULATION.

HOWEVER, HE SAID IT MUST REMAIN FOR SOME YEARS UNDER A TRUSTEESHIP; THAT COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE WOULD MEAN ANARCHY AT THE PRESENT TIME. HE SAID PALESTINE SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN ANY CONSTITUTION WHICH WOULD PUT EITHER THE JEWS OR THE ARABS AS A MINORITY UNDER THE DOMINANCE OF THE OTHER.

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OR JEWS AS A MINORITY UNDER THE RULE OF THE OTHER GROUPS THUS, HE SAID, THE THREE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES SHOULD BE HANDLED SEPARATELY, REGARDLESS OF THEIR POPULATION SIZES, WITH REPRESENTATION ON THE PROPOSED CENTRAL COUNCIL.

[redacted] HE SAID IT WAS UNTRUE THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE WAS MADE POSSIBLE [redacted] AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ARABS AND THAT THE COUNTRY WAS OVERPOPULATED, ADDING THAT IN HIS OPINION THE POPULATION COULD BE DOUBLED OR TREBLED.

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HE SAID THAT BUT FOR THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER OF 1939 ABROGATING THE BALFOUR DECLARATION PERMITTING IMMIGRATION, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS MIGHT HAVE BEEN [redacted] SAVED "OUT OF A VAST RESERVOIR OF MISERY AND MURDER" IN EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

II

BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, DEC. 10-(AP)-AMERICAN HOPES TO BECOME THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED ORGANIZATION FADED CONSIDERABLY TODAY AT THE CLOSE OF THE THIRD DAY OF DEBATE ON THE PROPOSITION.

HOST DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION SITTING HERE EXPRESSED BELIEF THE UNITED [redacted] STATES WOULD FAIL TO RALLY THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS VOTE UNLESS A LARGE NUMBER OF DELEGATES ABSTAINED FROM VOTING.

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[redacted] INTERVIEWS WITH CHIEFS OF DELEGATIONS SHOWED AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM OF 24 VOTES FOR [redacted] THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION THAT THE WORLD PEACE AGENCY'S HOME BE PLACED IN THE UNITED STATES. THERE WAS AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM OF TEN VOTES FOR EUROPE WITH [redacted] MORE LIKELY,

DEPENDING UPON THE ATTITUDE OF THE DELEGATIONS FROM THE SEVEN ARAB STATES.

IRAN'S DELEGATE SAID HE WOULD ABSTAIN FROM VOTING ON THE MATTER, BUT THE OTHER SIX ARAB STATES LEAN HEAVILY TOWARD EUROPE AS A CHOICE.

FIFTY-ONE NATIONS ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE. AMERICAN HOPES THUS LIE IN A LARGE NUMBER OF ABSTENTIONS.

ARGUING AGAINST SELECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, DELEGATE HEATON NICHOLLS OF SOUTH AFRICA TOLD THE COMMISSION JAPAN'S ASSAULT ON MANCHURIA WAS "THE FAULT OF UNITED STATES ABSTENTION FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS." HE MAINTAINED THAT "EUROPE IS AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE FOCAL POINT OF ALL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT IN THE WORLD."

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS TEMPORARILY WERE IN THE BACKGROUND DURING THE DEBATE. EARLIER, HOWEVER, CHINESE DELEGATE V.K. WELLINGTON KOO URGED THE DELEGATES TO REFER THE HIGHLY EXPLOSIVE TRUSTEESHIP ISSUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHEN IT MEETS IN JANUARY,

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AS A TEMPORARY SOLUTION TO AN ISSUE INVOLVING MILLIONS OF DEPENDENT PEOPLES AND MILLIONS OF SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY.

HE PROPOSED A SUBCOMMITTEE TO WORK OUT DETAILS FOR PLACING THE MATTER BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY, AFTER RUSSIAN DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO HAD ASSERTED THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE WOULD VIOLATE THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

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LONDON, DEC 10-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION RE-OPENS DEBATE TODAY ON THE CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT OF A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE ORGANIZATION WITH THE PROSPECTS OF A VOTE WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY ON A MOTION TO ESTABLISH THE WORLD CAPITAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

STOYAN GAVRILOVIC, YUGOSLAV UNDER-SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHO HAS BEEN A STRONG SUPPORTER OF THE MOVEMENT TO LOCATE THE HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES, WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE THE PRINCIPAL SPEECH SUMMING UP THE ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE MOTION.

DURING THE TWO-DAY DEBATE WHICH ALREADY HAS TAKEN PLACE ON THE SITE ISSUE, NINE COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN HEARD FROM. PLEADING THE NEW WORLD CASE WERE AUSTRALIA, CUBA, CHILE AND THE PHILIPPINES, WITH CANADA, POLAND, GREECE THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM TAKING THE OPPOSITE SIDE.

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PARIS, DEC 10-(AP)--PRESIDENT DE GAULLE REITERATED TONIGHT THAT FRANCE'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE WAS ONE OF "EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN THE WORLD'S TWO GREAT POWERS--THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA."

"WE INTEND, BY CONSEQUENCE," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS TO THE NATION, "TO PRACTICE FRIENDSHIP WITHIN THE MEASURE THAT DEPENDS UPON US, TOWARDS THE EAST AND TOWARDS THE WEST, OUR EYES OPEN, OUR HANDS FREE."

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PARIS, DEC. 10-(AP)-THE FIRST ELEMENTS OF THE 90TH DIVISION TODAY WERE HOMEWARD BOUND FROM MARSEILLE.

THE 100TH DIVISION, ALERTED FOR REDEPLOYMENT, HAS SCHEDULED TO MOVE INTO THE STAGING AREA NEAR MARSEILLE DEC. 17.

STAGGERING OF OTHER UNITS:

79TH DIVISION -- ON HIGH SEAS.

12TH INFANTRY DIVISION -- ON HIGH SEAS.

26TH DIVISION -- ON HIGH SEAS.

FIRST ELEMENTS OF 90TH DIVISION ON HIGH SEAS. REMAINDER SHUTTLING TO SOUTHAMPTON.

82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION, DUE TO ARRIVE AT LEHAVRE BETWEEN DEC. 11 AND 19, WITH ADVANCE ELEMENTS SAILING DIRECT TO THE UNITED STATES AND OTHERS SHUTTLING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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30TH DIVISION, FIRST ELEMENTS ON HIGH SEAS, THE REMAINDER AT MARSEILLE STAGING AREA.

ROME, MONDAY, DEC. 10-(AP)- PREMIER-DESIGNATE ALCIDE DE GASPERI ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY FORMATION OF A NEW ITALIAN ~~BBK~~ CABINET---THE FOURTH SINCE THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE---AND SENT A LIST OF MINISTERS TO CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO FOR APPROVAL.

ALTHOUGH THE ALLIED COMMISSION---WHICH UNDER ARMISTICE TERMS PASSES ON THE MINISTERS OF WAR, NAVY AND AVIATION---MUST ALSO APPROVE THE LIST, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ IT WAS CONSIDERED THAT THE 16-DAY GOVERNMENT CRISIS WAS VIRTUALLY AT AN END. THE NEW MINISTERS OF NAVY AND AVIATION HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION WHEN THEY SERVED IN THE CABINET OF FERRUCCIO PARRI, WHOSE RESIGNATION PRECIPITATED THE CRISIS.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR, MANLIO BROSIO OF THE LIBERAL PARTY WOULD SUCCEED STEFANO JACINI, A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT. THE LIST CONTAINED ONLY

16TH CORPS, NOW AT LEHAVE STAGING AREA, ALERTED FOR HOME SHIPMENT; ALSO 29TH, 84TH, 90TH AND 94TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, SECOND ARMOR D DIVISION, 22ND CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

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Commander Dept. Gold to Land,

FARM EXPERTS ESTIMATE IT WILL BE SIX YEARS BEFORE THE ORCHARDS AND FARMLANDS OF WHAT WAS ONCE CALLED "THE GARDEN OF THE NETHERLANDS" AGAIN WILL BE FERTILE. IN ADDITION, THE COMBINATION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AND FLOODING HAVE DESTROYED 2,100 HOUSES, DAMAGED 4,200 SEVERELY AND MODERATELY DAMAGED 6,200.

THERE IS A LAYER OF SILT OVER ALL OF WALCHEREN AND IN THE CELLARS AND FIRST FLOORS OF HOUSES THE MUD OFTEN IS TWO FEET DEEP. HUSSELS HAVE FASTENED THEMSELVES TO THE TRUNKS OF TREES AND TO WALLS. SHRIMPS SCURRY ABOUT THE FLOORS. TWO MIDDLEBURG CANALS HAVE BEEN LEFT FULL OF FISH AS WATERS ELSEWHERE RECEDED.

WHILE PART OF RECONSTRUCTION TEAMS ARE ALREADY BUSY CLEARING AND REBUILDING ROADS IN THE DRIED AREAS, OTHERS CONTINUE IN THE LAST STAGES OF SEALING THE FINAL GAP IN THE DIKES.

GAPS VARIED IN SIZE FROM 115 FEET WIDE FOR ONE NEAR FLUSHING TO 3,000 FEET WIDE FOR ONE AT VEERE, WHILE THE DEPT OF THE SEA AT BLASTED POINTS RANGED FROM ABOUT 40 TO 70 FEET.

RECONSTRUCTED PORTIONS OF THE DIKES ALREADY HAVE BORNE THE BRUNT OF HEAVY STORMS SUCCESSFULLY SO FAR.

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THREE MINISTERS WHO HAD NOT SERVED IN THE PARRI COALITION CABINET---- THOSE FOR WAR, TREASURY AND TRANSPORTATION.

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, SLATED TO GO TO A MEMBER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, WAS STILL UNFILLED.

IN THE NEW CABINET THE SIX MAJOR ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES WOULD HAVE AN EQUAL WEIGHT.

DE GASPERI, A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER, HAD BEEN CONFERRING WITH PARTY LEADERS ~~KBR~~ THROUGHOUT THE CRISIS IN ATTEMPTS TO REACH A COMPROMISE SOLUTION. AFTER PARRI WAS FORCED OUT BY WITHDRAWAL OF THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS FROM HIS CABINET AS A RESULT OF FEUDS OVER CONTROL OF ELECTION MACHINERY AND FASCIST PURGE MEASURES.

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OVER THE RADIO

THE NEW CABINET LIST, AS READ BY PIETRO NENNI, SOCIALIST, WAS AS FOLLOWS:

PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER: DE GASPERI

VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY: NENNI;

MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO. ~~KXXXXX~~ LUSSU (ACTION PARTY);

INTERIOR, GUISEPPE ROMITA (SOCIALIST); WAR, MANLIO BROSI (LIBERAL); JUSTICE, PALMIRO TOGLIATTI (SOCIALIST); NAVY, RAFAELLE DE COURTEN (INDEPENDENT); AVIATION, MARIO CEVOLOTTO (LABOR DEMOCRAT); INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, GIOVANNI GRONCHI (CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT); EDUCATION, ENRICO MOLE (LABOR DEMOCRAT)

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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH, MARIO SCELBA (CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT); AGRICULTURE, FAUSTO GULLO (COMMUNIST); LABOR, GAETANO BARBARESCHI (SOCIALIST); FINANCE, MAURO SCOCCIMARRO (COMMUNIST); TREASURY, EPICARMIO CORBINO (LIBERAL); RECONSTRUCTION, UGO LA MALFA (ACTION PARTY); TRANSPORTATION, RICARDO LOMBARDI (ACTION PARTY).

(NO PICKUP)

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

NUERNBERG, DEC. 10-(AP)-PAUL SCHMIDT, PUDGY, INSOLENT PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN OF THE NAZI FOREIGN MINISTRY, ~~XXXXXX~~ NOISILY LECTURED A GROUP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN THE VENERABLE BISMARCKIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

HE STORMED THAT IRRESPONSIBLE REPORTS HAD BEEN SENT OUT OF GERMANY CONCERNING THE DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN ~~XX~~ JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ~~XXXXXX~~ YOSUKE MATSUOKA AND NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

~~XXXXX~~ THIS WAS ON MARCH 30, 1941. I HAD COMMITTED THE INDISCRETION OF ~~XXX~~ CLAIMING, ON THE BASIS OF ~~XXXXXXXX~~ TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION, THAT MATSUOKA HAD BEEN PUT UNDER PRESSURE BY THE NAZI GOVERNMENT TO PERSUADE HIS GOVERNMENT OF THE DESIREABILITY OF SEIZING SINGAPORE.

THAT STORY CAME OUT TODAY BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL ~~XXXXXX~~ MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRYING RIBBENTROP AND 20 OTHER LEADING NAZIS FOR WAR CRIMES.

READ INTO THE RECORD, ALONG WITH PILES OF OTHER DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, WAS A REPORT ON THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN RIBBENTROP AND MATSUOKA IN ~~XXX~~ BERLIN ON MARCH 29, 1941.

SOME EXCERPTS:

"THE REICH FOREIGN MINISTER (SAID) X X X THAT GERMANY WOULD STRIKE IMMEDIATELY SHOULD RUSSIA EVER ATTACK JAPAN. HE SAID HE WAS READY TO GIVE MATSUOKA THIS POLITIVE ASSURANCE SO THAT JAPAN COULD PUSH FORWARD TO THE SOUTH ON SINGAPORE WITHOUT FEAR OF POSSIBLE

COMPLICATIONS WITH RUSSIA."

"THE REICH FOREIGN MINISTER X X X BELIEVED THAT RUSSIA WOULD TRY TO AVOID THE VERDICT LEADING TO WAR. SHOULD GERMANY, HOWEVER, ENTER INTO A CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA, THE U.S.S.R. WOULD BE FINISHED OFF WITHIN A FEW MONTHS, IN WHICH CASE JAPAN HAD OF COURSE EVEN LESS REASON TO BE AFRAID THAN EVER IF IT WANTS TO ADVANCE ON SINGAPORE."

BUT BACK ON MARCH 30, 1941, WHEN THIS CORRESPONDENT CABLED HIS STORY CONCERNING GERMAN-JAPANESE DESIGNS ON SINGAPORE, SCHMIDT CALLED CORRESPONDENTS TOGETHER, AND UNCTIOUSLY READ THIS SPEECH:

"AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY A LONG TIME AND HENCE KNOWS OUR POLITICS WELL HAS IMPUGNED TO OUR REICH GOVERNMENT MOTIVES REGARDING OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO POISON THE WELLS OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING. HE MADE THE WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIED ASSERTION THAT THE SEIZURE OF SINGAPORE BY JAPAN WAS DISCUSSED DURING MATSUOKA'S VISIT.

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AURICH Gdd kent mayer xx mayer

"IF A REPETITION OF SUCH IRRESPONSIBLE REPORTING OCCURS, NOT ONLY WILL 'THIS CORRESPONDENT BE EJECTED FROM GERMANY AND THE NEWS BUREAU WHICH HE REPRESENTS BE CLOSED, BUT DIRE CONSEQUENCES ARE LIKELY TO RESULT FOR OTHER CORRESPONDENTS."

WR LOCHNER SECOND 1630APR DELUCES · 01600VOICECAST

DEC 11

THE 12TH S.S. HITLER YOUTH DIVISION, INCITED AND COUNSELLED HIS TROOPS TO DENY QUARTER TO ALLIED SOLDIERS, MACDONALD SAID. THE MEYER, COMMANDER OF THE 25TH S.S. PANZER GRENADIER REGIMENT OF

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

VIENNA, DEC. 10-(AP)-THE ALLIED COUNCIL URGENTLY CALLED UPON UNRRA TODAY TO SEND FOOD AND VITAL NECESSITIES TO PREVENT POSSIBLE STARVATION IN SOME SECTIONS OF AUSTRIA, AND DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT H. LEHMAN ANNOUNCED HIS ORGANIZATION WOULD GO INTO ACTION AS SOON AS FUNDS ARE MADE AVAILABLE.

AT THE SAME TIME THE COUNCIL INSTRUCTED THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT "TO TAKE CERTAIN MEASURES TO UTILIZE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT THE INTERNAL FOOD RESOURCES OF AUSTRIA IN EACH PROVINCE," TO MEET THE GRAVE FOOD SITUATION.

THE ALLIED OFFICIALS IN AUSTRIA FOR WEEKS HAVE BEEN CONCERNED

PROSECUTOR ADDED THAT HE WOULD CALL AS WITNESSES THREE MEMBERS OF ONE OF MEYER'S COMPANIES, WHO WOULD TESTIFY THAT THE GERMAN GENERAL SAID ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION: "MY UNIT TAKES NO PRISONERS" AND "I DON'T CARE WHAT OTHER UNITS DO; MY COMPANY HERE HAS TAKEN NO PRISONERS."

MANY OF THE CANADIANS WERE KILLED FAR BEHIND THE FRONT LINES, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE INVASION FORCES, THE PROSECUTOR CHARGED.

FBG99AES/ CD A156 AND 157

FRANKFURT, DEC. 10-(AP)- LT. COL. MERVYN F. BURKE, OF 1950 HOPKINS STREET, BERKELEY, CALIF., HAS BEEN APPOINTED RECRUITING OFFICER FOR THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN EUROPE, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE WILL SUCCEED COL. T. J. MORIANE, OF 1346 E. 15TH ST. TULSA, OKLA., WHO HAS BEEN NAMED DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL IN EUROPE.

30.24-32291

ABOUT CONDITIONS IN THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED ZONES OF LOWER AUSTRIA, BUT EVEN IN THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ZONES, WHERE CONDITIONS ARE SOMEWHAT BETTER, AUSTRIANS ARE EATING JUST ABOVE THE STARVATION LEVEL, OSKAR GRAF, ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER [redacted], VOLKSSTIMME.

THE UNRRA SUPPLY TEAM ALREADY IS AT WORK SURVEYING THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA, BUT UNRRA OFFICIALS HERE SAID IT MIGHT BE TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES COULD BE STARTED, UNLESS STOCKS WERE DIVERTED FROM SOME OTHER PLACES ON THE CONTINENT.

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LEHMAN'S PROMISE OF ACTION WAS IN RESPONSE TO U.S. GENERAL MARK W. CLARK, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN AUSTRIA, WHO HAD [redacted] SENT A MESSAGE TO LEHMAN SEVERAL DAYS AGO ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNISTS HAVE CHARGED THAT THEIR POLITICAL OPPONENTS WERE PLOTTING STARVATION IN THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED AREA IN AN EFFORT TO DISCREDIT THE RED ARMY.

MR HEINZERLINGS SECOND 1800 RCA 0527

BELGRADE, DEC. 10 -- (AP) - LESTER HUTCHINSON, LABOR MEMBER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, SAID TODAY THAT GREEK DEMANDS FOR NORTHERN EPIRUS, A LARGE TERRITORY IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA, WERE "DANGERS TO WORLD PEACE."

DEC 11 1945

HUTCHINSON, WHO IS TOURING YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA, CALLED FOR DEFINITE STATEMENTS BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS AS TO GREEK CLAIMS FOR NORTHERN EPIRUS IN ORDER TO "DESTROY THE ILLUSION OF GREEK MILITARY ADVENTURERS" THAT THEY WILL HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE TWO

POWERS FOR THEIR CLAIMS.

"I BELIEVE," HUTCHINSON SAID, "THAT GREEK PROVOCATIONS ON ALBANIAN AND MACEDONIAN FRONTIERS AND FANTASTIC GREEK DEMANDS FOR NORTHERN EPIRUS ARE DANGERS TO WORLD PEACE."

THE LABORITE SAID ALSO HE WOULD ASK FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE THE RESETTLEMENT OF ALBANIAN REFUGEES. HE SAID HIS OWN INVESTIGATION SHOWED THAT 2,500 ALBANIANS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 25,000 DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE PAST TWO YEARS BY GREEK ELEMENTS.

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MOSCOW, DEC. 10-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS NOTED STRONG INDICATIONS TODAY THAT THE FORTHCOMING FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE HERE IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THROUGH CHRISTMAS AND PERHAPS INTO THE NEW YEAR.

DEC 11 1945

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES ARE KNOWN TO BE MAKING DEFINITE PREPARATIONS TO ENTERTAIN FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. CHRISTMAS TREES ALREADY HAVE BEEN ORDERED AND COMMISSARIES AT BOTH EMBASSIES ARE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR TURKEYS.

ALTHOUGH IT IS RELIABLY REPORTED THAT THE PRESENT INTENTION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IS TO HOLD A COMPARATIVELY SHORT MEETING, IT IS A FACT THAT IN THE PAST SUCH SESSIONS HAVE BEEN PROLONGED BEYOND ANTICIPATIONS.

THE WEATHER ALSO MAY BE A FACTOR, INASMUCH AS BOTH BEVIN AND BYRNES ARE PLANNING TO TRAVEL BY PLANE. EASTERN EUROPE AT THIS TIME OF YEAR EXPERIENCES MANY FOGS AND ICING CONDITIONS OFTEN ARE PREVALENT, AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE VISITORS MIGHT BE DELAYED IN REACHING MOSCOW OR IN LEAVING IT.

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BY ROBERT UHLES

MOSCOW, DEC. 9-(AP)-COMMENTATOR P. EFIMOV, WRITING IN MOSCOW BOLSHEVIK, SAID TODAY "THE VATICAN IS USING THE POWER OF ITS APPARATUS WHICH IS SCATTERED ALL OVER THE WORLD TO SAVE THE REMNANTS OF FASCISM."

30.24-32293

"THE VATICAN IS ONE OF THE CENTERS OF PRESENT POST WAR REACTION, AND THE HOLY FATHER IS BUSY, NOT SO MUCH WITH PRAYER AS WITH BURNING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS," EFIMOV ASSERTED.

"THE VATICAN IS NOT STRONG BY THE SIZE OF ITS TERRITORY OR POPULATION OR [redacted] THE STRENGTH OF ITS ARMY. IT IS STRONG BY ITS RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN BOURGEOIS COUNTRIES."

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THE WRITER [redacted] STATED THAT THE POPE APPEARED TO HIM TO BE CONCERNED ESPECIALLY WITH THE SITUATION IN SPAIN "AND AFRAID OF THE VICTORY OF DEMOCRACY IN THAT COUNTRY -- THAT [redacted] (GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO) FRANCO, THE LAST HITLERITE PROTEGE, WILL BE FOUND IN THE DOCK, ON TRIAL."

EFIMOV SAID CHURCH LEADERS IN BELGIUM, ACTING JOINTLY WITH THE BELGIAN CATHOLIC PARTY, "ARE WAGING A FURIOUS CAMPAIGN FOR THE RETURN OF KING LEOPOLD AND THE REMOVAL OF COMMUNISTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT."

HE CHARGED FURTHER THAT THE VATICAN WAS DEVOTING MUCH ATTENTION TO LATIN AMERICA, "WHERE IT IS HELPING TO PROTECT FASCISTS."

[redacted] EFIMOV SAID THE CATHOLIC PRESS WAS ATTACKING THE SOVIET UNION MALICIOUSLY.

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"CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND, USING THE SUPPORT OF THE MOST [redacted] REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST CIRCLES, CONTINUE WITH A RATE WORTHY OF GOEBBELS TO SLOBBER LYING, HITLERITE SLOGANS WHICH LONG AGO WERE DISCREDITED AND REPUDIATED, TO THE WHOLE WORLD," THE ARTICLE SAID.

"MALICIOUS SLANDERS ON THE SOVIET UNION FROM THE SIDE OF THE

REACTIONARY CATHOLIC PRESS WILL BECOME FULLY CLEAR IF ONE KEEPS IN VIEW THAT FROM THESE REACTIONARY NEWSPAPERS LEADS ~~NEX~~ AN UNSEEN BUT STOUT THREAD INTO THE CATHOLIC STATE IN ROME — THE VATICAN."

WR JAMES THIRD 1252PREWI 01035

VATICAN CITY, DEC. 10-(AP)-L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO SAID TODAY THAT CHARGES BY COMMENTATOR P. EFIMOV IN THE MOSCOW BOLSHEVIK WERE "PERVERSE ATTACKS X X X AGAINST THE CATHOLIC PRESS AND THE VATICAN."

EFIMOV SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE VATICAN WAS TRYING TO "SAVE THE REMNANTS OF FASCISM" AND WAS "ONE OF THE CENTERS OF POST-WAR REACTION."

"IT IS NOT NECESSARY AUTOMATICALLY TO BECOME REACTIONARY IN ORDER TO BE ANTI-SOVIET," L'OSSERVATORE REPLIED IN AN EDITORIAL. "NOT TO WANT ONLY ONE PARTY, TO WANT FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND RESPECT FOR RELIGION IS NOT REACTIONARY."

COMMENTING ON EFIMOV'S CHARGE THAT THE POPE WAS "AFRAID OF THE VICTORY OF DEMOCRACY" IN SPAIN, L'OSSERVATORE DECLARED "THE POPE INTERESTS HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY IN RELIGION IN SPAIN. HE KNOWS THAT REAL DEMOCRACY X X X CAN NEVER PLACE THE CHURCH ON THE DEFENDENTS' BENCH, IN SPAIN OR ELSEWHERE."

BJ1125PES

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, DEC. 10-(AP)-THE LENGTHY OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE ESCAPE OF LT. GEN. HENRY GORDON BENNETT DESPITE AN ORDER FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ALL BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES AT SINGAPORE NEARED AN END TODAY.

AFTER HEARING TERMS OF SURRENDER FROM THE JAPANESE, THE INQUIRY COMMISSION INDICATED THAT THE HEARING FOR BENNETT, COMMANDER OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN MALAYA, MAY END WEDNESDAY. A STATEMENT FROM LT. GEN. ARTHUR E. PERCIVAL, BRITISH COMMANDER AT SINGAPORE, SAID THAT TERMS OF THE SURRENDER CALLED FOR ALL FORCES IN MALAYA TO REMAIN AT THEIR POSTS PENDING FURTHER ORDERS TO CARRY OUT THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

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CALCUTTA, DEC. 10-(AP)-AN APPEAL TO INDIAN LEADERS FOR MODERATION AND COOPERATION WAS COUPLED TODAY BY VICEROY LORD WAVELL WITH A WARNING THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "WILL NOT ABANDON ITS RESPONSIBILITIES" FOR BRINGING ABOUT A REASONABLE SETTLEMENT OF

MANILA, TUESDAY, DEC. 11-(AP)-A KOREAN-AMERICAN'S TWO-MOVEMENT "SYMPHONY RENAISSANCE" DEDICATED TO GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HIS MEN WILL BE PRESENTED HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME TONIGHT BEFORE AN ALL-G.I. AUDIENCE.

CPL. DAI KEONG LEE COMPOSED THE OPUS. IT WILL BE PLAYED BY AN ORCHESTRA COMPOSED OF EX-GUERRILLAS, ALLIED SOLDIERS AND EUROPEAN REFUGEES.

PFC. PAUL PARMLEE, CHICAGO, ALSO WILL BE FEATURED, IN GERSHWIN'S "RHAPSODY IN BLUE."

GUEST CONDUCTORS LT. ANTONIO BEUNAVENTURA, PHILIPPINE ARMY BAND DIRECTOR, AND T/4 ROBERT WEISKOPF, CLEVELAND, OHIO, ARE LEADING THE ORCHESTRA IN THE 12TH CONCERT SERIES OF THE YEAR.

FJ1142PCS

30.24-3229

INDIA'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

IN HIS ANNUAL ADDRESS TO THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, DELIVERED AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF GROWING TENSION WITHIN INDIA, WAVELL RECOGNIZED THE POSSIBILITY THAT SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM MIGHT COME THROUGH A POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY AS DEMANDED BY THE MOSLEM LEAGUE. HE PLEADED, HOWEVER, FOR AN ATTEMPT "TO LIVE TOGETHER IN THIS GREAT LAND."

MK941AES

God Wavell ×× land.

"I CAN ASSURE YOU UNRESERVEDLY," HE SAID, "THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE HONESTLY AND SINCERELY WISH THE INDIAN PEOPLE TO HAVE THEIR POLITICAL FREEDOM AND XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX A GOVERNMENT, OR GOVERNMENTS, OF THEIR OWN."

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THE VICEROY MADE NO MENTION OF THE FORTHCOMING TOUR OF A PARLIMENTARY MISSION TO INDIA AS PROMISED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APL PRESGROVERS THRU 21045 / GKM 0240

TOKYO, DEC.10-(AP)-A NEW YEAR'S "TOKYO BOWL" FOOTBALL GAME TO DECIDE THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF JAPAN, WITH GI'S PROVIDING THE TALENT, WAS SCHEDULED TODAY BY U.S. ARMY ATHLETIC AUTHORITIES.

EIGHT ARMY TEAMS WILL START ELIMINATION CONTESTS NEXT SUNDAY TO DETERMINE THE FINALISTS, WHO WILL MEET IN THE MEIJI STADIUM. ORIGINALLY, THE STADIUM WAS ALLOTTED TO PROSPECTIVE BARNSTORMING ALL-STAR PROFESSIONALS FROM THE UNITED STATES BUT THE GAME WAS CANCELLED BECAUSE THEY FAILED TO OBTAIN ENOUGH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TRIP.

THE 98TH DIVISION TEAM PUT IN A BID FOR TOP HONORS SUNDAY BY DEFEATING THE 33RD DIVISION ELEVEN 19 TO 6 AT OSAKA. IT WAS THE FIRST FOOTBALL GAME TO BE PLAYED [illegible] OCCUPIED JAPAN AND DREW 30,000 FANS. MAJ.GEN.R.B.WOODRUFF, COMMANDING THE III CORPS, KICKED OFF THE FIRST BALL WITH THE LEFT-FOOTED BOOTING HE UTILIZED AT WEST POINT IN 1913.

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ELIMINATION GAMES SCHEDULED FOR DEC.16 ARE: FIRST ROUND--98TH DIVISION VS 11TH AIRBORNE AT SENDAI; FIRST CAVALRY VS. 33RD DIVISION AT TOKYO; SECOND ROUND-41ST DIVISION VS. NAGOYA BASE AT OSAKA; SUPPLY FORCE VS. 24TH CORPS AT YOKOHAMA. WINNERS OF THE FIRST ROUND GAMES WILL PLAY CHRISTMAS DAY AT TOKYO WHILE WINNERS OF THE SECOND BATTLE AT OSAKA.

THE NEW YEAR'S DAY VICTOR WILL MEET TOP ELEVENS FROM THE HAWAIIAN, MARIANAS AND PHILIPPINE AREAS IN TOKYO IN JANUARY IN

THE MAIN EVENT OF THE FORTHCOMING GI OLYMPICS. THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE PACIFIC WILL BE DECIDED AT A GAME SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY 26.

NN517PCS

SAIGON, DEC 10-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE PREPARING TO WITHDRAW FROM INDOCHINA AND TURN OVER TO THE FRENCH THE JOB OF RESTORING ORDER THERE AS SOON AS ALL JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE BEEN DISARMED AND MARCHED TO CAP ST.JACQUES TO EMBARK FOR JAPAN

WAR CRIMINAL (110)

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.11-(AP)-THE CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE REPORTED TODAY THAT FIVE MORE WAR CRIMINALS SURRENDERED TODAY AT SUGAMO PRISON, IN COMPLIANCE WITH A DEC. 2 ORDER OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THEY WERE LT.GEN.KISABURO ANDO, RETIRED, FORMER HOME MINISTER IN HIDEKI TOJO'S CABINET; LT.GEN.RENYA MUTAGUCHI, RETIRED, FORMER BURMA COMMANDER; KUNISHIKO OKURA, INDUSTRIALIST; HIROSHI SHIMOMURA, NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVE AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CABINET BOARD OF INFORMATION, AND KAZUMO SHINDO, PRESIDENT OF TH BLACK OCEAN SECRET PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID THREE OTHERS REQUESTED POSTPONEMENT OF THEIR SURRENDER--THE DEADLINE IS TOMORROW--BECAUSE OF ILLNESS. THEY ARE GINJIRO FUJIWARA, AGED TOPFLIGHT INDUSTRIALIST; CHIKUHEI NAJAJIMA, AIRCRAFT KING; AND KYOGORO SAKURAI, POLITICIAN.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE IF DESIRED.)

JQ1051PCS NM

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.11-(AP)-LT.GEN.C.P.HALL, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, TODAY ANNOUNCED ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FIRST WAR CRIMES TRIALS IN JAPAN, SCHEDULED TO OPEN IN YOKOHAMA NEXT TUESDAY.

SOME 300 DEFENDANTS WILL BE TRIED BEFORE MILITARY COMMISSIONS OF FIVE TO EIGHT MEMBERS EACH--HIGH RANKING ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS APPOINTED BY HALL. ONE LAW MEMBER IS SPECIFIED FOR EACH COMMISSION.

A SPECIAL UNIT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT, KNOWN AS THE WAR CRIMES DEFENSE SECTION, WILL DEFEND THE SUSPECTS, CHARGED MAINLY WITH MISTREATMENT OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR. CHIEFS OF DEFENSE COUNSEL ARE LT.COL.JAMES DICKINSON, JACKSONVILLE,FLA., AND MAJ.HAROLD H.EMMONS,JR., DETROIT. TEN ASSISTANTS WILL WORK WITH THEM.

THREE COURTROOMS NOW ARE AVAILABLE IN YOKOHAMA AND TWO MORE WILL BE AFTER JAN. 1. SEVERAL TRIALS ARE EXPECTED TO BE CONDUCTED CONCURRENTLY.

DS1011PPS NM

TOKYO,DEC.10-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL HAS BEEN AWARDED COL.ALURENCE E.BUNKER, (46 CHESTNUT STREET) WELLESLEY HILLS,MASS., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR AIR FORCES PACIFIC.

THE CITATION PRAISED HIS SKILL IN CONDUCTING NEGOTIATIONNS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRALIA, THE NETHERLANDS AND OTHER ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

FJ559ACS

AT THE SAME TIME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ADDED TO ITS LIST OF WANTED MEN 60 SMALL-FRY ACCUSED OF ABUSING WAR PRISONERS. THREE BIG-TIME WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS PREVIOUSLY NAMED WERE LOCKED IN JAIL.

A COMMITTEE OF 15 INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE FARMERS FROM AKITA PROVINCE IN NORTHEASTERN JAPAN EXPRESSED THE FOOD RIOT THREAT, ASKING FORMER PREMIER PRINCE NARUHIKO HIGASHI-KUNI TO INTERCEDE WITH EMPEROR HIROHITO TO IMPROVE POLICIES WHICH THEY SAID HAD PRODUCED A GENERAL LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

THE FARMERS' APPEAL WAS ALMOST SIMULTANEOUS WITH A STERN NEW ORDER FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR FORBIDDING DISTRIBUTION OF LAND. A MACARTHUR DIRECTIVE A MONTH AGO RESULTED IN A MILD LAND MEASURE BEING PRESENTED TO THE DIET, WHICH HAS NOT ACTED UPON IT.

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30.24-32291

THE NEW TABLOID PAPER MINPO DECLARED EDITORIALLY THAT THE EMPEROR WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR AND URGED HIS ABDICATION.

ALSO, FOR THE FIRST TIME, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BUMPEI NAMAJI, ASKED WHETHER THE EMPEROR WAS CONSIDERED A GOD, SAYING THE PEOPLE WERE CONFUSED BUT HE HIMSELF REGARDED THE EMPEROR AS "A HUMAN BEING."

EDUCATION MINISTER TAMON MAEDA REPLIED THAT HIROHITO WAS "BOTH A GOD AND A HUMAN BEING."

THREE PROMINENT SUSPECTS WHO SURRENDERED TODAY WERE GEN. JINZABURO MAZAKI, FORMER CHIEF OF MILITARY EDUCATION; NAGAKAGE OKABE, FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER, AND KOICHIRO ISHIARA, PROMINENT IN EXPLOITING CONQUERED TERRITORY.

DE 11345

Je915PCs

NIGHT LEAD REPATRIATES

BY DUANE HENNESSY

URAGA, JAPAN, DEC.10-(AP)-AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE WHO HAVE JUST RETURNED TO JAPAN AFTER RENOUNCING THEIR UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP LOOKED SADLY TODAY AT A LONG COLUMN OF BEATEN JAPANESE TROOPS MARCHING DOWN A MUDDY ROAD NEAR THE REPATRIATES' CAMP HERE.

-CONTINUED-JUST ANOTHER PART OF THE DISILLUSIONING JAPA

THE NISEI (AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE) WHO COMPLAINED AT THE SCANTY RICE GIVEN THEM, INSTEAD OF THE HEARTY AMERICAN MEALS THEY WERE ACCUSTOMED TO, AND DEMANDED IN VAIN THAT THE AMERICAN ARMY DO SOMETHING TO CLEAN UP THE FILTHY CIVILIAN BARRACKS PROVIDED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

FROM AMONG THE HUNDREDS IN THE URAGA CAMP, I CHOSE SAKAI OISHI AND SATOSHI YOSHIYAMA FOR A JEEP RIDE ON WHICH TO GET THEIR REACTIONS. A MILE FROM THE SHABBY, UNPAINTED CAMP, WE CAME UPON THE COLUMN OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS. YOSHIYAMA WANTED TO KNOW WHERE THEY WERE FROM, SO WE STOPPED AND LET HIM ASK. HE SELECTED A SULLEN-LOOKING NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER AND SPAT OUT RAPID QUESTIONS IN JAPANESE. THE SOLDIER REPLIED BRIEFLY AND TURNED AWAY OBVIOUSLY NOT INTERESTED. YOSHIYAMA WALKED SLOWLY BACK TO THE JEEP, HIS FACE STIFF.

"THEY ARE FROM OKINAWA," HE SAID. "THEY DON'T SEEM MAD AT

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AMERICA BUT AT THE JAPANESE LEADERS."

"THERE SURE MUST BE A CHANGE IN THIS COUNTRY," REPLIED OISHI. "I TALKED TO SOME JAPANESE WORKING AROUND OUR CAMP AND THEY SAID THEY BELIEVED WAR CRIMINALS SHOULD PAY AND THAT THEY WANTED DEMOCRACY."

HE WENT ON TO YOKOSUKA, WHERE THE TWO NISEI INSPECTED ONE OF THE DARK, DAMP CAVES IN WHICH THE PEOPLE HID DURING AIR RAIDS. BOTH SHOOK THEIR HEADS SADLY AND SAID IT MUST HAVE BEEN TERRIBLE AND THEY WERE SURE THE PEOPLE MUST FEEL PRETTY STRONGLY AGAINST THE AMERICANS WHO BOMBED THEM.

TO SUPPORT THIS NOTION, THEY STOPPED TO TALK TO TWO MEN AND TWO WOMEN, ONE WITH A BABY IN HER ARMS, WHO WERE DIGGING IN A GARDEN OUTSIDE THE CAVE.

AGAIN YOSHIYAMA RETURNED TO THE JEEP WITH AN ODD EXPRESSION, SAYING, "THAT'S FUNNY. THEY DON'T HATE AMERICANS; THEY SAY THEY'RE GLAD YOURE HERE."

JessePCs

CHUNGKING copy Hongkong.

MAJ.GEN.ERIC L.HAYES, MILITARY ATTACHE TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN CHINA AND COMMANDER OF BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA, IS DEPARTING SHORTLY FOR ENGLAND. HIS TITLE OF COMMANDER OF BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA WILL BE ABOLISHED.

BRIG.GEN.L.F.FIELD IS DUE IN CHUNGKING SOON TO TAKE OVER AS MILITARY ATTACHE. COL.A.C.CLARK, ASSISTANT ATTACHE UNDER HAYES, WILL REMAIN.

THE SINO-BRITISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION TONIGHT GAVE A FAREWELL DANCE AT VICTORY HOUSE FOR THE HANDFUL OF BRITISH SOLDIERS STILL IN [illegible]

DV10WACSNM

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NEW YORK, DEC.10-(AP)-THREE MEMBERS OF A FEDERAL COUNCIL DEPUTATION WHICH RECENTLY RETURNED FROM GERMANY WHERE THEY STUDIED RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS SAID TODAY IN A REPORT THAT "THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN GERMANY HAVE EXPERIENCES A VIGOROUS UPSURGE OF LIFE AND ACTIVITY SINCE THE END OF THE WAR."

THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF CHURCHES HAVE "BANDED THEMSELVES TOGETHER IN A NEW NATION-WIDE FEDERATION, THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN GERMANY, WHICH HOLDS A PARTICULARLY HOPEFUL PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE," THE REPORT SAID, ADDING:

"AT ITS CORE IS THE GALLANT FELLOWSHIP OF SINCERE PASTORS WHO DEFIED NATIONAL SOCIALISM FEARLESSLY, IN MANY CASES AT THE COST OF BEING IMPRISONED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS."

"THE CHURCH IS IN PROCESS OF SOLVING MANY DIFFICULT AND COMPLEX PROBLEMS, SUCH AS ITS COMPLETE DE-NAZIFICATION, ITS RELATION TO THE STATE, THE CREATION OF RELIGIOUS LITERATURE, AND ITS FELLOWSHIP WITH THE CHURCHES OF OTHER LANDS."

THE REPORT WAS SIGNED BY BISHOP G.BROMLEY OXNAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPUTATION AND BISHOP OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW YORK; BISHOP HENRY KNOX SHERRILL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS, AND DR.FRANKLIN CLARK FRY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.

BJ1220AES

DEC 11 1945

30.24 - 32299

BLAMES UNO POLITICS

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The selection of a permanent home for the United Nations Organization has become a "political issue," the Czech Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, declared as he prepared to go before the UNO Preparatory Commission today to speak in support of the United States.

"It is evident from the amount of lobbying going on among certain delegations supporting Europe that pressure is being put on," Masaryk said.

Most delegates to the Preparatory Commission meeting expressed doubt, meanwhile, that the required two-thirds vote could be obtained to pass a resolution designating the United States as the headquarters site. Debate on the issue is now in its fourth day.

LORD HAW HAW'S APPEAL IS ARGUED

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Counsel for William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw), the American-born Berlin radio announcer convicted of treason to the British Crown, argued today that international law would be violated if Britain were to hang the prisoner. The case was presented before four Lords of Appeal in the House of Lords, Britain's court of last resort.

G. O. Slade, for the defense, said that Joyce never was a British citizen, although he went to Germany on a British passport in 1939. A British subject ceased allegiance to the crown upon becoming a naturalized American, Slade continued, but the decision in Joyce's case meant that, "despite the fact that he has ceased to be a British subject, he owes allegiance to the crown for the unexpired period of the passport," and, the attorney added, "in my respectful submission, that cannot be the law."

Lord MacMillan asked: "If a gun is fired from Calais and murders people in Dover, where is the offense committed?"

Slade replied that it would "be an act of murder in this country."

"And suppose a verbal weapon is discharged in Germany intended to have an impact on the minds of people here?" asked MacMillan.

Slade answered that it had never been finally settled whether reading from a script constituted publication of a slander or libel.

Upon completion of the defense counsel's argument, it was announced that the prosecution will present its case tomorrow.

Army Surplus To Poland

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—The principal United States Army motor repair plant in the United Kingdom, along with 13,348 used army trucks and trailers, will be shipped to Poland before January 10 by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, it was announced tonight. The vehicles and plant were purchased from surplus United States Arm ystocks.

Trade-Board Red Tape Is Assailed By Tory

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—A Conservative member of Parliament told Commons today it was no secret why America could convert from war to peace production more rapidly than Great Britain.

"The unfortunate industralist in this country," declared Col. O. F. G. Stanley, of Bristol, during a tax debate, "is unable to blow his nose without asking permission of the president of the Board of Trade.

"And before the president gives permission, he has to consider whether the handkerchief is not wanted for export."

London to Streamline Taxicabs

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—London's taxicabs — unchanged for forty years—are at last to be modernized. After negotiations with the taxi Fleet Operators Federation, representatives of the Commissioner of Police decided to change antiquated regulations governing construction of cabs, to allow a more streamlined appearance. The new cabs will have all-metal bodies, lower roofs and wider seats.

Autos' Standardization In Britain Is Proposed

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—A Board of Trade spokesman tonight urged standardization of Great Britain's motor-car industry to put it on a competitive basis with American manufacturers.

In an address to the annual dinner of the Association of Drop Forgers, Ellis Smith, parliamentary secretary for the board, declared that "standardization of a few types is urgently required, working toward reduced costs."

"It is rather ironical," he said, "to find that in the United States wages were double those paid in the British motor-car industry, and yet in Britain the cost was 1 shilling, 4 pence (about 28 cents) a pound weight, while in America it was only 9 pence (about 18 cents) —on 1938 prices."

Newfoundland To Act On Future Government

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee said in Commons tonight that Newfoundland would be asked to elect a national convention next spring to recommend the island's future form of government.

Newfoundland relinquished its dominion status voluntarily in 1934.

Newfoundland now is governed by a six-man commission, of which three members are British civil servants and three are Newfoundland residents nominated by the Royal Governor.

Britons Return To Peace Jobs

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—A total of 2,270,000 men and women will have left war industry jobs and entered peacetime pursuits during the six months ending December 31, the Ministry of Labor estimated today.

Canadian Flattop Ceremony

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Dec. 11 (AP)—The 14,000-ton aircraft carrier Warrior, the first flattop ever built for the Royal Canadian Navy, will be commissioned next month at the Belfast Navy Yard.

Medals For Europe's Underground Agents

Paris, Dec. 11 (AP)—The United States and Britain will award medals to the army of European underground agents who spirited some 5,000 fallen Allied airmen to safety during the war, it was announced today.

In France alone, a United States Army spokesman disclosed, 40,000 men and women, rich and poor alike, voluntarily collaborated in the dangerous "underground railway" job of spiriting Americans and Britons along the two main routes to the Spanish frontier.

"We figure that about 3,000 Americans escaped," the spokesman said, "and that another 3,000 to 4,000 were aided by the French, but fell into German hands."

5000 Flyers Escaped in Europe

U. S. Army Reveals Some of Activities of Underground During War.

Paris, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Some of the activities of the underground railway which during the war carried some 5,000 fallen Allied airmen to freedom, many to fly and fight again, were revealed today for the first time by the United States Army.

Although much concerning this secret war organization was not disclosed, the doors were opened sufficiently for the two chief beneficiaries, the United States and Great Britain, to express their gratitude through thousands of awards and decorations to be presented.

The underground route was operated by Europeans across various German-occupied countries. A spokesman for the Army's "Bureau of Research in Bringing Back Allied Aviators" estimated that in France alone an underground army of princes and paupers, peasants and landowners totaling 40,000 voluntarily collaborated in the dangerous job. American and British soldiers were spirited along two main routes to the Spanish Pyrenees and freedom.

Before the invasion of France, the bureau had the names of 8,000 French men and women in its files who had assisted American aviators in escaping to England. Since that time the file has grown to 28,000.

"We figure that about 3,000 Americans escaped," a bureau spokesman said, "and that another 3,000 to 4,000 were aided by the French but fell into German hands.

"One thing is certain: That for every aviator that reached England safely, at least one Frenchman, Belgian, Dutchman or Czech was shot somewhere along the line by the Germans for helping him."

Wac Capt. Dorothy A. Smith of Prospect avenue, Staten Island, N. Y., one of the bureau's interrogators, said the underground railway out of Brittany "grew up by necessity" among French families.

"If they passed the boy along and he got out of their neighborhood safely, they would do the same thing next time," she said. "There is an old countess there who sheltered and passed along a number of American boys. She lost two sons in the other war."

French Report U.S. Plane Crash

PARIS, Dec. 11 (AP).—The news agency France Presse said a four-engined American plane flying from Paris to Marseille crashed today near Lyon, killing three passengers and injuring three others, but officers of the European Transport Service, at Villicoublay Field, and the Army Transport Command, at suburban Orly Field, said none of their planes was known to be overdue or missing.

AMG Withdraws First Berlin Unit

Berlin, Dec. 11 (AP)—A five-man United States military government detachment was withdrawn from the borough of Kreuzberg today in the first move to transfer to the Germans the local administration of the American sector of Berlin.

Kreuzberg is the second largest of the six boroughs in the American sector of the city. It has a population of 182,464.

Only one United States officer will remain stationed in the office of the Kreuzberg burgomeister, and his job will be limited to supervision and liaison.

The action is in accordance with the American policy of withdrawing the lower level of military government detachments in sections where German civil servants have proved able to take over administrative duties.

Col. Frank Howley, director of the United States Office of Military Government in Berlin, praised the work of the United States Military Government team, which, he said, had done "fine work training a largely green administrative staff to take hold."

26 GERMAN PLANTS SEIZED BY ALLIES

Berlin, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Industrial equipment from twenty-six factories in western Germany, valued at approximately $93,000,000, has been allocated to the Allied Powers as an initial reparations payment. The allocation, announced yesterday by the Allied Control Council, gives Russia and Poland 47.8 per cent of the equipment, measured in monetary value, and provides that the remaining 52.2 per cent be divided among seventeen western nations, including the United States.

The nations which will get a share of the machinery, in addition to the United States, are Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Egypt, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Denmark and Norway.

An inter-Allied reparations agency—on which Russia is not represented—will meet in Brussels to determine the shares of the so-called western nations.

as slaves for our Kultur. x x x We must be honest, decent, loyal and comradely to members of our own blood and to nobody else. What happens to the Russian and the Czech does not interest me in the slightest."

Polish men, women and children were snatched away with the deliberate aim of destroying the Polish people and the immediate purpose of strengthening German manpower, the documents showed.

Ten-year-old Russian children were kidnaped for slavery in war factories, the Nazi documents disclosed. An order from Himmler to SS leaders called for abduction of children of "good blood" to bolster Germany's war-depleted population.

This phase of the case was opened after the 21 defendants squirmed through hours of a film history of Nazism.

The documentary movie, punctuated by the harsh rhythm of the Nazi's Horst Wessel song covered the rise and decline of Nazism all the way from Munich to the Hitler bomb-plot trials in 1944.

The sight of Rudolf Hess in knee pants provided a comic prelude to the grim sequence which followed—the brutal treatment of Jews, the torchlighted congresses of the party, the grinning Hitler strutting before his hysterical followers, the parades of the labor front under flabby, Dr. Robert Ley.

Hess Watches Closely

Nazi Slave Labor Policy Described at Nuernberg

NUERNBERG, Dec. 11—(AP) Men, women and children in vast, uncounted numbers were torn from their homes and shipped to slave labor camps in Germany in a calculated Nazi "program of extermination by work," the international military tribunal was told today.

Taking up the forced labor case against the 21 Nazi leaders on trial, Assistant U. S. Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd said the Labor deportations were carried out through "terror, fraud and arson," with an utter disregard for the dignity of mankind.

Himmler Document Shown

He produced a document signed by Heinrich Himmler, which contained phrases such as these:

"Whether nations live in prosperity or starve to death interests me only insofar as we need them

Time and again the faces of the 21 now on trial appeared on the screen. Of all of the defendants, Hess seemed most attentive. He stared enraptured as he was shown swearing 52,000 young fanatics to loyalty to Hitler. He tapped his feet to Horst Wessel, clapped his hands at Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's reading of Hitler laws to the Reichstag.

Baldur von Schirach, shown telling his Hitler youth that their life mission was "Mein Kampf," complained afterward that the film's editors, Commanders James B. Donovan and E. Ray Kellogg, had retained only the worst.

At times the defendants laughed nervously — particularly at the scenes of Munich, with Goering gleeful at the plight of Britain's Neville Chamberlain and France's Edouard Daladier.

Dodd went immediately into the

forced labor case. He produced a document detailing a program approved by Nazi philosopher Alfred Rosenberg, a defendant, for seizing 40,000 to 50,000 Polish youths from 10 to 14 years of age and sending them to Germany as apprentices. The plan was approved June 12, 1944, when the German army was reeling back from Russian blows.

The document noted that the action was aimed not only at preventing reinforcement of the enemy's military strength, but also at reduction of his potentialities.

Labor Policy Explained

The Nazi doctrine for treatment of foreign labor was summarized by Gauleiter Erich Koch in the Ukraine in March, 1943, when he told a Nazi meeting at Kiev:

"We are a master race which must remember that the lowliest German worker is racially and biologically a thousand times more valuable than the population here. Some people are getting excited that the population may not get enough to eat. The population cannot demand that."

Fritz Sauckel, German manpower commissioner, and Albert Speer, chief of the Todt organization which used slave labor, were accused by Dodd of bearing "responsibility for the estimate of the number of foreign slaves needed by the German war machine."

But Goering, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Netherlands Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart and Polish Governor Hans Frank all were named as deeply implicated in the labor crimes.

A letter dated Jan. 25, 1940, from Frank to Goering was produced, asking transportation for "at least 1,500,000 male and female agricultural and industrial workers to the Reich, among them at least 750,000 agricultural workers, of which at least 50 per cent must be women."

Nazi methods of seizing Poles for slave labor were outlined in a 1943 report to Himmler from his lieutenants which mentioned kidnap squads operating among church and theater crowds. But as a result of the reaction to these methods, Goering issued orders against such seizures because they would "bring about nervousness."

"Generally speaking, he (Goering) had no objection at all if rubbish capable of work be snatched from the streets," said an entry in Frank's diary.

Enslavement Of Russian Children By Nazis Told

DE LUCE

Nuernberg, Dec. 11 (AP)—Ten-year-old Russian children were kidnapped for slavery in German war factories as part of the Nazi campaign of "extermination through work," according to evidence submitted today at the war-crimes trial of 21 of Hitler's top leaders.

Producing the Germans' own records of mass enslavement of conquered peoples to keep the Nazi war machine running, United States Assistant Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd said the kidnapping policy was approved by Alfred Rosenberg, the party's official philosopher and fifth-column expert.

Not only were children kidnapped for slave labor but the abduction also of children of "good blood" was favored by the Gestapo to build up Germany's war-depleted population, other Nazi records disclosed.

Nazi-Era Film Shown

The Nazi leaders on trial before the International Military Tribunal earlier in the day's session watched with mixed emotions a documentary film of themselves in the decade in which Hitler grabbed power and set Germany on the road to aggression and ruin.

Dodd described defendant Fritz Sauckel, former SS general and high commissioner of labor, as the kingpin of Germany's slave labor.

He read from Heinrich Himmler's speech of October 4, 1943, in which the Gestapo chief told SS leaders:

"Our basic principle must be absolute rule for SS men. We must be honest, decent, loyal and comradely to members of our own blood and to nobody else. What happens to the Russian and to the Czech does not interest me in the slightest. What nations can offer in the way of good blood of our type we will take, if necessary, by kidnapping their children and raising them for us."

Planned Policy Of Slavery

The planned policy of enslaving captive peoples for work in German factories and on German farms was "a program of extermination through work," Dodd declared.

Naming others on trial, the prosecutor said that the former Munitions Minister, Albert Speer, "bears responsibility for the estimate of the number of foreign slaves needed by the German war machine."

Others implicated by Dodd in the forced labor program were Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the Austrian Nazi who opened the frontier of his country to Hitler, and Hans Frank, the governor of conquered Poland.

Order For Kidnapping

Entered as evidence was Rosenberg's letter revealing that the army group center in Russia was ordered "to apprehend 40,000 to 50,000 youths of ages 10 to 14" for slave labor in the Reich.

Excerpts from Frank's diary named Goering in the Nazi program to drag off thousands of Poles and Russians to German factories and farms.

"Generally speaking, he (Goering) had no objections at all if rubbish capable of work be snatched from the streets," Frank had written, of Goering's order to arrest "at least one million male and female agricultural and industrial workers." Frank cautioned that "the arrest of young Poles when leaving church service or the cinema would bring about nervousness."

Racial Theory

The Nazi attitude was shown in another letter from Erich Koch, Reich commissioner for the occupied Ukraine, who wrote to the German army command after the defeat at Stalingrad that "the lowliest German worker is racially and biologically a thousand times more valuable than the population here."

"We are the master race and must govern hard but just," he added. "I will draw the very last out of this country."

Sauckel's attorney, Dr. Robert Servatius, protested to the tribunal that the documents entered as evidence against his client had not previously been made available to him.

The once-powerful Nazi chieftains watched the old familiar scenes from German films flash across the movie screen—Hitler ranting to enthralled brown-shirted followers, the bonfires of forbidden books, the army goose-stepping down the streets of conquered neighbors.

The documentary film of Nazi aggression was assembled in Berlin by two naval officers from confiscated German movies.

Nazis Watch Intently

Sometimes discomfited and self-conscious as their faces flashed on the screen, the defendants watched intently.

Once or twice they laughed, particularly at a shot of Goering—looking far younger and harder than he does in the prisoners' box—rubbing his hands gleefully at the humiliation of Britain's Neville Chamberlain and France's Edouard Daladier at Munich, when they signed away the Czech Sudetenland to Hitler.

As the boots of soldiers pounded out the rhythm of "Horst Wessel" Field Marshal Keitel nodded his head in time to the march.

Rudolf Hess stared as if hypnotized at the image of himself swearing 52,000 young Nazis to loyalty to Hitler. A picture of the Führer fatuously smiling at his massed devotees stirred the Allied spectators to laughter.

Titled "The Nazi Plan," the film portrayed the rise of National Socialism from political street fighters, led by a frenzied ex-corporal, to a terror that swept over Europe. Its closing scenes showed the trial of Germans who attempted to kill Hitler with a bomb on July 20, 1944.

From German Cameras

All the footage came from German cameras, including excerpts from an official Nazi party film directed by exotic Leni Riffenstahl and titled "Triumph of the Will." This film depicted the Nazi congress held in Nuernberg in September, 1934.

Commanders James B. Donovan and E. Ray Kellogg, who edited the celluloid saga of Nazidom, gave the "starring roles" to five of the defendants—Goering, Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Baldur von Schirach and Rosenberg.

But there were also shots of Julius Streicher, Konstantin von Neurath and Franz von Papen making statements. Virtually all of the accused could pick themselves out from party and governmental bigwigs assembled on historic occasions.

Hitler dominated "The Nazi Plan," in the film as well as in life. Joseph Goebbels clumped through the lie factory of his propaganda ministry and through anti-Semitic outrages. Mussolini, Laval, Daladier and Chamberlain had their own mixed moments with the Führer.

Patton Talks with Wife As His Condition Improves

DEC 12 1945

J. KING

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 11—(AP) Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., paralyzed by a broken neck, was improved tonight after a half an hour talk with his wife and his condition was described officially as "very satisfactory."

The colorful U. S. Army general was fully conscious, rational and taking nourishment.

RIGHT

Nurses attending the former Third Army commander described him as "one of their best patients" and said Patton was accepting his condition like a "true soldier."

A further neurological examination of the injured commander showed "normally active" tendon reflexes.

Three army nurses—Lieutenants Margery Rundell, Ashland, Wis.; Bertha Hohle, Grygla, Minn., and Ann Maertz, St. Paul, Minn.—rotate eight-hour watches at Patton's bedside.

Lt. Hohle, the night nurse, said Patton's "sleeping was confused but he is rational when awake."

"He doesn't swear like I have heard he does," she said. "He tells me not to worry about him and go away, but I have to be there because he never wants to eat or drink. He says he will not unless he gets a shot of whisky."

The medical bulletin issued at 6 p.m. omitted the phrase "prognosis guarded" for the first time since the general arrived at the 130th station hospital at Heidelberg on Sunday, after an auto crash near Mannheim. (A prognosis is a prediction or conclusion in regard to the course and termination of a disease.)

Mrs. Patton arrived at her 60-year-old husband's bedside, confident that his fighting heart would carry him through. She appealed to Maj. Gen. Albert W. Kenner, who has been with the general since the accident, to "tell me all about it," and added:

"I have seen George in these scrapes before, and he always comes out all right."

She arrived at 3:30 p.m., after her plane, previously forced to land at Marseilles instead of Paris, again had difficulty in landing. It was to have come down at Frankfurt, but due to weather finally landed at a small airport near Mannheim.

Messages expressing concern and hope for the general's speedy recovery flooded in from all over Europe today. Among them was one from Queen Mother Elizabeth and Prince Regent Charles of Belgium.

The text of the 6 p.m. bulletin:

"General condition remained satisfactory. Temperature, 100; pulse, 70; respiration, 22. Resting comfortably. Taking nourishment. Fully conscious. Rational.

"X-ray of vertebral column shows further improvement in position of vertebrae. Neurological status slightly improved. Tendon reflexes normally active and superficial reflexes present."

Corp. Salvatora Di Bernardo, of Oak street, Port Chester, New York, a dental technician at the hospital, said he gave blood for a transfusion for the general shortly after Patton arrived Sunday. Patton suffered severe face cuts in the accident.

Army officials still were investigating the accident, which occurred Sunday when Patton's automobile driven by Pfc. Horace Woodring, 19, of Sturgis, Ky., and an Army truck driven by T/5 Robert Thompson of Camden, N. J., collided.

Neither of the drivers was injured, and no statement has been issued by the Army assessing the blame.

Under Care Of Doctor

Camden, N.J., Dec. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Frank Thompson, of Camden, was under a doctor's care today for nervousness she said was induced by fear her son, Robert I. Thompson, was the driver of the truck which collided with the staff car in which Gen. George S. Patton was injured Sunday in Germany.

Told her son had been identified as the truck driver she said: "I had a feeling when I first heard the news of the accident. I knew Bobby was stationed near Mannheim."

Frank Thompson, the soldier's father, said he is convinced the accident was not the youth's fault. "Bobby's always been a careful driver," he said.

Patton Rallying, Wife Reaches Bedside

DEC 12 1945

Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 11 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was reported rallying tonight, with some improvement from the paralysis resulting from the fracture of his neck.

His wife, flown from the United States, reached his bedside today.

Mrs. Patton expressed confidence that her husband's fighting heart would carry him through to recovery.

"General condition remains satisfactory," said a hospital bulletin issued at 6 P.M. "Temperature, 100; pulse, 70; respiration, 22. Resting comfortably, taking nourishment, fully conscious and rational.

Condition Of Reflexes

"X-ray of the vertebrae column shows further improvement in the position of vertebrae. Neurological status slightly improved. Tendon reflexes normally active and superficial reflexes present."

"You can tell me all about it," Mrs. Patton said to Maj. Gen. Julius Kenner, army theater surgeon, "but I have seen Georgie in these scrapes before and he always comes out all right."

Mrs. Patton arrived here following a flight from the United States in an army plane, and went immediately to the 130th Station Hospital.

Went To Frankfurt

[An American Broadcasting Company report from Germany said that Mrs. Patton visited at the bedside of the General twenty minutes and then went to Frankfurt. Of her arrival at Heidelberg, the broadcast said a snowstorm had closed all airfields in the area and the pilots of the C-47 transport made a tricky landing in a meadow behind United States 7th Army headquarters.]

Corporal Salvatore di Bernado, of Port Chester, N.Y., dental technician at the 130th Station Hospital, disclosed he gave blood for the transfusion Sunday, shortly after the General was brought here.

Accompanied By Specialist

30:24 - 32301

Mrs. Patton was accompanied by Col. R. Glenn Spurling, neurosurgery specialist, an officer of the Army's Operations Division. An American transport plane carrying the two took off for Heidelberg from Marseille at 10.22 A.M. G.M.T. (5.22 A.M. E.S.T.). The C-54 plane which had flown them from the United States was scheduled to land at Paris, but was diverted to Marseille because of fog and rain at the French capital.

Patton was injured when his sedan collided with an army truck near Mannheim. He suffered a fracture of the third cervical vertebra of the neck and dislocation of the fourth cervical. His condition was described late yesterday as critical, but he was said to have reacted well to the initial shock.

In Service Since 1943.

Corporal Salvatore di Bernardo is a resident of 136 Smith street, Port Chester. He entered the service in October, 1943, and has served in Europe as a member of the Medical Corps since July of last year.

He is 33 years old and was a foreman of a ship supply manufacturing concern in New Jersey prior to his entry into service. Di Bernardo is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo di Bernardo and a graduate of the Port Chester schools.

He is married and he has a brother, Lieut. Andrew di Bernardo, serving with the Army in Leyte.

SS PANZER GENERAL ACCUSED AT TRIAL

Aurich, Germany, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Kurt Meyer declared at his war crimes trial here today that he ordered his Twenty-fifth Panzer Grenadier Regiment, Twelfth SS Division, to strike through the Canadian Third Division positions northwest of Caen without regard for losses the day after the Normandy landings.

Meyer is accused of direct responsibility for the shooting of forty-eight Canadian prisoners of war far behind his lines during the bloody fighting which raged around the Caen area.

The prosecution's second witness, a former corporal in Meyer's command, said that his platoon received a pep talk on its way into battle, and was told, in effect: "We shall take no prisoners." The witness said he assumed that his immediate commanding officer thus referred to similar orders given by Meyer in the previous winter, but that when the troops got into battle "we did not think about it." He added that he saw some prisoners taken.

PROMISE TO AUSTRIA

Vienna, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Urgent appeals for food and other vital necessities to prevent possible starvation in some Austrian areas have brought from UNRRA Director General Herbert H. Lehman a promise that his organization will go into action as soon as funds are made available. The pleas were forwarded to the UNRRA by Gen. Mark W. Clark, American Commander in Austria, and by the Allied Council.

The Austrian situation already is being surveyed by the UNRRA supply team, but UNRRA officials here said flow of supplies probably could not be started for two months unless diverted from some other area.

The Allied Council has instructed the Austrian Government to "take certain measures to utilize to the fullest extent the internal food resources of Austria in each province."

FINN DISCLOSES OFFER OF AID AGAINST SOVIET

HELSINKI, Dec. 11. — (AP) Former President Risto Ryti testified today in the Finnish war crimes trial that "western powers" offered Finland armed aid against the Russians in the final stages of the winter war of 1939 and 1940.

Ryti, principal defendant in the trial, did not identify the powers.

"We had then an historic decision in our hands," Ryti said. "To accept would have carried the western powers into war with Russia and furthermore would have made Russia and Germany allies in a world war.

"Careful judgment by us however brought us to the conclusion the proferred help would not have saved us, but rather would have made our country a battlefield."

In Right Direction, Moscow Says

Moscow, Dec. 11 (AP)—Diplomatic observers said tonight the idea for the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of the United States, Russia and Great Britain was unquestionably a move in the right direction.

But, they added, the Russians are not so politically or diplomatically immature that they would accept a suggestion for a conference as an absolute proof of sincere intentions.

Informed sources said that if the United States and Britain come to the conference with acceptable proposals on the atomic bomb, then more than 50 per cent of the difficulties confronting the Big Three will have been solved. They said that such other problems as the position of the United States in China and Germany then will fall into their natural positions.

During the conference Byrnes and his close associates will stay at Spasso House, residence of Ambassador W. Averill Harriman. Bevin will stay at the British Embassy, which is across the frozen Moscow River from the red-walled Kremlin.

Pope Greets New Chief Rabbi

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 11 (AP).—Pope Pius XII received today Dr. David Prato, newly elected chief rabbi of Rome's Jewish community, who thanked the Pope for helping the Jews during the Nazi-Fascist persecutions.

CADIZ, Spain, Dec. 11 (AP)—Two women and thirty-seven men went on trial today before a military court, charged with inciting a rebellion against the Franco Government. The prosecution asked the death penalty for five of the defendants and prison sentences ranging from six to thirty years for the remainder.

E.A.M. Again Withdraws Support From Sophoulis

Declares Government Betrays Its Republican Mission

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (AP).—The central committee of the left wing E. A. M. (National Liberation Front) said tonight it could no longer support the government of Premier Themistokles Sophoulis because the government "has betrayed its republican mission."

A rift between the left wing and Sophoulis, Liberal party leader, developed last night when the government, at the demand of the left wing, adopted an amnesty measure, but the E. A. M. group said the amnesty did not satisfy its demands. A week ago the E. A. M. withdrew its support from the new government, formed Nov. 20 after a long political crisis, but it reconsidered the move.

Palestine Arabs Object To U.S. Support Of Jews

Cairo, Dec. 11 (AP)—A committee representing Arab parties in Palestine today declared the United States had no right to interfere in the Palestine question, and charged that America had shown "partiality in support of the Jews in their demand for a national homeland."

A joint British-American committee of inquiry on the Palestine question already has been set up by the United States and Britain and will report to the two governments within 120 days of the inception of the investigation.

"Arabs in Palestine are not ready to accept any decision which does not give them full independence," said the statement issued by Emile Bey El Ghory, a member of the committee, at a Pan-Arab League meeting.

Declaring that the immigration of Jews to Palestine is an "offense to Arabs," the statement asserted that the Arabs opposed "interference by the United States" to solve a problem which the Arabs consider a question between Great Britain and Palestine alone.

ARAB GROUP WARNS U. S. ON PALESTINE

Cairo, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A committee representing all the Arab parties in Palestine declared today the United States had no right to interfere in the Palestine question, which was essentially, it said, a matter for Britain and Palestine alone.

The statement was released by a member of the committee at a meeting of the Pan Arab League, at which Palestinians for the first time had a right to vote. Because Palestine, as a British mandate, is not officially a member of the league, Palestinians had previously had only observer rights aet league meetings.

"Arabs in Palestine," the statement said, "are not ready to accept any decision that does not give them full independence."

Describing continued Jewish immigration as an offense to the Arabs, the statement declared that the Arabs reject President Truman's proposal that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine, and it charged that the United States had shown partiality "in support of the Jews in their demand for a national homeland."

Briton Would Open Palestine To Jews

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—Viscount Samuel, first High Commissioner of Palestine, was on record today as favoring the reopening of Palestine to Jewish immigration.

Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday, he denied that Palestine was overpopulated and said it was untrue that the development of the Jewish community there was made at the expense of the Arabs. He said that in his opinion the population could be doubled or trebled.

Assails Youthful Zionists

Lord Samuel assailed the youthful Zionists for "rampant nationalism . . . imported from the West" and said the country's progress must depend upon co-operation of the Jews with neighboring Arab states.

Questioning the feasibility of geographical partition of Palestine between Arabs and Jews, he called for an administration which would preserve the cultural and religious heritages of all three communities —Christian, Moslem and Jewish.

This administration, he suggested, should be in the form of a central council, under a British president, with all communities represented.

Hits British White Paper

He opposed any plan to give Palestine a constitution which would place either Arabs or Jews, as a minority, under the rule of the other group.

But for the British White Paper of 1939 restricting immigration, he said, hundreds of thousands of Jews might have been saved "out of a vast reservoir of misery and murder" in Europe during the war.

IRAN LEADER FEARS LOSS OF PROVINCE

TEHERAN, Dec. 11 — (AP) Insurgent forces have completely encircled Tabriz, the largest city in Azerbaijan province, and the entire province "seems definitely lost" to Iran, a prominent deputy in the Iranian parliament said today.

The deputy, who declined to be quoted by name, said the Iranian government garrison at Tabriz "cannot resist more than a fortnight."

He said Governor Bayatt, the government-appointed administrator of the province, "has lost all hope of settling the crisis" and has asked for authorization to return to Teheran.

The deputy asserted that insurgents in Azerbaijan, which borders the Soviet Union and is garrisoned by Soviet troops, now consider Bayatt as an ambassador to an independent state rather than a provincial governor.

Meanwhile, former Premier Said Zia Eddin—attacked last week by pro-Soviet elements of the Iranian press which charged he was an "agent of a foreign power" — disclaimed any intention of withdrawing from parliament and said there had been a determined campaign to oust him since the Iranian government's refusal to grant oil concessions to the Soviet Union.

Iranian Sees Azerbaijan As 'Lost'

Tehran, Dec. 11 (AP)—A prominent deputy in the Iranian Majlis (Parliament) said today that troubled Azerbaijan province "seems definitely lost" to Iran.

The deputy, who would not permit the use of his name, said that rebelling forces in the Soviet-occupied province now consider Governor Bayatt as the Iranian Ambassador to the independent Azerbaijan Republic, rather than the governor appointed by the Iranian Government.

"Bayatt has lost all hope of settling the crisis," the deputy said, "and has sent a special emissary with a letter to the Iranian Government asking for authorization to return to Tehran."

Tabriz Encircled

Tabriz, the largest city in Azerbaijan, is now "completely encircled by the rebels and the garrison cannot resist more than a fortnight," the deputy added.

Earlier today, former Premier Said Zia Eddin disclaimed any intention of withdrawing from Iranian politics, saying his retirement from Parliament would enable the Russians to "realize their anti-Persian aims quicker."

Expulsion of Zia Eddin from Parliament was demanded by pro-Russian elements of the Iranian press last week. They charged that he was the "agent of a foreign power," which they did not name.

The former Premier declared in an interview that the charge was "calumny and lies." He said there had been a determined campaign to oust him since the Iranian Government's refusal to grant oil concessions to the Soviet Union.

Russia Allowing Chiang Forces In 3 Cities

Chungking, Dec. 11 (AP)—Russia agreed today to permit Chinese Government troops to fly into Manchuria and take over its more strategic cities, Central News Agency reported.

After weeks of tense negotiations, during which Chinese Communists had sought to take over ports and cities, the agency said, the Chungking Government has won permission to plant its soldiers firmly in this territory held vital for the recovery of war-ravaged China.

It reported that Central Government troops would be permitted by the Russians to fly into Changchun, the Manchurian capital; Mukden, largest city in the territory, and Harbin, most important in northern Manchuria.

Communist Positions

Chinese Communists previously had been reported concentrating about Changchun and Harbin and ready to take over Mukden if Central Government troops on the outskirts tried to move in.

A Chinese dispatch yesterday said Communist headquarters at

Yenan had ordered their troops to clear out of Mukden, "to conserve the strength of Communist forces."

The reported agreement embraces the most important cities in all Manchuria with the exception of the southern port of Dairen.

Mukden First

Mukden is the first objective of Central Government troops, who recently broke into Manchuria across the southern border after outflanking the frontier fortress of Shanhaikwan.

It lies between the free port of Dairen, at the southern tip of Manchuria, and Changchung, about 400 miles to the north. The northern industrial city of Harbin is 150 miles north of Changchung.

Previously it had been reported that the Russians also agreed to permit Chungking troops to enter Dairen, which under the Sino-Russian agreement will be occupied by both powers.

Moving Armies Named

A Chinese press dispatch said the Government's 94th Army would be flown from North China to Changchung.

The 92d Army, it added, would be flown to Chinhsien, advanced Central Government Army headquarters, 110 miles northeast of Shanhai-kwan.

The announcement also said that agreement also had been reached on the procedure for Chungking to take over local administrations throughout the vast territory.

Protection Promised

The agency also reported that Russian military authorities had agreed to give protection to Central Government troops whenever they land in Manchuria and had assured that the taking over of administration in the provinces would have smooth sailing.

The agency quoted observers in Changchun as estimating that it would take from one week to ten days to fly a division of Central Government troops into that city.

It added that the personnel of various provincial municipal governments assigned to Manchuria now are stopping in near-by Peiping.

They will proceed to Changchun, the dispatch added, and the work of taking over in Changchun, Harbin and Mukden would be the first on the schedule.

Chiang Kai-shek's northward supply lines today as Russia agreed to permit [illegible] reinforcement of central government troops in Manchuria.

The Russo-Chinese agreement facilitating Chiang's operations in Manchuria, reached after weeks of tense negotiations, was announced by the official Central News agency. It said the Chungking government had won permission to plant itself firmly in the vast northern territory deemed vital for the recovery of war-ravaged China.

Chiang's troops will be permitted to fly into Changchun, the Manchurian capital; into Mukden, largest city and vital industrial center of the territory, and into Harbin, the key to northern Manchuria.

Still unclarified was the status of the southern Manchurian port of Dairen, slated for joint Russo-Chinese operation as a free port, but as yet occupied only by Russian troops.

A Chinese press dispatch said the government's 94th army would be flown from North China to Changchun and that the 92d army would be air transported to Chinhsien, advance headquarters of Chiang's ground forces moving into Manchuria.

The Central News agency announcement said agreement also had been reached on the procedure for Chungking to take over local administrations through Manchuria.

Chinese Communists meanwhile reported that their troops were closing in on two towns on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad north of Tsinan, provincial capital of Shantung. The towns were identified as Yucheng and Pingyuan.

South of Tsinan, on the same railway line, a force of 120,000 Communists was reported to be attacking the town of Lincheng. A central government dispatch yesterday said the defenders of Lincheng were "fighting bravely" and still holding on.

Communist sources here also reported clashes on both sides of the Peiping-Hankow railroad, north of Hankow. They admitted, however, the loss of 11 townships in this area between Nov. 19 and Nov. 30.

Raids by Chinese Red Units Cut Chiang's Supply Lines

CHUNGKING, Dec. 11 — (AP) Chinese Communists intensified their raids on Generalissimo

The Communists alleged the Central Government forces used fully armed Japanese troops in these engagements—an accusation frequently made by both sides in the course of the current undeclared civil war.

"School For Mata Haris"

Something new was included, however, in today's batch of Chungking accusations against the Communists. It was the charge that the Communists had opened a "school for Mata Haris" near Kweisui, capital of the Inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan. The students were alleged to be more than 400 attractive young women abducted from various districts in northwestern Shansi province for "rigorous training in espionage and propaganda."

The Communists also were charged with resorting to a "scorched earth" policy in Suiyuan, destroying tracks and installations along the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad between Kweisui and Paotow.

Say They Repaired Line

Communist dispatches, on the other hand, claimed the Communists have been repairing the railroad and that traffic has been restored on some sections.

Dispatches from Yenan, the Communist capital, said a war-crimes commission had been set up there and that the arrest of two Inner Mongolian leaders—Price Teh and Gen. Li Shou-hsin — had been ordered.

The dispatches described Li Shou-hsin as commander in chief of puppet forces in Inner Mongolia, but did not say whether the Communists had any means of implementing the order for his or Prince Teh's arrest.

Chiang Troops To Begin Flying Into Manchuria

Russian Approval to Speed Air-Borne Transport to Changchun, Other Cities

CHUNGKING, Dec. 11 (AP).—Air-borne transportation of Chinese Nationalist troops to the Manchurian capital, Changchun, will begin immediately, it was reported today, and other Nationalist troops will soon follow to occupy Mukden, Harbin and the free port of Dairen.

Immediate transportation of Nationalist troops into Manchuria by air has been approved by the Russians, according to a Central News Agency dispatch quoting Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and secretary of the Nationalist Political Affairs Commission for Manchuria.

Chiang said the negotiations were concluded on the basis of "the spirit of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendly alliance." He estimated that it would take a week to ten days to move one division of troops. General Tu Li-ming, Chinese Nationalist commander in Manchuria, arrived in Peiping yesterday on a return trip to his field headquarters at Chinchow. Tu indicated that the 92d Army in the Peiping-Tientsin area would be the first troops sent into Manchuria. He issued instructions to units of the 92d on their future duties there.

Tu also announced that Chinese legal tender will be useless in Manchuria and will be replaced by newly printed notes. He said "profiteering business men" will be banned from the country.

[Twelve American airmen are missing in flights over North China, a Peiping dispatch broadcast by the Melbourne radio said yesterday. The Australian broadcast, heard by The United Press in San Francisco, said the airmen went out in six dive-bombers and were more than forty-eight hours overdue.]

Chiang Ousts Gen. Kwang

Chungking, Dec. 11 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today relieved Gen. Kwang Li-cheng as commander of the garrison at Kunming for alleged mishandling of a strike by 6,000 students against the civil strife in China.

Chiang apparently was especially displeased by a grenade-throwing December 1, which killed four student demonstrators.

Gen. Ho Kwei-chang, deputy inspector general of China's youth army, was appointed acting garrison commander at Kunming. The order also directed that Kwang should be "appropriately punished."

Chinese Reds Are Pleased

YENAN, China, Dec. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—Official Communist circles received with satisfaction today Secretary of State Byrnes' statement of American policy supporting a broadening of the Chinese Government to include groups not now represented.

These sources also voiced pleasure over Mr. Byrnes' expression of an American desire for a free, independent, democratic and prosperous China. Some quarters asserted that the job of General Marshall had been made easier by this clear-cut expression.

Chou En-lai, the party's "Number Two" man, told a mass meeting that Mr. Byrnes' views were welcome but that deeds must follow words. Mr. Chou declared that the only way to achieve a free China was through democratic processes and not armed force.

Two Big Fires in Peiping.

Peiping, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Two fires of undetermined origin last night destroyed the operations and control tower building at Peiping's west airfield, where scores of United States and Chinese-piloted planes are based, and razed the plant where the Kuomintang (Government) party's North China Daily newspaper is published.

No Americans were injured, according to first reports. Army airways communications personnel on duty escaped shortly before the roof of the two-story structure collapsed. Army and Marine Corps radio and radar equipment valued at over $1,000,000 and pilots' records were destroyed.

JAVA NATIONALISTS SEEK RECOGNITION OF THEIR REPUBLIC

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 11.—(AP) Defiant Indonesian nationalist leaders called upon 70,000,000 Javanese today to resist with arms and even poison any attempt to reinstate Dutch sovereignty, and demanded international recognition of their republic as a prerequisite of peace negotiations.

Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized republic declared Indonesians would fight further landings of British troops, and a nationalist leader broadcasting from a radio station near Soerabaja threatened mass poisoning for Dutch troops.

"The Dutch are boasting they soon will bring in thousands of soldiers," said this leader, Soetomo. "What of it? We are determined to annihilate them, even if we have to poison them to death.

"We have 70,000,000 behind us. It is an easy task for us to get rid of 100,000 or 200,000 enemies by poison."

Sjahrir, referring to British offers of discussion of the dispute after elimination of "extremists elements," declared:

"There can hardly be such a thing as a war against extremists alone. We never have understood who were termed extremists.

"We tell the whole world we have won independence and ask recognition," Sjahrir told a news conference. "After international recognition we are ready to negotiate a fair settlement of all outstanding problems. If, however, our independence is attacked, we are compelled to resist."

Lt. Gen Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander-in-chief of land forces of the southeast Asia command, arrived from Singapore for a conference with Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, commander of Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies, on measures for the restoration of peace in Java.

Christison apparently had been empowered at an Allied conference in Singapore last week to take all steps necessary to end fighting in Java and to requisition all reinforcements the southeast Asia command could provide. The British already have clamped wartime secrecy on Allied troop movements and alerted troops against a possible Indonesian move on Batavia.

Escort Sent For Supplies

An official British statement at noon said an escort had left for Bandoeng to get supplies from a convoy which was held up at Soekaboemi Sunday by Indonesian resistance. The British cut the railroad east of Bandoeng in a move to prevent further loss of rolling stock, while the evacuation of Indonesians from the northern part of the summer capital continued.

An Indian field regiment moving from Bandoeng to Batavia was delayed by road blocks which were demolished.

Elsewhere, Allied headquarters said, the situation was generally quiet except for scattered sniping in the area of Buitenzorg and continued looting, laid to former Dutch prisoners of war, in Bandoeng.

Semarang was reported quiet, although Indonesians who infiltrated there were reported attempting to isolate the airfield and docks.

Java Chief Hurls Poison Threat At Allies

Batavia, Dec. 11 (AP)—Indonesian leaders threatened today to use both poison and arms to resist military restoration of Dutch sovereignty in strife-torn Java.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic said Indonesian forces would fight if the British attempted to land more troops to back up the rule of the Netherlands.

Poisoning Campaign

From a radio station near Soerabaja, the native leader Soetomo spoke of a campaign of poisoning against the Dutch, saying:

"The Dutch are boasting that they soon will bring in thousands of soldiers. What of it? We are determined to annihilate them, even if we have to poison them to death.

"We have 70,000,000 behind us. It is an easy task for us to get rid of 100,000 or 200,000 enemies by poison."

Van Mook Set To Leave

Simultaneously, the Netherlands East Indies Government announced that Acting Gov. Gen. H. J. Van Mook would leave by plane Thursday for The Hague. N. S. Blom, director of the Department of Justice will act in his stead during his absence.

The Dutch news agency Aneta said that British Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander of ground forces under the Southeast Asia Command, arrived here today.

Premier Sjahrir again asked world recognition of his regime.

His statement came as the British command clamped wartime secrecy on troop movements and communications as a prelude to full-scale operations against armed Indonesians who were reported

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planning a major uprising by the week's end.

Recognition Asked

"We tell the whole world we have won independence and ask recognition," the youthful Premier told a press conference.

Referring to a reported British offer to discuss the dispute after the elimination of so-called extremist elements, Sjahrir said the Indonesians would be ready to negotiate "after international recognition."

"If, however, our independence is attacked," he added, "we are compelled to resist. There can hardly be such a thing as war against extremists alone. We never have understood who were termed extremists."

Precedes British Declaration

Sjahrir's statement was made without waiting for a formal declaration which he had asked Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the East Indies, to make on published reports that Christison had been given sweeping-powers in Singapore last Thursday to bring in reinforcements to restore order and guarantee Dutch rule.

"If the British bring in more forces and start large-scale action," the Indonesian leader said, "all Indonesians will, consequently, resist."

Navy Armed Dutch In Java, House Told

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Representative Patterson (D., Cal.) charged in the House today that "our Navy Department helped arm, train and equip the Dutch troops who are now fighting the Indonesian peoples in the Netherlands East Indies."

He called for an investigation by the House Naval Committee and the Chief of Naval Operations to determine the individuals responsible.

Refused By FEA

Patterson said the Netherlands Government applied to the Navy for supplies for a "detachment of Royal Netherlands Marine Corps men" after being refused by the Foreign Economic Administration.

"The Navy accepted the bid on a cash reimbursement lend-lease basis," Patterson told the House. "The Navy requisitions for these supplies, dated October 9, 1945, amounted to around $16,000,000. Aside from this defiance of United States foreign policy by the Navy Department in this instance, I do not have any evidence showing that we were ever paid the $16,000,000 by the Dutch."

Trained In U.S. Camps

Patterson said that some of the requisitions showed that "supplies were to be delivered to the quartermaster of the Royal Netherlands Marine Corps at our United States Marine base, Camp Davis, N.C. These 5,000 men used our materials and were trained in American camps.

"Our expressed policy is to foster democracy and to encourage nations to have the right of their own self-determination. Such irresponsible acts as I have outlined here will not help us obtain the friendship and co-operation of our world neighbors," Patterson asserted.

U. S. SAILORS WILL UNLOAD JAVA CARGO

Batavia, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—United States Navy seamen, impatient over Batavia dock delays and eager to get home for discharge, today volunteered to unload their own ship, which carried 3,500 tons of foodstuffs, purchased by the Dutch from the former American submarine base at Fremantle, Australia.

Even with the volunteers, the Navy cargo ship Prentiss, skippered by Commander C. P. Walker of North Oraton Parkway, East Orange, N. J., will be able to unload only fifty tons a day.

Annamite Band Wiped Out

Saigon, Indo-China, Dec. 11 (AP)—A British-French statement said today French troops had encircled and wiped out a band of 30 natives who were "endeavoring to evacuate Annamite hostages" from a southwestern area of Indo-China.

SIX JAPS WILL DIE FOR MILI ATROCITY

Marshall Island Officers Are Convicted of Decapitating Five U.S. Fliers in 1944.

KWAJALEIN, Marshall Islands, Dec. 11—(AP) A United States military commission today found six Japanese officers guilty of the decapitation of five American airmen on the island of Mili in February, 1944, and sentenced them to be hanged.

Two defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment for their part in the atrocity and two others given sentences of 20 years each in prison.

The time and place of the executions were not set as the cases first must be reviewed by a higher authority.

The Japanese showed no emotion as Commodore Ben H. Wyatt, commander of Kwajalein and president of the commission, read the verdict.

The Japanese were charged with rounding up the five airmen, whose bomber had crashed on Mili atoll, and beheading them in separate executions. The defense pleaded that the officers were carrying out orders from higher authority.

Among those sentenced to die are 54-year-old Col. Chisato Oishi, senior officer on Mili, who admitted he ordered the beheading of three of the fliers; Maj. Otokimi Nakao, 49, commander of an artillery battalion, who killed one of the youths on Oishi's orders; Maj. Choijro Takarada, infantry battalion commander and killer of another of the Americans; Navy Lt. Kyoshi Fueta who ordered the slaying of one of two airmen turned over to the Japanese navy for execution; Army Lt. Yahuo Moori who was one of the swordsmen at one of the slayings, and Navy Warrant Officer Tatanichi Manako, another executioner.

The names of the executed airmen never were made public.

Prince of Japan Surrenders as War Criminal

Marshal Nashimoto Gives Self Up 15 Hours Before MacArthur's Deadline

SPENCER

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (Wednesday). (AP).—Imperial Prince Morimasa Nashimoto surrendered at Sugamo prison today. He is the first person of court rank to be imprisoned as a war criminal suspect.

Two hours previously Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma was started for Manila for trial on charges of condoning the Bataan "death march."

With fifteen hours to go until the midnight deadline General Douglas MacArthur had set for his surrender, Nashimoto, veteran of the Russo-Japanese War, checked in at grim Sugamo on the outskirts of Tokyo. He was dressed in a Japanese Army overcoat and cap, and was accompanied by a representative of the Japanese central liaison office.

Attempts by the imperial household to gain a reprieve for the prince failed. MacArthur ruled that he must be treated the same as other war criminal suspects.

Nashimoto—who recently told The Associated Press, "I don't know why I am wanted . . . I am a field marshal without a command, without influence"—rose through various important posts in the army to become a full general in 1923. He became a field marshal in 1932. He had been a supreme war councilor and lord custodian of national shrines for many years.

Surrender At Intervals

Others among the 59 top-ranking men in various fields associated withwith war and militarism who came under the midnight deadline surrendered at intervals.

The included:

Admiral Soemu Toyoda, former commander in chief of the combined fleet and wartime naval strategist.

Retired Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, commander in chief of the fleet from 1931 to 1933, one-time governor of Formosa and wartime president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Inosuke Furno, English-speaking president of the defunct Domei news agency.

Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi heavy industries and Cabinet adviser.

Shingo Tsuda Mitsui industrialist and adviser to the Finance Ministry.

Iwakusu Ida member of the House of Representatives and director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Retired Colonel Junichiko Kobayashi, also director of I.R.R.A.

Retired Lieutenant General Takeo Kikuchi, one-time active nationalist educator.

Homma departed by plane for Manila where his successor in the Philippines command, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, is under sentence of hanging for condoning atrocities by Japanese troops.

Homma was accompanied by Col. Akira Nagahama, commander in chief of the *Kempeitai* (thought police) in Manila from late 1942 until 1945, and Col. Saichi Ohta, commander of the *Kempeitai* in the Philippines in 1942. Both Nagahama and Ohta als oare accused of permitting their men to commit atrocities.

Homma's departure followed by a few hours an American annoucement that trial of 300 Japanese accused of mistreating prisoners of war will begin in Yokohama next Tuesday. Several hearings will be conducted concurrently under a speed-up schedule.

Discussed By Princes

These defendants will not include Japan's top war criminals, such as Hideki Tojo, the Premier who ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor. Dates for their trials have not been set.

Kyodo reported it learned from sources close to the imperial household ministry that Hirohito's status "in connection with the issue of war responsibility" is being discussed at length by imperial princes, the household ministry and the peers.

Even the question of the emperor system has come up for argument among peers. The news agency suggested there "may be some new developments in connection with all these important questions involving the Emperor and the imperial family" when the Cabinet submits its draft for a revised constitution, probably by the end of January.

The Japanese Diet has been so slow acting on reforms ordered by occupation authorities that Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara began taking steps to extend the current extraordinary session.

Primary consideration was need for action on sweeping agrarian reforms, ordered by General MacArthur to eliminate Japan's feudal land-holding system.

A previously prepared land reform bill has been ignored by the House of Representatives. So has a new labor law, although two newborn unions have gone ahead and negotiated collective bargaining agreements. They involve the motion-picture industry and Japan's largest newspaper, Yomiuri Hochi.

In compliance with General MacArthur's orders the House of Representatives adopted an election law enfranchising JJapanese citizens and giving the vote to women. The House of Peers has yet to act.

Jap Atrocity Trials Will Begin Next Week

Tokyo, Dec. 11 (AP)—The first of 300 small-time Japanese charged with atrocities against Allied war prisoners will go on trial December 18 under a speeded-up schedule, it was announced today.

The announcement left undetermined, however, the date when wartime Premier Hideki Tojo—No. 1 on the Allied list of suspected war criminals—will face the Allied tribunal.

Lieut. Gen. C. P. Hall, acting United States 8th Army commander, said trials of Japanese accused of maltreating Allied war prisoners might be held concurrently after the first begins next Tuesday in Yokohama. Three courtrooms are available there and two more will be after January 1.

12 Defense Counsels

Defendants will be tried by military commissions of five to eight members, drawn from army and navy officers and civilians, each of which will include one lawyer member.

The suspects will be defended by twelve counsels, headed by Lieut. Col. James Dickinson, Jacksonville, Fla., and Major Harold H. Emmons, Jr., Detroit.

In the Diet today, Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara told the House of Representatives the Government is taking steps to extend the current extraordinary session a General MacArthur's agrarian directive speeded consideration of the previously ignored land bill.

Length Not Specified

The Premier did not specify the length of the anticipated extension, but said he intended to insure time for enactment of a labor-union law which also had seemed foredoomed.

A House committee toiled all last night on the Government land reform measure to insure its early discussion in the plenary session. Diet members made no attempt to hide the fact that MacArthur's agrarian directive prompted their labors.

Jap Soldiers Criticized

Old-line political party members today scanned without comment a Communist party claim that 100,000 workers and thousands of farmers have joined organizations it sponsors. The Communists have been wooing the Socialist Democrats, who, Kyodo news agency said today, are wrangling on retention of the Emperor system. The Communists recently named most of the imperial household as war criminals.

Demobilized Japanese soldiers drew sharp looks today as Tokyo newspapers printed a story that some of their number bayoneted twenty Japanese children to death in the Philippines because they hampered an army retreat.

The papers said 29-year-old Mrs. Haru Tomohana, who lost four children, named a Captain Aoki as ordering the bayonet slaying of the youngsters who were accompanying their mothers, fleeing with soldiers into the mountains of Cebu in April and June of this year. Koyodo said Aoki is a prisoner in Mindanao, in the Philippines.

Five more war-criminal suspects surrendered today at Sugamo Prison. Included were two militarists, a propagandist, an industrialist and the head of the "Black Ocean," secret patriotic society. Three others asked postponement of their surrender—because of illness. The deadline is tomorrow.

Allied headquarters also acted today to limit the activities of 326 Japanese companies affiliated with the eighteen *zaibatsu* concerns (family owned fortunes) and other large holding companies pending the transfer of their holdings.

JAP BANZAI "DEAD" RETURNING ALIVE

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41,000 Listed As Victims Of Charges Astonish Families

HENNESSY

Tokyo, Dec. 11 (AP)—More than 41,000 Japanese soldiers whose names are enshrined among Nippon's heroic war dead are coming home to astonished families.

They were supposed to have given their lives gloriously for the Emperor in *banzai* charges. Their deaths had been officially announced by imperial headquarters.

Among them was a unit of 500 men that imperial headquarters "confirmed" gave their lives for the Emperor on Iwo Jima. The entire 500 returned alive.

Brother Had Taken Place

A soldier reported killed on Guam came home to find his name crossed off the official family record. His brother had assumed the title of head of the family and married the soldier's "widow."

The Japanese demobilization ministry is busy restoring these men to legal life. Members of the Diet are demanding a full explanation of how they were erroneously reported dead.

Newspapers bluntly blame imperial headquarters for its system of reporting every member of a unit scheduled for a final *banzai* death charge as dead in action. It was effective wartime propaganda.

Later reports from the Allies that some of the men had been taken prisoner were ignored. To announce them would have destroyed the propaganda value of the mass death charges.

Substitutes For "Ashes"

In cases where men were missing, the Japanese sense of honor caused their units to report them killed in action. Locks of hair or other items kept in readiness for just such a purpose were sent home as a substitute for the "dead

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hero's" ashes.

The Nipponese sense of shame over being taken prisoner caused many soldiers to use assumed names when captured. These men, also listed as dead, are beginning to reappear, too.

Allied supreme headquarters said 41,000 prisoners whom the Japanese people consider dead are being well treated as prisoners in various Pacific areas. Others already have come home. The total does not include supposedly "heroic dead" who were taken prisoner after the nation surrendered.

American general headquarters reported the "dead" known to be prisoners include 19,806 in the South Pacific, 17,472 in the Central Pacific, 3,097 in India and Burma, 1,059 in China and 30 in the Aleutians.

Japan's Best Carrier Sunk By Yanks In First Fight

Tokyo, Dec. 11 (AP)—Japan's largest and newest aircraft carrier was torpedoed and sunk by a United States submarine in the Philippine Sea in 1944 in its first engagement.

The 40,000-ton Taisho, launched as Japan's answer to ever-increasing American air supremacy, exploded and sank six hours after it was punctured by a single torpedo on June 18, its senior staff officer disclosed today.

Another Carrier Also

Another carrier, the 30,000-ton Chokaku, also was sunk by an American submarine on the first day of that engagement.

Capt. Toshikazu Ohmae, the staff officer aboard the Taisho, told the story of its end in describing the first battle of the Philippine Sea—which Japanese officers consider one of the most decisive engagements in Pacific naval warfare.

The Taisho was flagship of the attacking force under Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa. The group was attempting to save Japanese surface ships after their air power was smashed off Saipan.

Fire Put Out

After it was hit, one of the carrier's compartments burst into flame but the fire was extinguished. The ship steamed northward beyond the range of American planes.

Suddenly, the Taisho exploded violently and disintegrated into flaming wreckage. It sank in a matter of seconds, and only a few of the crew survived. Ohmae said gasoline fumes loosed by the torpedo explosion had ignited.

The staff officer said that both he and Ozawa had been aboard but transferred to another vessel fifteen minutes before the explosion.

In Second Battle

Ozawa later appeared as commander of the task force which engaged Admiral Halsey's 3d Fleet at the northern end of the triangular second battle of the Philippine Sea. In that battle, the Japanese Navy was erased as an effective combat force.

Ohmae said, however, that the first battle of the Philippine Sea was the most decisive naval battle of the war.

"Japan lost its sea power in the Pacific after that and was unable to protect the homeland," he said.

Saipan Defense Revealed

The Japanese sent a powerful fleet, with air support, to blunt the American thrust at Saipan—a vital member of the Marianas group because its conquest would provide the United States its first mid-Pacific base within bombing range of the Japanese home islands.

Ohmae said the attacking force included six battleships, nine carriers, thirteen cruisers and about 30 destroyers plus auxiliaries.

Early on June 18 the carriers launched about 45 Zeros. It was planned for these to co-ordinate with between 200 and 300 land-based planes from adjacent islands.

Weather A Hindrance

Bad weather was one factor in preventing the teamwork by which the Japanese expected to cripple Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet with an aerial attack and then bring heavy surface forces in for the "kill," Ohmae said.

But American planes smashed the air attack, downing about 35 Zeros. With his aerial spearhead broken, Ozawa ordered his distant surface ships to withdraw.

Japanese Workers Win Union Bargaining

Tokyo, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Motion Picture Producers Association signed Japan's first industry-wide collective bargaining agreement today and employés of Tokyo's leading newspaper likewise won a contract, with Allied help.

Employés of the film industry were reported organizing a trade union and were expected to demand a wage increase later.

A two-and-a-half-month dispute between *Yomiuri Hochi*, Tokyo's largest daily, and its employés ended an agreement worked out by an Allied-sponsored arbritration committee. American authorities said the newspaper union was the first labor organization to fight for and win the right to bargain collectively since the Allied occupation began.

SAYS MIKADO'S MEN SLEW JAP CHILDREN

Tokyo, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Demobilized Japanese soldiers drew sharp looks today as Tokyo newspapers printed a story that some of the number bayoneted twenty Japanese children to death in the Philippines because they hampered an Army retreat.

The papers said that 29-year-old Mrs. Haru Tomohana, who lost four children, named a Capt. Aoki as ordering the slaughter of the youngsters, who were accompanying their mothers, fleeing with the soldiers into the mountains of Cebu in April and June of this year. Kyodo said Aoki is a prisoner in Mindanao, in the Philippines.

Mrs. Tomohana declared that on the morning of April 16, 1945, Aoki summoned civilian women and told them: "Children under ten years old shall be disposed of tonight."

At midnight the sleeping youngsters were awakened by soldiers. "Then we mothers were all forced out of the tent at the point of bayonets," Mrs. Tomahana continued. "There were cries of 'Mama,' mingled with horrible screams."

Twelve children died that night, three of them Mrs. Tomohana's. She managed to save her eldest son.

In early June, Aoki ordered eight remaining children killed because of the food shortage. The women decided to flee but were caught.

"Right in front of our eyes, our children were mercilessly bayoneted to death. The bodies were thrown into a hole and covered with mud," she added.

6th Army Sends 11,500 Home In Week

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 11 (AP)—The United States 6th Army has sent home more than 11,500 troops in the week ending yesterday and more are on the way, headquarters said today.

All enlisted personnel with 59 points have been ordered released and to report to the 11th Replacement Depot December 14. About 2,000 men are involved. Sixty and 61 pointers left for the depot today.

U.S. Will Support Filipino Claims

Manila, Dec. 11 (AP)—The United States will claim reparations from Japan in behalf of the Philippines.

Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the islands, made that statement today after conferences with Edwin W. Pauley, American member of the Allied Reparations Commission; President Sergio Osmena and local American and Filipino business men.

"The Philippines need almost everything," Pauley told a news conference also attended by McNutt.

Approval Needed

He said the entire reparations program must be approved by President Truman and nations constituting the Far Eastern Advisory Commission and "possibly some others."

Pauley, who is surveying war damage, will leave for the United States by plane tonight. Other members of the mission will return to Japan to continue a study of that nation's war economy and industries. Pauley said most of the members planned to visit Manchuria, but thus far they have lacked Russian permission to enter the territory.

Level Desired

Pauley emphasized that the American reparations plan contemplated leaving in Japan "those things essential for a minimum peacetime economy" on a level no higher than that of any victim of Japanese aggression.

The best method of measuring the living standard in the Far East, Pauley said, is by a calorie count. He made it clear that the Japanese would not eat any better than a Korean, Filipino or Chinese, but that the United States hoped to aid all oriental countries.

OPPOSITION ADMITS DUTRA'S ELECTION

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 11—(AP) Opposition newspapers tonight tacitly conceded the election of Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra as president of Brazil.

With more than half of the unofficial returns in, Dutra, backed by former President Getulio Vargas, had polled more than 50 per cent. Dutra had 2,100,116 votes compared with 1,299,336 for Gen. Eduardo Gomez, National Democratic Union candidate; 440,783 for the Communist-supported Yedo Fiuza, and 5,508 for Mario Rollin Teiles, Agrarian candidate.

Political speculation centered on what move Dutra might make to establish a working majority in Congress — through a formal alliance with the Vargas-counselled Brazilian Labor party, or possibly through the larger anti-Vargas National Democratic Union.

Dutra's Social Democrat party appears headed for a sizeable majority in the federal senate, but indications are that it will fall far short of a majority in the chamber of deputies. This shortage might leave the Social Democrats without a majority when the two houses combine early in 1946 to draft a new constitution.

Col. Peron Disavows Political Street Fights

Buenos Aires, Dec. 11 (AP)—Presidential Candidate Col. Juan Perón tonight disavowed political street fighting which he said had been going on in his name.

Four persons were killed and 33 wounded last Saturday during a political rally of the anti-Perón Democratic Union. Leaders of the union, which is a coalition of Argentine political parties opposed to Perón have charged that followers of the former Vice President and Minister of War caused the disturbances.

Perón said in a statement that "for some time irresponsible persons shouting 'Death to the Jews, viva Perón!' have been spreading alarm and confusion in various civic activities which were being held normally."

"Those doing so," he stated, "are outside all Democratic standards and cannot be regular members of any Argentine political force."

4 SHOT IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Four persons were wounded by gunfire yesterday outside a cemetery here during the burial of three victims of a shooting fray which broke out Saturday at a political demonstration. No incidents occurred while the fourth victim of Saturday's shootings was being buried in a Jewish cemetery.

Thirty-three other persons were wounded in addition to the four killed during the Saturday demonstration against former Vice-President Juan Peron, now campaigning for President. A crowd of approximately 200,000 persons was fired upon by unidentified assailants in a series of gun battles.

14 Air Victims to Be Cremated

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 11 (AP)—The bodies of the fourteen persons who were killed last week in the crash of a United States Army C-47 transport en route to Montevideo will be cremated at the scene of the accident in Corrientes Province in Argentina, it was announced tonight. A search party reported that it was impossible to bring out the bodies, which were badly burned. A gasoline drum was dropped by parachute for use in the cremation.

NEW YORKER ONLY GI TO ESCAPE AIR CRASH

HONOLULU, Dec. 11 (AP)—Sgt. C. E. Menzinger of Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., was the lone survivor of a Liberator bomber which crashed into a reef off Oahu Island Thursday night, the Army disclosed today. His seven companions were killed.

Sergeant Menzinger, the plane's radio operator, is in an Army hospital in Honolulu recovering from injuries, shock and exhaustion.

The Army disclosed those killed in the crash were:

Capt. William V. Laslett Jr., pilot, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Second Lieut. Don E. Ussery, co-pilot, of Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Calif.; First Lieut. Robert Forbery, navigator, of Nokomis, Minn.; Sgt. Lawrence S. Council of Crawfordville, Fla.; M/Sgt. Harold D. Weede of Shawano, Wis.; Pfc. C. L. Corn of Hiawassee, Ga., and S/Sgt. Leon F. Larson of Alton, Ill.

Sergeant Menzinger was found lying exhausted on Keehi Beach early Friday morning. Apparently he had been thrown clear of the crash and managed to swim almost a mile to shore.

Sgt. Charles F. Menzinger, 24 years old, enlisted in the Army on Aug. 14, 1942, and on last Jan. 7 was married to Miss Shirley Smogrow, daughter of Frederick and Mrs. Frieda Smogrow of 94-23 107th Street, Richmond Hill, Queens. On April 1 he was sent to Guam.

The sergeant is a son of Samuel Menzinger of 33-20 201st Street, Bayside, Queens. He was graduated from the Bayside High School in 1939, and before entering the Army Air Force was employed by the Western Electric Company.

Cuba Cancels Order For Railway Seizure

Havana, Dec. 11 (AP)—Orders for Government seizure of the British-owned United Railways of Havana were canceled today after the management agreed to pay retroactive wage increases to 8,000 employés.

Seizure of Cuba's second largest passenger and freight line had been pending since November 17, when company officials declined to pay Government-decreed wage increases to 10 and 15 per cent retroactive to September 1.

Airliner Search Futile

Ponta Del Gada, Azores, Dec. 11 (AP)—A sea and air search based on a report that a large airliner had crashed into the sea off the Azores, near San Miguel, proved fruitless today. Pan American Airways officials said that none of their clippers was missing.

Intervention Proposal Decried

Mexico City, Dec. 11 (AP)—Mexico tonight disagreed with the Uruguayan Government's proposal for joint Latin-American intervention when the internal affairs of a country endangered others.

This view was expressed in a formal note sent by Foreign Secretary Francisco Castillo Najera to Uruguay's foreign minister, Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta.

Castillo Najera concluded that "the principle of nonintervention, which is one of the most precious achievements of inter-American cooperation, should not be weakened in any way."

30.24-32305

37th Division Returns

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 (AP).—Major General Robert S. Beightler, the only National Guard general officer to command a division throughout its training and combat operations in World War II, led several thousand of his veteran 37th Division fighters home from the Philippines today aboard the transport William Mitchell.

The famed division, originally an Ohio National Guard outfit but now largely filled by replacements from all parts of the country, climaxed its gallant combat in the Pacific by taking 70,000 Japanese, including the notorious General Yamashita, in the northern Luzon clean-up.

"It was significant that not one American, Filipino or other Allied prisoner of war held by the Japanese was recovered from these captured Japanese," General Beightler commented. "They had disposed of them all. We know they had Allied prisoners, but they just murdered them. There is no question about it."

Yule Mail Sinks

Seattle, Dec. 11 (AP)—Barges carrying Christmas mail for 4,000 American troops on Shenya Island in the Aleutians sank in a storm November 10 and all but 83 of the 560 bags of mail were lost, the Seattle port of embarkation has been notified. The bags recovered were too badly damaged to be salvaged.

The port postal officer, Major S. A. MacLennan, has announced that new Christmas packages addressed to Shenya or to APO 729 will be accepted until December 23 and an effort will be made to fly them north to provide the men a happy Christmas.

GIV...OBERS

Code ...ication Said Jap... Fight U.S. ...ritain.

DOCUMENTS MISSING

Witness in First Inquiry Said Army Did Not Receive Copy of Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — (AP) A naval commander told the Army's Pearl Harbor inquiry that three days before the attack the Navy caught the coded Tokyo message: "War with England, war with America, peace with Russia."

Two copies of this, the controversial "winds execute" message, were sent to the War department, the naval officer related. But Army officers testified that there was no record of the War department's ever receiving them.

Goes in Record Today

This and other startling testimony in the Army inquiry board's report has hitherto been classified as "top secret." But the report is to be placed in the record of the congressional Pearl Harbor investigation tomorrow and Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) authorized its publication tonight.

more than sabotage." Short added that "when I reported action taken and there was no comment that my action was too little or too much, I was 100 per cent convinced they (the department) agreed with it."

That as late as Nov. 28, 1941, Short discounted the probability of an air attack on Pearl Harbor but conceded to the Army board that in this respect he "was wrong."

That the final warning General George C. Marshall sent on Dec. 7, which arrived after the Japanese struck, "was given to a boy for delivery on a bicycle. The boy was caught in the bombing and did not deliver the message until after the attack." The reason for this, Judge Advocate General Myron C. Cramer testified, was that army radio was not working, the Signal corps sent the message to San Francisco by Western Union and from there to Hawaii by RCA, and the teletype at Honolulu was not working.

Message Causes Controversy

The existence of the "winds execute" message has been a subject of considerable controversy. William D. Mitchell, counsel for the congressional investigating committee, was one who said he did not believe there was such a message.

Previous testimony had developed that Japan had hit on various weather conditions as code for its future action and advised its outposts to watch for the tipoff.

A Commander Safford, head of the Navy Communications Security division, testified before the Army inquiry that on Dec. 4, the "activating winds" message came in—intercepted by U. S. code crackers. It was deciphered "War with England, war with America, peace with

gence said there is no record of the War department's ever receiving that message.

Neither the original nor copies "can now be found in the files of either the War or Navy department," Cramer observed in the report.

"The proof that it got to the White House seems to be that this was routine distribution," Cramer noted. "The same is true as to its getting to the Secretary of State."

Army File Missing

Other officers testified that File 7001 was missing from the War department but couldn't pin down whether the winds message was in that file.

Cramer concluded:

"There is no clear showing in the record as to what higher officers in the War department got either the original 'winds' message or the

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activating message, or got the brief message of Nov. 19 as to the single code word to be inserted in the intelligence broadcasts when diplomatic relations became dangerous."

In a memorandum for Secretary Stimson dated Sept. 14, 1945, Cramer advised that he had looked over the affidavits and additional information collected by Lt. Col. Henry C. Clausen and found no reason to modify conclusions he had reported a year earlier.

"Colonel Clausen's subsequent investigation," he said, "fails to disclose any testimony that an activating or implementing 'winds' message, indicating breach of Japanese relations with either Great Britain, Russia or the United States was ever received by the War department."

Cramer said Col. Otis K. Sadtler, Signal corps, stated that he got word from Admiral Noyes on Dec. 5, 1941, that "the message is in" but did nothing to ascertain its wording.

Short told the three-general board, it was disclosed, that he ordered what he called a No. 1 alert—against sabotage only— because he didn't think an assault from the air likely.

Acted on Marshall Warning

He put that order into effect Nov. 28, the day after he received from Marshall a warning that "hostile actions" may come at any moment. Specifically he messaged:

"Department alerted to prevent sabotage. Liaison with Navy."

Neither the War department nor the chief of staff ever replied to that between Nov. 28 and Dec. 7. And Short testified to the Army board:

"Everything indicated to me that the War department did not believe there was going to be anything more than sabotage; and as I have explained, we had a very serious training proposition with the Air corps particularly, that if we went into alert No. 2 or 3 instead of No. 1 at the time, that we couldn't meet the requirements on the Philippines ferrying business.

"Also the fact that they told me to report the action taken unquestionably had an influence because when I reported action taken and there was no comment that my action was too little or too much I was a hundred per cent convinced that they agreed with it."

Navy Had Responsibility

Short testified that long range air reconnaissance wasn't his responsibility. A "definite agreement" for the Navy to handle that "was approved by the Navy as well as our chief of staff," he declared.

He said he was in close touch with the Navy, then commanded at Hawaii by Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who also was deposed after the disaster.

Noting that Marshall ordered such reconnaissance by air as the commander deemed necessary, Short said:

"Whoever wrote that message was not familiar with the fact that the Navy had assumed the full responsibility for that long-distance reconnaissance."

Short insisted that "everything indicated to me that the War department did not believe that there was going to be anything more than sabotage." He said he was confirmed in this conclusion by the action of the War department in sending a flight of Flying Fortresses to Hawaii "without ammunition for defense. The planes arrived in this condition during the attack."

From all the messages he got from Washington, Short said, he did not think the situation demanded vigorous action on his part —"very definitely not, from the information I had."

The Army board accused the War department of failing to inform Short properly. Cramer, in an attached memorandum to Stimson, disagreed with this. Cramer contended Short had enough information and command directives to make it plain that war was imminent and his garrison might be a target.

Said Cramer:

"The War department possessed no confirmation definitely pointing to an attack on Pearl Harbor and no advance information as to the date of an attack anywhere. There was no substantial information in the War department which was not transmitted to Short.

"Short had enough information to indicate to any responsible commander that there was an outside threat against which he should make preparations."

Dispute Among Probers

An angry row broke out at the inquiry as Democrats protested that a former Republican party worker was suggesting questions to Republicans on the joint Senate-House investigating committee.

The man in question was sitting beside Senator Ferguson (R-Mich at the committee table. He became the center of sharp exchanges after Senator Lucas (D-Ill) angrily accused him of "prompting" the Republican Senator and of "chuckling" at Democratic Senators.

Ferguson identified him as Percy L. Graves, Jr., in the employ of Senator Brewster (R-Maine) who was absent.

Asked by Lucas if he had not been connected with the Republican National committee, Greaves said he was its research director last year.

Both Lucas and Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) wanted to know who was compensating Greaves but that question went unanswered.

Asked about that point by reporters later, Greaves said any statement would have to come from Brewster. The latter has been attending the funeral of his father in Maine.

(William Murphy, publicity director for the Republican committee, said Greaves left its employ last February.)

The flare-up came near the close of a session in which:

Gen. George C. Marshall, former chief of staff, volunteered a denial of rumors he said had come to his attention that he ordered destruction of a Japanese "winds" message signaling a break in relations with the United States in 1941. He declared he knew nothing of it.

Marshall and the 1941 chief of the army's intelligence division differed as to whether Marshall saw Dec. 6, 1941—the day before Pearl Harbor—an intercepted Japanese message which Ferguson contended made clear that Tokyo was setting a "zero" hour.

Marshall testified that to the best of his knowledge he did not see it that day. But Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, the intelligence chief, said he had "every reason to believe that General Marshall did receive the locked pouch on the afternoon of the 6th."

Carried in Locked Pouch

Intercepted and decoded Japanese messages were taken to top officers of the War department in a locked pouch. Those entitled to receive the messages had a key to the pouch and, under usual procedure, read the messages and returned them to the pouch which was then taken on to some one else.

Miles disputed, however, Ferguson's view that the message in question had major significance. From Tokyo to Japan's ambassadors here, it advised that a reply was being sent to the United States' note of Nov. 26, 1941, and that the ambassadors would be advised later of what time it should be delivered.

Next day, instructions came for delivery of the note at 1 p. m. which was simultaneous with the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Miles argued that the Dec. 6 "pilot message" could not be interpreted as meaning "a zero time" was being set for military action.

"Of itself, it did not mean that other action would be coordinated with it," he asserted.

Marshall, who was in his fifth day in the witness chair, was excused in mid-afternoon so that he could go to the White House for a conference with President Truman. The former chief of staff has accepted an assignment as a special presidential envoy to China.

He had volunteered the statement about the "winds" message.

"I had no knowledge of it whatsoever," Marshall told the investigating committee.

In bringing up the subject himself, the former chief of staff pulled into the open one of the rumored mysteries growing out of the disaster.

There have been whispered reports that a "winds" code message was intercepted before the Dec. 7, 1941 attack and that thus Washington knew a break was coming, but that the records of the interception had since disappeared from the files.

Heard Rumors

Marshall said Admiral H. K. Hewitt had told him about the rumors, including the version that he (Marshall) had the records destroyed.

Then he entered an emphatic denial of the story.

Whether or not there was such a Tokyo broadcast is one of the questions to which the committee has been seeking an answer. William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, said information from Tokyo is that there was not.

It is known from decoded Japanese messages that Tokyo advised its diplomatic officers on Nov. 19, 1941, that if United States-Japanese relations became endangered

Japanese War Order Picked Up by Navy 3 Days Before Raid

TOP SECRET DATA ON DEC. 7 ATTACK

The Army board also received testimony:

That Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, the Army commander at Pearl Harbor, interpreted warnings from Washington as indicating "that the War department did not believe there was going to be anything

Russia," and given immediately to Admiral Noyes, chief of communications.

Two copies were sent to the War department, Safford said, and others to the State department and the White House.

Col. Gibson of military intelli-

it would broadcast the signal, "East winds, raining."

The question is whether such a broadcast ever was made. Marshall also told the committee:

The late President Roosevelt directed that warning messages sent to overseas commanders Nov. 27, 1941, should include the admonition that if hostilities could not be avoided Japan should be permitted the "first overt act." This in effect was an order not to shoot until the other fellow shot and Marshall said he was a little worried about how to transmit those instructions without "too rigidly restraining" defense action.

Information that the United States had broken Japan's codes before Pearl Harbor was kept from an Army Pearl Harbor investigating board on instructions from Marshall's deputy chief of staff and without his knowledge.

session explained "magic." It did not become part of the record, however.

Never Heard About "Winds"

Mashall said that about that time he heard a rumor he had ordered destroyed a magic message—the elusive "winds" message which Tokyo reportedly used to tip off its diplomats on the arrival of the state of war.

The general said: "It was found that there was no basis for that rumor" and moreover, he never heard of the "winds" message.

In earlier testimony, Marshall informed the committee that at the personal direction of President Roosevelt all War Department warnings sent to American commanders before Pearl Harbor contained instructions to wait for an overt act by Japan.

Marshall Says Aide Withheld Data

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall testified today that one of his subordinates, without his knowledge, ordered Japanese code-cracking secrets withheld from the Army Board that investigated the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Marshall told the joint congressional Pearl Harbor committee that the decision to do this was made by his deputy, Lieut. Gen. Joseph McNarney, now successor to Dwight D. Eisenhower as European commander.

This testimony was elicited by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.).

Passed Word To Witnesses

McNarney, Marshall said, specifically told two staff officers, Brig. Gen. Russell A. Osmun and Col. Carter Clarke, to pass the word to witness that they were not to discuss the code-cracking, known as "magic."

Meanwhile, Marshall told the committee he subsequently learned that the Navy board of inquiry was introducing the "magic" messages, because "Secretary Knox had assured Admiral Kimmel (Pearl Harbor commander December 7, 1941) that they would be introduced."

At that point, Marshall went to the Army board and in a secret

"Dim Recollection"

Marshall said the President's directions were being followed when Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short was told "the United States desires that Japan commit the first overt act." Short was the army commander in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor.

The former army chief of staff said he had a "dim recollection" that Mr. Roosevelt personally gave him those instructions. He said he was worried about how to transmit them without too rigidly restraining defense actions.

Ferguson earlier questioned Marshall about an alert the general had ordered in Hawaii on June 17, 1940.

At that time the Hawaii garrison was ordered on a full alert, with the request that Lieut. Gen. C. D. Herron, then commander there, acknowledge to Washington that the order had been carried out.

Ferguson noted that Marshall's November 27 (1941) message to Short, who succeeded Herron, told Short to take measures he deemed necessary and report what those measures were.

Queried On Procedure

"Isn't it the procedure that if a commander is told to take measures he deems necessary and report back and you are not satisfied with the measures he has taken, that you would advise him differently?" the Michigan Senator asked

"I would assume so," Marshall replied quietly.

"That's the correct army procedure?"

"Yes, sir; that's right," the General said.

Short has contended that when he reported he had placed into effect only an anti-sabotage alert and Washington gave him no further instructions he felt the measures he had taken were satisfactory.

Alert Orders Compared

Ferguson and another Republican committee member, Representative Keefe (Wis.), both have evinced interest in why the 1940 orders for a Hawaii alert were, they said, more specific than the November 27 (1941) "war warning" that went from Washington to Honolulu.

Ferguson took Marshall through a long list of intercepted Tokyo messages to Ambassador Nomura and Envoy Kurusu in Washington. He was striving to ascertain at what point the high command here thought war inevitable.

Marshall said he couldn't recall a specific point, but that "tension grew by the hour" as each message got more specific about the destruction of Japanese codes in the embassy here and elsewhere.

"Didn't that indicate that it meant war, not merely breaking off diplomatic relations?" Ferguson asked.

"In general, yes," Marshall said.

November 25 "Deadline"

The General was unable to specify the significance of one Japanese message fixing November 25 as the "deadline" for concluding the diplomatic negotiations which Nomura and Kurusu were carrying on with the United States.

He said that at that time the only thing that could be imagined was that this was the date of expiration of the anti-Comintern pact which Japan had with Germany and Italy, "but we didn't see anything significant in that."

"We did not determine the true significance," Marshall said tersely.

Marshall said in responses to a long series of Ferguson's questions that he was available throughout the night of December 6, 1941, if War Department officials charged with delivering intercepted Japanese messages had sought to reach him.

Vital Message December 7

The first thirteen parts of the fourteen-part reply which Japanese "peace" ambassadors presented to former Secretary of State Hull coincident with the attack on Pearl Harbor were intercepted in transmission on December 6.

The vital fourteenth part, plus a message telling the ambassadors to deliver the entire reply at 1 P.M., Washington time, plus another message telling Japanese consuls to destroy their codes, came in Sunday, December 7.

It was the fourteenth section which contained the definite information that Japan was breaking off negotiations with the State Department.

Marshall said he had not been informed of the interception of any of the Jap messages until Sunday morning, when he was told that Col. R. S. Bratton, charged with delivering the intercepts, had an important communication for him. Seventeen minutes later, Marshall said, he was in his War Department office reading all three messages.

"Pilot" Note

The former staff chief said he had not seen previously an intercepted message, translated December 6, in which Tokyo told its ambassadors that they would instruct them when to deliver the Japanese reply at the State Department.

Ferguson said this "pilot" message indicated that unusual steps were being taken by Tokyo to set a "zero time" for delivery of the reply. Marshall agreed.

Ferguson later reverted to all the Japanese intercepts of December 6 and Marshall's failure to get them the same day.

"Is there any way you can account for the fact that the message (file) was not delivered to your quarters?" Ferguson asked.

Marshall said there was not. He explained he was not out on the evening in question, and furthermore an orderly always was on hand to answer the phone and get in touch with him when he was away from home.

BYRNES TO LEAVE FOR RUSSIA TODAY

Will Seek Soviet Aid in Organizing Atomic Energy Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — (AP) The United States will seek Russian support in organizing a special United Nations commission to handle atomic problems, Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed tonight on the eve of his departure for Moscow.

Byrnes also revealed at a news conference that he would renew his plan for writing the peace of Europe in a general peace conference for which preparations would be made through revived sessions of the inactive foreign ministers council at London.

Starts Trip Today

Byrnes will leave for Moscow tomorrow at 9 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, taking along six advisers and aides. His conferences with Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov and British Foreign Minister Bevin are scheduled to start Saturday.

Byrnes also told reporters that:

Britain is proposing to Russia coordinated withdrawal of their armies from Iran as soon as possible. The British reported this in a note saying that they would not try to get out by January 1, as Washington proposed, since Russia had declined to do so.

Byrnes has changed his mind about releasing the report of publisher Mark Ethridge of Louisville, Ky., on political conditions in Romania and Bulgaria. He is taking this report to Moscow and may use it with Molotov and Bevin.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard university who has worked with Byrnes on atomic energy problems, will be the secretary's adviser in Moscow on that subject.

On the atomic bomb problem, as he described it, Byrnes said the initial American purpose is to inform the Soviet government about the United Nations commission agreed upon by President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee of Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada, and to learn the Russian view.

It is not planned at this time, Byrnes said, to go into scientific questions.

U. S. DRAFTS PLAN TO AID GERMANY IN RECOVERY TASK

Proposed Economic Policy Includes Financial Assistance by Allied Nations.

TWO-YEAR GOAL SET

Standard of Living to Be Controlled, Industry to Be Restricted.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — (AP) The State department today announced a broad-scale economic policy for Germany which calls on the United States and other Allied powers to finance a program of German imports over the next two years.

Such aid will be necessary to "prevent disease and unrest" in the shattered nation, the department said. There was no estimate of the amount of money involved in the proposed financial aid, but it was believed the American share might run into hundreds of millions.

The policy statement forecasts great hardship in Germany this winter, but calls for starting a slow recovery in the spring. It is aimed at getting Germany back on its own feet economically and industrially in 1948.

Will Delay Reconstruction

This means what officials here called a "delayed process of reconstruction" in the Reich to give a head start on postwar recovery to the European neighbors that Germany once overran.

Under the American plan, the German standard of living in 1948 would not be allowed to exceed that of its European neighbors. But neither would the ex-enemy country be reduced, officials emphasized, "to a nation of foresters and goatherds." German industry would be sharply restricted to minimum peacetime needs at the outset.

Secretary of State Byrnes in an accompanying announcement said the policy declaration had been forwarded to United States occupation authorities in the American zone of western Germany and also to the governments of Russia, Britain and France, the other occupying powers. The four nations are supposed to work out by Feb. 2, 1946, their final program for the removal of industrial equipment from Germany as reparations.

The State department declaration is the first formal interpretation by any of the powers of the broad principles of German control agreed upon at the Potsdam conference last August. The announced objective was and is to disarm Germany industrially and leave her at least as weak as neighboring countries.

The immediate cause of the declaration was described at the State department as a list of six questions submitted by the War department for guidance on how these objectives were to be achieved and how much industrial and economic resources were to be left to the German people.

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Covers Three Years

The State department statement actually covered a three-year period—the two years of reparations or removals beginning next Feb. 2 and the succeeding 12 months, beginning Feb. 2, 1948. The latter period is supposed to mark the emergence of Germany as a weakened but self-sufficient European nation, able to begin balancing needed imports against exports and to work toward repayment of the financial assistance required from the Allied powers during the two-year reparations period.

The statement did not say whether the proposed financial aid would involve a report to Congress for funds. The U. S. Army has been using some of its funds to finance shipments of wheat into Germany, but after the control of Germany is placed in civilian hands the money presumably would have to come from some other agency.

The Byrnes statement said that this winter liberated Europe "must enjoy a higher priority than Germany" on food and supply shipments.

Byrnes set forth four American aims for Germany at this time:

1. To increase "to the greatest possible extent the export of coal from Germany" to liberated areas of Europe.

2. To organize this winter the machinery necessary to carry out the reparations and disarmament program laid down by the United States, Britain, and Russia at the Potsdam Big Three conference last summer.

3. To set up national German administrative agencies for finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. (Creation of these agencies to date has been blocked by the French.)

4. To prevent "mass starvation in Germany" this winter and during the two-year period of reparations and disarmament but not to give the Germans a higher priority on supplies than the rest of Europe.

Refuses to Increase Diet

Byrnes declared that the basic German diet of 1,550 calories per day should prevent mass starva-

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Texts of Byrnes Statement and U. S. Policy on Reparations and Aid to Germany

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The texts of a statement made today by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and of a State Department declaration on German reparations and peacetime economy:

The Department of State has formulated a statement of its economic policy toward Germany for the guidance of the United States occupying authorities and has transmitted that statement to the War Department and to the Governments of the other occupying powers. The fundamental policy was, of course, laid down at Potsdam. The purpose of this statement is to make clear the American conception of the meaning of the Potsdam Declaration as it

Three Stages Set Out

The Potsdam Declaration involves three stages in the return of Germany to normal economic conditions. The first covers the German economy from the surrender of the armed forces, last May, to at least the end of the present winter. In this interval our broad purposes are to ensure that our policy in Germany makes the maximum possible contribution to recovery in areas recently liberated from Germany and, positively, to set up a structure that will provide for the future recovery of Germany in conformity with the principles agreed at Potsdam.

Within these broad objectives four principal immediate aims are these:

First, to increase to the greatest possible extent the export of coal from Germany to liberated areas. The rate of economic recovery in Europe depends upon the coal supplies available over this winter; and it is our intention to maintain the policy of hastening the recovery of liberated areas, even at the cost of delaying recovery in Germany.

Second, to use the months before spring to set up and to set into motion, in conjunction with our allies, the machinery necessary to execute the reparations and disarmament programs laid down and agreed at Potsdam. A considerable part of the statement just issued is directed to making clear the technical basis on which we believe the reparations calculation should be made. This calculation, which requires definition of the initial post-war German economy, must be completed before Feb. 2, 1946.

Third, to set up German administrative agencies which would operate under close policy control of the occupying authorities in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such agencies, explicitly required by the terms of the Potsdam agreement, must operate if Germany is to be treated as an economic unit and if we are to move forward to German recovery and to the eventual termination of military occupation.

Fourth, to prevent mass starvation in Germany. Throughout Europe there are many areas where the level of diet is at or close to starvation. In terms of world supply and of food shipments from the United States, liberated areas must enjoy a higher priority than Germany throughout this first post-war winter. The United States policy, in collaboration with its allies, is to see that sufficient food is available in Germany to avoid mass starvation. At the moment the calory level for the normal German consumer has been established at 1,550 per day. This requires substantial imports of foodstuffs into Germany, especially of wheat; and for its own zones of Germany and Berlin the United States is now importing wheat to achieve this level. A large percentage of the German population has been eating more than 1,550 calories daily, either because they can supplement the ration from foodstuffs available in the countryside, or because their work justifies a ration level higher than that of the normal consumer, as in the case of coal miners. In the major cities, and especially Berlin, however, a food problem exists and is particularly severe during the winter months. Fifteen hundred and fifty calories is not sufficient to sustain in health a population over a long period of time, but as a basic level for the normal consumer it should prevent mass starvation in Germany this winter. If a higher level for the normal consumer is judged to be required and if it is justified by food standards in liberated areas, the ration level in Germany may be raised by agreement among the four occupying powers.

In short, this will be an exceedingly hard winter for Germany, although only slightly more difficult than for certain of the liberated areas. A softening of American policy toward the feeding of German civilians and toward the allocation of coal exports from Germany, while it would ease the difficult task of the four occupying authorities, could largely be at the expense of the liberated areas. We are, however, constructively preparing for the second stage in German economic policy, which should begin some time next spring.

Recovery Is Foreseen

In this second stage, it is envisaged that Germany will gradually recover. Simultaneously with the removal of plants under reparation, plants will be earmarked for retention; and as fuel and raw materials become available, German industry which is permitted to remain will be gradually reactivated and the broken transport system revived. Although coal exports from Germany will continue, the probable expansion in coal output should permit larger allocations in coal to the German economy, after the end of the winter. German industrial production will then increase and German exports should begin to approach a level where they can finance necessary imports, and gradually to repay the occupying forces for their outlays in the present emergency period.

The third stage of economic development will follow after the period of reparation removals, which under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration must be completed by Feb. 2, 1948. The resources left to Germany at that time will be available to promote improvement of the German standard of living to a level equal to that of the rest of Continental Europe other than the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. Housing and transport will recover more rapidly than in the previous stages of economic development. In general, the German people will during this period recover control over their economy subject to such residual limitations as the occupying powers decide to impose. These limitations, which will be determined by agreement among the occupying powers, should, in the opinion of this Government, be designed primarily to prevent German rearmament and not to restrict or reduce the German standard of living.

In all these stages it must be borne in mind that the present occupying powers, as well as many other nations, have suffered severely from German aggression, have played a large role in the German defeat and have an enduring interest in the post-war settlement of Germany. The settlement agreed at Potsdam requires the shifting of boundaries in the East and the movement of several million Germans from other countries. That settlement also requires, in the interests of European rehabilitation and security, the removal from Germany of a large part of the industrial war-making capacity which never served the German civilian, but which, from 1933 on, served to prepare for war and to make war. In the words of the Potsdam Declaration:

"It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end, it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world."

State Department Statement on Reparations Settlement and Peacetime Economy of Germany

(1) The determination of the amount and character of industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peacetime economy which is to be made by the Allied Control Council prior to Feb. 2, 1946, has the limited purposes of eliminating the existing German war potential and deciding the volume of available reparation from the three western zones of occupation.

(a) The task of the Allied Control Council is to eliminate German industrial capacity to produce finished arms, ammunition, implements of war, aircraft and sea-going ships, either by removing such capacity as reparation or by destroying it, and to effectuate a drastic reduction in the capacities of the metallurgical, machinery and chemical* industries. The present determination, however, is not designed to impose permanent limitations on the Germany economy. The volume of permitted industrial production of a peacetime character will be subject to constant review after Feb. 2, 1946; and final Allied decisions regarding restrictions to be maintained on German industrial capacity and production will not be made until the framing of the peace settlement with Germany

(b) While reparation removals will undoubtedly retard Germany's economic recovery, the United States intends, ultimately, in cooperation with its allies, to permit the German people under a peaceful democratic government of its own choice to develop their own resources and to work toward a higher standard of living subject only to such restrictions designed to prevent production of armaments as may be laid down in the peace settlement.

tion this winter, and rejected for the time being proposals for increasing it. Byron Price, special investigator for President Truman, reported recently that this is a starvation diet which should be raised to 2,000 calories.

Both the Byrnes statement and the declaration of American economic policy toward Germany declared frankly that the German people are now moving into an extremely hard winter.

But, Byrnes said, it will be in Germany "only slightly more difficult than for certain of the liberated areas" of Europe.

Byrnes divided German control by the Allies into three stages: (1) From the surrender last May to the present winter during which the four principal aims are to be carried out as fully as possible; (2) The period of reparations removal running in the main between the end of the winter and February, 1948, and (3) The final period of German rebuilding and recovery beginning in February, 1948, when the main Allied concern will be to see that Germany develops peacefully and without rearming.

It is during the two years of reparations removal, the statement on German economy said, "the United States and other occupying powers must finance minimum essential imports into Germany to the extent that (German) exports" do not cover the cost of such imports.

The economic statement declared that the need for Allied financing is not due to the reparations program but to the state of disorganization in which the German people find themselves, and to the declared policy of preventing disease and unrest.

General Standards Provided

For the first time, the economic statement laid down general standards by which American authorities in Germany may be guided in determining what industrial plants they may remove for reparations purposes or destroy. The statement came out against any plan "wantonly to destroy German structures and installations which can readily be used for permitted peacetime industrial activities or for temporary shelter."

It also declared that the United States does not seek "punitive destruction of capital equipment of value to the German peacetime economy."

Furthermore the United States does not want to "eliminate or weaken German industries of a peaceful character, in which Germany has produced effctively for world markets, for the purpose of protecting American markets from German goods, aiding American exports, or for any other selfish advantage."

Also, the statement declares, the United States is opposed to any other country—meaning Britain, Russia and France—taking "selfish" commercial advantage of Germany's predicament.

Within these definitions, the United States believes, according to the State Department declaration, that it will be necessary to destroy first, specialized armament, shipbuilding, aircraft and certain chemical installations which can not be removed as reparations.

Reparations Emphasized

Second, factories closely linked to the armament and other industries named may have to be destroyed when they might be subject to diversion to war purposes in the future.

In general the statement sets forth the principle that the Allies do not intend during the third German postwar stage to force a reduction in Germany's living standard except as that is required to meet her reparations payments.

The statement then refers to the Potsdam agreement that reparations withdrawals be related to a standard of living for Germany, and says the standard of living in 1948 should be made to equal theoretically the average standard for Europe in the eight years prior to the war—1930-38.

No Buffer State Planned Against Russia, War Department Aide Tells Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, director of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, asserted emphatically today the Western nations had no thought of setting up a "buffer state" in Europe against Russia.

He made this reply to a question from Sen. Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, chairman of the military subcommittee investigating plans for demolishing Germany's war potential.

The "finest understanding" exists between the American and Russian occupation forces in Germany and a "great amount of accomplishment" has been marked up, General Hilldring declared. He asserted this was the best proof against any buffer state.

Mr. Kilgore's question was whether "Western nations" were planning such a buffer state. The reply mentioned only relations between the United States military government and Russia, but the general said to newsmen after he had left the stand that he meant to include the other Western powers.

The position of Germany in the present world picture must be looked at broadly against the whole background of recent history. For six years Germany has ruthlessly imposed war and destruction on Europe and the world. The Nazis who ruled there for more than a decade are now defeated, discredited and have been or are being rooted from positions of power. The final stages of war caused vast movements of Germans within their own country; and peace has permitted the return to their homes of millions of foreign laborers who had been enslaved in German mines and factories. The insistence of the Nazis on continuing the war to the bitter end caused enormous destruction to German cities, transport facilities and other capital of the country. These are the basic reasons for the present position of Germany, a position for which the Germans themselves are primarily responsible. German industrial production will for some time be low and her people ill fed even if there were no occupation and no reparations program.

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(2) It is in the interest of the United States to abide strictly by the terms of the Berlin Declaration which imposes a severe reparation obligation on Germany in order to:

(a) Weaken effectively the economic base from which war industry could be derived until a peaceful democratic Government is firmly established in Germany;

(b) Provide material assistance to United Nations countries which have suffered from Nazi aggression and which now face tasks of rehabilitation and reconstuction from the damage of war;

(c) Ensure that in the recovery from economic chaos left by war in Europe, the aggressor nation, Germany, shall not reconstitute a peacetime standard of living at an earlier date than the countries ravaged by German arms.

*"The phrases "machine industry" and "machine manufacturing industry" in the Berlin Declaration should be interpreted broadly. The parallel language from J.C.S. 1,067 covers machine-tool, automotive and radio and electrical industries. It is suggested that the phrases should be interpreted to cover "metal-working industry," or, in British terminology, heavy and light engineering. The words "chemical industry" should be interpreted to include particularly that part of the industry which is devoted, or can be readily converted, to war production, and to exclude to potash and salt industries which should be included with extractive industries.

Wanton Action Disavowed

(3) The security interest of the United States and its Allies requires the destruction in Germany of such industrial capital equipment as cannot be removed as reparation and as can only be used for the production of armaments or metallurgical, machinery or chemical products in excess of the peacetime needs of the German economy. It is not, however, the intention of the United States wantonly to destroy German structures and installations which can readily be used for permitted peacetime industrial activities or for temporary shelter. It will evidently be necessary to destroy specialized installations and structures used in shipbuilding, aircraft, armaments, explosives and certain chemicals which cannot be removed as reparation. Non-specialized installations and structures in the same fields may have to be destroyed in substantial part, if not desired as reparation, in cases of integrated industrial complexes the layout of which is such as substantially to facilitate reconversion from peacetime to war purposes at some later date. Finally, in removing equipment from plants declared available for reparation, no consideration should be given to withholding portions of the equipment desired by a reparation recipient in order to retain remaining installations and structures in more effective condition for peacetime uses. Within these limits, however, the reparation and security policies of the United States are not designed to result in punitive destruction of capital equipment of value to the German peacetime economy.

(4) For the purpose of determining the industrial capacity of the peacetime German economy, thus eliminating its war potential—the real basis on which the amount and character of reparation removals are to be calculated—it should be assumed that the geographical limits of Germany are those in conformity with provisions of the Berlin Declaration, i. e., those of the Altreich less the territory east of the Oder-Neisse line.

Guide to Removals Given

(5) The Berlin Declaration furnishes as a guide to removals of industrial equipment as reparation the concept of a balanced peacetime German economy capable of providing the German people with a standard of living not in excess of the European average (excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). In the view of the Department of State, the Berlin Declaration is not intended to force a reduction in German living standards except as such reduction is required to enable Germany to meet her reparation payments. In effect, the Berlin Declaration merely provides that Germany's obligation to make reparation for the war damage which her aggression caused to other countries should not be reduced in order to enable Germany to maintain a standard of living above the European average. The Department of State further interprets the standard-of-living criterion to refer to the year immediately following the two-year period of reparation removals. For the purpose of meeting this requirement, German industrial capacity after reparation removals should be physically capable of producing a standard of living equivalent to the European average in, say, 1948. Given the difficult problems of administration and economic organization which the German peacetime economy will still face in 1948, it may be doubted that industrial equipment remaining in Germany at that time will in fact produce at full capacity, so that the standard of living realized in Germany is likely for some time to fall short of the European average.

Adjustment Provided For

(6) It may be assumed that the European standard of living in 1948 would approximate the average standard of living over the period 1930-38. If this assumption be adopted, the German standard of living chosen as a basis for estimating industrial capital equipment to remain in Germany could be arrived at by use of German consumption data in a year in which the German standard of living, as measured by national income indices, most closely approximated the 1930-38 average in Europe. The German consumption standard in the year selected should be subject to adjustments upward or downward to compensate for any over-all difference between the German standard in the year selected and the European average. Past consumption records defined as suggested above are meant only as a general guide. They would require the following further adjustments:

(a) Provision for change in population between year selected and 1948.

(b) Adjustment to allow for notable deviations in pattern of German consumption in selected year from normal pattern.

(c) Allowance to enable the German people to make good, at reasonable rates of reconstruction, the widespread damage to buildings in Germany and to the transport system as scaled down to meet the requirements of the German peacetime economy. It is suggested that sufficient additional resources beyond those required to provide the adjusted output of the selected year should be left to overcome the building shortage in twenty years to effect repairs to structures on rail and road transport systems over five years.

Outside Aid Discouraged

(d) Sufficient resources should be left to Germany to enable that country, after completion of industrial removals and reactivation of remaining resources, to exist without external assistance. This topic is more fully treated below.

(7) In planning the peacetime German economy, the interests of the United States are confined to the industrial disarmament of Germany and to the provision of a balanced economic position at the standard of living indicated. The United States does not seek to eliminate or weaken German industries of a peaceful character, in which Germany has produced effectively for world markets, for the purpose of protecting American markets from German goods, aiding American exports or for any other selfish advantage. Similarly the United States is opposed to the attempt of any other country to use the industrial disarmament plan of the Berlin Declaration to its own commercial ends at the expense of a peacetime German economy. It is our desire to see Germany's economy geared to a world system and not an autarchical system.

(8) In determining the volume of removals for reparation purposes, the United States should not approve removals on such a scale that Germany would be unable, owing to a shortage of capital equipment, to export goods in sufficient quantities to pay for essential imports. Thus capacity should be left to enable Germany to produce for export goods which yield enough foreign exchange to pay for the imports required for a standard of living equal to the average in Europe, excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In this connection, the following points should be stressed:

(a) In determining the amount of capital equipment to be retained in Germany, provision need be made for capacity to produce exports sufficient to pay for estimated current imports. No allowance should be made in German export industry to provide capacity to pay for externally incurred occupation costs, including imports of goods consumed by forces of occupation, and troop pay not expended in Germany.

Clause Is Explained

(b) The provision in the Berlin Declaration which stipulates that in organizing the German economy "primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agricultural and peaceful domestic industries" requires that the maximum possible provision be made for exports from sources other than the metal, machinery and chemical industries.

(c) It is implicitly recognized in the Berlin Declaration that the policy of industrial capital equipment removals and the restriction of exports in the fields of metals, machinery and chemicals will require countries which have previously depended on Germany as a source of these products to obtain them elsewhere. Since capacity in the metal, machinery and chemical industries in excess of German peacetime needs is to be transferred to countries entitled to receive reparation from Germany, it is expected that the industrial capacity lost in Germany will after an interval be recovered in large part elsewhere in the world, and for the most part in Europe. But it should be borne in mind that the industry removed from Germany will in the main replace industry destroyed by the Germans and will not be sufficient to meet the pre-war demand. It should be emphasized, however, that any effort toward industrial recovery in Germany must not be permitted to retard reconstruction in European countries which have suffered from German aggression.

(d) In determining the amount of capacity required to strike an export-import balance, the United States and other occupying powers cannot in fact guarantee that the export-import balance will be achieved. Their responsibility is only to provide reasonable opportunity for the attainment of balance at the agreed minimum level of standard of living. In fixing the amount of industrial capacity necessary for export, the provision of margins of safety is unnecessary if Germany's export potential is estimated on a reasonable basis. It should be noted that if resources are left to enable Germany to make good her war damage and depreciation in housing and transport over certain numbers of years as suggested in Paragraph 5 (d), extension of the period in which such deficits are liquidated would in case of need make some additional capacity available for production of export goods.

Trade Need for Imports

(9) The necessity which devolves upon the United States and other occupying powers to finance imports into Germany and possibly to pay for such imports in the next few years does not arise in the first instance from the policy of reparation removals agreed upon at Potsdam. The German economy was brought virtually to a standstill by Germany's defeat, which produced an almost complete breakdown of transport, economic organization, administration and direction. If no removals of industrial capital equipment were attempted, Germany would still require United Nations' aid in financing and possibly in paying for minimum imports necessary to prevent disease and unrest. Even after substantial capital removals have been completed, it is doubtful that the German economy can operate for some time up to the limits of remaining industrial capacity, due to the limited availability of fuel, food, raw materials and the slow progress which can be made in filling the gap left by the Nazis in the economic and political organization of Germany. It is possible, and even likely, that the physical transport of reparation removals will limit transport capacity available for recovery of the German economy and for the expansion of exports. It is in this respect only, however, that the reparation policy laid down in the Berlin Declaration may require the United Nations to finance German imports for a longer period, or to pay for them in greater degree, than if no provision for reparation from Germany had been made.

(10) During the next two years the United States and other occupying powers must finance minimum essential imports into Germany to the extent that exports from stocks and current production do not suffice to cover the cost of such imports. Since the Berlin Declaration makes no provision with respect to the German standard of living in the period of occupation, the occupying powers are not obliged to provide imports sufficient for the attainment in Germany of a standard of living equal to the European average. The present standard of supply in Germany, so far as the United States is concerned, is still governed by the "disease and unrest" formula. Under the conditions set forth in Paragraph 9, it will prove desirable to extend the type and volume of imports into Germany not only because of our interest in avoiding disease and unrest endangering our occupying forces but also because of our interest in reactivating selected German export industries which would yield a volume of foreign exchange and as far as possible to repay the past outlays of the occupying powers on imports. If, when the time comes for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, there remains a backlog of unpaid imports, the occupying powers will have to decide whether or not to impose on Germany an obligation to pay off the accumulated deficit.

(11) For the immediate future, and certainly until next spring, military government authorities should concentrate on the repair of transport, emergency repair of housing and essential utilities and the maximization of coal and agricultural production. Some coal will of course be required in Germany to effect the minimum repairs of transport, housing and utilities called for in existing directives. As long as coal and raw materials remain in short supply in Europe, however, it is United States policy to make them available in maximum quantities for the revival of industrial output in liberated areas.

Activity Will Be Limited

The maximization of coal exports in accordance with existing directives will make it impossible to allocate within Germany coal sufficient to attain a significant volume of industrial production and over the coming winter it will limit activity even in fields directly related to repair of transport, housing and utilities and to agriculture.

If and when the coal crisis in Europe is surmounted—perhaps by next spring—it will be possible to review the situation and ascertain whether larger amounts of German coal can be allocated for essential industrial production in Germany, and in particular for the selective reactivation of German export industries. The possibilities in this direction will depend not only on the satisfaction of coal requirements in liberated areas, but also on the success of military government authorities in raising German coal output and restoring the German transport system.

Meanwhile, military government authorities should survey the fuel and raw material requirements of German industries capable of supplying essential civilian goods and of manufacturing for export so that as soon as coal and raw materials can be made available a program for selective reactivation of remaining industrial capacity in Germany can get under way. In formulating this program, attempt must be made to give priority to industries which in relation to expenditures of fuel and raw materials will contibute most toward striking an ultimate export-import balance in Germany, as well as to the satisfaction of the most pressing internal requirements of the German economy.

(12) The role of the occupying authorities in the process of German revival should, in general, be that of providing and setting the conditions within which the Germans themselves assume responsibility for the performance of the German economy. To this end, the occupying authorities should devote primary attention in planning revival to the development of German administrative machinery; not only in the fields of intrazonal production and trade but in interzonal and international trade and in the application of common policies in transport, agriculture, banking, currency, taxation etc.

As one aspect of this process, denazification should be satisfactorily completed during the present period. For the rest, great importance attaches to the conclusion within the Allied Control Council of agreements governing policies to be followed in various aspects of the German economy enumerated and devising interzonal German machinery for their application.

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Nazi Tests Of Deadliest Gas On Camp Inmates Told

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Senators heard from a military government official today that Germany "developed the deadliest poison gas in the world" by testing it on concentration camp inmates.

The testimony came from Col. Bernard Bernstein, director of the Division of Cartels and External Assets, United States Military Government in Germany. He submitted a statement to a Senate Military subcommittee headed by Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.).

How Secret Was Uncovered

Bernstein also offered what he said was a German denial of a Standard Oil Company of New Jersey contention that the United States benefited, rather than suffered, through Standard's prewar relations with the big German dye trust I. G. Farbenindustrie.

On the poison-gas matter, he said that many plants and all stocks of poison gas were destroyed by order of the German Government before occupation by the Russians. Bernstein continued:

"But at least one of the terrible secrets which the Germans hoped to save for the next war was uncovered.

"Our investigation has disclosed that an I. G. Farben official at Wuppertal-Elberfeld developed the deadliest poison gas in the world. This gas, unknown to the military authorities of the Allied nations, could have penetrated any gas mask in existence.

"I. G. Farben originally carried out its poison-gas experiments on monkeys; later on human beings. These gases were not only used on helpless people during the stages of experimentation, but were later used with full knowledge and acquiescence on the part of Farben to exterminate whole groups in concentration camps, such as Auschwitz."

Probe Of Cartels

The Senate hearing is directed at the question of cartels, or international agreements among companies as to the division of world markets and the exchange of technical information. In this connection, Bernstein said:

"In addition to its numerous foreign subsidiaries, I. G.'s world-wide affiliations included hundreds of separate non-German concerns and ranged over a score of industries.

"Its cartel agreements numbered over 2,000 and included agreements with such major industrial concerns as Standard Oil (New Jersey), the Aluminum Company of America, E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Ethyl Export Corporation, Imperial Chemical Industries (Great Britain), the Dow Chemical Company, Rohm and Haas, Etablissements Kuhlmann (France) and the Mitsui interests of Japan.

Standard Oil Defense

"In an article that appeared in the *Petroleum Times* for December 25, 143, Mr. R. T. Haslam, of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, defended Standard Oil's relationships with I. G. Farben.

"He stated that the 'secrets brought to America from Germany fifteen years ago by American scientists have been turned into mighty weapons against Germany.'"

Bernstein then cited a reply he said was prepared by "three of Farben's leading scientists" to the effect that Farben "gained technical information from America far more important to Germany's war effort than Standard Oil was able to obtain for the American war effort from Germany."

"Many Contributions"

Farben's reply, Bernstein said, described "many valuable contributions" which were received "as a consequence of our contracts with the Americans above and beyond the agreement which just now in the war are useful to us."

Specified were "iso-octane, toluol, oppanol, buna, tetraethyl lead, polymerization, dewaxing and deasphaltization of lubricating oils, and paraflow; and finally assistance in purchasing a large reserve stock of aviation gasoline and aviation lubricating oil, which I.G. obtained 'on the basis of its frendly relations with Standard Oil,' but acting in fact as 'trustee to the German Government.'"

SENATORS FINISH PROBE OF CHARGES MADE BY HURLEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — (AP) The Senate Foreign Relations committee virtually ended its investigation of the Patrick J. Hurley case today.

Theoretically, the inquiry into charges by the fiery Oklahoman, former ambassador to China, still remains open. No vote was taken in the closed committee session.

Practically, members let it be known, there won't be any more hearings and there is little or no chance of action on a resolution by Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) for a full investigation of the State department.

Hurley resigned two weeks ago today with a declaration that career diplomats, here and in Chungking, had tried to sabotage the policies he was instructed to carry out. These included bolstering the Chinese Nationalist government and effecting a rapprochement between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists in northern China.

Hurley repeated his charges in an open hearing, naming John S. Service and George Atcheson, Jr. as two of the career men who attempted to undercut his policies.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Undersecretary Dean Acheson disputed Hurley's statements. The ex-ambassador said they cuold be substantiated by secret documents in the State department.

The department sent the documents up today so members could inspect them. They included a report from Service in October, 1944, and a telegram from Atcheson last February.

One committee member, who would not permit use of his name, said they didn't bring out anything new.

Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.) told reporters, however, he thought the documents "substantiated, in a general way" Hurley's charges.

On the other hand, Bridges said there was no disposition by any members of the committee to take any action which might embarrass Byrnes as he leaves for a conference with Russian and British foreign ministers in Moscow.

G-M OFFICIALS END PACT WITH LOCALS

New Break in Negotiations Comes as Union Authorizes Strike Fund.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—(AP) The United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) announced tonight that General Motors corporation has "abrogated" all local agreements reached for admission of supervisory and non-production workers to strike-bound GM plants.

GM officials declined comment on the latest breach in negotiations between the U.A.W. and GM on issues that led to a walkout of 175,000 GM production workers 21 days ago.

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No Conference Today

George F. Addes, U.A.W. secretary-treasurer, revealed GM had set Thursday for the next negotiating session, but he said the company gave no reason for foregoing a Wednesday meeting.

Harry W. Anderson, GM vice president, asserted that today's negotiating session "in effect was devoted only to a discussion of picketing."

"We want to get this point cleared up before we begin discussions of the new contract," Anderson added. GM has maintained that the union has engaged in some "illegal picketing" since the strike hit GM plants in 20 states.

At one time, the company insisted the picketing issue would have to be settled before taking up the union's demands for a 30 per cent wage rate increase but subsequently it resumed discussions of the wage issue.

"We stand firm on our position that the economic demands for which GM workers have been forced to strike must be settled and cleared out of the way before other contractual matters are taken up," Addes asserted.

Two Leaders Ill

Addes, who led the union negotiators today in the absence of U. A.W. President R. J. Thomas and Vice President Walter Reuther, both of whom are ill, told newsmen:

"My first experience in the current bargaining negotiations confirmed in every respect the charges of Thomas and Reuther that GM is not negotiating in good faith and that it is arrogant and contemptuous of the public interest."

Addes disclosed that today "there was discussion of wages, the company's cancellation of the contract and the question of having office and supervisory personnel continue at work."

A union spokesman said GM's decision to call off the local agreements would affect three locals, which already had reached agreement with the company on admission of certain classifications of workers to the strike-bound plants.

Union officials indicated unofficially that they took a "serious view" of today's events, coming as they did after GM's Monday announcement that it was immediately terminating the union contract which was due to expire in April, 1946.

The U.A.W. earlier today called on its members to contribute at least $1 weekly to a special international strike fund, the drive to open Saturday.

"It is apparent from the 'take it or leave it' attitude of G.M. that the strike will be of lengthy duration," the union said, in announcing the fund-raising campaign.

In its last official report, issued before the present strike of 175,000 of its members, the UAW-CIO international placed the dues-paying membership at 975,000.

Peak Was 1,300,000

At one time during the war's peak employment the membership was listed at nearly 1,300,000.

The union, whose G.M. strike actually has made a total of 213,000 persons idle in corporation plants, made its appeal for funds as it resumed negotiations with General Motors and awaited a reply to its "company security" counteroffer to the Ford Motor Company.

Industry circles speculated whether an ultimate agreement with Ford over "company security" might be made a model for other company-union understandings. The Ford reply to the union proposal is expected tomorrow.

Penalties Suggested

Both the company and union proposed a financial penalty against wildcat strikes. The company suggested $5 a day for each strike participant, the money to come from the union. The union proposed a $3 to $5 fine as a wage deduction from each offender.

An unconfirmed report said Ford was prepared to eliminate the checkoff and closed-shop provisions of its present contract with the UAW-CIO if a satisfactory "company security" agreement were not reached.

The UAW-CIO's funds appeal to the membership went out through a letter to locals from George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer. The start of the drive was set for Saturday, named in Addes's letter as "I gave to win day."

Lengthy Strike Foreseen

"It is apparent from the 'take-it-or-leave-it' attitude taken by General Motors that the strike will be of lengthy duration," Addes's letter said. "We must take adequate measures to see that those in the front lines have the necessities of life."

Before the strike began Addes said that union would have $4,000,000 to support the walkout. This would be comprised of $2,000,000 in the international's treasury and $2,000,000 from locals' treasuries, he said.

No estimate was placed on the total expected from the new drive, union officials said, since contributions will be voluntary and sources other than locals may donate.

Frank Winn, UAW public-relations man, said the staff of the union's G.M. department, including Vice President Walter P. Reuther and seventeen others, would donate their "take-home" pay (salaries after deductions) to the drive. Winn estimated this to total $1,500 every two weeks.

Ford Reacting Favorably To Union Security Offer

Way Is Paved to Begin the Conference Tomorrow on Wage Question— G. M. Cancels Contract.

DEC 12 1945

Detroit, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A union plan for curbing wildcat strikes and slow-downs paved the way today for wage talks with the Ford Motor Company, only member of the automotive Big Three still under union contract.

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The Ford company's favorable reaction to the proposal also raised the possibility that some similar method might be used in solving other car industry labor deadlocks, such as the strike idling 213,000 General Motors employees.

Countering a management demand for company security, the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers offered to subject instigators of unauthorized work stoppages in Ford plants to discharge and participants in such action to fines.

An authorized interruption of work was described as one resulting from a dispute which could be settled by the impartial umpire or, if not in this category, as issue not approved by the international union.

Would Fine Workers.

Any employee ordered discharged by the umpire could demand an investigation by the local union and, on proving his innocence, could have a grievance processed. If a settlement then could not be reached the dispute would go back to the umpire for decision.

The fines—$3 a day for the first offense and $5 for the second—would be deducted from the worker's pay and donated to the President's Infantile Paralysis Fund.

The company would agree not to permit any lockouts and could impose "appropriate financial penalties" upon any of its representatives it finds guilty of provoking a strike, such money going to the union's welfare fund. The umpire, at the union's request, also would have the right to review such penalties and revise them or discharge the company representatives.

John S. Bugas, director of Ford industrial relations, said he was "encouraged to see that the union has given some consideration" to the company's demand for security.

Bugas repeated that the Ford plan to assess the union $5 a day for each member taking part in an unauthorized work interruption would accomplish our objective and withheld comment on the union proposal "until we have had opportunity to study it."

The Detroit News quoted "a Ford official" as saying that the company would eliminate the check-off and closed shop from the pending contract unless it was satisfied with the union's company-security proposal.

"The union will just have to collect its own dues unless com-

pany negotiators become convinced that the union plan will cut down production losses," the official was quoted as saying.

Earlier Dugas had said "our position is clear. Continuation of this union security depends upon the union in turn tangibly guaranteeing company security."

Will Discuss Wages.

Richard T. Leonard, U. A. W.-C. I. O. Ford director, said the company had agreed to discuss the union's 30 per cent wage increase demand at the next negotiating session tomorrow. The wage issue previously had not been brought up pending settlement of the company security dispute.

As the Ford-U. A. W. relations apparently improved, General Motors announced termination of its contract with the union more than four months in advance of its April 28, 1946, expiration date.

But in a vein similar to the Ford demand, C. E. Wilson, G. M. president, said that in any new agreement which may be worked out the corporation will insist on provisions requiring union responsibility and assurance of uninterrupted production.

Wilson said that the canceled agreement, which dated back to the sit-down strike days of 1937, obviously had failed to achieve its purposes.

Observers pointed out that the action would have little effect on settlement of the twenty-one-day-old G. M. strike.

R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. president, called the cancellation "another high-handed effort by management to evade the central issue in dispute—a 30 per cent wage increase." The result, Thomas said, "will be to stiffen even further the determination of G. M. workers that their strike shall be won."

He also took issue with a corporation interpretation that the contract could be terminated any time between the tenth day after a strike occurs and the day of its settlement.

A change in national wage stabilization policy last August 19, Thomas said, permitted the union to reopen wage negotiations without abrogating the rest of the contract.

The action came as first returns indicated local G. M. unions would turn down President Truman's appeal for an immediate resumption of work.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach told the Detroit Lawyers Guild last night that prolonged industrial strife would "dangerously imperil our reconversion to peacetime production." He pleaded for "more of the family spirit within industry" and reaffirmed his belief that only through collective bargaining can such a spirit be attained.

700,000 CIO WORKERS READY TO QUIT UNLESS ACTION IS FORESTALLED

Slated Walkout Would Be Largest In U.S. History

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11 (AP) — The CIO-United Steelworkers, rejecting President Truman's appeal to continue at work, today set January 14 for the beginning of a general strike in the nation's steel mills.

Unless it is forestalled, the strike will be the largest in the history of American industry, affecting an estimated 700,000 workers at basic steel mills and in the allied aluminum and iron-ore industries.

At issue is the steelworkers' demand for a $2-a-day pay increase; which was turned down by the steel companies on the ground that wages could not be raised without commensurate increases in the price of steel products.

Follows Strike Poll

The action, by the union's 175-man policy committee, follows upon a strike poll conducted by the National Labor Relations Board under the terms of the Smith-Connally War Disputes Act. The vote showed more than 400,000 favoring a strike and 83,000 against.

In the resolution calling the strike, the union declared:

"It has been 90 days since the union initiated collective bargaining with the steel corporations on this wage issue. The steelworkers have exercised meticulous patience. They have experienced a thorough cooling-off period. They are now confronted with the industry's challenge to the very existence of the union and the right of the steelworkers to earn a wage which will assure a decent standard of living.

"Sought To Avoid Strike"

"The membership of the United Steelworkers of America have bent every effort to avoid taking strike action. They have endeavored at all costs to accomplish a peaceful settlement of this all-important issue.

"The steel industry, because of its determined arrogance and adamant refusal to meet its public obligation, must stand condemned as being solely responsible for the present impasse.

"Over 400,000 workers throughout the nation, in a secret ballot, have given their mandate — to strike in self-protection.

"This is the solemn judgment—after careful consideration—of the steelworkers, aluminum workers, and iron-ore miners, under the jurisdiction of this union.

January 14 Set

"*Now, therefore, be it resolved*, That in accordance with the mandate of these workers, the strike shall commence on January 14, 1946, at 12.01 A.M."

In another resolution, the policy committee said it condemned President Truman's proposed labor legislation for ending strikes. It said:

"We condemn President Truman's proposed legislation as viciously anti-labor and an attack upon our basic democratic liberties. . . ."

The resolution added that a fact-finding board, as proposed by the President, was "unnecessary" because "the clear-cut facts" in the dispute "are in the possession of the Government."

Calls It False Trial

This proposal, said the union, was "a false trail of fruitless delays which can only serve to undermine labor."

Referring to Mr. Truman's plan to make a strike illegal during a 30-day fact-finding period, the resolution said:

"The United Steelworkers of America is firmly and unalterably opposed to any legislation which makes strikes unlawful even though for a limited time and penalizes strikers through criminal prosecution. Compulsion to work—regardless for how brief a period—is but the first step toward industrial serfdom."

Other Votes To Come

While the union claims a membership of nearly 1,000,000, only about 650,000 at some 700-odd mills and plants were affected by the strike vote taken on November 28. Approximately 50,000 more at scattered plants are to vote before December 21. Nearly 200,000 other members were claimed to be in the armed service in the union's last audit report issued in June.

Steel companies made no comment on the union's action.

One major steel-producing company unaffected by the strike call is the Weirton Steel Company, operated by E. T. Weir's National Steel Corporation. An independent union functions at Weirton plants, employing about 12,000.

In the resolution calling a strike, the policy committee charged that the industry is "embarked upon a campaign to renew the 'union wrecking plan' of the 1920's which effectively destroyed the newly developed labor union organizations of that era."

Refusal Cited

The steelworkers asserted:

"The Inland Steel Company, in connection with its iron ore mines, has disclosed the real design of the steel industry. That company now refuses to comply with a collective-bargaining agreement negotiated and consummated for the iron ore mines. . . .

"The reason given is that the War Labor Board is going out of existence and there is no need for the corporation to comply with its solemn contractual obligations. Many other steel companies have already threatened the union that if the steelworkers exercise their legal right and strike—the collective bargaining agreements will be canceled. . . ."

In the resolution dealing with Mr. Truman's labor legislation, the committee said:

"Wage Freeze" Assailed

"The industry . . . has revealed its true present design to destroy the union and thereby freeze the wages of the steelworkers for ever-increasing extortionate profits.

"The Government instead of seeking the imposition of restraints to be imposed upon the steelworkers should address itself to the steel industry. It is the steel industry which has openly and flagrantly ignored its responsibility to the workers and to the public.

"It is the steel industry which has ignored President Truman's public statement that there is a national need for general wage increases to avoid deflation.

Terms Arrogant

"It is the steel industry which has arrogantly refused the requests of the Secretary of Labor to resume collective bargaining with the union."

Official figures in the steelworkers strike vote were announced by the NLRB at Washington tonight as 411,401 for a strike and 83,859 opposed. Total ballots cast were 500,434.

In New York, a spokesman for the United States Steel Corporation declined comment.

20,000 Steel Workers Will Go Out On Call

Twenty thousand steel workers in the Baltimore area "will undoubtedly" go out on strike if the CIO-United Steel Workers' national policy committee calls a work stoppage, CIO officials here declared last night.

Yesterday in Pittsburgh the CIO wage-policy committee adopted a resolution calling for a steel strike January 14 at 12.01 A.M.

The spokesmen declined to be identified since Albert Atallah, official spokesman for Region 8, which includes Baltimore, Maryland and parts of West Virginia and Virginia, is attending a CIO meeting in Pittsburgh.

TRUMAN LABOR BILL CONDEMNED BY UNION

DEC 12 1945

Fact-finding Board Is Called Unnecessary—Resolution Charges Steel Industry's War Profits Are Fantastic.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The C. I. O.-United Steel Workers, claiming a membership of nearly 1,000,000 workers, today set January 14 at 12:01 A. M. as the time for the beginning of a general strike in the nation's steel mills.

The action was taken by the union's 175-man wage policy committee representing locals throughout the country at a closed session presided over by C. I. O. President Philip Murray, who is also head of the steel union.

The resolution adopted by the policy committee said:

"Over 400,000 workers throughout the nation, in a secret ballot, have given their mandate—to strike in self protection.

"This is the solemn judgment—after careful consideration—of the steel workers, aluminum workers and iron ore miners, under the jurisdiction of this union."

In a separate resolution, the committee said:

"We condemn President Truman's proposel legislation as viciously anti-labor and an attack on our basic democratic liberties.

"A fact-finding board for the steel industry is unnecessary. Any such proposal is but a false trail of fruitless delays which can only serve to undermine labor."

A union spokesman said that was the union's reply to the request of President Truman for continuance of work pending his appointment of a fact-finding board to settle the dispute.

Text of Wage Resolution.

The text of the statement of policy adopted by the wage policy committee follows:

"On September 11, 1945, this international wage policy committee formulated its demand for a wage increase of $2 per day and the union immediately requested collective bargaining conferences with the steel companies. This demand represented but a partial restoration of the wage cut the steel workers have received as a result of loss in working time and downgrading.

"The sharp slashing of the pay of American wage earners spells economic disaster for the American nation. We seek a wage increase to assure adequate earnings with which to provide for our families, to raise our purchasing power and that of the rest of the country—so that the national economy will have enough consuming power to keep the wheels of industry going.

"Failure to accomplish this objective will inevitably bring the tragic human despair and misery which followed the economic debacle of 1929.

"The request of the United minutes—practically no counter-presented to the many steel corporations, was met with an abrupt 'No.' Collective bargaining was not engaged in. The answer of the corporations was uniformly given within a few minutes—practically no counter offer has ever been made—simply an arrogant and provocative 'No.'

"The Secretary of Labor, on November 3, addressed communications to the union and to the United States Steel Corporation to resume collective bargaining with the assistance of a mediator to be appointed by the Government. The union accepted. The corporation repeated its adamant 'No.'

"The Secretary of Labor, on November 9, renewed his request to the United States Steel Corporation. The answer was the same cold 'No.'

Fantastic Profits Alleged.

"The sheer arrogance of the steel corporations is best revealed by the record of fantastic profits extracted during the war. The financial ability of the industry to meet this wage increase has been completely demonstrated. The following facts have not been refuted:

"(A) The profits of the steel industry, before taxes and during the five war years, 1940-1944, rose 276 per cent over the peacetime level of 1935-1939—from $933 million to over $3½ billion.

"(B) Profits, after taxes, rose 113 per cent—during the war

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period—from $576 million to $1,000,225,000.

"(C) Open profits acknowledged in 1944 were $190,366,000. Concealed profits in 1944 were $271,165,000. This is a total profit in 1944 of $407,421,000 after the payment of all taxes. The peacetime average for the industry was $115 million.

"(d) Tax refunds from the United States Treasury, amounting to $149 million, or 29 per cent more than peacetime profits, can be collected by the steel industry in 1946—if it breaks even.

"(e) The steel industry can thus meet the union's request for a $2 a day wage increase and in 1946 still earn over $400 million in net profits after taxes—or three and a half times its peacetime average.

"The Inland Steel Company, in connection with its iron ore mines, has disclosed the real design of the steel industry. That company now refuses to comply with a collective bargaining agreement negotiated and consummated for the iron ore mines and which included maintenance of membership and checkoff. The reason given is that the War Labor Board is going out of existence and there is no need for the corporation to comply with its solemn contractual obligations. Many other steel companies have already threatened the union that if the steel workers exercise their legal right and strike—the collective bargaining agreements will be canceled.

Sees Plan to Wreck Union.

"The steel industry is thus embarked upon a campaign to renew the 'union wrecking plan' of the 1920's which effectively destroyed the newly developed labor union organizations of that era.

"It has been ninety days since the union initiated collective bargaining with the steel corporations on this wage issue. The steel workers have exercised meticulous patience. They have experienced a thorough cooling off period. They are now confronted with the industry's challenge to the very existence of the union and the right of the steel workers to earn a wage which will assure a decent standard of living.

"The membership of the United Steelworkers of America have bent every effort to avoid taking strike action. They have endeavored at all costs to accomplish a peaceful settlement of this all-important issue.

"The steel industry, because of its determined arrogance and adamant refusal to meet its public obligation, must stand condemned as being solely responsible for the present impasse.

"Over 400,000 workers throughout the nation, in a secret ballot, have given their mandate—to strike in self-protection. This is the solemn judgment—after careful consideration—of the steel workers, aluminum workers and iron ore miners under the jurisdiction of this union.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that in accordance with the mandate of these workers, the strike shall commence on January 14, 1946, at 12:01 A. M."

Truman Policy Called Serfdom.

In its separate resolution on Mr. Truman's legislative proposals, the wage policy committee said:

"The United Steelworkers of America is firmly and unalterably opposed to any legislation which makes strikes unlawful, even though for a limited time, and penalizes strikers through criminal prosecution. Compulsion to work—regardless for how brief a period—is but the first step toward industrial serfdom.

"We therefore condemn President Truman's proposed legislation as viciously anti-labor and an attack upon our basic democratic liberties.

"The Government instead of seeking the imposition of restraints to be imposed upon the steel workers should address itself to the steel industry. It is the steel industry which has openly and flagrantly ignored its responsibility to the workers and to the public. It is the steel industry which has ignored President Truman's public statement that there is a national need for general wage increases to avoid deflation. It is the steel industry which has arogantly refused the requests of the Secretary of Labor to resume collective bargaining with the union.

"The Government, therefore, has a clear-cut obligation—make public the facts which it already has and consistent with its public pronouncements—address itself to the steel corporations rather tha nseek measures to repress labor."

Data On Strike

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11 (AP)—Facts about the threatened steel strike:

The Issue—A $2-a-day increase in pay for an eight-hour work day.

Present Wages—For common labor, the base pay is $6.24 a day. For the average steelworker it is estimated at $8.96 a day.

Workers—Union estimates place the number of members in the steel, aluminum and iron ore industries who would be made idle above 700,000.

Plants—766 companies from coast to coast.

Number of States with Producing steel plants—27, including Maryland.

Steel Union's Policy Views

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11 (AP)—The text of the statement of policy adopted by the International Wage Policy Committee of the CIO-United Steel Workers today was as follows:

On Sept. 11, 1945, this international wage policy committee formulated its demand for a wage increase of $2 per day and the union immediately requested collective bargaining conferences with the steel companies. This demand represented but a partial restoration of the wage cut the steelworkers have received as a result of loss in working time and downgrading.

The sharp slashing of the pay of American wage-earners spells economic disaster for the American nation. We seek a wage increase to assure adequate earnings with which to provide for our families, to raise our purchasing power and that of the rest of the country—so that the national economy will have enough consuming power to keep the wheels of industry going.

Failure to accomplish this objective will inevitably bring the tragic despair and misery which followed the economic débâcle of 1929.

The request of the United Steelworkers of America, when presented to the many steel corporations, was met with an abrupt "No." Collective bargaining was not engaged in. The answer of the corporations was uniformly given within a few minutes—practically no counter offer has ever been made—simply an arrogant and provocative "No."

Stand on Mediation

The Secretary of Labor, on Nov. 3, addressed communications to the union and to the United States Steel Corporation to resume collective bargaining with the assistance of a mediator to be appointed by the Government. The union accepted. The corporation repeated its adamant "No."

The Secretary of Labor, on Nov. 9, renewed his request to the United States Steel Corporation. The answer was the same cold "No."

The sheer arrogance of the steel corporations is best revealed by the record of fantastic profits extracted during the war.

The financial ability of the industry to meet this wage increase has been completely demonstrated. The following facts have not been refuted:

(A) The profits of the steel industry, before taxes and during the five war years, 1940-1944, rose 276 per cent over the peacetime level of 1935-1939—from $933,000,000 to over $3,500,000,000.

(B) Profits, after taxes, rose 113 per cent—during the war period—from $576,000,000 to $1,000,225,000.

(C) Open profits acknowledged in 1944 were $190,366,000. Concealed profits in 1944 were $271,165,000. This is a total profit in 1944 of $407,531,000 after the payment of all taxes. The peacetime average for the industry was $115,000,000.

(D) Tax refunds from the United States Treasury, amounting to $149,000,000, or 29 per cent more than peacetime profits, can be collected by the steel industry in 1946—if it breaks even.

(E) The steel industry can thus meet the union's request for a $2 a day wage increase and in 1946 still earn over $400,000,000 in net profits after taxes—or 3½ times its peacetime average.

The Inland Steel Company, in connection with its iron ore mines, has disclosed the real design of the steel industry. That company now refuses to comply with a collective bargaining agreement negotiated and consummated for the iron ore mines and which included maintenance of membership and check-off. The reason given is that the War Labor Board is going out of existence and there is no need for the corporation to comply with its solemn contractual obligations. Many other steel companies have already threatened the union that if the steel workers exercise their legal right and strike—the collective bargaining agreements will be canceled.

Fight in 1920's Recalled

The steel industry is thus embarked upon a campaign to renew the "union-wrecking plan" of the Nineteen Twenties which effectively destroyed the newly developed labor union organizations of that era.

It has been ninety days since the union initiated collective bargaining with the steel corporations on this wage iss.. The steel workers have exercised meticulous patience. They have experienced a thorough cooling off period. They are now confronted with the industry's challenge to the very existence of the union and the right of the steel workers to earn a wage which will assure a decent standard of living.

The membership of the United Steel Workers of America have bent every effort to avoid taking strike action. They have endeavored at all costs to accomplish a peaceful settlement of this all-important issue.

The steel industry, because of its determined arrogance and adamant refusal to meet its public obligation, must stand condemned as being solely responsible for the present impasse.

Over 400,000 workers throughout the nation, in a secret ballot, have given their mandate—to strike in self-protection.

This is the solemn judgment—after careful consideration—of the steel workers, aluminum workers and iron ore miners, under the jurisdiction of this union.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that in accordance with the mandate of these workers, the strike shall commence on Jan. 14, 1946, at 12:01 A. M.

Effort To Speed Truman Labor Bill Beaten

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP) — The House Military Committee refused today to approve the Administration's strike-prevention bill as an amendment to pending legislation repealing the War Labor Disputes Act.

The action was taken in executive session by a vote members reported as 10 to 8.

The Administration bill would set up fact-finding boards to handle major labor disputes and provide for prohibiting strikes during a 30-day period while the boards work.

Bill Must Take Normal Course

Unless the Military Committee reverses itself the Administration-supported bill, now the subject of hearings by the House Labor Committee, will continue in that normal course. Special procedure approved by the Rules Committee prohibits consideration of any amendments not offered by the military group.

A test vote on the pending legislation was shaping up in the House today.

May Upset Rule

Several lawmakers said the outcome would show what is in store for other pending measures designed to curb industrial strife.

The bill before the House is one by the Military Committee to restrict the political activities of unions and penalize them for violating no-strike contracts.

House leaders announced, however, that today's vote would concern only the rules that shall prevail during consideration of the measure. Chief among these is one that would ban any amendment unless it had been approved by the Military Committee.

Labor Backers' Hope

Labor supporters said they would try to defeat this resolution, thus preventing consideration of the bill itself until it has gone back to the Rules Committee for further action.

If they have the strength to kill the resolution, these members said, they will be able to steer the course of other labor legislation from now on.

Backers of the resolution expressed the belief, however, that they could pass it and then could call up the bill itself "when we desire."

The Timing

Chairman May said this timing "depends on how fast the Labor Committee moves." The latter group is considering President Truman's request for legislation to set up fact-finding boards to help settle major industrial disputes, and to provide for a 30-day strike ban while the boards function.

Informed that the Labor Committee had no hearing scheduled today, May said he might call his group together to discuss adding the President's proposal as an amendment to the union-regulation measure.

Acting Chairman Ramspeck (D., Ga.) of the Labor Committee said he was anxious to speed hearings but some members "want to filibuster." He announced that William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, and Ira Mosher, head of the National Manufacturers Association, would testify tomorrow.

House to Act on Union Rackets Bill

Proposed Law Would Prevent Intimidation in Labor Activities.

DEC 12 1945

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(AP) The House gave right of way today to legislation outlawing asserted racketeering practices by labor after sidetracking another measure aimed at contract-violating strikes.

By a vote of 259 to 108, the House agreed to consider a bill levying heavy penalties on anyone interfering with the interstate movement of goods "by robbery or extortion." The measure itself is scheduled to be voted on tomorrow.

Earlier, the House defeated by a vote of 200 to 182 a move to bring up legislation to penalize unions violating no-strike contract provisions. Even some proponents of the measure favored delay to give more time for study of labor legislation asked by President Truman.

The anti-racketeering measure was introduced by Rep. Hobbs (D-Ala) as an outgrowth of a 1942 Supreme court decision which held that the present anti-racketeering statute does not apply to labor unions. The case arose from efforts of A.F.L. teamsters in New York city to collect fees from drivers of trucks bringing in produce from New Jersey. The unionists were alleged to have used "strong-arm" methods of intimidation.

Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) of the Rules committee led opposition to consideration of the bill.

"I do not condone or encourage racketeering," Sabath said, "but this bill goes altogether too far. It imposes a penalty of 10 years imprisonment or a $10,000 fine, which is altogether out of line with the offense. I know that the unions do not condone racketeering, have done everything possible to eliminate it, and have succeeded."

The bill which the House voted not to consider, by rejecting a "rule" for it, was sponsored originally by the Military committee. It would provide that unions striking in violation of contracts be denied collective bargaining rights for a year and be subject to civil damage suits. It also would strengthen the ban on political contributions by labor unions, repeal the Smith-Connally wartime labor disputes act and abolish the War Labor board.

Five from Connecticut Vote Against Proposal

In the vote by which the House yesterday refused to consider legislation repealing the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes act and imposing new restrictions on union activities, Congresseman Talbot of the Fifth district voted with Republicans favoring the move while Congressmen Luce of the Fourth, Geelan of the Third, Kopplemann of the First, Woodhouse of the Second, and Ryter, at-large, voted against the proposal. It was defeated, 200 to 182.

ARMY DISCLOSES FIRST PLANS FOR TRAINING PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(AP) The War department said today that local civilian agencies similar to draft boards would select young men to undergo a year's compulsory military training if a law for that purpose is passed.

The department emphasized that the trainees would not be considered as being a part of the Army and would not be subject to actual duty without special authorization of Congress.

They would wear special insignia. They would be paid about $30 a month, whereas an Army private gets $50.

The Army's plans were outlined by four major generals to the House Military committee as it neared the end of hearings on a compulsory peacetime training bill and amplified in a 42-page illustrated brochure issued by the War department.

"The chaplain holds a service in God's great out-of-doors," was the caption for one picture. Another showed a white-haired "mom" dancing with "her boy" at a dance at a training post after having met the commanding officer" and "sampled the cook's hot biscuits." Still another showed a model barracks and promised that "there will be clean sheets and blankets." Beside a picture of boys playing football was the statement that "men who have spent hours each day on the playing fields are not apt to become regimented or militarized."

The major generals who testified were George J. Richards, budget officer; Ray E. Porter, director of the special planning division; Willard S. Paul, assistant chief of staff for personnel, and I. H. Edwards, assistant chief of staff for training.

They proposed that the Army train 700,000 annually and the Navy 260,000. They estimated 140,000 to 240,000 would be rejected yearly although physical standards would be lower than they have been for draftees.

Men 18 through 20 would be subject to training. The year of training normally would begin at 18 unless a boy had not then finished high school, in which case he could wait until he graduated. A boy of 17 who had finished high school could start training then if his parents consented.

Training Plans Outlined By Army Men

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Army detailed to Congress today how it would handle universal military training if President Truman's request for such a law is granted.

Four major generals explained the "here's how" to the House Military Committee.

They were George J. Richards, War Department budget officer; Ray E. Porter, director of the special planning division; Willard S. Paul, assistant chief of staff for personnel, and I. H. Edwards, assistant chief of staff for training.

The Army earlier had presented, through Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and others, its arguments for one year of continuous training for all able-bodied youths in peacetime.

How It Would Work

The universal training program, today's witnesses said, would operate thus:

Who would be trained? Young men in the age group 18 through 20; the training normally would begin when a youth is 18, unless he hadn't finished high school, in which case he could wait until he was graduated. A youth who had finished high school at the age of 17 could start training then, with his parents' consent.

How many would be trained? After allowing for rejections for physical and other disabilities, the Army would train 700,000 and the Navy about 260,000 annually, leaving between 140,000 and 240,000 who would be rejected each year.

Method Of Selection

How would they be selected? By local civilian agencies similar to local draft boards. Each youth would register by mail when he becomes 18. His local board would tell him when his training would start, and there would be several different entry dates annually, with the individual's convenience to be considered as much as possible. Appeals from local board rulings would be handled by special civilian appeal boards.

When would a youth's first actual contact with the military occur? At a receiving station to which he would be ordered by his local board to report. There he would be given a special oath and examinations and offered a choice of services. He would be assigned to the service requested, if possible. The physical standards for acceptance would be lower than those that prevailed during the war.

Kind Of Training

What kind of training would a youth receive? An initial recruit training period of about eight weeks to teach him the fundamentals of life as a soldier. This would be followed by a period of technical training, the length of which would vary, depending on the assignment. Then would come unit training, and finally combined training to teach the recruits how to act as an integral part of an army. The combined training, under combat conditions, would last about eight weeks.

Who would do the training? A selected training organization composed of National Guard officers, reserve officers and enlisted men on temporary active duty.

Would the one year be devoted entirely to military training? Generally, yes, but there would be holiday furloughs and short vacation periods; there would be educational and recreational facilities, but the emphasis would be on training men to go to war in a hurry, if necessary.

About $30 A Month

Would the trainees be paid? Yes, at the rate of about $30 a month (army regulars get $50 monthly but are subject to military duty, while a universal trainee could be assigned to actual army duty only by special act of Congress). The trainees would also have dependency benefits and would receive army clothing, equipment and rations and distinctive insignia. The cost of the universal-training program is estimated at $1,720,000,000 annually. Provision would be made for disability compensation and hospitalization.

What would happen to a youth when his year of training ended? He would go into a reserve for six years, unless he had displayed leadership ability and desired to follow a military career, in which case he could become an officer. While in reserve status he could not be called to active duty except by act of Congress and then, normally, through the regular draft procedure.

Underlying the entire program, General Porter told the committee, is this basic idea:

"Strength in being! Immediate availability?"

CONGRESS DRAFTS COMPROMISE BILL ON U. S. AGENCIES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—(AP)—Legislation giving President Truman power to reorganize and combine many Federal agencies moved ahead today in Congress, with early passage predicted.

A Senate-House conference committee approved a compromise version of the measure, which Mr. Truman listed as a "must" bill early this fall.

The compromise did not give the President all the authority he wanted, but the legislators said it granted him more power than Congress has previously given any chief executive in the matter.

"I am informed he is very pleased with the result," Chairman Manasco (D-Ala) of the House conferees told a reporter. "Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, who carried the ball for the President on the bill, told us it was the best reorganization bill Congress had ever drafted."

Mansco said he would call the compromise up on the floor for a vote tomorrow or Thursday. He added "It ought to go right on through to the White House without much trouble."

Mr. Truman had asked that Congress give him the authority without naming exceptions, but the legislators insisted on giving 11 agencies whole or partial exemption. This was a compromise between eight originally named by the House and 14 by the Senate.

The President scored a victory in the section dealing with Congressional veto powers, however. The compromise provided that any recommendations the President makes become law within 60 days unless both the Senate and House disagree.

The bill does not allow reshuffling of departments, such as War, Navy and State.

It specifies that civil functions of the Army Engineers corps are wholly exempted from reorganization. Six other agencies are fully exempted, except that functions can be transferred to them. They are the Interstate Commerce commission, Federal Trade commission, Securties and Exchange commission, National Mediation board, National Railroad Adjustment board and Railroad Retirement board.

In the case of four other agencies the President would be required to submit individual reshuffling plans. They are the Federal Communications commission, Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, United State Tariff commission and Veterans Administration.

The powers are limited to the current Presidential term.

Forces-Merger Message Is Promised

DEC 12 1945

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—President Truman is working on a message to Congress outlining his views on proposals to merge the Army and Navy into a single department.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters today that he thought the message would go to Capitol Hill before the Christmas recess.

He said he did not know whether the message would be discussed when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower pays his first official call at the White House as War Department chief of staff during the day.

Asked about the merger message, Ross replied:

"It's in the works. I don't know when it will be ready, but it is being worked on."

Merger Idea Gets Setback

Disclosure that Mr. Truman's message might be ready before Christmas came after leaders of the powerful House Military and Naval committees had aligned themselves firmly in opposition to any merger of the armed forces.

Proposing, instead, that an independent Air Force be created, Chairmen Andrew J. May (D., Ky.) of the Military and Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the Naval committees declared "unification of the Army and the Navy is not the answer to th problem of national defense under modern methods of warfare."

Plan Of Split Detected

Some congressional quarters interpreted the May-Vinson action as a move to split the Army in its support of merger plans by lining up the Army Air Forces behind the new proposal.

Sources close to both May's and Vinson's committees said the measures could be regarded as "the Navy's answer to demands for unification." Both May and Vinson, however, said the identical bills they introduced were the product of their joint efforts.

Difficult Future Foreseen

At any rate, it becames obvious that legislation to bring about unification would face a most difficult future in the House.

The bills May and Vinson offered would set up the Air Forces as an independent department headed by a Cabinet officer and with its own school—similar to West Point and Annapolis—for developing officers. Eventually the new department would take over the Army Air Corps and the Army Air Forces, although it would not have jurisdiction over the Navy's air arm.

Joint Staff Chiefs Urged

The department of the Air Forces would have representation, along with the Army and the Navy, on a permanent joint chiefs of staff which the legislation would create.

While both May and Vinson said they expected the bills to be sent to May's committee, Speaker Rayburn delayed referring them. May claimed jurisdiction primarily because the bills would deal with national defense.

But several similar bills, although lacking the Air Forces provision, have been sent to the Expenditures Committee, which has shown no inclination to act on them.

MACNIDER CASE UP IN CONGRESS

DEC 12 1945

Vandegrift Letter Regrets Marine's Discharge.

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, has written a member of the House that henceforth "not the slightest deviation" from the corps point discharge system "may be expected by any one."

Representative Biemiller (D.-Wis.), protested the discharge of Marine Pfc. Jack MacNider, at the request of his father, Brig.-Gen. Hanford MacNider, quoted Vandegrift's letter in a House speech today. Biemiller said he received the letter this morning. Pvt. MacNider was reported to have only 36 points when he was discharged.

"You will note Gen. Vandegrift states frankly that the discharge took place 'in deference to a request by Gen. MacArthur and in consideration of the outstanding record of Gen. MacNider in two world wars,'" Biemiller said.

"I repeat my previous charge

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that this discharge smacks of rank favoritism and should never have taken place," he added.

Vandergrift wrote:

"My approval of the return home and discharge of Pfc. MacNider was in deference to a request by Gen. MacArthur and in consideration of the outstanding record of Gen. MacNider in two world wars. It was not an act of friendship, for I barely know Gen. MacNider, and I can assure you that the case bore no political significance whatsoever.

"In so far as I know, the MacNider case is the first and only deviation made from the Marine Corps' established policy governing discharge. Had I realized the possible result of my acquiesence in this particular request, you can rest assured such decision by me would never have been made."

The elder MacNider, an Army officer, is a former national commander of the American Legion.

Denmark Gets Interest Cut on 20 Million Loan

Export-Import Bank Gives New Terms Averaging 3%; Finns Seek Cotton Credits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Terms for a $20,000,000 loan for Denmark from the United States Export-Import Bank have been revised to provide an average interest rate of 3 per cent instead of the flat 3½ per cent originally stipulated, an official of the bank said today.

The revision gives Denmark the advantage of a later decision of the bank to apply the lower interest rate on all reconstruction loans to foreign countries.

Originally Denmark's loan carried a flat interest rate of 3½ per cent with repayment to be made by equal semi-annual amounts over a period of fifteen years, beginning in 1951.

The amended terms provide for a five-year series of repayments beginning in 1946—with an interest rate of 2½ per cent during the first five years, 3 per cent for the next period and 3½ during the last. The amount of repayment during each period is not fixed.

A bank official said these terms are considered only adequate to cover the actual cost to the United States of making the loans.

Finland is negotiating with the bank for a separate loan of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 for the purchase of cotton in the United States, which would be independent of larger reconstruction credits under negotiation between the bank and the Finnish trade delegation in the United States.

The loan would come from a $100,000,000 credit recently established by the bank to enable European countries to buy cotton in the United States. Under the provisions of the established cotton credit, approval by the bank's board is not necessary to arrange the cotton loan to Finland, unlike the larger credits sought.

The Finns are known to be desirous of obtaining $100,000,000 for reconstruction purposes. An initial credit of part of this sum will probably be arranged, with the remainder left for future decision.

Forrestal Remark Leads To Rumors of Resignation

'It Won't Be Long Now,' He Tells Photographers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—A jocular remark by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, aboard the Presidential yacht Williamsburg increased speculation today that he plans to resign soon.

Photographers had difficulty persuading Mr. Forrestal to get in close for a picture with other Cabinet members invited to lunch with the President aboard his new ship.

"After all," a photographer said, "this is a boat, and you should be seen since you are the Secretary of the Navy."

"It won't be long now," the photographers said Mr. Forrestal commented.

The White House declined comment on a published report that Edwin W. Pauley had been picked to succeed Mr. Forrestal as Navy Secretary, and Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, added: "Mr. Forrestal is still a member of the Cabinet."

Mr. Pauley, United States representative on the Allied Reparations Commission, also has been mentioned as a possible successor to Under Secretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates, who has resigned, effective Dec. 31.

ASK MORE RELIEF FOR ITALY'S NEEDY

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A delegation of the Italian Relief Committee delivered a petition bearing signatures of 125,000 Italian-Americans at the State Department today, asking President Truman to increase assistance for the ill and needy of Italy.

The delegation was composed of Samuel Mancuso and John Milano, New York business men. They said the Italian Relief Committee was a part of the federation of the Italian-American Democratic organizations.

The petition was delivered to Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Mancuso told newsmen that Acheson promised to bring it to the attention of the Prsident, btu advised them additional aid for Italy depended upon the appropriation by Congress of an additional $1,350,000,000 for UNRRA.

The petition declared that its signers felt the United States "must, for humanitarian reasons, do the impossible this winter so that the Italians as a race do not perish."

It said the delegates were in Washington to make a special appeal for Italy "because we feel that there is a great deal of sentiment in this country which is opposed to the giving of relief to the Italians."

Unless help reaches Italy soon, the casualties by the end of winter "will be far greater than those caused by the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki," the petition said.

JAPANESE OFFICER MAY NOT TESTIFY AT M'VAY'S TRIAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — (AP) The prospect arose today that Ike Hashimoto, Japanese submarine skipper, might not testify after all at the court martial of Captain Charles B. McVay III, commander of the cruiser Indianapolis.

Captain Thomas J. Ryan, Jr., judge advocate, told reporters he had spent four hours with Hashimoto, who was flown here from Tokyo, trying to establish his "credibility and competence" as a witness but had not been able to determine it to his satisfaction.

Even if the prosecution actually seeks to call him, the defense is expected to object on a number of grounds. Hashimoto's submarine is alleged to have sunk the Indianapolis shortly after midnight July 30 as the cruiser was en route from Guam to Leyte.

McVay is accused of negligence in allegedly failing to keep the ship on a zigzag course through waters where submarines might be encountered, and inefficiency in allegedly failing to issue timely orders to abandon ship, resulting in the loss of many lives.

Highlighting testimony from prosecution witness today was a statement by John M. Anunti, metalsmith, second class, of Duluth, Minn., that about an hour before the ship was blasted by two explosions. He discovreed an open, lighted porthole in the course of his darken-ship patrol. He said he discovered the lighted port in quarters occupied by the ship's aviators, order to closed immediately, and notified his superiors.

Vincent J. Allard, quartermaster, third class, of Omak, Wash., who stood the 8 p. m. to midnight watch on the bridge, expressed the opinion that under existing conditions of visibility, a zigzag course was not necessary.

The defense presented, out of order, testimony from Commander Glenn F. DeGrave, former chief engineer of the Indianapolis who was detached from the ship only a few weeks before she was lost. He said he frequently stood watches as supervisor of the watch, and that standing orders called for maintaining a zigzag course in dangerous waters at night when visibility was good, and for notifying the captain at any hour when there was a change in visibility.

Army's Atom Chief Discounts Idea Of 'Push-Button War'

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, the Army's atom-bomb chief, said tonight that any atomic war of the future "will not be a push-button war."

Groves told a conference on atomic energy at Georgetown University, sponsored by the Army Industrial College and the American Military Institute:

"It (any next war) might start as a push-button war, but what it takes to win a war is the will to win . . . the will to win would overcome the losses we might suffer by some of our industrial potential being overcome.

"Could Fight On"

"I think we could fight on," he said, "even if some of our industrial potentiality were destroyed.

"I have never held that the loss of any one city in the United States would mean the United States would have to quit. We have no Paris in the United States so far as I know."

Difficulties Described

While Groves described the atom bomb as "bestest" of all weapons he declared "it cannot win a war without assistance" and that coordination of air, ground and naval forces is needed.

Describing difficulties in producing the atomic bomb, Groves said:

"It is important to counteract the impression that it will be only a few months before a bomb is dropped on Washington (by some other country)."

"I read stories," he said, "that various nations have the atomic bomb right around the corner. But I can say that the people in this room need have no fear of such a thing. It will be a problem to be solved by my children and my grandchildren and I'm not worrying about it very much."

MACARTHUR QUESTIONED ON JAPANESE CYCLOTRON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — (AP) The War department apparently has requested General MacArthur's headquarters for a report on the destruction of a Japanese atom-smashing cyclotron by American occupation troops.

In answer to inquiries from reporters, spokesmen at the department said that demolition of the cyclotron "is presently a matter of discussion" between the department and MacArthur's headquarters.

Senate Adopts U. N. O. Site Bid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Senate today adopted a concurrent resolution suggesting the seat of the United Nations Organization be located in this country. The House approved the proposal yesterday.

PLANE READY TO TAKE MARSHALL TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes said late today he thought that General George C. Marshall would be able to leave on his special mission as President Truman's ambassador to China in about two days, depending on Marshall's schedule before the Pearl Harbor committee.

A plane stands ready to start out with the general the instant he is able to get away, Byrnes said at a news conference following a White House meeting he had with the President and Marshall.

Senator Byrd Wins Delay On Federal-Pay Raise

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Senator Byrd (D., Va.) won a delay today in Senate consideration of a flat twenty per cent pay raise for classified Federal employés until he can prepare an amendment for a graduated scale of increases.

Byrd wants to give larger increases to those in the lower pay brackets and smaller raises to higher paid workers.

The pay question was put off until Thursday after a hot floor exchange between Byrd and Chairman Downey (D., Cal.), author of the measure.

UNRRA FUND VOTED BY BOTH HOUSES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — (AP) Congressional action was completed today on an additional appropriation of $550,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration.

Both Senate and House approved a conference committee report and sent the measure to President Truman.

In its final form, the bill carries an amendment requesting the President to seek permission for American news and radio reporters to go into UNRRA-aided countries and gather news about UNRRA activities.

Senate Unit For Year More Of War Powers

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—A one-year extension of the broad war powers of the President was recommended today by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The House previously had approved a six-month extension, until June 30, 1945, but Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said the Senate committee approved December 31, 1946, after receiving assurance no additional time would be requested.

The bill, known as the "Second War Powers Act," includes authority for rationing and numerous other wartime controls.

O'Mahoney said the Senate committee was told that priority powers of rationing and allocation would be exercised only with respect to commodities which are in short supply, and for the protection of American industry and foreign commitments of the Government.

O'Connor Renamed Head Of Red Cross

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—President Truman today reappointed Basil O'Connor, of New York, as national chairman of the American Red Cross.

In addition to the reappointment of O'Connor for a one-year term, Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said the President made the following other appointments to the Red Cross central committee:

William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson; Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk; Attorney General Tom Clark, and Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, surgeon general of the Navy.

Vinson's appointment was a new one, the others reappointments. Vinson replaces Daniel Bell, retiring Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Bradley Woul Protect Veterans

New York, Dec. 11 (AP) — Gen. Omar Bradley, director of the Veterans' Administration, told the United States Conference of Mayors today that legislation should be passed to prevent veterans from being "high-pressured into buying houses they cannot pay for."

General Bradley's appeal came as the mayors stepped into the national housing shortage situation with a resolution urging congressional

appropriation of $190,000,000 for 100,000 temporary family units. The conference asked that the completed units be turned over to cities for operation.

Pittsburgh Problem

Discussing housing problems, Anne X. Alpern, Pittsburgh city solicitor, said: "We have $2,000,000 to spend, but we can't get materials, we can't find out where to buy them. We have acquired only surplus correspondence."

Stuart Symington, war surplus administrator, meanwhile told the mayors that cities now were obtaining 25 per cent of all surplus goods. He also predicted that airports which cost the Federal Government $1,635,000,000 would be declared surplus and sold for about $19,000,000.

Says Chicago Is Stymied

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago, complained that his city was "stymied because of labor and material," while Mayor Earl J. Glade, of Salt Lake City, urged that Government installations not now needed by military forces be made available to cities immediately.

Discussing the traffic problems, Representative William Robinson (D., Utah), chairman of the House Committee on Roads, said traffic would double the prewar level by 1960 and a new type of highway system was necessary for cities.

The eleventh annual conference of the mayors will close tomorrow.

Gen. Romula Urges Strong Unified China

Buffalo, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—"A unified, democratic China is a requisite for lasting peace and economic stability in the Orient," says Gen. Carlos P. Romula, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines.

"The Chinese people cannot take their place as a strong world Power until all factions are united behind the established government, and this can only come about with the support of the United States," he declared yesterday in an interview.

Doolittle, Flyers Meet At Final Shangri-La

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Miami Beach is to be the reunion Shangri-La for Maj. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle and 48 of his Tokyo attackers Friday.

The General and his famous crew will gather at the Macfadden-Deauville Hotel for probably their last reunion before their leader on that grim flight over Japan on April 18, 1942, retires from military service.

Warren Freeman, hotel manager and recently an army major, made the announcement of the plans today. General Doolittle will hold a stag party for the group on Saturday. On Sunday there will be a water show and banquet in their honor.

SHERIFF HOLDS MAN ACCUSED AS A SPY

Indianapolis, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Marion County Sheriff Otto Petit refused today to grant custody of Sgt. Frederick Emil Bauer, alleged German espionage agent, to the immigration and detention section of the United States Department of Justice.

Petit said that he had been ordered by Judge Ralph Hamill of Superior Court to bring Bauer to court today for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus. He said he would not turn the prisoner over until after the hearing.

George Tellelsem, chief of the Detroit bureau of the section, was ready to leave with Bauer for Detroit when Hamill's order arrived. Tellelsem was acting under orders from Tom Clark, United States Attorney-General, to intern Bauer as a full-fledged German spy. Bauer was discharged "without honor" from the United States Army yesterday.

S MUCH RIGHT TO FIGHT FOR THEIR LIBERTY AS AMERICANS HAD IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE."
DRIBERG, STATING THAT BRITISH COMMANDERS ON THE SPOT COULD HAVE SETTLED THE CRISIS WITHOUT BLOODSHED IF THEY COULD HAVE USED THEIR OWN DISCRETION, CHARGED THAT "THEY HAVE BEEN HANDICAPPED THROUGHOUT BY UNWISE POLITICAL DIRECTIVES EMANATING FROM PARIS AND THE HAGUE."
PRACTICALLY ALL JAPANESE TROOPS IN INDOCHINA HAVE BEEN DISARMED, NOEL-BAKER SAID, EXPRESSING HOPE THAT DISARMAMENT WOULD BE COMPLETED TO ALLOW REMOVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

SN812PES

LONDON, DEC. 11 — (AP) — EMMANUEL SHINWELL, BRITISH MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, PREDICTED TODAY THE NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MININ IN EVERY COAL PRODUCING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. DEC 12 1945

THE LABORITE MINISTER SAID THE "TIME WILL COME RAPIDLY," WHEN THESE COUNTRIES "WILL DISCOVER THAT IF THEY ARE TO ESCAPE FROM THE PROBLEMS THAT BESET THE MINING INDUSTRY, THEY CAN DO SO ONLY BY PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY SQUARELY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE STATE."

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LONDON, DEC. 11-(AP)-PHILIP J.NOEL-BAKER, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE, TONIGHT DEMANDED THAT "DUTCH AND INDONESIANS SHALL SIT DOWN TOGETHER AND WORK OUT THEIR DIFFERENCES ON THE BASIS OF CONCRETE PROPOSALS ON BOTH SIDES WITHOUT ANY FURTHER DELAY."
HIS STATEMENT CLIMAXED A DEBATE IN COMMONS DURING WHICH INDEPENDENT TOM DRIBERG CHARGED THAT "UNWISE" FRENCH AND DUTCH "POLITICAL DICTATES HAD PREVENTED BRITISH FIELD COMMANDERS FROM SETTLING INDONESIAN AND INDOCHINA DISTURBANCES WITHOUT BLOODSHED.
(EARLIER TODAY IN BATAVIA, PRIME MINISTER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ASSERTED INDONESIANS WOULD FIGHT FURTHER LANDINGS OF BRITISH TROOPS IN ANY ATTEMPTS TO REINSTATE DUTCH SOVEREIGNTY IN JAVA. SJAHRIR SPOKE AFTER REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH HAD DECIDED LAST WEEK AT A SINGAPORE CONFERENCE TO TAKE ALL STEPS NECESSARY TO END THE FIGHTING IN JAVA, EVEN TO BRINGING IN DUTCH TROOPS AS REINFORCEMENTS.)
DRIBERG SAID BRITAIN'S ONLY ALTERNATIVES IN INDONESIA WERE TO RECOGNIZE THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, OR CONDUCT FULL SCALE WAR FOR THE REPRESSION OF INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE.
J.PLATTSMILLS, LABORITE, CHARGED THAT BRITISH TROOPS WERE IN INDONESIA AS "HIRELINGS OF THE DUTCH", AND FIGHTING AS "MERCENARIES".
WILLIAM GALLACHER, COMMUNIST, ASSERTED THAT "INDONESIANS HAVE

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SHINWELL SPOKE BEFORE THE COAL MINING COMMITTEE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.
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LABORITE RICHARD R. STOKES CHARGED TODAY
LONDON, DEC. 11 -- (AP) -- ASSERTING THAT "THOUSANDS OF YOUNG
MEN LOST THEIR LIVES" BECAUSE OF BRITISH WAR-TIME INEFFICIENCY IN
TANK PRODUCTION, LABORITE RICHARD R. STOKES AND ASKED

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WAR MINISTRY TO GIVE A FULL REPORT TO COMMONS ON "THE WHOLE QUESTION OF TANKS."

IN REPLY TO WAR MINISTER JOHN J. LAWSON'S STATEMENT THAT HE COULD SEE NO ADVANTAGE IN SUCH AN INQUIRY, STOKES ASKED WHETHER THE WAR MINISTRY KNEW OF TWO REPORTS ON TANKS, "SO BAD" THAT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN REVEALED TO COMMONS.

IS THE WAR MINISTER AWARE, HE ASKED, "THAT AS A RESULT OF THE GROSS INEFFICIENCY THAT WENT ON, THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN LOST THEIR LIVES, AND LITERALLY HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF MONEY WERE WASTED?"

STOKES DECLARED THAT HE WOULD RAISE THE MATTER AGAIN -- "IN PUBLIC."

LONDON, DEC. 11 - (AP) - AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF ALL THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO DISCUSS THE PARTY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE AMERICAN LOAN AND THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY PROJECT HAS BEEN CALLED FOR TOMORROW, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

DEBATE ON THE LOAN AND THE BRETTON WOODS PROJECT BEGINS TOMORROW IN PARLIAMENT.

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NIGHT LEAD UNO

DEC 12 1945

BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, DEC. 11-(AP)-SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION TODAY THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD PEACE AGENCY'S PERMANENT HOME ANYWHERE EXCEPT IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD TRANSFORM IT INTO A EUROPEAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION.

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION'S STEERING COMMITTEE TONIGHT SET JAN. 10 AS THE OPENING DATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PERMANENT SITE IN THE UNITED STATES WAS EXPECTED TO END THURSDAY, AFTER MORE THAN A WEEK OF HEATED ARGUMENT, BUT IT WAS UNLIKELY THAT THE DELEGATES WOULD BE ABLE TO VOTE BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK.

WHILE THE SOVIET UNION SUPPORTED THE UNITED STATES AS THE SITE FOR THE PEACE AGENCY'S HOME, FRENCH DELEGATE RENE MASSIGLI ARGUED THAT THE HOME SHOULD BE IN A SMALL COUNTRY,

BECAUSE LARGER NATIONS ALREADY HAD THE ADVANTAGE IN THE CHARTER PROVISION FOR VETO POWERS.

"IF ONE COUNTRY HAS BOTH THE SITE AND THE VETO," MASSIGLI ASSERTED, "IT WOULD BE AN ALTOGETHER EXORBITANT PRIVILEGE."

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK, SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES, SAID SELECTION OF A SITE HAD BECOME A POLITICAL ISSUE.

GROMKYO CRITICIZED THE ARGUMENT THAT THE SITE SHOULD BE ON THE CONTINENT WHERE TROUBLE IS MOST LIKELY.

"OF ALL THE ARGUMENTS SUPPORTING THE PROPOSAL THAT THE SITE SHOULD BE IN EUROPE, THE MAIN ONE IS THAT EUROPE DESERVES MORE ATTENTION THAN ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD," HE SAID. "IF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IS CONCERNED ONLY WITH EUROPEAN PROBLEMS IT MEANS THAT THE ORGANIZATION WILL BE MAINLY A REGIONAL ORGANIZATION -- AND THAT WOULD BE WRONG."

WHEN THE GENERAL DEBATE ON THE QUESTION IS ENDED, THE DELEGATES MUST ARGUE OVER VOTING PROCEDURE, VOTING FIRST ON A CANADIAN PROPOSAL FOR A SECRET BALLOT ON THE PRECISE LOCATION. IF THE PROPOSAL IS REJECTED, THE COMMITTEE OF THE 51 NATIONS WILL VOTE FORTHWITH ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION THAT THE AGENCY MOVE PERMANENTLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

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A88 ADD PARIS - UNDERGROUND XXX OTHER WAR

THE BUREAU STILL WILL NOT REVEAL NAMES OF EITHER THE RESCUERS OR RESCUED, AND CODE NAMES OF THE TWO PRINCIPAL ROUTES TO FREEDOM ARE STILL SECRETS. BUT DUE TO TRAIN SCHEDULES, A GREAT MAJORITY OF THOSE ESCAPING WERE FORCED TO PASS THROUGH THE MOST DANGEROUS PART OF FRANCE: PARIS.

"WE HAVE NEVER FOUND A CASE WHERE A FLIER WAS BETRAYED BY ANYONE IN THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, ALTHOUGH SOMETIMES FRENCH PEOPLE WOULD TURN MEN IN TO THE GERMANS WHEN THEY WERE BADLY IN NEED OF MEDICAL CARE," CAPT. SMITH SAID.

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PARIS, DEC 11-(AP)-GEN. DE GAULLE VOICED HOPE LAST NIGHT THAT FRANCE'S IMPORTANCE AS A NATURAL LINK BETWEEN "THE TWO GREAT POWERS OF THE WORLD" -- THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA -- EVENTUALLY WILL WIN GENERAL RECOGNITION.

"IN THE WORLD AS IT IS TODAY, TWO GREAT POWERS EXIST AND WE ARE BETWEEN THEM," THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT TOLD HIS NATION IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS EMPHASIZING THAT BECAUSE OF HER GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION FRANCE'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SHOULD BE THAT OF MAINTAINING AN EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

"WE INTEND," HE ADDED, "TO PRACTICE FRIENDSHIP WITHIN THE MEASURE THAT DEPENDS UPON US, TOWARD THE EAST AND TOWARD THE WEST -- OUR EYES OPEN AND OUR HANDS FREE."

DE GAULLE MADE NO REFERENCE TO THE IMPENDING MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, WHICH HAS DRAWN SOME CRITICISM FROM THE FRENCH PRESS BECAUSE OF FRANCE'S EXCLUSION.

HE ALSO REFRAINED FROM REFERRING TO THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE OTHER THREE OCCUPYING POWERS OVER PROPOSALS FOR A CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY.

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PARIS, DEC. 11-(AP)-FINANCE MINISTER RENE PLEVEN SAID TODAY THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS TRYING TO AVERT A THREATENED STRIKE OF PUBLIC SERVICE WORKERS, WAS WILLING TO GRANT WAGE INCREASES OF $20 A MONTH TO SOME EMPLOYES.

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HE TOLD THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THAT TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE PRICES WOULD BE BOOSTED TO REIMBURSE THE TREASURY. IT WAS INDICATED THAT THE SALARY RAISES WOULD BE GRANTED TO PERSONS EARNING LESS THAN $1,200 A YEAR.

MORE THAN 1,000,000 WORKERS HAVE THREATENED A TWO-HOUR STRIKE TOMORROW AFTERNOON UNLESS THEY RECEIVE INCREASES RETRO-ACTIVE TO AUGUST AND UNLESS THE PENSION SYSTEM IS REVAMPED.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED EARLIER TO HAVE ADOPTED A POSITION THAT IT COULD NOT TAKE ANY ACTION UNDER THE THREAT OF A STRIKE.

FBG225PES/ WILSONS THRU 2183D/ APR

PARIS, DEC. 11-(AP)-THE 16TH CORPS EMBARKED TODAY FOR HOME WHILE THE FIRST ELEMENTS OF THE 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION WERE ARRIVING IN AMERICA, ACCORDING TO REDEPLOYMENT AUTHORITIES.

THE MAJOR PORTIONS OF THE VETERAN 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH ENTERED THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER IN 1942, PRIMARILY A TEXAS OUTFIT, WAS ALSO ON THE HIGH SEAS EN ROUTE HOME. FINAL ELEMENTS OF THIS DIVISION WERE AWAITING SHIPMENT FROM THE CALAS STAGING AREA NEAR MARSEILLE.

THE FIRST ELEMENT OF THE 89TH AND 90TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WAS ALSO AT SEA EN ROUTE TO UNITED STATES. THE 12TH AND 26TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED COMPLETELY EMBARKED AND ON THE HIGH SEAS.

THE STATUS OF OTHER UNITS ON THE REDEPLOYMENT SCHEDULE FOLLOWS:

82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION--MOVING TO THE LE HAVRE STAGING AREA.

100TH INFANTRY DIVISION--WILL MOVE TO THE CALAS STAGING AREA DEC. 17.

ALERTED FOR SHIPMENT HOME BUT NOT YET MOVED TO STAGING AREAS--29TH, 84TH, 80TH AND 94TH INFANTRY AND SECOND ARMORED DIVISIONS, AND 22ND CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

DEC 12 1945

FBG340PES/ DVANS SECOND 1745 APR

ADD NUERNBERG-DAY-TRIAL XXX FUEHRER

FUEHRER.

MOST PERSONS, WITH A LONG MEMORY, WOULD RECALL HAVING SEEN MANY SCENES FROM "THE NAZI PLAN" BEFORE IN NEWSREEL FLASHES OR IN LONGER FEATURES SUCH AS POLAND'S "BAPTISM OF FIRE" AND "VICTORY IN THE WEST." BUT PIECED TOGETHER IN A MONUMENTAL DOCUMENTARY, IT WAS OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN PROSECUTION AS VISUAL PROOF OF CONSPIRACY.

SCENES OF A BERLIN PEOPLES' COURT ADMINISTERING NAZI JUSTICE TO THOSE WHO SOUGHT HITLER'S LIFE LAST YEAR WERE EXHIBITED ONLY PRIVATELY TO HIGH PARTY MEMBERS IN GERMANY AND REPORTEDLY HAVE NOT BEEN SHOWN TO THE PUBLIC ABROAD EVEN YET.

A12

DEC 12 1945

A RAVING BALD-HEADED NAZI JUDGE NAMED FREISLER WAS FILMED UPBRAIDING COUNT SCHWERIN VON SCHWANEFELD, ONE OF THE MEN ACCUSED OF PLOTTING HITLER'S DEATH, IN THIS LANGUAGE:

"BUT YOU ARE A FILTHY RASCAL. DO YOU COLLAPSE UNDER THE STRESS OF THIS VULGARITY? YES OR NO?"

"NO," ANSWERED THE COUNT.

"NO," SCREAMED FREISLER. "YOU COULD NOT EVEN BREAK DOWN BECAUSE YOU ARE BUT A MEASLY LITTLE PILE OF FILTH WHICH HAS LOST ALL SELF-RESPECT."

M305AES

WITH NUERNBERG TRIAL

NUERNBERG, DEC. 11-(AP)-HERMANN GOERING, LOOKING AT VOODOO-LIKE TORCHLIGHT RALLIES OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM PICTURED ON THE MOVIE SCREEN AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY, REMARKED THAT IF THEY HAD BEEN SHOWN IN THEIR ENTIRETY "JUSTICE (ROBERT H.) JACKSON WOULD CERTAINLY JOIN THE PARTY."

FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S EYES FILLED WITH TEARS AT A SCENE OF THE FUEHRER SPEAKING AND HE EXCLAIMED: "DON'T YOU FEEL HITLER'S TREMENDOUS PERSONALITY? FOR US IT IS THE MOST FEARFULLY STIMULATING THING THAT HAS HAPPENED."

BUT DARK, FROWNING HANS FRANK, THE "BUTCHER OF WARSAW", WAS BITTER. HIS COMMENT: "THAT IS THE MAN THE GERMANS MADE A TIN GOD OF."

AMERICAN OBSERVERS POSTED AROUND THE PRISONERS' BOX DURING THE COURTROOM SHOWING OF THE FILM DOCUMENTING HITLER'S RISE TO POWER NOTED THESE AND OTHER REACTIONS. THEY AGREED THAT MOST OF THE ACCUSED HITLER LEADERS REACTED "LIKE A GROUP OF SCHOOL CHILDREN" RE-LIVING THEIR MOST GLAMOROUS ADVENTURES.

FD1206PES

DACHAU, GERMANY, DEC. 11-(AP)-PROSECUTORS ASKED A U.S. MILITARY COURT TODAY TO CONVICT EVERY ONE OF THE 40 DEFENDANTS IN THE DACHAU ATROCITY TRIAL FOR A PART IN "THE COMMON DESIGN" TO STARVE, TORTURE AND KILL THE INMATES OF THIS NOTORIOUS NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP.

LT. COL. WILLIAM D. DENSON, CHIEF PROSECUTOR, SAID EVERY ONE OF THE ATTENDANTS, OFFICERS AND GUARDS ON TRIAL "HAS FORFEITED THE RIGHT TO MINGLE IN DECENT SOCIETY."

DENSON INSISTED THAT PROOF OF PERSONAL ACTS OF CRUELTY AGAINST EACH DEFENDANT WAS NOT NECESSARY IF IT WAS PROVED THAT THE DEFENDANT PARTICIPATED IN THE OPERATION OF THE CAMP.

THE VERDICT IS EXPECTED SOON AFTER COMPLETION OF CLOSING ARGUMENTS TOMORROW.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

MOSCOW, DEC. 11--(AP)--RUSSIAN INFANTRY WILL GO ON AN 8-HOUR FOR BATTLE TRAINING JAN. 1, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID TODAY.

ONE DAY A WEEK--THE DAY BEFORE REST DAY--THE TRAINING PERIOD BE LIMITED TO SIX HOURS.

MOSCOW, DEC. 11-(AP)--TASS declared TODAY THAT ISTANBUL AUTHORITIES KNEW IN ADVANCE ABOUT LAST TUESDAY'S ANTI-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS which backfired against their last Tuesday and asserted WITHOUT TRYING TO HALT THEM AND THAT ANKARA SANCTIONED that Ankara had sanctioned the THEIR ORGANIZATION.

DEC 12 1945

A TASS DISPATCH FROM SOFIA SAID THE DISORDERS WERE NOT RESTRICTED TO "FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN INSTANBUL" BUT THAT ON THE SAME DAY SIMILAR DEMONSTRATIONS TOOK PLACE IN SMYRNA AND BURSA.

THE DISPATCH FURTHER SAID IT HAS added that BEEN POINTED OUT IN TURKISH CIRCLES THAT IT IS NOT TO TURKEY'S ADVANTAGE TO PROVOKE A "SHARPENING" OF TURKISH-SOVIET RELATIONS.

DEC 12 1945

RUSSIA CANCELED HER TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND NON-AGGRESSION WITH TURKEY A MONTH AGO. to expire without renewal

TASS SAID IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT THE TURKS SEEK TO DENY THE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE FASCIST OR ANTI-SOVIET, ADDING:

"PARTICIPANTS IN THIS FASCIST DEMONSTRATION DEC. 4 SHOUTED PROVOCATIVE REMARKS TO RUSSIANS, AND STREETCARS AND BUSSES WERE COVERED WITH ANTI-SOVIET PLACARDS, AND A STORE WHEREIN SOVIET LITERATURE WAS SOLD WAS DESTROYED."

30.24 - 32319

THE SOFIA DISPATCH SAID THAT TURKISH POLITICAL CIRCLES WERE "SLIGHTLY EMBARRASSED AND TRY TO MINIMIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS." IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWS AGENCY [redacted] FIRST REPORTED THAT 20,000 TOOK PART BUT [redacted] CHANGED THIS FIGURE TO 2,000 THE SECOND DAY.

A CARTOON IN PRAVDA TODAY CARICATURED THE ISTANBUL POLICE CHIEF DESCRIBING THE DISORDERS AS "AN EXPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY AND PATRIOTISM"

PW10 GILMORES ONE THROUGH FOUR [redacted] RCH 735A

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC. 11 (AP)—WHILE THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH EMBASSIES WERE BUSY TODAY PREPARING FOR THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE SCHEDULED TO OPEN SATURDAY MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS PRINTED NOTHING ABOUT THE PENDING MEETING.

IN FACT, BEYOND THE STAID OFFICIAL WORDS ANNOUNCING THE MEETING THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING MORE ABOUT IT PRINTED.

THE SOVIET PRESS, HOWEVER, NEVER WAXES ENTHUSIATIC OR GOES IN FOR A GREAT AMOUNT OF SPECULATION BEFORE INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS.

DEC 12 1945

WHILE THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE BEEN COMMENTING IN LIVELY FASHION UPON THE CONFERENCE, RUSSIAN PAPERS SAID NOTHING YESTERDAY OR TODAY. IN FACT, BEYOND THE STAID OFFICIAL WORDS ANNOUNCING THE MEETING NOTHING MORE HAS BEEN PRINTED.

DEC 12 1945

THE SOVIET PRESS NEVER WAXES ENTHUSIASTIC OR GOES IN FOR A GREAT AMOUNT OF SPECULATION BEFORE INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS.

IF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN COME TO THE CONFERENCE WITH ACCEPTABLE PROPOSITIONS ON THE ATOMIC BOMB WHICH THE SOVIETS WILL NOT INTERPRET AS BEING AIMED PARTICULARLY AT THEM, PERSONS IN INFORMED DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS BELIEVE THAT MORE THAN 50 PER CENT OF THE DIFFICULATIES CONFRONTING THE BIG THREE WILL HAVE BEEN SOLVED.

SUCH OTHER PROBLEMS AS THE UNITED STATES' POSITION IN CHINA AND GERMANY WILL FALL INTO THEIR NATURAL POSITIONS.

DESPITE ASSURANCES FROM ABROAD SUCH AS THE WASHINGTON

ATOMIC DECLARATION AND THE IMPLIED EAGERNESS OF AMERICANS AND BRITISH ON THIS MAJOR QUESTION, VETERAN OBSERVERS OF RUSSIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS, IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT TRENDS, HESITATED TODAY TO PREDICT A HOWLING SUCCESS FOR THE MEETING.

MOSCOW, DEC. 11 - (AP) - ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION RECENTLY SOVIET SPOKESMEN HAVE DECLARED THAT THE USSR IS READY TO PROVE "WITH ACTION, NOT WORDS" HER DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN BUILDING PEACE. THE INFERENCE WAS, OF COURSE, THAT SOME OTHER NATIONS HAVE BEEN DEALING MORE IN WORDS THAN ACTIONS.

THE IDEA FOR A CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS AMERICAN-INSPIRE UNQUESTIONABLY IS A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, OBSERVERS SAID, BUT THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT SO POLITICALLY OR DIPLOMATICALLY IMMATURE THAT THEY WOULD ACCEPT A SUGGESTION FOR A CONFERENCE AS AN ABSOLUTE PROOF O SINCERE INTENTIONS.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES WERE DEEP IN PREPARATIONS TODAY FOR THE ARRIVAL, PERHAPS FRIDAY, OF THEIR FOREIGN MINISTERS AND STAFFS.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND HIS IMMEDIATE ADVISERS WILL BE HOUSED AT "SOFISKAYA," THE BRITISH EMBASSY HOME AND OFFICE OF AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBOLD CLARK KERR, WHICH IS LOCATED ACROSS THE FROZEN MOSCOW RIVER FROM THE RED-WALLED KREMLIN AND ITS GOLDEN-TURRETTED CLUSTER OF CHURCHES.

DEC 12 1945

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES AND HIS CLOSEST SENIOR ASSOCIATES WILL STAY AT "SPASSO HOUSE," THE LUSH MARBLE RESIDENCE OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR W. AVERILL HARRIMAN.

THE EMBASSIES ARE LEAVING THE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RUSSIANS, WELL AWARE THAT SPECIAL THEATER PARTIES, LUNCHEONS, BREAKFASTS AND DINNERS WILL BE PUT ON, SOVIET HOSPITALITY BEING WHAT IT IS.

A BALLET AND OPERA WILL MOST CERTAINLY BE STAGED ~~EXXX~~ OFFICIALLY. BEVIN, BYRNES WILL ~~ALSO PROBABLY~~ BE TAKEN TO HEAR THE GREAT RED ARMY ENSEMBLE AND ONE OR TWO OTHER SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS, FOR NEITHER HAVE BEEN IN MOSCOW BEFORE AND THE RUSSIANS ARE PROUD OF ~~SHOWING OFF THEIR REVOLUTIONARY WONDERS.~~

#

30.24 - 32321

MOSCOW, DEC. 11 - (AP) - A BUMPER RUSSIAN SUGAR CROP SENT THE PRICES OF SWEETMEATS AND PASTRY DELICACIES TUMBLING IN THE COMMERCIAL STORES TODAY, AS THE PRICE OF BREAD AND FLOUR ALSO DROPPED.

THE PRICE OF GRANULATED SUGAR WAS DOWN 28 PER CENT, HARD CANDIES 27 PER CENT, RYE BREAD 20 PER CENT, WHITE BREAD AND WHOTI FLOUR 14 PER CENT AND CHOCOLATE BARS AND HONEY CAKES 12 PER CENT.

IT WAS THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT PRICE DROP IN THE COMMERCIAL STORES, WHICH SELL UNRATIONED GOODS AT OFFICIALLY HIGHER PRICES THAN THE BUYER PAYS FOR RATIONED PRODUCTS, SINCE LAST AUGUST AND RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN EXPECTING IT BECAUSE OF THE LARGE SUGAR YIELD FROM TASHKENT AND THE UKRAINE AND A BIG INCREASE IN CONFECTIONARY PRODUCTION.

ADD ATHENS-EAM xxx THE MOVE

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT CLAIMED THE GOVERNMENT HAD NOT "FULFILLED THE POLITICAL REPUBLICAN CONDITIONS NOR TAKEN ANY MEASURE TO IMPOSE ECONOMIC BURDENS ON THE REICH," AND THAT IT WAS PURSUING A POLICY WHICH "LED GREECE TO INTERNAL ANARCHY, ECONOMI DISLOCATION AND EXTERNAL ISOLATION."

DEC 12 1945

GOVERNMENT HAS ABUSED THE CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT OF EAM AND BETRAYED ITS REPUBLICAN PROMISES AND SUPREME NATIONAL INTERESTS AND THE FORMATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT WITH FULL PARTICIPATION OF THE NATIONAL RESISTANCE MOVEMENT," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE CABINET PASSED THE AMNESTY MEASURE IN AN EMERGENCY SESSION LAST NIGHT, AND THE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATED THAT 80 PER CENT OF EAM DETAINEES WOULD BE RELEASED UNDER THE NEW LAW. BUT THE EAM DEMANDED THAT THE AMNESTY APPLY TO ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS EXCEPT CERTAIN ONES CHARGED WITH MURDER DURING THE DECEMBER, 1944, REBELLION. IT CLAIMED ONLY ABOUT 50 PER CENT OF ITS MEMBERS WOULD BE RELEASED UNDER THE NEW MEASURE.

RUMORS PERSISTED THAT THE AMNESTY MEASURE WAS PROTESTED BY AT LEAST FIVE CABINET MINISTERS, INCLUDING FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN SOPHIANOPOULIS

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID THE LAW SPECIFIES THAT THOSE STILL DETAINED MUST BE RELEASED IF NOT TRIED WITHIN 100 AYS.

CHOU ADDED THAT THE POLICY OF AMERICAN "MILITARY INTERVENTION" IN CHINA PURSUED BY MAJ. GEN. PATRICK J. HURLEY, MARSHALL'S PREDECESSOR, MUST BE DISCONTINUED. ADD YENAN (RODGRICK) XXX FORCE

"IF HURLEY'S POLICY IS NOT ABANDONED, THEN CHINA CANNOT ENJOY THE PEACE WHICH HAS COME TO THE REST OF THE WORD," HE TOLD THE CHEERING CROWD.

CHOU LATER TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION TO THE FORTHCOMING PEACE TALKS AT CHUNGKING WOULD LEAVE DEC. 14 OR 15.

THE DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE HAS BEEN DELAYED BY DISCUSSIONS BY PARTY LEADERS OF PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED AND THE BASIS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY THE COMMUNISTS.

CHOU SAID THAT MAO TZE-TUNG, THE COMMUNIST LEADER, HAD PARTICIPATED IN TALKS TWO MONTHS AGO WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND HAD PROPOSED IN VAIN THE IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL DEMOCRATIC COALITION GOVERNMENT TO HOLD OFFICE UNTIL THE NATION COULD HAVE A GENERAL ELECTION.

CHOU SAID CHIANG ALSO REFUSED MAO'S DEMAND FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN CHINA WITH FREE ELECTIONS FOR CHOOSING A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. (AN ASSEMBLY WHICH CHIANG HAS CALLED FOR MAY 5, 1946 IS PACKED, COMMUNISTS ALLEGE, WITH KYOMINTANG DELEGATES ELECTED 10 YEARS AGO).

CHOU SAID THAT WHEN THESE PROPOSALS WERE REJECTED, MAO ASKED FOR LOCAL DEMOCRATIC COALITIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE LIBERATED AREA NOW HELD BY THE COMMUNISTS. CHIANG APPROVED ORALLY, BUT COMPLAINED THESE GOVERNMENTS WOULD NOT BE REPRESENTATIVE, CHOUS ADDED.

TO THAT OBJECTION, MAO SUGGESTED THAT ELECTIONS BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A PEOPLES CONSULTIVE COUNCIL. BUT CHIANG DEMURRED, CHOU SAID. WITHOUT SUCH A CONCESSION, DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT CANNOT BE REALIZED, HE TOLD THE CROWD.

WW713APS NM

SHANGHAI, DEC 11-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER SAID TODAY THAT HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR AND OTHER TOP UNITED STATES COMMANDERS IN TOKYO LAST WEEK-END CONCERNED PRIMARILY THE REPATRIATION OF UP TO 6,000,000 JAPANESE OUTSIDE THEIR HOMELAND.

RETURNING TO SHANGHAI, THE COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN CHINA DECLARED:

"OUR BIGGEST PROBLEM IS TO GET SHIPPING ALLOCATED EQUITABLY TO THE VARIOUS AREAS TO INSURE A STEADY AND MAXIMUM FLOW OF JAPANESE TO NIPPON."

WEDEMEYER ESTIMATED THAT 70 PER CENT OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS IN CHINA, NORTHERN FRENCH INDOCHINA AND FORMOSA HAD BEEN DISARMED.

AS TO AMERICAN PERSONNEL UNDER HIS COMMAND, THE GENERAL SAID ABOUT 16,000 REMAINED BUT BY THE FIRST OF THE YEAR THIS NUMBER WOULD BE REDUCED TO 6,000. THIS IS EXCLUSIVE OF ~~5,300~~ 53,000 MARINES IN NORTH CHINA.

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CALCUTTA, DEC. 11, -- (AP) -- THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, IN ONE OF THREE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED TONIGHT, NOTED "WITH REGRET THAT THE UNITED STATES HAVE BY THEIR PASSIVE ATTITUDE ENCOURAGED IMPERIALISTIC AGGRESSION IN INDONESIA AND INDOCHINA".

THE RESOLUTION, CRITICISING THE AMERICAN POLICY IN INDONESIA AND INDOCHINA, PROFESSED RESENTMENT TOWARD "ANY SUPPORT FROM ANY QUARTER TO IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS IN THESE OR OTHER COUNTRIES, AND TERMED SUCH SUPPORT AS A "CULPABLE VIOLATION OF THE PROFESSED AIMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNDENIABLE RIGHTS OF THE ASIAN NATIONALS"

DEC 12 1945

THE CONGRESS EXPRESSED ITS "ADMIRATION AND SYMPATHY FOR THE VALIANT STRUGGLE IN THE DEFENSE OF THEIR NEWLY WON REPUBLIC AND INDEPENDENCE WHICH THE PEOPLE OF INDONESIA HAVE BEEN CARRYING ON WITH STEADFAST COURAGE AND DETERMINATION AGAINST DUTCH AND BRITISH FORCES."

ANOTHER RESOLUTION REITERATED THE PARTY'S NON-VIOLENCE CREED, AND A THIRD DEMANDED AN "OPEN IMPARTIAL JUDICIAL INQUIRY BY THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT" INTO RECENT RIOTS IN CALCUTTA. THE RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED AFTER A FIVE-DAY DELIBERATION.

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, DEC 11-(AP)-QUESTIONING OF 8,818 PERSONS FORMERLY HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR BY THE JAPANESE HAS RESULTED IN A COMPILATION OF 2,000 WAR CRIMES CHARGES AGAINST JAPANESE IN SOUTHERN INDOCHINA.

30.24 - 32323

THE FORMER PRISONERS ARE AMERICANS, BRITISH, AUSTRALIANS, DUTCH, FRENCH AND INDIANS.

TWENTY JAPANESE HAVE BEEN ACCUSED AS MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS AS A RESULT OF THE CHARGES AND 380 OTHERS HAVE BEEN BLACKLISTED. OF THE TOTAL, APPROXIMATELY 150 HAVE BEEN ARRESTED SO FAR.

JJ1017AES

ADD KWAJALEIN - ATROCITY *** PUBLIC

ARMY CAPT.MASAKI ABE AND ENSIGN YUTAKA TANAKA WERE GIVEN LIFE SENTENCES AND LT.YASUYOSHI KADOTA AND ENSIGN HARUSHI MOTOMURA RECEIVED 20 YEARS FOR THEIR ROLES IN THE SLAYINGS. #

TOKYO--~~FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD~~ JAPANESE INSERT (1) (SPENCER)
X X X COMMIT ATROCITIES.

HOMMA, ONCE COMMANDER OF JAPANESE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAS THE MOST CHEERFUL OF THE TRIO AS THEY EMERGED FROM THE PRISON IN THE COLD, EARLY MORNING AIR FOR A FLIGHT TO MANILA. HE IS DUE THERE TONIGHT. EACH CARRIED A LITTLE BUNDLE OF BELONGINGS. OHTA WAS FROWNING. NAGAHAMA ATTEMPTED TO HIDE HIS FACE AS ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER CHARLES GORRY SNAPPED A PICTURE OF THEIR DEPARTURE.

THE OFFICERS WERE IN CUSTODY OF LT.RAYMOND ARMSTRONG OF NEW YORK AND LT.ROBERT WOOD OF CHICAGO.

FOLO WASHINGTON PEARL HARBOR (220)

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12-(AP)-AN "ERROR IN PROCEDURE" PREVENTED JAPAN'S WAR DECLARATION FROM REACHING THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON BEFORE THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, PREMIER SHIDEHARA TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY.

HE ALSO SAID THAT FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO DELIVERED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL TELEGRAM OF DEC. 6 TO THE EMPEROR 55 MINUTES BEFORE THE ATTACK BEGAN.

SHIDEHARA'S REPLIES WERE MADE TO QUESTIONS BY RYO KOYAMA, AN INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATIVE, AT A PLENARY SESSION OF THE HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

SHIDEHARA DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE "ERROR IN PROCEDURE." SABURO KURUSU, SPECIAL ENVOY TO WASHINGTON, PREVIOUSLY HAD TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT A VITAL TELEGRAM ARRIVED TOO GARBLED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE TIME LIMIT. SHIDEHARA SAID PRIOR ARRANGEMENTS WERE FOR THE TELEGRAM OF "NOTIFICATION ENDING AMERICAN-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS" TO BE DELIVERED A HALF HOUR BEFORE THE ATTACK.

SHIDEHARA SAID THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL APPEAL TO THE EMPEROR TO AVOID WAR WAS RECEIVED FROM THEIR AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C. GREW AT ABOUT 12:30 A.M. ON DEC. 8 (TOKYO TIME) AND TOGO PROCEEDED TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE TWO HOURS LATER WHERE HE REPORTED "THE MATTER TO THE THRONE." THAT WOULD BE 2:30 A.M. THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK BEGAN AT 3:25 A.M. DEC. 8, 1941 (TOKYO TIME) WHICH WAS 7:55 A.M. DEC. 7 HONOLULU TIME.

THE PREMIER OFFERED NO EXPLANATION FOR THE TWO HOUR DELAY IN DELIVERY OF THE MESSAGE.

JQ1119PCS

A144PA

(130)

TOKYO,TUESDAY,DEC.11-(AP)-LT.GEN.C.P.HALL, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, TODAY ANNOUNCED ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FIRST WAR CRIMES TRIALS IN JAPAN, SCHEDULED TO OPEN IN YOKOHAMA NEXT TUESDAY.

SOME 300 DEFENDANTS WILL BE TRIED BEFORE MILITARY COMMISSIONS OF FIVE TO EIGHT MEMBERS EACH--HIGH RANKING ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS APPOINTED BY HALL. ONE LAW MEMBER IS SPECIFIED FOR EACH COMMISSION.

A SPECIAL UNIT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT, KNOWN AS THE WAR CRIMES DEFENSE SECTION, WILL DEFEND THE SUSPECTS, CHARGED MAINLY WITH MISTREATMENT OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR. CHIEFS OF DEFENSE COUNSEL ARE LT.COL.JAMES DICKINSON, JACKSONVILLE,FLA., AND MAJ.HAROLD H.EMMONS,JR., DETROIT. TEN ASSISTANTS WILL WORK WITH THEM.

THREE COURTROOMS NOW ARE AVAILABLE IN YOKOHAMA AND TWO MORE WILL BE AFTER JAN. 1. SEVERAL TRIALS ARE EXPECTED TO BE CONDUCTED CONCURRENTLY.

DS1011PPS NM

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC.12-(AP)-A PETITION REQUESTING THAT LT. GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA BE SPARED THE DEATH PENALTY WAS CIRCULATED IN DOWNTOWN TOKYO TODAY.

YAMASHITA WAS CONVICTED A FEW DAYS AGO OF CONDONING MASS OUTRAGES BY HIS PHILIPPINES TROOPS AND WAS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED. ONE OF HIS THREE APPEALS FROM THE VERDICT SOON IS EXPECTED TO REACH GENERAL MACARTHUR HERE.

DEC 12 1945

MEN, WOMEN AND SCHOOL CHILDREN WERE SIGNING THE PETITION, CIRCULATED BY TOICHIRO ARAKI, CHIEF OF THE ARAKI EFFICIENCY RESEARCH STATION.

ARAKI SAID THAT AS SOON AS HE OBTAINED 100,000 SIGNATURES HE WOULD PRESENT THE PLEA TO MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

JQ1123PCS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC.12-(AP)-A RETURNING JAPANESE INFANTRYMAN TODAY TOLD KYODO NEWS AGENCY THAT STARVING JAPANESE TROOPS ON LEYTE KILLED AND ATE THEIR FELLOW SOLDIERS.

OFFICERS, HOWEVER, NOT ONLY HAD PLENTY OF FOOD BUT ALSO HAD FILIPINO WOMEN UNTIL THE SURRENDER, ADDED THE INFANTRYMEN, SUPERIOR PVT.SHIGEO AOKI.

HE SAID HIS DIVISION, THE TAMA, WAS TWO-THIRDS ANNIHILATED WITHIN THREE HOURS AFTER IT BEGAN RESISTING AMERICAN FORCES NEAR TACLOBAN LAST FALL.

THE FOOD SITUATION WAS SO SEVERE THAT "JAPANESE BEGAN TO EAT THE FLESH OF THOSE WHO HAD DIED OR BEEN KILLED," AOKI SAID. "THEN THEY BEGAN TO AMBUSH AND KILL EACH OTHER AND ONE SOLDIER WOULD BOAST 'I ATE SEVERAL FELLOWS TODAY.'

"ON THE NEXT DAY, HE, HE WOULD BE EATEN BY HIS COMRADES."

THE SOLDIER SAID THE LEYTE GARRISON, AT THE TIME IT LEARNED OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER ON SEPT.18--FIVE WEEKS AFTER THE EMPEROR CAPITULATED--HAD BEEN REDUCED TO 400 FROM AN ORIGINAL CRACK FORCE OF 120,000.

JQ1131PCS NM

MELBOURNE, DEC 11-(AP)-MAJ.GORDON WALKER, LT.GEN.HENRY GORDON BENNETT'S AIDE AT SINGAPORE, TOLD A MILITARY COMMISSION INQUIRING INTO HIS COMMANDER'S ESCAPE FROM THE NAVAL BASE FOLLOWING ITS CONQUEST BY THE JAPANESE THAT "WE ALL FELT HE HAD SOMETHING OF UNTOLD VALOR TO TELL AUSTRALIA IF WE COULD GET HIM BACK."

WALKER, WHO HAD FLOWN FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA TO GIVE EVIDENCE AT THE INQUIRY, DENIED THAT THE MAIN OBJECT IN GETTING BENNETT BACK TO AUSTRALIA WAS TO ASSURE HIS PERSONAL SAFETY.

HE DECLARED THAT BENNETT HAD DEVELOPED METHODS AND TACTICS WHICH HAD PROVED SUCCESSFUL AGAINST THE JAPANESE AND SAID THAT THE "TYPE OF TRAINING GOING ON IN AUSTRALIA WAS NOT SUITABLE FOR THE TYPE OF WARFARE IN MALAYA."

"IN MY OPINION," WALKER ADDED, "IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT BENNETT SHOULD GET BACK IF HE COULD."

THE GENERAL IDEA OF THE ESCAPE HAD BEEN DISCUSSED IN GENERAL TERMS WITH A NUMBER OF STAFF OFFICERS AT HEADQUARTERS, FOUR OR FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE SURRENDER OF SINGAPORE ON FEB.15, 1942, WALKER SAID.

WALKER WAS THE LAST WITNESS AT THE INQUIRY, ADDRESSES BY COUNSEL WILL BE GIVEN TOMORROW.

JJ837AES

BROADCAST
NEW YORK, DEC. 11--THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS "DECIDED TO DISSOLVE THE HUNGARIAN-RUSSIAN TRADE COMPANY," AN ORGANIZATION SET UP IN THE RECENT RUSSO-HUNGARIAN TRADE TREATY TO CO-ORDINATE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, BBC SAID TONIGHT.
BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE PROTESTED THE SIGNING OF THE HUNGARIAN TRADE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.
THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY NBC.

EJ1140PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 11-(AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS THAT 1,500 GERMAN SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS OF OUTSTANDING REPUTATION HAVE BEEN ENTERIN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST FIVE MONTHS TO AID AMERICAN INDUSTRY IN UTILIZING PROCESSES, INVENTIONS AND MANUFACTURING SECRETS DISCOVERED BY ALLIED AGENTS AFTER GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE CONTINUES: "WHILE THEIR COMING AT FIRST WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE AT THE EXPRESS INVITATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT OT ACQUAINT THE ARMY AND NAVY WITH GERMAN DEVELOPMENTS AND IDEAS IN WAR WEAPONS, SEVERAL OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAVE SINCE FOUND REASON TO SEEK THEM OUT AND ENLIST THEIR SERVICES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL LINES."

SUCH AGENCIES, THE NEWSPAPER SAYS, INCLUDE THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

DEC 12 1945

THE STORY STATES THAT ALL OF THE BIG THREE POWERS SHORTLY AFTER V-E DAY BEGAN TO SEARCH GERMAN SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES TO LEARN HOW MUCH THE GERMANS KNEW ABOUT ATOMIC ENERGY, RADAR, ROCKETS AND OTHER MILITARY DEVICES, BUT ADDS THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN ROUNDING UP GERMAN TECHNOLOGICAL MAN-POWER.

THE SCIENTISTS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT HERE SECRETLY IN GROUPS UP TO 88, UNDER DIRECT SUPERVISION OF ARMY INTELLIGENCE, THE HERALD TRIBUNE REPORTS. NO PUBLIC IDENTIFICATION OF THOSE ARRIVING IS PERMITTED. THE TECHNOLOGISTS CAME HERE VOLUNTARILY, WITHOUT THEIR FAMILIES, THE NEWSPAPER SAYS, AND ARE PAID ACCORDING TO THEIR ABILITIES.

THEY ARE HERE TEMPORARILY, THE HERALD TRIBUNE STATES, BUT ADDS "IT IS BELIEVED THAT MANY WILL SEEK TO REMAIN HERE AFTER THEIR WORK IS FINISHED."

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DEC 12 1945

NEW YORK, DEC 11-(AP)-THREE JOURNALISTS OF BRAZIL, VENEZUELA AND THE UNITED STATES TODAY WILL RECEIVE MARIA MOORS CABOT GOLD MEDALS, AWARDED ANNUALLY BY THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICAS.

DEAN CARL W.ACKERMAN OF COLUMBIA'S GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM SAID THE WINNERS WERE TOM WALLACE OF THE LOUISVILLE TIMES, FRANCISCO DE ASSIS CHATEAUBRIAND OF "DIARIOS ASSOCIADOS" OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AND LUIS TEOFILO NUNEZ OF EL UNIVERSAL OF CARACAS.

THE MEDALS WILL BE PRESENTED BY ACTING PRESIDENT FRANK D.FACKENTHAL OF COLUTBIA AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MARIA MOORS CABOT CONVOCATION. THE THREE NEWSPAPERS WILL BE AWARDED SILVER PLAQUES MOUNTED ON EBONY.

WALLACE, EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE TIMES SINCE 1930, DIRECTOR AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, "HAS AN INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION AS A VIGOROUS CHAMPION OF AMERICAN JOURNALISTIC IDEALS," THE COLUMBIA ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"BECAUSE HE HAS MAINTAINED AN ALERT INTEREST IN INTER-AMERICAN

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missing —

30.24-32327

COMMONS URGED TO APPROVE LOAN

WILLIANS

LONDON, Dec. 12 — (AP) Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton told Commons tonight that rejection of the 4,400,000,000 Anglo-American loan agreement would plunge Britain into hunger, and result in "disaster to the whole future of international cooperation."

In an appeal which gained passive support from the Conservative side, Dalton asked the House to approve the entire financial agreement, which includes final settlement of Lend-Lease, proposals for an international trade organization, and ratification of the Bretton Woods plan.

"We should have to undergo greater privations and hardship in the terms of our economic life than even during the war," Dalton said, "and all those bright hopes of better times in the hour of victory would be dissipated in despair and grave disillusion."

Sir John Anderson, independent, said, "though there is much to be said in criticism of these arrangements, I, for my part, do not doubt that the government have secured the best terms that were open to them in existing circumstances."

Taking a course reportedly recommended by Winston Churchill at a Conservative party meeting this morning, Anderson said he and his friends "have concluded that we should not oppose the motion which is before the House . . . on the other hand, we will not vote for it, and we advise our supporters similarly to abstain."

Anderson's attitude was not shared by Robert Boothby, Scottish Conservative, who said he would call for a vote against the government tomorrow night. Boothby asserted the Labor government never had been given "a mandate to sell the British empire for a packet of cigarettes."

Initiating parliamentary debate on the loan and on proposed approval of the Bretton Woods monetary plan, Dalton said that Great Britain originally asked for a grant, or an interest-free loan.

"This agreement—let us be frank—is the result of three months not merely of very intricate discussion, but of some very hard bargaining," he said. "And I frankly tell the House that more than once we have been very near to breaking down in these discussions. But in spite of all this I ask the House to approve this agreement as giving us on balance, substantial and indispensable advantages."

For Bretton Woods Plan.

Without accepting the loan, Great Britain does not have the financial strength to undertake the obligations of international monetary stabilization planned by the Bretton Woods proposal, Dalton said.

Dalton urged approval of the Bretton Woods plan and said the stabilization fund would prevent a recurrence of pre-war monetary devaluation by which the country "was constantly being knocked right or left without warning or sufficient reason by foreigners depreciating their currency."

Declaring the Bretton Woods plan would promote more stable exchange rates, the Chancellor added: "But this is not a return to the gold standard."

What Alternative?

To critics of the loan terms, Dalton said: "I would put one blunt question; what is your alternative?"

Rejection of the agreement, he asserted, "would mean dissipation of all hope of Anglo-American co-operation in this most dangerous new world into which we are moving."

"If these agreements were not accepted," said Dalton, "we would have less food of every kind except bread and potatoes; very much less cotton and tobacco, which would have an almost deleterious effect on the morale of our people."

Also Sees Hard Bargain.

Sir John Anderson, Conservative former Chancellor of the Exchequer, followed Dalton and urged an affirmative vote on both the loan and the Bretton Woods plan.

"Though there is much to be said in criticism of these arrangements," said the one-time financial executive, "I, for my part, do not doubt that the Government have secured the best terms that were open to them in existing circumstances."

Observing that Britain must accept "a very hard bargain," Sir John added, wryly: "There is no support here for the theory, in fact entirely baseless, but widely held on the other side, that when an American and a Briton get together in a deal, the American is always outsmarted."

Sir John said he and his friends had decided to neither oppose the motion nor vote for it, and we advise our supporters similarly to abstain."

The appeal was rejected, however, by Robert Boothby, Scottish Conservative, who announced he would seek a vote tomorrow night and called fo ra vote against the Government.

Sees Congress Opposition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—Ratification of the proposed $4,400,000,000 loan to Great Britain "will have hard sledding in Congress," Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, said today.

"The loan agreement," he added in a statement, "is so full of escape clauses, weasel words and abracadabra as to permit Great Britain to do anything she pleases after she receives the money.

"The promises to pay are loaded with ambiguities. The qualifications practically nullify the apparent pledges. The double talk is bound to lead to misunderstandings, charges of bad faith, and, as they were the last time, Anglo-American relations will be poisoned again."

Dalton for Accepting U. S. Loan

Urges Commons to Ratify Agreement Saying It Was Result of Very Hard Bargaining.

London, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton, urging Commons to ratify the $4,400,000,000 United States loan to Britain, said today that the agreement was the result "of some very hard bargaining."

U. S. DELEGATE OPPOSES RULES FOR UNO COUNCIL

LONDON, Dec. 12.—(AP) The United States delegation to the preparatory commission declared today against tampering with the 11-member security council which it termed "the teeth of the United Nations."

Donald Blaisdell, U. S. delegate, opposing a Syrian attempt to establish rules of procedure for the council, said "If we agreed to this the security council might assume we do not have confidence in its competence."

The Syrian delegation had suggested that relations with the military staff committee, peaceful settlement of disputes and questions of strategic areas in trusteeship territories should be among the first subjects the security council should consider when it was established.

PLAN TO CURB UNO IS OPPOSED BY U. S.

London, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Donald Blaisdell, United States delegate to the United Nations Preparatory Commission, opposed today a Syrian attempt to establish rules of procedure for the world organization's security council. He said that the security council should be left free to develop its own rules of procedure "in the interest of handling the issues that will come up."

Syria had suggested that a specific program be presented for consideration by the security council as soon as that body was established. Blaisdell contended that "if we agree to this the security council might assume we do not have confidence in its competence."

Meanwhile debate on a proposal to establish the permanent home of the United Nations Organization in the United States entered its fifth day with Soviet Russia lined up on the side of those members favoring the move.

Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko told the preparatory commission last night that establishment of the world peace agency's headquarters in Europe would make it merely a regional organization.

The steering committee last night set January 10 as the opening date of the United Nations assembly.

Ex-Governor Gets Dutch Envoy Post

Rotterdam, Dec. 12 (AP)—The newspaper *Nationale Rotterdamsche Courant* reported today that former governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, would be appointed by Queen Wilhelmina as the new Dutch Ambassador to France.

At one time he was commander of Dutch troops in the Far East and was held by the Japanese in the same Manchurian prison camp with Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright. He was last reported to be in Baltimore, where he was reunited with his American-born wife, the former Christine Marburg.

The former governor-general arrived in Baltimore early last month to rejoin his wife, visiting relatives here.

Swiss Expand Atom Study

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Swiss Government has decided to co-ordinate and expand its research work on atomic energy. Prof. P. Scherrer was named chairman of a commission to study civilian and military uses of atomic energy and to co-operate with private industry in possible civilian uses.

Dutch Sentence Mussert To Die as Collaborator

By The Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Dec. 12—A special court today decreed death for Anton Mussert, leader of the Nazi party in the Netherlands, convicted of having collaborated with the Germans.

The 51-year-old Mussert, who founded and led the Netherlands National Socialist party, was tried before a special tribunal in a court room that was once the ballroom of Princess Juliana's palace.

Appointed in December, 1942, by Hitler as "leader of the Netherlands people," Mussert, who was arrested last May, testified at his trial that he still had unwavering faith in Hitler and that he had once proposed to the Chancellor that the Netherlands become part of a "League of Germanic Peoples."

Some Berlin Civilians To Receive More Food

Berlin, Dec. 12 (AP)—One-third of Berlin's civilian population will receive increased food rations this winter because of the fuel shortage.

The Allied Control Authority's co-ordinating committee today authorized an increase in the rations of the city's lowest civilian category from 1,248 to 1,500 calories daily.

The category includes 1,000,000 persons, mostly housewives and other adults not employed in outside work.

4 U.S. Correspondents Invited To Russ Zone

Berlin, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Russians will open their occupation zone of Germany next week to four American correspondents in the first of a series of invitational tours on which "complete freedom of movement and observation" has been promised.

Selected by the Russians from a list of twenty applicants for the first trip were Richard Kasischke, of the Associated Press; Charles Arnot, of the United Press; Gladwin Hill, of the New York *Times*; and Russell Hill, of the New York *Herald-Tribune*. These correspondents were invited by the Russians to select an itinerary and a starting time and to state how long they wished to remain.

The tour is the result of an agreement between General Eisenhower and Marshal Georgi Zhukov that there should be exchanges of correspondents between the Russian and American zones.

Nazi Orders on Slave Labor Read at War Crimes Trial

DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, Dec. 12. — (AP) Six leading Nazis were accused today by their own documents of engineering the brutal, sub-human enslavement of more than 6,500,000 foreign workers through ruthless manhunts, arson and murder.

So revolting was the testimony that even their fellow defendants among the 21 leaders facing the international military tribunal edged away from them as silver-haired assistant U. S. Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd produced document after damning document.

Fritz Sauckel, responsible only to Hitler as Reich plenipotentiary for labor allocation, was portrayed as the chief architect of the labor enslavement program which so disgusted even Nazi underlings that they dared complain of inhuman treatment.

Prisoners Died of Hunger

The documents told of prisoners dying like flies from hunger; of whole villages burned to force laborers into the Reich; "limitless abuse of Slavic humanity" which had its "origin in the blackest periods of the slave trade."

They told of humans being hunted down in wild manhunts by the SS, without consideration for health or age, gathering humans into their net "like dog catchers catch dogs." They told of captive women being beaten until they no longer could march; of babies born on slave trains being thrown out of train windows.

Presiding Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence called special attention of the court to a line in an order to SS kidnappers from the security police in March, 1943, concerning the recruitment of workers from Poland and Russia.

"As a rule, no more children will be shot," the order said.

Drawn into the net of evidence with Nazi labor czar Sauckel were Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, who in one cynical order directed that Russian slave workers provide their own food such as "cats and horses, etc.;" Munitions Minister Albert Speer, who with Goering, bid for the slave workers for his program; Nazi philosopher Alfred Rosenberg, who protested some of the more revolting of Sauckel's methods but never their objective.

Built Fortifications

Also implicated were Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, who initialled a Hitler order for use of slave labor on Atlantic wall fortifications and Hans Frank, governor general for Poland, who provided hordes of hapless humans for the Nazi slave program.

A tabulation drafted from Nazi and Allied files for the prosecution showed that 6,691,000 foreign work-

ers were put to work in the Reich up to January, 1945.

Dodd read the text of an agreement between Heinrich Himmler and the Nazi Ministry of Justice which decreed that "anti-social elements" should be delivered to Himmler's SS divisions "to be worked to death."

These "anti-social elements," the decree said, should include "Jews, Gypsies, Russians, Ukrainians, Poles with more than three-year sentences and Czechs and Germans with eight-year sentences."

A Sauckel speech to a March 1, 1944, Nazi meeting said that "of the more than 5,000,000 (foreign) laborers in Germany, not more than 200,000 came voluntarily."

The Germans burned whole Russian villages in the ceaseless hunt for slave labor in the Ukraine, a Rosenberg ministry document said. In France, Holland and other occupied countries, the search went on relentlessly.

Protest Revealed

One Nazi underling protested in October, 1942: "Since male and female workers often are not given any time to pack luggage, many arrive without clothing or drinking utensils. x x x In some cases the women were beaten until they could no longer march."

From the files of the Krupp munitions works, Dodd read this document"During the last few days we have established that food for the Russians employed here is so miserable that the people are getting weaker every day."

The document disclosed that French prisoners of war were kept in dog kennels and urinals when raids destroyed the barracks, and Dodd said the conditions were typical of other factories.

Other documents told of the suffering of children—cases of undernourished eight-year-olds put at forced labor and perishing from the treatment.

"Special treatment" was ordered by Himmler in February, 1942, for unruly or fugitive workers. "Special treatment," the order added, was hanging. Hanging also was decreed for male Russians involved sexually with German women.

On April 4, 1942, concentration camp commanders were ordered to provide "exhaustive employment for inmates" and to give "no limit to working hours." Slack laborers were to be thrown into these camps.

Nazi Slave-Labor Man Hunt Described

GALLAGHER

Nuernberg, Dec. 12 (AP)—More than 4,000,000 conquered laborers were forced into virtual slavery in Germany by murder, starvation, arson and kidnapping, American prosecutors disclosed today at the war-crimes trial of 21 Nazi war leaders.

The carefully planned slave system to provide workers for German war plants and farms was described as a "wild and ruthless man hunt carried on everywhere," in a Nazi labor commissioner's own words presented as evidence before the International Military Tribunal.

Pressing the charges of "crimes against humanity" against Adolf Hitler's top aides, Assistant United States Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd disclosed by the German's own records that more than 4,000,000 men, women and children of fourteen different nationalities had been shipped to the Reich like cattle to bolster the Nazi war machine by January, 1945.

Unofficial Tabulation Higher

Although Prosecutor Dodd limited his estimate of slave laborers to "more than 4,000,000," an unofficial tabulation drafted from Nazi and Allied court records placed the total of foreign workers at 6,691,000 by January, 1945.

As details of the Nazi slave-labor system were unfolded before the court, even the accused Hitlerites stirred uneasily and some pulled away in their seats from the trio named by Dodd as chiefly responsible—bull-necked Fritz Sauckel, SS General and Reich labor commissioner; suave Alfred Rosenberg, official Nazi philosopher and administrator of the occupied Ukraine, and Albert Speer, Reich Amunitions Minister.

One report taken from Rosenberg's files revealed that babies born on slave-labor trains were thrown from the windows.

Speer's Face In Hands

Speer sat with his face in his hands as Prosecutor Dodd declared that "force and brutality as a method of production found a ready adherent in the defendant Speer."

Hitler ordered forced labor for 2,000,000 Russians and Poles in October, 1942, and an additional 1,000,000 in March, 1943, the evidence disclosed.

Writing to Rosenberg on March 18, 1943, Sauckel ordered the shipment of captive laborers to be speeded up to 10,000 a day.

Sauckel's own representative in the Ukraine warned that "the wild and ruthless man hunt carried on everywhere—in towns and country, in streets, squares, stations, even in churches and at night in houses—has badly shaken the feeling of security everywhere." The comment, sent to Hans Frank, Nazi governor of Poland, was filed with the court.

Sauckel Listened

Pudgy, bull-necked Sauckel, who had seldom listened to evidence previously presented in the trial, followed the reading of the documents closely by listening to the German translation through his earphones.

Dodd produced a letter from one of Rosenberg's agents in which he protested that "prisoners of war have died of hunger like flies" and said the mass deportation methods "probably have their origin only in the blackest periods of the slave trade."

"A regular man hunt was inaugurated," declared the letter, written by Consul General Dr. B. Braeutigam, a member of Rosenberg's Ministry. "Without consideration of health or age, the people were shipped to Germany, where it turned out immediately that far more than 100,000 had to be sent back because of serious illnesses or other incapabilities for work."

Fear Of Retaliation

Rosenberg apparently foresaw the day when he might be called to account for the inhumane treatment of the forced laborers. In a letter to Sauckel on December 21, 1942, he protested against the "unusual and hard measures" and expressed the fear that responsibility "will some day be held against me and my collaborators."

"Arson was used in the Ukraine to enforce conscription," Dodd said. He produced a letter to Rosenberg from a field commissioner telling of burning houses to force their occupants to go to the Reich to work.

"I decided to take the measure to show the increasingly rebellious Ukranian youth that our orders have to be followed," the agent wrote.

"Like Dogcatchers"

One Russian described the Nazis as "catching humans like dogcatchers catch dogs." The comment was in a confiscated letter that Rosenberg sent to Sauckel.

Security police were ordered to kidnap children, Dodd charged in disclosing an order of March 19, 1943, during the use of force and adding that "as a rule no more children will be shot."

Sauckel, another document revealed, had ordered the Army to seize all able-bodied youths of 15 and 16 years old in the occupied territories. Other records previously presented to the court disclosed that Rosenberg had dropped the age limit to 10 years for slave laborers.

PATTON'S CONDITION REPORTED AS GOOD

J. KING

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 12. — (AP) A medical bulletin tonight said the condition of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., "remains good," and Mrs. Patton, after seeing her husband again today, declared herself "not the least worried."

Further optimism over the condition of the general, paralyzed after his neck was broken in an auto crash near Mannheim on Sunday, was evoked by the departure of three of his consulting surgeons.

The night bulletin saying Patton's condition "remains good," added that there had been "no significant changes since morning." The morning bulletin had described his condition as "grave," although it reported he had spent a good night.

Mrs. Patton released a statement through 7th Army headquarters saying:

"I am very happy to be here with my husband. Now that I have seen and talked with him I am not the least worried. He looks very well. His care here at the 7th Army hospital has been of the finest, and I thank everybody from the bottom of my heart."

The noontime bulletin, in which the general's condition was given as of 10 a. m., said he had "been cheered by the arrival of Mrs. Patton," and added that there had been "no improvement in paralysis."

ARMY REPORTS GEN. PATTON'S CONDITION GOOD

Wife Says She Is Not Worried After Visit to Hospital.

SOME OPTIMISM IS NOTED

3 Leading Surgical Consultants Leave Heidelberg—Warrior Called Fine Patient.

J. KING

Heidelberg, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The condition of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. "remains good," an official bulletin said tonight. Mrs. Patton, after seeing her husband again today, said she was "not the least worried." The general's neck was broken in an automobile accident Sunday.

An optimistic indication came with the departure from Heidelberg of three top-flight surgical consultants.

Mrs. Patton released this statement through United States Seventh Army Headquarters:

"I am very happy to be here with my husband. Now that I have seen and talked with him, I am not the least worried. He looks very well. His care here at Seventh Army Hospital has been of the finest, and I thank everybody from the bottom of my heart."

The latest medical bulletin was the first to use the word "good" in describing Patton's condition. A previous bulletin said he had spent a "good night," but that his condition "remains grave."

The latest bulletin said:

"Temperature 100. Pulse 66. Respiration 24. General condition remains good. No significant changes since morning."

Feeling of Optimism.

A feeling of optimism was detected among all those well acquainted with the case, though strict regulations required all information to pass through United States Army Headquarters in Frankfurt.

The consultants who left today were Brig. Hugh Carns and Lieut.-Col. Gilbert E. Phillips, both British, and Major-Gen. A. W. Kenner, Chief United States Army Surgeon in Europe.

An earlier announcement said the colorful United States general was fully conscious, rational and taking nourishment, and that he showed "normally active" tendon reflexes.

Nurses attending Patton described him as one of their best patients and said he was accepting his paralyzed condition like a "true soldier." One of the nurses, Lieut. Bertha Hohle of Grygla, Minn., said his "sleeping was confused but he is rational when awake."

"He doesn't swear like I have heard he does," she said. "He tells me not to worry about him and go away, but I have to be there because he never wants to eat or drink. He says he will not unless he gets a shot of whisky."

Paralysis Unchanged

Doctors reported, however, that there were no signs of improvement in the paralytic condition today.

The text of the noon bulletin:

"Temperature 100. Pulse 60-64. Respiration 16-22.

"Spent a good night, slept well and is comfortable, taking nourishment. Has been cheered by the arrival of Mrs. Patton.

"There is no improvement in paralysis. Condition remains grave."

A "no visitors" sign was hung on Patton's door yesterday after his day nurse, Margery Rundell, of Ashland, Wis., protested that the room was "like the Grand Central Station."

The Army truck which collided with Patton's automobile was driven by T/5 Robert Thompson of 3095 Highland avenue, Camden, N. J.

Driver's Mother Worried.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Mrs. Frank Thompson when told her son had been identified as the truck driver, said, "I had a feeling when I first heard the news of the accident. I knew Bobby was stationed near Mannheim." She was under a doctor's care for nervousness, fearing her son might have been involved.

The soldier's father, Frank Thompson, said he does not believe the accident was his son's fault. He said "Bobby's always been a careful driver."

Brig. Gen. John Lentz presided over the eight-man military court.

At another trial in Dachau, Richard Drauz, Nazi *Kreisleiter* of Heilbronn, was sentenced today by a military court to be hanged for killing a captured American flyer by shooting him in the back of the head while the latter was handcuffed.

DACHAU NAZIS ALL CONVICTED OF ATROCITIES

40 Defendants Will Hear Sentences Tomorrow for Camp Tortures.

DEATH DECREE MEANS NOOSE

Guilty Verdict Reached by U. S. Court in 90 Minutes—SS Men Asked Mercy.

DOANE

Dachau, Germany, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—A United States Military Government court today convicted Commandant Martin Weiss and thirty-nine fellow defendants on a charge of committing atrocities at the Dachau concentration camp.

They will be sentenced tomorrow. Hanging is the penalty prescribed by United States Army headquarters for any sentenced to death for the regime of starvation, torture and murder at the Nazi horror center overrun on April 30.

The eight-officer court, headed by Brig.-Gen. John M. Lentz, received the case at noon, and deliberated only ninety minutes before reaching the verdict.

The defense wound up the twenty-four-day trial with pleas for mercy for several defendants, most of whom were SS guards, although five were camp doctors and three were prisoners used in official capacities.

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40 Dachau Guards Convicted of Horrors; U. S. Military Court to Sentence Them Today

D. DOANE

DACHAU, Germany, Dec. 12 (AP)—Forty officials and guards of the notorious Dachau concentration camp were convicted today by a United States Military Court on charges of murder, torture and cruelty, the prosecution maintained that all had been guilty of participating in the "common design of extermination" by their mere place on the camp staff, regardless of the individual role they had played in the tortures described.

General Lentz first announced that the 40 would be sentenced later. Then the court decided that the sentences would be passed tomorrow morning.

The defendants received the verdict stoically. There was no visible reaction from German civilians and others in the audience of more than 300.

Malaria Experiments

Of the five doctors on trial, 74-year-old Dr. Klaus Schilling was in charge of medical experiments at the camp and was accused of killing hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments. He had begged on the witness stand to be allowed to go on with the paper work on the results, saying he needed only a desk and a chair.

Two of the other camp physicians, Fritz Hintermeier and Paul Walter, were charged with conducting "pressure" experiments on prisoners for the benefit of the German Air Force.

Troops of the United States 42d and 45th Divisions freed 32,000 tortured and emaciated men and 350 women when they overran Dachau in the April advances. It has been estimated that at least 5,000 Jews were killed in the Landsberg section of the camp alone.

Captured In April

Weiss, an SS officer, and scores of his men were taken into custody as the Americans swept into the camp with tank and bulldozer support.

Decapitation had been regarded as the probable fate of any of the Dachau war criminals sentenced to death, but United States Army instructions have reinstated hanging, as in the case of common criminals. It was explained that the Germans consider hanging "a more ignominious death" than beheading.

Defense chief Lieut. Col. Douglas Bates, of Centerville, Tenn., declared that if the defendants were guilty "of a common design of extermination" so was every German "who contributed to waging total war."

starvation. They will be sentenced tomorrow.

The court, after having deliberated ninety minutes, found the camp commandant, Martin Weiss, and all the other defendants guilty of a regime of horror at the camp, which was overrun by American troops last April 30. Dachau then housed 32,000 men and 350 women.

The defendants sentenced to die will be hanged, which Germans consider an ignominious death. The trial lasted twenty-four days.

The accused took the verdict stoically, although a few flushed when their names were read. Nor was there any demonstration by the audience of nearly 300 German civilians who filled the courtroom in the camp itself.

The convicted included five camp doctors and three prisoners who had collaborated with the Storm Troopers.

One physician, 74-year-old Dr. Klaus Schilling, was accused of having killed hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments. He had begged on the witness stand to be allowed to finish the paper work on the results, which he claimed indicated an anti-malaria vaccine.

Two others, Fritz Hintermeier and Paul Walter, were charged with conducting "pressure experiments" on prisoners for the benefit of the German Air Force.

Dachau was one of the most odious and feared of the concentration camps set up by the Hitler regime for political prisoners. Witnesses at the trial said that 5,000 Jews had been killed in one camp at Dachau; that inmates had been brutally beaten; that naked men had been immersed in ice water in experiments; that some prisoners had been sent to the crematory while still alive, and that the Nazis had bleached human heads for souvenirs.

Although most of the defendants were individually accused by prisoner witnesses of personal acts of

Canadian's Murder Described

AURICH, Germany, Dec. 12 (AP).—A former sergeant of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, Stan Dudka, told a Canadian military court today that a German guard shot down an unresisting captured Canadian and later emptied a machine gun into him, although the prisoner made no attempt to escape.

Testifying at the trial of S. S. Major General Kurt Meyer, accused of direct responsibility in the shooting of forty-eight Canadian prisoners, Dudka, now a civilian, said that Private J. Metcalfe, himself and others were captured, searched and lined up with their faces to a wall.

"I heard a commotion," Dudka testified, "and as I turned around I saw a German guard pulling on Metcalfe's pocket. He then let go of the pocket and Metcalfe stumbled forward, and the guard fired approximately four shots at him."

"Metcalfe dropped ten feet away from the guard," Dudka continued. "He had been hit twice in the right side. The guard let him lie there for twenty minutes and then went over to him. Metcalfe moved. The guard then emptied the remainder of the magazine of his machine gun—about fifteen rounds—into Metcalfe."

Russians Pleased By Parley

Moscow, Dec. 12 (AP)—The people of the Soviet Union seem "sincerely pleased" with the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers here, an informed source said today, as preparations were made for the arrival of James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State.

Byrnes and his party were expected to arrive tomorrow for the British - American - Russian discussions opening Saturday, but a heavy snow was falling in Moscow and northwest Russia tonight, and it was likely that if such weather continued the group might not arrive until week's end.

Iranian Premier Going To Moscow For Talks

Tehran, Dec. 12 (AP)—Iranian Premier Ibrahim Hakimi told Parliament tonight that he intended to visit Moscow with his minister of foreign affairs "in order to have direct conversations with the Soviet Union" concerning the Azerbaijan province dispute.

The announcement came as British and American foreign secretaries were headed for Moscow for a conference scheduled to open Saturday. The Iran question was believed high on the agenda for the meeting.

As Hakimi announced his intention of carrying his problem direct to Moscow, the Azerbaijan Democratic party, demanding autonomy within the Iranian state, was reported by diplomatic sources to be recruiting troops to augment an armed force in the northwest Persian province already estimated at more than 4,000.

Iran Issue High As Parley Topic

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Iranian question, involving Russian and British spheres of influence in the Middle East, will be high on the agenda at the forthcoming Moscow meeting of "Big Three" Foreign Ministers, a British Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The Foreign Office said Sir Reader Bullard, British Ambassador to Iran, had been instructed to leave Tehran to attend the conference which opens December 15.

Among the Iranian issues in which the three powers are interested are the presence of Russian, British and American troops on Iranian soil, disorders among political factions in the northern province of Azerbaijan and the internal political struggle at Tehran.

Dispatches from Istanbul said the future status of the Dardanelles might also be a subject for discussion. Diplomatic sources were quoted as saying this was agreeable to Turkey since she preferred to keep the straits question on an "international basis."

Reports Iran On Agenda

London, Dec. 12 (AP) — Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, soon to leave for the foreign ministers' conference, told Commons today he hoped the talks would "help toward a friendly solution of the many urgent problems outstanding." A British Foreign Office spokesman said the question of Iran would be high on the conference agenda.

French to Meet Molotov

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (AP).—A French delegation was ready today to present to the Soviet government the French view that Germany's Ruhr and Rhineland steel and coal facilities should be internationalized.

An informed source said that members of the delegation, who have been in Moscow for the last two weeks, were expected to meet either later today or tomorrow with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov or representatives of his office.

It was stressed that the French are not seeking to bind the Russians to any agreement in these conferences, but merely accepting an opportunity to present the views of President Charles de Gaulle's government on the subject.

It has been the French contention that a large proportion of Germany's total war-making strength has been derived from the coal mines, steel plants and other resources in the highly industrialized Ruhr and Rhineland areas.

Warsaw Presses Roll

Warsaw, Dec. 12 (AP)—Despite a rigid Government censorship, Warsaw's press is having a mushroom growth. In the past six months, five dailies, fifteen weeklies and twenty monthlies have appeared. Eighteen others appear irregularly.

ITALY TO RULE ADDED AREAS

Nearly All Of North Part Will Be Affected About Dec. 31

Rome, *Thursday*, Dec. 13 (AP)—All of northern Italy except Venezia Giulia and Udine provinces will return to Italian Government administration about December 31, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, chief Allied commissioner, said today.

The islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa also will revert to Italian jurisdiction, Stone's announcement said.

LaGuardia Accuses Britain

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia said today "other governments — and specifically Great Britain"—were preventing the redemption of promises made to Italy in the name of the United States.

"We must be frank about it," the Mayor declared in an interview. "The treatment given Italy so far is not in keeping with our traditions and the promises we made to Italy.

"The promises I made, the hopes I held out to Italy, in the broadcasts I made were not personal promises. Everyone of them had the approval of the American Government."

The Mayor had broadcast to Italy during the period before that country's capitulation. Citing his one talk on the subject "the King must go," LaGuardia declared that the text had been approved by the late President Roosevelt.

Food Called Italy's Great Need

He added that a few days later former Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the British House of Commons "we cannot let down the House of Savoy," indicating an opposite viewpoint.

"There is no use fooling ourselves," the Mayor said. "There is a conflict in policy between the United States and Great Britain over Italy. I only hope that Italy can stand it while Great Britain has the upper hand."

He termed food Italy's great need now.

Mentioned as possible Ambassador to Italy after his retirement as Mayor January 1, LaGuardia said he would not consider the post "under any circumstances." He added that he wanted to do "all I can to help Italy, but I could not do any good as Ambassador."

No British Comment On Charge

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—Government sources declined tonight to comment on a charge by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York that the British are obstructing the fulfillment of promises given to Italy during the war.

The unofficial reaction appeared to be one of surprise. A person who has been in a position to observe Anglo-American procedure said, "I honestly don't know what LaGuardia could be talking about."

Another unofficial informant expressed doubt whether there were any major differences between the United States and Britain over Italy.

The informant said, "It is my understanding that the whole matter is still under discussion. Apparently the Mayor is annoyed at the delay but these things take time—sometimes a good deal of time."

Plastiras Out Of Danger

Athens, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, former Premier of Greece, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident yesterday, was reported out of danger today.

Zionist Leader Leaves Palestine

Jerusalem, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, member of the Jewish Agency Executive Committee and president of the Zionist Organization of America, left here today for New York.

Chiang Forces Unopposed in Mukden Entry

Second Unit Is Landing by Plane at Manchurian Capital of Changchun

CLEMENTS

TIENTSIN, Dec. 12 (AP).—Chinese military sources said Central government troops entered Mukden today while other forces began landing by plane at the Manchurian capital of Changchun. These sources said Lieutenant General Tu Li-ming's northeastern forces entered Mukden without opposition.

The 5th Division of the 94th Central Government Army was reported landing at Changchun Airports.

Both moves were said to be in line with a new agreement with Russia under which Chungking's troops will occupy these two important cities.

A Chinese civil mission has been in Changchun for several weeks, and with a joint Russian mission has been operating the railway between Changchun and Harbin and between Changchun and Dairen.

General Tu's troops of the 13th and 52d Armies have been on the outskirts of Mukden for several days. Officials of the 94th Army said some of Tu's forces had fanned out to Hsingmin, thirty-four miles northwest of Mukden.

Unofficial reports reaching here today from Shantung Peninsula said the bodies of six American marine flyers who bailed out of Hellcat dive-bombers during a storm Dec. 7 had been found.

Rescue planes have been searching for six dive-bombers carrying two men each, last seen over

Tientsin after a rendezvous with ten other dive-bombers on Pearl Harbor Day maneuvers.

There has been no further news of the six Marine Corps flyers who went down on a routine flight between Peiping and Tientsin Nov. 10. They were last reported in a Communist-held village, and plans were made to drop them winter clothing and supplies. Efforts to obtain their release from the village have so far been unsuccessful.

[Mayor Mao Chao-chun of Nanking confirmed that the National Assembly, which will consider a new constitution for China, would meet there beginning May 5, according to a Chungking dispatch.]

CHIANG'S TROOPS TAKE CONTROL OF MANCHURIA CITIES

CHUNGKING, Dec. 12. — (AP) Central government troops moved by road into Mukden and by air into Changchun today in two giant strides toward restoring China's sovereignty over Manchuria, a Tientsin dispatch said.

Associated Press correspondent Olen Clements, quoting Chinese military sources in Tientsin, said Lt. Gen. Tu Li Ming's forces entered Mukden without incident after a 240-mile march across southern Manchuria that began last month.

Tientsin sources reported the moves were made in an agreement with Russia under which Chungking forces will occupy most strategic areas in the vast and partly industrialized territory seized by Japan when she began her fateful era of Asiatic conquest in 1931.

These sources declared Russian troops had cleared the way for the entry of Chungking' divisions whose possession of Manchuria has been contested by Chinese Communist forces.

While Tu's overland units entered Mukden, Manchuria's largest city, the Fifth division of Chungking's 94th army began landing by plane at Changchun, the capital 170 miles to the northeast, Clements reported.

Lt. Gen. Yao Keh-Min, chief of staff of the division, was quoted as saying on his return from Changchun to Peiping that Russian troops were guarding the airfield and soon would turn it over to his forces.

AP correspondent Spencer Davis in Peiping said Yao found Chinese Communists had disappeared from the vicinity of Changchun.

A Chinese civil mission was reported operating jointly with the Russians the railway between Changchun and the northern Manchurian city of Harbin and between Changchun and the southern free port of Dairen.

Clements reported that some of Tu's troops pushed on to Sinmin, on the Tientsin-Mukden railway 34 miles northwest of Mukden near where it bends southeastward toward the city.

More Chinese army units were concentrating in Peiping, ready to begin the air movement to Changchun, Davis added.

The Chinese Central Daily news asserted the Russians had agreed to assume responsibility for clearing non-national troops out of Manchuria, but the report was received with skepticism here because that would entail a virtual Soviet campaign against the Communists.

Tu said in Peiping, however, that he would ask the Russians to remove any Chinese Communist forces encountered in Manchurian territory guarded by Soviet troops.

Other press dispatches reported fighting was rising in intensity to the westward, where Communists are trying to block Chungking's drive into Chahar province of Inner Mongolia.

Charge Border Rule Set Up

A message from Nanking also charged that Communists had formed a "Kiangsi-Anhwei border government" in those two provinces lying east and south of Nanking.

The Nanking report alleged the Communists had set up their border rule along the lines of that centering around Yenan, the North China headquarters of the Communists.

K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, meanwhile, denied a report emanating from Communist quarters that there were negotiations for establishing United States naval bases in China. He ascribed the "groundless rumor" to "certain quarters" which wanted to "create international misunderstanding."

Assembly To Meet In Nanking

Mayor Mao Chao-chun of Nanking confirmed that the national assembly, which will consider a new constitution for China, would meet there beginning May 5.

P. H. Chang, Cabinet spokesman, told correspondents today that with the inclusion of Manchuria's nine provinces, there now were 34 provinces in the Republic of China.

The others, he said, were 22 in China proper and three in Inner Mongolia—Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan. (China considered Jehol part of Inner Mongolia but Japan seized it in 1933 and added it to Manchuria).

Report On Russia Doubted

Chungking, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Chinese *Central Daily News* reported from Peiping today that Russians have agreed to assume responsibility for clearing non-National troops out of Manchuria. The report was received here with some skepticism, however.

If true, it would entail a virtual Russian campaign against Chinese Communist troops in Manchuria. Most observers here considered such an eventuality most unlikely.

U.S. Bases Report Denied

The Chinese Government Minister of Information, meanwhile, denied reports that negotiations have been or are in progress for establishment of United States naval bases in China.

A projected United States military commission to China, he said, would be purely an advisory body to help China reorganize and modernize her army.

American reports from Shanghai said the United States Army today abandoned Shanghai's Lunghwa airfield to the Chinese, for commercial use by the Chinese National Aviation Corporation — of which Pan American is a heavy stockholder.

Will Protect Fields

Confirming that Russia has agreed to facilitate entry of Chinese National troops into Manchuria semi-official Chinese dispatches today said Soviet military authorities promised to protect all airfields at which the Chinese would land.

Russia also granted permission for nationals to establish radio stations in recovered areas of Manchuria, and said Soviet liaison officers would facilitate the national forces' entry into such cities as Mukden, Harbin "and other points" where Red troops are stationed, the dispatches added. There was no mention of Dairen, important Manchurian seaport.

French Request Denied

Chungking, Dec. 12 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman today denied Chinese press reports that France had requested delay in the withdrawal of Chinese forces from northern Indo-China. A substantial part of the Chinese occupation units in the area has already been withdrawn.

Chinese Government Official Shot Fatally

Peiping, China, Dec. 12 (AP)—Wang Hsuan-chin, secretary of the Kuomintang (National Government) party in Tientsin, was shot and killed in his residence Monday night by seven men who had demanded to see his party credentials, the North China *Daily News* reported today.

When Wang produced his certificate of party membership, the paper said, one of the men, wearing a mask, fired. The *News* did not give the source of its story. The secretary died immediately. Money, rings and furs were stolen, police reported.

Lack Of Terms Delays Rubber Exports

Singapore, Dec. 12 (AP)—Members of the Singapore advisory council declared today that Malayan estates were ready to supply rubber to the United States and the rest of the world as soon as a decision can be made on setting up foreign exchange facilities.

Stressing the urgency of the situation and advocating "pressure on London," the council members declared, "we are still tied to Whitehall's apron strings, which are tighter than ever."

One large estate owner, Lee Kong Chian, complained that rubber control was one-sided, with prices fixed on the 1941 basis but out of line with other conditions.

Tapping of rubber in Malaya, he said, was being done only by small holders with no other means of livelihood and "not because the current Malayan official rubber price is attractive."

AIRFIELDS EVACUATED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. — (AP) Evacuation of some 10,000 American Army Air Force troops from 34 airfields in Burma is nearing completion, Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, Jr., AAF commander in India and Burma, said only a few custodial detachments were left at the remaining bases.

BRITISH TROOPS READY TO LAND AT JAVA HARBOR

HAUGLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 12.—(AP) Fighting flared again at scattered points throughout Java today and tension mounted with the arrival in Tandjong Prick harbor here of British reinforcements despite a Nationalist warning that any attempts to land more troops would be met with all-out resistance.

A convoy of British Indian troops called for tank support after being attacked by Indonesians near Buitenzorg, 30 miles south of the capital and largest town on the 110-mile supply road to Bandoeng. Another supply convoy en route to Bandoeng was halted by a roadblock, which was strafed by supporting British planes. British patrols took eight prisoners and captured three Japanese armed with machineguns.

A supply train escorted by picked Indonesian peace preservation corps police, however, reached Bandoeng safely, going through the same area where earlier this week another convoy had suffered 85 casualties.

The new British reinforcements arrived aboard the troopship Salween. Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic said yesterday any attempt to land reinforcements or reestablish Dutch sovereignty by force would be met with armed resistance.

(Maj. Gen. Yamamoto, chief of staff of the Japanese 16th army, has admitted he was mainly responsible for fostering the Indonesian independence movement, southeast Asia command headquarters said in Singapore. Yamamoto was in command of Japanese forces in Java. He was arrested and jailed last month, and is awaiting trial in Singapore).

Fighting Flares In Java Areas

Batavia, Dec. 12 (AP)—Fighting flared at several points in central and western Java today as British authorities brought fresh reinforcements into the strife-torn island despite an Indonesian threat that such action would be answered with a general uprising.

The British took over all main railway stations at Tandjong Priok and Batavia to facilitate local movement of supplies.

To Resist Landings

These developments came less than 24 hours after Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic said the Indonesians would resist with arms any further landings of British troops.

Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general of the Dutch East Indies, postponed his intended departure for Holland for a possible renewal of peace talks with Indonesian leaders.

The most serious outbreak of fighting was near Buitenzorg, where British Indian troops called for tank support to repel Indonesians attacking a convoy. In central Java, six British Thunderbolts bombed and strafed two small bridges southeast of Semarang and hammered Indonesian gun positions. New fires were reported at nearby Ambarawa, indicating that trouble had flared there again.

British Criticism Answered

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—Minister of State Philip J. Noel-Baker, answering critics of British military operations against the Indonesians, declared last night that British forces in Java "must continue to do what is necessary to insure the safety of Allied prisoners of war" and internees.

He demanded that the "Dutch and Indonesians shall sit down together and work out their differences on the basis of concrete proposals on both sides without any further delay."

Noel-Baker spoke in Commons, where Independent Tom Driberg declared that "unwise" French and Dutch "political dictates" had prevented British field commanders from settling disturbances in Indonesia and Indo-China without bloodshed.

Japs Surrender As Deadline Approaches

Tokyo, Dec. 12 (AP)—Grim Sugamo prison opened its gates today to a steady procession of Japanese war-criminal suspects headed by aged, handlebar-mustachioed Prince Morimasa Nashimoto of the imperial family.

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida meanwhile told the Diet that Japan already has broached to Allied headquarters the question of resuming diplomatic relations with the rest of the world.

A critical questioner in the Diet retorted that Allied suspension of Japan's world diplomacy showed "lack of confidence in the Cabinet."

"Is Japan Independent"

"Is Japan not being recognized as an independent state?" the questioner, Representative Mansanosuke Ideka, demanded.

"Japan at present lacks complete sovereignty," Yoshida conceded.

Fifty-nine top-ranking Japanese had been given until midnight to surrender as war-crime suspects, and, laden with baggage and bedding, they were checking in at Sugamo at five-minute intervals through the day.

Diet members criticized the Government sharply for permitting the arrest of Prince Nashimoto, first member of the imperial house to be ordered apprehended. He was the first to reach the prison today.

Two hours earlier, Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma and two other Japanese officers were removed from Sugamo for a flight to Manila to face trial on charges growing out of the infamous Bataan March of Death and other atrocities.

Yamashita Appealing

Only last week, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita was convicted in Manila by a United States military commission of having condoned wholesale outrages by troops of his Philippines command and was sentenced to be hanged. He has begun a series of appeals which will reach MacArthur and the United States Supreme Court in Washington.

In Tokyo today men, women and school children were signing an appeal to be submitted to MacArthur to spare Yamashita's life. The petition was circulated by Toichiro Araki, chief of the Araki Efficiency Research Station, who said it would be delivered to MacArthur's headquarters when it bears 100,000 names.

Homma In Pleasant Mood

Homma, one of Yamashita's predecessors as Japanese commander of the Philippines, smiled and waved as he was taken to Atsugi airfield. Taken with him were Col. Akira Nagahama, commander of Manila *Kempetai* (Thought Police) from

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late 1942 until this year, and Lieut. Col. Saichi Ohta, his predecessor there in 1942.

War crimes were uppermost in the minds of Japanese. Kyodo news agency reported at least 30 members of the House of Peers designated as suspects by MacArthur have reached a secret agreement to retain their seats.

59 Must Give Up Now

The 59 suspects, whose surrender deadline is midnight, were named on MacArthur's December 2 list. Fifty-seven others, including Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former three-time premier, and Marquis Koichi Kido, one of the Emperor's closest advisers, have until midnight Sunday. They were on the December 6 list.

The first of 300 Japanese war-crimes suspects are scheduled to go on trial at Yokohama next Tuesday. They are accused mainly of atrocities against prisoners of war.

The Diet lackadaisically plugged along with MacArthur-demanded reform bills. An election law reform bill granting women's suffrage and extending the vote to millions of young men went to the peers after passing the House of Representatives with minor amendments. The peers were expected to pass the measure with little delay, giving the Diet its first major accomplishment of a long-winded special session.

The bill lowers the male voting age from 25 to 20 as well as enfranchising women and revises electoral apportionment.

The dominant Progressive party succeeded in attaching several amendments to the bill before it passed the House. One prohibits "any excessive demonstration or instigatory action in electioneering." This presumably was intended to stifle potential Communist fireworks and possibly to protect some wartime elected representatives who fear physical violence if they face constituents.

A Japanese magazine, *Yoron*, said today all the Japanese Army and most of the navy high command strongly opposed surrender on terms permitting occupation, until Emperor Hirohito broke the deadlock at a momentous imperial conference August 9.

The magazine said that most militarists had suppported War Minister Gen. Korekichi Anami in proposing:

Retention of the Emperor system.

That no enemy troops be allowed to enter the Japanese mainland.

That no one should face judgment for war responsibility.

That Japanese forces abroad be withdrawn by Japan, instead of being disarmed by the Allies.

Yank Is Bringing Hirohito's Horse to U. S.

dennessy

White Frost Turned Over to Army Lieutenant Who Gets Permission to Bring It Home.

Tokyo, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The most controversial horse in Japan—White Frost, described by the Army as Emperor Hirohito's own mount—is going to the United States as the property of an American lieutenant.

The Japanese Racing Association today ceremoniously turned over the much publicized white Arabian to Lieut. Dick Ryan, who discovered him five weeks ago in isolated but elaborate stables.

A change in Army regulations announced today will make it possible for the lieutenant to take White Frost to the States—where he plans to exhibit the horse at veterans' hospitals, civic and charitable events. Under the new rules, G. I.'s may take home as pets dogs, goats, horses, sheep, camels, oxen, antelope, giraffes and deer. Still banned are monkeys, honeybears, parrots, lovebirds and cockatoos.

To Be Shipped Home.

If nothing goes amiss, Frost will go aboard an American Liberty ship at Yokohama within a few days when Ryan starts home for discharge. Frost will be carried on deck and will not occupy any space in which a soldier might be transported, Ryan said.

Some Japanese deny that White Frost is the horse on which Hirohito was seen astride in so many pre-war pictures. Others say he was too high strung to be ridden by the Emperor in review, was given to another member of the royal family and finally placed in the association stables. But most persons agree he did come from the royal stables—ridden or unridden by Hirohito.

Some 70,000 United States soldiers and sailors turned out to see White Frost at an Armistice Day service rodeo in huge Reiji Stadium in Tokyo. It was the appeal of "Hirohito's Horse" announced by the service newspaper, Stars and Stripes, that attracted G. I. spectators from miles around.

Ryan said he had known for

Jap Rail Workers Organize

Tokyo, Dec. 12 (AP)—Organization of a labor union for 600,000 state railway employés is under way, Kyodo news agency said today; adding that more than 4,000 workers have joined a "preparatory committee."

Jap Inflation Skyrockets.

Tokyo, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The note issue of the Bank of Japan—barometer of this nation's inflation—is climbing so rapidly that the news agency Kyodo reported today the prospective year-end total would reach 56,000,000,000 yen. Kyodo said a major factor was extensive withdrawals to meet zooming black market prices.

Sutherland Quits MacArthur's Staff

Tokyo, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Gen. MacArthur's chief of staff in Manila, Corregidor, Australia, New Guinea and all the way to Tokyo, is returning to the United States at his own request. Supreme headquarters announced today that the veteran of more than eight years of continuous service in the Pacific theater would be succeeded by Major-Gen. R. J. Marshall, also of MacArthur's command.

Soviet to Clear Manchuria.

Chungking, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Chinese Central Daily News reported from Peiping today that Russians have agreed to assume

FOUR JAPS GUILTY IN ATROCITY DEATH

KWAJALEIN, Dec. 12. — (AP) Four Japanese officers were convicted of murder today for the execution of three U. S. fliers on Jaluit atoll in the Marshalls in 1944 and will learn their fate tomorrow.

The military commission which convicted them will announce at that time whether they will share the fate of six of their countrymen who yesterday were condemned to be hanged for similar crimes.

The four defendants bowed when Commodore Ben H. Wyatt read the commission's findings. The highest ranking among them was a navy lieutenant.

The prosecution in its summation declared it was hypocrisy to pretend that the defendants "did not know murder was a crime against society" when "after blindfolding and tying the hands of a defenseless prisoner of war," they shot and stabbed him to death.

This Is The Army

With U.S. 6th Army, Shikoku, Japan, Dec. 12 (AP)—Pfc. Donald E. Drew, Dixon, Ill., signed here for three more years of army life—and received a medical report that said: "Not qualified for overseas duty."

"I wonder what I'm doing over here?" said the amazed veteran of 23 months of service in Alaskan, central Pacific and Japanese sectors.

Homma and 2 Aides Back In Manila for War Trial

Face Charges of Bataan Death March and Atrocities

MANILA, Dec. 12 (AP).—Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, conqueror of the Philippines, and two other officers associated with him in the Japanese rule of the islands returned to Manila tonight to face charges growing out of the Bataan death march and other atrocities.

The trio left Sugamo prison in Tokyo at dawn today for the flight here. They stepped from their plane during a drizzle of rain, stood nervously awaiting orders from American Army officers and were taken in a staff car to prison.

With Homma were Colonel Akira Nagahama, commander of the dreaded Kempei-tai, or thought police, in Manila from late 1942 to 1945, and Lieutenant Colonel Saichi Ohta, who commanded the Kempei-tai in the Philippines in 1942.

Special Philippine Session

Manila, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena today called a new seven-day special session of the Philippine Congress Thursday to deal with banking rehabilitation, although the present session is still debating election procedure.

NAVY UNIVERSITY OPENS AT HAWAII BASE JAN. 3

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 12—(AP) The Navy University of the Pacific, to be known as "NAVPACU," will open for classes Jan. 3. WAVES, enlisted men and officers will be eligible.

Courses will be completed in four weeks, with classes being held two hours daily, five days a week. Registration of at least 1,000 is expected.

Enrollment, it was explained, will not hold up demobilization for any student eligible for discharge. There are no student fees and text books are furnished.

RUSSIA HELD REAL VICTOR

Argentina's Peron Discusses Areas Occupied By Soviet

Buenos Aires, Dec. 12 (AP)—Juan Perón, now an avowed candidate for the Argentine presidency, said today that Russia was the real victor of World War II.

"The Russian revolution has just written its great epic on the battlefield," the former Vice President told 3,000 delegates of what he called "our new party." "The Allied powers may have contributed to victory, but the outstanding fact of the times is that Russia today occupies all Europe and part of Asia."

Perón cautioned the delegates: "Let us not make the mistake of believing that the great forces the war has loosed upon the world will leave Argentina unruffled. Here as elsewhere in the world powerful changes are in the making in the economic, political and social cast of our life."

Peron Pledges Reforms

Perón, campaigning for the election next ebruary 24, outlined what he said would be the platform for the "new party," including further development of a "five-year plan" he said he originated at the urging of President Edelmiro arrell.

He said the plan, "being carried out already in part," contemplated "great reforms in agriculture, industry and society."

He pledged reforms through newly created government agencies—the Agrarian Council to restore land to those who work it even if it means taking it from those who regard themselves as the owners, and the Postwar Council, which is reorganizing Argentine industries.

Arms Found In House Owned By Batista Aide

Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, Dec. 12 (AP). Col. Elias Horta, of the 8th Infantry Regiment, said here he had uncovered a cache of arms, ammunition and "other war implements" stored in a farmhouse owned by Lieut. Col. Eugenio Menendez, former military aide to President Fulgencio Batista.

Horta said three employés of the farm, 70 miles west of Havana, were arrested and that an order was issued for the detention of Menendez.

Horta said he raided the farmhouse after he received information military equipment was being landed from ships along the hilly north coast of Cuba. He added other arrests were expected momentarily.

NAVY, FBI HAD ROW ON WIRE TAPPING

Check on Jap Phones in Hawaii Halted Before December 7.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(AP) Pearl Harbor investigators were told today that the Navy, after a row with the FBI, stopped listening in on Japanese telephone conversations in Hawaii five days before the Dec. 7, 1941 attack.

The FBI continued tapping one Japanese consulate line up to the moment of the assault, and in this way learned that the consul in Honolulu was destroying his codes. The tapped line led to the cook's quarters in the consulate.

This evidence, placed before the joint congressional investigating committee, was included in a report by Lt. Col. Henry C. Clausen, assigned by Secretary of War Stimson to make an independent inquiry in 1942.

Canal Sabotage Planned

The committee also was informed of another long-time secret — the Navy had reports in June, 1940, that the Japanese would try to sabotage the Panama canal if the fleet moved from its Hawaii base toward the Atlantic. The fleet feinted an approach to the canal, but the sabotage didn't occur.

This testimony was developed by Rep. Keefe (R-Wis) from a message sent by Admiral Harold R. Stark, then chief of naval operations, to Admiral J. O. Richardson, commander of the Pacific fleet.

Both disclosures came as Gen. George C. Marshall, former chief of staff, proceeded through his sixth day as a witness.

The wire tapping incident centered around affidavits obtained by Colonel Clausen, principally from Lt. Donald Woodrum, naval intelligence officer at Pearl Harbor when the attack came.

Woodrum told this story:

The FBI set up a telephone tap about Nov. 1, 1941, on a line leading to a suspect who occupied quarters in the same building that housed the FBI. Telephone company employes discovered it and reported it to naval intelligence.

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Navy Stopped Tapping Jap Phones In Honolulu Five Days Before Raid

Intelligence Chief Issued Order After Clash With FBI on Operations.

KNOX TIPPED ABOUT ATTACK

Navy Captain Kramer Interpreted a Coded Tokyo Message as Meaning Dawn Blow.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Congressional investigators learned today that the Navy stopped tapping Japanese consulate telephones in Honolulu five days before war began, partly because an officer was "incensed" with FBI actions.

This disclosure was made in a report by Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Clausen, special investigator for former Secretary of War Stimson. It was given to members of a Senate-House committee investigating the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Clausen was shown to have obtained on April 22, 1945, an affidavit from Lieut. Donald Woodrum, who served in the naval intelligence division at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack. Woodrum said in his statement that Rear Admiral (then captain) Mayfield, naval district intelligence officer, had ordered surveillance of the Japanese consul's telephones stopped on December 2, 1941, and that this order was effective until after the attack.

FBI Learned of Papers.

Testimony has shown that the FBI had one line tapped and through this line learned before the attack that consulate officials were burning all their papers.

Robert L. Shivers, then FBI head in Honolulu, said in a separate affidavit that he never knew the Navy had discontinued its tapping of lines until informed by Clausen.

Woodrum said that about November 1, 1941, the FBI set up a telephone tap in its own building. The tap was discovered accidentally by telephone company employees and the information was passed along to the naval intelligence office.

Woodrum said that a naval officer informed an FBI man about the discovery of their tap and that the FBI official protested vigorously to telephone executives that they were permitting secret information to get out.

"When Capt. Mayfield, then District Intelligence Officer, learned of the FBI protest at the telephone company," Woodrum said, "he was not only incensed at their failure to consult with him before taking such action, but he considered the action to be a serious breech of security.

Feared Explosive Results.

"Cognizant of his instructions from the Chief of Naval Operations to avoid any possibility of international complications and thoroughly aware of the explosive potentialities of the surveillances being conducted, Capt. Mayfield ordered the immediate discontinuance of all telephone surveillances."

Woodrum's story of this affair apparently went unchallenged in Clausen's investigation, except for a general affidavit made by Theodore Emanuel, Chief Ship's Clerk, who was engaged in receiving and recording the telephone conversations from the consulate.

Emanuel said that this work was carried out on five or six telephone lines in a period beginning in January, 1941, "to and including December 7, 1941." There was no mention in his affidavit of Mayfield's order.

Marshall Resumes Stand.

Earlier Gen. George C. Marshall testified that he was convinced as early as August, 1941, that a Pacific war was inevitable and knew that the United States was not ready for it.

The former Chief of Staff began his sixth day of testimony after the committee learned of a Navy officer's purported prediction to Secretary Knox in December 7, 1941, that an intercepted Tokyo message meant "a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor today and possibly a midnight attack on Manila."

A hitherto "top secret" report of an Army Inquiry Board said that another Naval officer quoted Capt. Alwin D. Kramer, attached to Naval Intelligence, as having said in 1943 that he sent a notation to this effect to Knox. It went with the Tokyo message instructing Japanese "peace" envoys here to deliver their diplomatic reply at 1 P. M. (Washington time) December 7. There was no indication in the report when Knox received this notation, if he received it at all.

Tension Grew in Summer.

Marshall was questioned by Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.), who traced the events of the summer of 1941. Keefe said that war tension was growing then and Marshall agreed.

"You were convinced as early as August that if the current events continued we would inevitably be drawn into a war with Japan, weren't you?" Keefe asked.

"Yes, sir."

"You knew at that time that we weren't prepared for a war in the Pacific?"

Marshall replied that was true, adding that he was being pushed from all sides for additional men and equipment, but was concentrating on attempts to build up Philippines defenses as a possible deterrent to a Japanese move to the south.

Keefe asked the witness if the Army and Navy hadn't been called on to "implement diplomatic representations" made to the Japanese.

"I don't believe I'd put it that way," the five-star general replied. "I would say that we were notified about diplomatic developments and it was left to us how we were to back them up."

Keefe pressed Marshall repeatedly as to his memory of events in the last days before war began. Finally, Marshall said quietly: "You gentlemen are asking me about things rubbed out by four years of global war."

Keefe brought up a proposed stopgap agreement or modus vivendi with Japan, discussed but never sent. Had it been sent, it would have been attached to the United States counter proposals of November 26, 1941, which the Japanese later called an ultimatum.

Marshall told Keefe that from a military standpoint "it was important to the war in Europe that we reach a modus vivendi with Japan."

Doubted Acceptance by Japan.

But, he added that he regarded the terms of the November 26 note as so strict that the Japanese would not have accepted it, even with the proposed temporary agreement.

Keefe also questioned Marshall about a 1940 Army alert in Hawaii and asked what prompted it. Marshall replied that the War Department is now searching its files to complete data on that.

However, Keefe referred to a draft of a letter on September 27, 1940 to Lieut.-Gen. Charles D. Herron, then commander in Hawaii. This letter, never sent, said:

"Briefly, the combination of information from a number of sources led to the deduction that recent Japanese-Russian agreement to compose their differences in the Far East was arrived at and so timed as to permit Japan to undertake a trans-Pacific raid against Oahu, following the departure of the United States Fleet from Hawaii."

Other Points Brought Out.

The account of Capt. Kramer's purported warning to Knox on December 7, 1941, was given briefly in the previously secret Army report which also brought out:

1. A conclusion by Major-Gen. Myron C. Cramer, Army Judge Advocate General, on September 14, 1945, that the War Department never had received any notice that the Japanese had broadcast a "winds" message warning their consuls of a break in American relations.

2. Gen. Cramer's further notation that Navy witnesses appearing before Rear Admiral H. Kent Hewitt "denied the receipt of any authentic 'winds' message."

Note Had Been Kept Secret.

The purported note of Capt. Kramer to the late Secretary Knox was mentioned in a portion of the Army Board's report which had been withheld previously because it discussed information obtained by the interception of Japanese messages. Until the congressional committee began its investigation there was no official statement that this country had

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The FBI complained to the company about that.

Angered By FBI Action

A Captain Mayfield, district intelligence officer, was "incensed" because the FBI had not consulted with him before protesting to the telephone company. He considered the FBI action "a serious breach of security."

Woodrum's affidavit continued:

"Cognizant of his instructions from the chief of naval operations to avoid any possibility of international complications and thoroughly aware of the explosive potentialities of the surveillances being conducted, Captain Mayfield ordered the immediate discontinuance of all telephone surveillances.

"This was on Dec. 2, 1941. Surveillances were not resumed until the morning of Dec. 7, following the Japanese attack."

Robert L. Shivers, FBI head in Honolulu, said in an affidavit he never knew the Navy had stopped its line-tapping. The Navy had been listening in on five or six suspected circuits.

The committee heard from General Marshall a pointed description of how concerned the high command grew in Washington as the Pacific situation reached a crisis.

Marshall gave his personal opinion that war with Japan was "inevitable" from August, 1941, on but he hoped to avert it by making a show of force in the Philippines.

All Signs Pointed To War

The wartime chief of staff said everything pointed to eventual war in the Pacific from the summer of that fateful year onward.

He told the high level officials of the government the army needed until Dec. 5 to make adequate preparations, and that Admiral Harold R. Stark needed until February of 1942 to guarantee the Navy's readiness.

"I had thought we could build up the Philippines by December 5 and if we could, it might discourage the Japanese," Marshall testified.

If the Philippines were reinforced with heavy bombers and other equipment in strength by that time, Marshall said he believed it might be enough of a deterrent to prevent open warfare.

"They would have continued to grab what they could get free, by infiltration," the general said. But that might not have carried them "over the line" which the U. S.-British-Dutch alliance considered an act of war.

Considered Hawaii Strong

Marshall conceded that he thought that the Hawaiian defenses at that time "would deter them from an attack there."

The witness said that at the time he considered the presence of the fleet at Pearl Harbor—where it was smashed Dec. 7—a "deterrent" to Japanese aggressive moves.

Rep. Keefe (R.-Wis.) developed that the fleet was taken out of Pearl Harbor and put on a mobile basis during an "alert" in June, 1940. He tried to learn why this wasn't done again during the tense days preceding the opening Japanese attack but Marshall, as an Army man, was unable to supply the answer.

Keefe traced events from that 1940 alert through the year and a half leading up to the outbreak of war in the Pacific and questioned Marshall specifically:

"You were convinced as early as August that if the current events continued we would inevitably be drawn into a war with Japan, weren't you?"

"Yes, sir," Marshall replied.

"You knew at that time we weren't prepared for a war in the Pacific?"

"That's correct."

Marshall said he urged "stalling" all through that period to get his defenses in shape. He added that he was "deeply concerned" over Secretary of State Hull's reply to the Japanese note of Nov. 20, asserting:

"I said then that the terms (of the Hull proposal) were too stiff and they wouldn't accept them."

Marshall said this was his opinion even when the original draft contained a "modus vivendi"—a series of ameliorating steps.

"Even with the modus vivendi in there it was too stiff?" Keefe asked.

"Yes, sir," Marshall said.

Hull sent the note without the modus vivendi and Marshall said he hadn't known it was deleted before the action was taken. That is the note the Japanese called an "ultimatum."

Marshall was asked by Keefe to express his opinion, as chief of staff, of the conditions as of Nov. 28, 1941, when Marshall said he signed the warning message sent to Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short in Hawaii.

"I was personally of the opinion that Japanese hostile action might break out at any time in the Pacific," Marshall replied.

"That would mean war?" Keefe asked.

"That would mean war," the witness replied.

Was it Marshall's intent, Keefe asked, to put Hawaii on a full alert with the warning message.

"That was my intention," Marshall replied.

At one point, the general flushed at Keefe's persistent demands on his memory and said quietly but edgily:

"I am not a bookkeeping machine."

Keefe asked Marshall whether, in the light of all the information that has come out, it is fair to conclude that "you fix the responsibility" for the disaster on General Short, the Pearl Harbor Army commander.

"I never made that statement," Marshall replied. "I felt that he was given command instructions to be on alert for an attack from without and the command was not so alerted."

"Well, do you assume any responsibility?" Keefe asked.

"I assume the responsibility in connection with Short's acknowledgement (placing the garrison on a sabotage alert) in not detecting that he did not put in a full alert," Marshall replied.

Keefe had not completed his cross-examination when the committee adjourned for the day and Gen. Marshall was instructed to return tomorrow.

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broken the Japanese code long before the Pearl Harbor attack.

In a memorandum to the Secretary of war on Nov. 25, 1944, Gen. Cramer said that Capt. L. F. Safford, then in the Navy Communications Security Division, had testified that Capt. (then commander) Kramer "told him in 1943 that when he (Kramer) submitted S. I. S. 25850, the message to the Jap Ambassadors to present the Japanese reply at 1 P. M., to Secretary Knox, he sent a note along with it saying in effect, 'this means a sunrise attack on Pearl Harbor today and possibly a midnight attack on Manila.'"

Interviewed in Hospital.

Kramer was described recently by Representatives Keefe and Gearhart (R.-Cal.) as an "important witness" in the congressional investigation. The two Congressmen visited Kramer at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital and interviewed him at length there. Kramer has been scheduled as a future witness. In commenting on Safford's statement of what Capt. Kramer told him in 1943, Gen. Cramer said: "Action upon this information, if believed credible, was a Navy responsibility. There is no testimony it was communicated to the War Department."

Gen. Cramer's Conclusions.

Gen. Cramer's conclusions on September 14, 1945, about the so-called "winds" message were based on additional information he said had been turned up by Clausen, assistant recorder for the Army Pearl Harbor Board, who later gathered affidaivts from witnesses at the direction of former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Cramer said it was his conclusion "that the most diligent search fails to reveal that any activating or execute 'winds' message was ever received by the War Department."

Gen. Cramer said at another point in his memorandum he had "been informed that Admiral Boyes and other witnesses appearing before Admiral Hewitt in the Navy inquiry into the Pearl Harbor matter, denied the receipt of an authentic execute 'winds' message."

The Army and Navy both had been looking for a signal from the Tokyo radio to its consuls that there was danger of a break in diplomatic relations with the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

The code the Japanese had set up was to broadcast "East wind rain" if Japanese-American relations were in danger, "North wind cloudy" on Russian relations and "West wind clear" on British relations.

The Army board report said: "The Navy received during the evening of December 3, 1941, this message which when translated said, 'War with the United States, war with Britain, including the Nei (Netherlands East Indies), except peace with Russia.'"

The board's report went on to say that this "winds execute" message had disappeared from Navy files, adding "it was last seen by Commander Safford about December 14, 1941, when he collected the papers together with Commander Kramer and turned them over to the director of naval communication for use as evidence before the Roberts commission."

Use of Cannon.

Cannon came into use in warfare in the sixteenth century.

Union Supporters Carry Fight Unsuccessfully to Floor of House.

LAW GOES TO SENATE

Upper House Failed to Act on Similar Measure in Last Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — (AP) Over the bitter opposition of organized labor, the House today passed legislation to make unions subject to the 1934 anti-racketeering act.

By a thunderous voice vote it sent the measure, written by Rep. Hobbs (D.-Ala.), to the Senate which failed to act on a similar bill at its last session.

Stems from Court Decision

The bill, opposed by union spokesmen during hearings before the House Judiciary committee and fought on the House floor by union supporters, was drafted to set aside a 1942 Supreme court decision involving prosecution of a union for alleged violation of the 1934 law.

against interfering with interstate commerce by violence, threats, intimidation or coercion.

But the Supreme court ruled that the 1934 law did not apply to the teamsters.

Changes in Wording

In addition to broadening the existing law by prohibiting "robbery" and "extortion," the bill passed by the House eliminates from the law the clauses:

A stipulation that money, property or valuable considerations "shall not be deemed to include wages paid by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employe."

A provision that "no court of the United States shall construe or apply any of the provisions of this act in such a manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out" their legitimate objectives.

The existence of those clauses in the law, backers of the bill argued, led to the Supreme court ruling.

Penalties Stiffened

The bill also increases from ten to twenty years the maximum prison sentence for violations, but does not change the maximum fine of $10,000.

Asserting that there was no intention to interfere with legal union practices, Hobbs told the House the bill was aimed at "goons at

Truman Sees Quick Labor Law

Expects Action by Christmas Despite Gloomy Outlook in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—President Truman expressed confidence today that Congress will meet his request for a strike-prevention law before the Christmas holidays.

Although some congressional leaders have said privately that they have little hope of reaching that goal, Mr. Truman told his news conference that he was informed the legislation would be passed by then.

The President has asked for a law staying strikes while fact-finding boards are probing labor disputes. Labor has opposed it.

Mr. Truman paid little attention to questions with reference to criticism by John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' chief, and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O. He said that he thought the fact-finding program was a fair way to find out the situation in each case and that he thought it certainly was no device to obstruct labor.

Hopes for Co-operation.

Asked whether the fact-finding boards would have authority to examine management books, he said that in his opinion there would be co-operating from both sides.

A reporter said there had been an understanding that the period of fact-finding could be extended if the board thought it justified. The President had proposed twenty days for the fact-finding, with strikes banned five days prior to and after the inquiry.

The President said the fact-finding could be extended only if absolutely necessary and he did not believe that the authority would be used as a device for prolonging the inquiry.

The pessimism of congressional leaders over prospects for the fact-finding legislation sprang from the House's refusal yesterday to take up an anti-strike bill which backers of the President's proposals hoped to use as a club over the House Labor Committee."

Schwellenbach Urges Action.

While Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach was urging approval of the strike-prevention bill before the Senate Labor Committee, the labor group in the house heard William Green, president of the A. F. of L., condemn it.

Schwellenbach told the Senators that fact-finding procedure is critically needed and the situation calls for legislative action. But he conceded that Congress may not act before Christmas.

Senator Ellender (D.-La), who introduced the measure, informed Schwellenbach that Senator Murray (D.-Mont.), had a list of 100 witnesses and asked his opinion on prospects of early approval.

"You are not going to pass it if you hear 100 witnesses," Schwellenbach said.

Green Opposes Bill.

Green protested that the proposed legislatioin clearly imposes involuntary servitude on workers. This would result, he said, from the provision banning organized strikes while the fact-finding boards are at work.

A provision that individuals, acting independently, may quit work, was described by Green as "window dressing." He asserted that it was inserted to help save the constitutionality of the bill.

In a statement read to the committee, Green also said:

"1. It invades the right to strike, which right labor must possess in order to procure economic justice.

"2. The proposal will serve as a signal to the States to pass similar laws applicable to intrastate disputes of every nature.

"3. The constitutional rights of freedom of speech, freedom of assemblage and freedom of the press are destroyed.

"4. Government by injunction is reestablished, subjecting violators to criminal contempt charges and to imprisonment.

"5. Civil damage suits are authorized and encouraged, and such suits may be brought against the union, the officers thereof as individuals, and the individual members."

Green advocated as a better plan the A. F. of L.'s program calling for collective bargaining, mediation and voluntary arbitration. He took issue with a statement by C. I. O. president William Murray that the President's proposals are a step toward the destruction of unions.

"I am confident that there is no intention on the part of the President even to weaken unions," Green said. "I think he is sincere and honest and that something should be done. I do not think the present proposal is workable."

The committee recessed without calling Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who had been expected to testify today.

Anti-Rackets Bill Is Voted by House As Curb on Unions

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LABOR DEFEATED IN BITTER EFFORT TO BLOCK PASSAGE

The court, whose decision was sharply criticized during debate, upheld a Circuit Court of Appeals judgment reversing the conviction of a New York local teamsters union and 26 individuals on charges of conspiracy to violate the anti-racketeering act.

The defendants were accused of forcing non-member produce truckers entering New York markets to pay them fees. They were alleged to have violated the 1934 law's ban

the end of the Holland tunnel" in New York and was drafted to counter a Supreme court decision that said "Rob all you please; go ahead."

"It's a strike-breaking bill," countered Rep. Celler (D.-N. Y.). "It's a booby trap aimed at labor."

Opposing the measure, Rep. Gallagher (D.-Minn.) told his colleagues "there is more racketeering at the heels and on the coattails of members of Congress in Washington than there is in the whole union movement."

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Names Fact-Finding Board Headed By Judge Stacy

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Detroit, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company informed the CIO United Auto Workers today that it did not believe this was "the time" for settling their general wage problem."

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Truman today stepped into the General Motors labor dispute by appointing a fact-finding board headed by Judge Walter P. Stacy.

Stacy, chairman of the recent labor-management conference, will serve with Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the War Labor Board, and Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College.

At the same time Mr. Truman said he would soon appoint a similar board for the steel industry. The CIO United Steel Workers, rejecting his appeal to continue to work, has set January 14 for a general strike in the steel mills.

In Detroit, the CIO United Auto Workers promised co-operation with the board. General Motors indicated that it would issue a statement.

Scouts Union Claims

Under questioning at his news conference, Mr. Truman indicated that he did not take seriously some claims by organized labor that the fact-finding procedure might result in long delays on union pleas for increases.

He said it was specifically stated in his recent proposals to end strikes that the period of fact-finding itself would be limited to twenty days. From five days before the board's inquiry until five days after its conclusion strikes would be prohibited under legislation the President has asked Congress to enact.

Board To Meet December 19

Garrison later announced that the board members had arranged to meet here December 19 and 20 to organize the board and plan its work.

"We understand from the President that the appointment of our board is not intended to interfere in any way with the parties' collective bargaining which is now in process, and that it is greatly to be hoped that the parties will settle their differences by agreement," Garrison added.

Union Chiefs' Pledge

Detroit, Dec. 12 (AP)—The CIO United Auto Workers promptly pledged co-operation today with the fact-finding board appointed by President Truman to act in the General Motors strike.

In a joint statement, President R. J. Thomas and Vice President Walter P. Reuther of the union said:

"The President's fact-finding committee may be assured of the union's co-operation in getting all the facts in the dispute. We will place before the committee all of the facts and figures in our possession relating to the corporation's ability to pay a 30 per cent wage increase.

G.M. Indicates Statement

"We know that the arithmetic of the situation . . . will clearly demonstrate the soundness and practicability of our 30 per cent wage-increase demand."

General Motors reserved comment. It was indicated, however, that a statement would be forthcoming later.

President Truman, in naming the fact-finding group, intervened a second time in the 22-day-old walkout. He had previously asked the strikers to return to work, but the union's G.M. council recommended rejection of the request and returns from locals' votes have indicated that that will be its fate.

Ford Wage Talks Start

Interest was focused, meanwhile, on the Ford Motor Company today as it discussed postwar wages with the auto union for the first time and prepared its reply to a union plan for curbing wildcat strikes. It was considered possible that any agreement reached on either issue would set an industry wide pattern.

The Ford-UAW negotiations have been in progress since November 21—the day the General Motors strike started—but wage talks have been delayed by Ford's demand for security against unauthorized strikes and slowdowns.

Compromise Possibility

While still withholding comment on the union's proposal to discharge wildcat strike instigators and fine their followers, company officials agreed to consider the union's 30 per cent wage increase demand at today's session.

A hint by union officials that the 100,000 Ford workers might be willing to settle for something less than 30 per cent added to the optimism as the conference began.

G.M. Talks Suspended

The union's relations with General Motors meanwhile dipped to a new low. George F. Addes, union secretary-treasurer, said G.M. informed him yesterday that local agreements permitting office workers to enter some of its strike-bound plants were being abrogated.

G.M.'s request for a two-day adjournment of negotiations, however, raised the possibility that it was awaiting the outcome of the Ford parleys. In announcing the corporation's termination of its contract with the union Monday, President C. E. Wilson said G.M. would "insist" on assurance against work stoppages before working out a new one.

Funds For Strikers

Financial support for the 175,000 G.M. strikers meanwhile appeared forthcoming from at least three sources. In Pittsburgh the United Steel Workers (CIO) voted a $100,000 contribution. The executive committee of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) called on its members to assist "morally and financially." And the UAW-CIO appealed to its 975,000 members to give at least $1 a week.

Detroit's City Welfare Department reported twelve striker families on relief and 136 applications on file.

G-M FACT FINDERS GIVEN PROMISE OF HELP FROM C. I. O.

Carolina Jurist Is Appointed Chairman of Group to Study Strike Issue.

FIRST MEETING DEC. 19

Auto Workers Pledge Full Cooperation Despite Early Opposition to Plan.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—(AP) President Truman named a fact-finding board to look into the General Motors strike today and the C. I. O. United Auto Workers promised to cooperate with the group.

When Mr. Truman announced his plan December 3, there was criticism from union circles on grounds that for a board to start inquiries with negotiations in progress might impede or delay a settlement.

C. I. O. Will Cooperate

Shortly after the President named the members of the board today, however, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. announced its intention to cooperate.

C. I. O. heads have assailed the President's proposed legislative program to halt a wave of strikes. In this program he included the appointment of fact-finders during whose inquiries strikes and lockouts would be barred.

Mr. Truman's action today in the 22-day-old GM walkout idling 213,000 workers over the union's 30 per cent wage increase demand brought the government directly into the dispute for the first time. The fact-finders scheduled their first meeting for Dec. 19-20.

General Motors indicated a comment would be made later.

"The President's fact - finding committee," said a union statement from President R. J. Thoma. and Vice President Walter P. Reuther, "may be assured of the union's co-operation in getting all the facts in the dispute.

We Provide Full Data

"We will place before the committee all the facts and figures in our possession relating to the corporation's ability to pay a 30 per cent wage increase."

Named by Mr. Truman to the fact-finding body were Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme court, Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison of the War Labor board, and President Milton Eisenhower of Kansas State college, brother of the Army's Chief of Staff Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Justice Stacy was named chairman. The group will hold its first meeting in Washington.

G-M Conference Today

Negotiations between General Motors and the union will resume tomorrow. The corporation has indicated a desire to reach an agreement over picketing practices at struck plants before going ahead to a solution on the wage issue.

The action of President Truman marked his second intervention in the strike. Previously he had requested the strikers to return to work, but the union's General Motors council recommended against this, a stand so far supported in votes by U.A.W. locals.

An unofficial survey, by The Detroit News, brought forth evidence today that the automobile industry has produced only one-tenth of the 500,000 passenger cars which it had intended to turn out this year.

The News said "every company" gave curtailment of the flow of essential parts as the reason for its inability to achieve volume production. The December figure had been set at 250,000 cars but the industry "will be lucky to attain 20,000" the paper said.

WAGE BOOST PLEA REJECTED BY FORD

Company Tells Union It Is Unable to Grant Pay Demands.

DETROIT, Dec. 12 — (AP) The Ford Motor company today reiterated its inability to grant a general 30 per cent wage rate increase requested by the C.I.O. United Auto Workers but a union official said the firm "indicated it might be willing to talk to a lesser amount."

Ford told the union the company had expected to produce 80,000 automobiles by this time, but that actually it had made only about 20,000.

The Ford company announced that it was giving "sincere and careful study" to a union proposal on company security. Richard T. Leonard, U.A.W.'s Ford director, commented that he believed the proposal "will guarantee increased productivity."

Hinges on Other Points

"The company security proposal is contingent on other points in the contract," Leonard asserted. He added, "Actually the maintenance of production is the sole responsibility of management but we will be willing to cooperate."

Leonard said he was "not happy" with all details of the proposals outlined in the company's letter today.

The company, in a statement issued this afternoon after the negotiating sessions were adjourned until Friday, declared it was "willing to discuss the wage issue with you (the U.A.W.) as long as is necessary to reach a reasonable conclusion."

"We can't understand why the whole U.A.W. strategy has been to come forward now when things are critical and when we really are not in production and demand more wages," Ford said in its statement signed by John Bugas, director of its industrial relations division.

Steel Strike Is Threat

"Conditions at the Ford Motor company will not improve in the next 60 or 90 days. They probably will get worse if there is a steel strike," Bugas added.

"We would like to offer you (the U.A.W.) a wage increase and in those months past we thought by now we would be able to come here with a more pliable attitude on the wage question but circumstances over which we have no control have changed that picture. We don't feel that it is reasonable for you to press your demands now just because such a move subscribes to over-all union policy," he concluded.

Bugas, in the letter sent to the U.A.W. earlier today, said the company was "paying the highest wages in the automotive industry."

Without wage increases and if maximum production is reached with a 16 per cent boost in individual productivity during 1946, the company, at present OPA prices, will lose about $27.00 on every motor car and truck we make—or a total of about $35,000,000," Bugas said.

Wage Increases Cited

He declared that wage increases between January, 1941, and July, 1945, totaled 36.65 per cent, not including "increases" in the form of vacation pay and shift premiums.

"We are today paying on the average wages seven per cent higher than the average wage of the next highest among our major competitors," Bugas said.

Bugas quoted from the letter by Lindquist, declaring that "we do not believe that this is the time to attempt to settle on general wage increases", and that a general increase "would amount to a very heavy mortgage on the future of all of us."

"Today our materials are costing us more than they ever have before. More important, our work productivity per man is at the lowest mark ever," Lindquist wrote.

Security Proposals Differ

Bugas pointed out that the company and union proposals on company security varied in that Ford proposed the union assume financial responsibility for unauthorized work stoppages and the UAW would penalize the individual worker.

Ford asked a $5-a-day penalty from the union for every worker who engages in an unauthorized walkout. The union proposed that leaders and instigators be discharged and participants be fined $3 a day for their first offense and $5 a day for their second violation.

Bugas said there was some doubt as to the legal right to penalize the individual worker.

CONTRACT GRANTS RIGHT TO STRIKE, SAYS STEEL UNION

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12 — (AP) The C.I.O. United Steelworkers, who have called a nation-wide strike for Jan. 14, denied tonight a claim by the American Iron and Steel Institute that the walkout would violate the union's no-strike pledge in its contract with steel companies.

The union, in a resolution adopted by its 175-man wage policy committee, declared:

"Under the terms of its contract, the union may now exercise all of the rights and remedies which would be available to it in bargaining for a new contract with respect to a general wage increase. These

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rights and remedies include the right to strike.

"The major steel companies in this country have banded together in a strong and well - financed propaganda campaign to deceive the American public into the view that a strike by the United Steelworkers of America would be a violation of its contracts x x x."

The Iron and Steel Institute, in newspaper advertisements, had asserted today:

"Every contract which the union has signed this year with the various steel companies has a clause wherein the union agrees not to strike during the life of the contract."

The contracts expire in October, 1946.

The union contended that the clause permits it to "reopen the contract for a general wage increase upon a change in national wage policy."

It added that "a change in national wage policy has been announced and the War Labor board, in a unanimous resolution, has expressly recognized that the union is free to bargain with respect to a general wage increase."

The union is seeking a $2-a-day pay raise. Its strike would be the largest in the nation's history, involving 700,000 steel, aluminum and iron ore workers.

The Iron and Steel Institute said the general effect of a steel strike would be this:

"Over 40 per cent of all the factory workers in the country earn their living by making steel into useful products for American life.

"A shutdown of the steel industry would be a disastrous blow to reconversion and would cause a serious loss in both wages and industrial production at a time when they were most needed."

86 Companies Involved

Philip Murray, president of the union, said at a press conference tonight he did not care to comment on how President Truman's fact-finding labor-disputes proposal would affect the strike if the law is enacted before January 14.

Murray remarked the plan might require separate fact-finding boards and hearings for all 86 steels companies involved.

work day.

Present Wages—For common labor, the base pay is $6.24 a day; for the average steel worker it is estimated at $8.96 a day.

Workers—The union estimates the number of members in the steel, aluminum and iron ore industries who would be made idle at above 700,000.

Plants—766 companies from coast to coast.

Number of States with Producing Steel Plants—Twenty-seven, as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Maryland, Alabama, Michigan, West Virginia, California, Utah, Colorado, Kentucky, Minnesota, Texas, New Jersey, Delaware, Missouri, Washington, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Georgia, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia.

Higgins in Santa Claus Role, Presents Business to Employes

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—(AP) Andrew Jackson Higgins, Sr., played Santa Claus without a beard today, presenting a $100,000 electric appliance business to three employes.

One of the trio, J. O. Crary, said they were "completely overwhelmed."

Higgins, whose boat building properties here are in liquidation after labor difficulties, said he had turned over the electric appliances division of his Higgins Industries, Inc., to the division's three present operating heads "to show that management appreciates loyalty and efficiency."

The new owners are Crary, former division manager and president of the new company, L. V. Busenlener and W. H. Bramblett.

The new company, to be known as Industries Sales Corp., will distribute to retailers a variety of electric appliances manufactured by 38 firms, Crary said, and will employ about 30 men.

last January 1, originally would have applied to 4,300 employés represented by 33 craft unions affiliated with the New Orleans Metal Trades Council.

Two Yards Strikebound

However, Higgins is operating only one of its three New Orleans yards at present due to a strike in a dispute over the contract. The previous contract expired last December 31, but was ordered extended by the WLB in a previous directive.

The AFL unions' right to represent the Higgins employés is challenged by the CIO Marine and Shipyard Workers before the National Labor Relations Board, which held a hearing here Monday. The vacation plan was one of five issues before the board.

The vacation plan provides for five days' vacation with pay for employés who, prior to June 1, had been continuously employed for at least one year and who had worked not less than 1,500 straight-time hours, and ten days' vacation with pay for employés who had been employed five years and who, during each of the three years preceding June 1, had worked 1,500 straight-time hours.

Vacations Ordered

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The War Labor Board today directed Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans, to pay employés with one year or more of service for five days of vacation.

The board's order, retroactive to

Price Controls Called 'Lid On Powder Keg'

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Price control is the lid on a "'keg of economic dynamite," Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small told a Senate committee today.

He urged not onl ythat it be continued beyond next June but that Congress vote on it now and not wait until the act is about to expire.

Otherwise, he told the Senate Small Business Committee, manufacturers and retailers next spring will hold products off the marke "on a tremendous scale" in the hopes price control will expire.

Won't Name Names

Asked by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) to name names and prove a statement that some concerns are apparently now holding products off the market to wait for the end of the excess profits tax in January, Small said "I cant' answer that here . . . in any open hearing."

On the House side, the committee on Postwar Economic Policy heard a plea for retention of price controls for "a limited period."

Banker Wants Ceilings Kept

Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, told the group controls must be continued because of "strong inflationary tendencies now apparent." He added:

"Continuance of price control for a time, while difficult, is necessary if we are to prevent the present excessive demand for goods from working itself off in a sharp rise in prices.

June 30 Too Early

"On the basis of facts now available . . . it is not clear that all items can safely be removed from price control by next June 30.

"The areas in which some limited further extension of control may be necessary include a few raw materials, such as tin and sugar; some durable goods, such as automobiles and washing machines, and especially rents and some building materials.

War Rubbed Out Earlier Events

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, who has been under questioning six days in the congressional Pearl Harbor inquiry, finally got a bit angry today.

As Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) queried him persistently concerning his memory of events before the Japanese attack, Marshall flushed and said:

"I am not a bookkeeping machine."

At another point, Marshall said: "You gentlemen are asking me about things rubbed out by four years of global war."

orities for Materials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — (AP) President Truman, acting to avert "further sky-rocketing of home prices," today called for legislation to fix price ceilings on houses.

In a companion move aimed to relieve what he termed an acute housing shortage, the President announced at his news conference that building materials will be back under a priority system in a few days.

Under the system, about 50 per cent of all construction supplies will be earmarked for single or multiple dwellings costing $10,000 or less a unit.

Priorities For Veterans

The priorities program also will set up preferences for veterans in the purchase or rental of such housing.

A third step in the new overall housing program calls for immediate release to states and local governments of any surplus Federal property suitable for housing. Included under this plan, already put in operation by the Surplus Property administration, are Army and Navy barracks and dormitories.

To search out and attempt to crack all bottlenecks affecting home construction, Mr. Truman appointed Wilson Wyatt, former Mayor of Louisville, to be housing expeditor in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

A bill is pending in Congress to put price ceilings on new and old houses. The President gave it his blessing by endorsing a statement by Reconversion boss John W. Snyder that "such authority is essential if we are to avert further sky-rocketing of home prices."

Appointment of a housing expediter and reinstitution of priorities were promptly hailed in real estate circles, but the price ceiling proposal was roundly denounced.

Opposes Ceiling Plan

President Van Holt Garrett of the National Association of Real Estate Boards told reporters during a visit to Omaha that the housing shortage "would soon iron out if they only would take all controls off and let us produce." Imposition of ceilings, he said, would be a "very dangerous step."

Snyder, whose statement was released by Mr. Truman, said "the price control features of the pending legislation appear workable and satisfactory."

A spokesman for Snyder said the administration is counting on passage of the Patman bill, now before the House Banking committee, for authority to fix ceilings.

The bill provides that ceilings on new houses would be determined on the basis of actual construction costs, plus the fair market value of the land and the generally prevailing contractors' margin for comparable units in 1941.

On an existing home, the ceiling would be the price at which it is first sold after enactment of the bill.

Price control would be limited to those areas where a Federal housing director found it necessary.

As during the war, the priorities program will be operated under the Second War Powers act. Snyder said that to make the plan fully effective, the act should be extended for one year beyond Dec. 31, instead of six months as provided in a House extension bill.

As for surplus building materials held by the government, Snyder said their release "will be expedited by special teams which will locate surpluses and sell them on the spot."

Arrangements are being made, he added, to see that at least 70 per cent of these materials goes into housing, with preference for veterans.

Snyder's statement emphasized that all steps being taken "are designed to cope with the current emergency."

"Solution of the long-range problem of providing the people with an adequate supply of moderately priced housing is being studied by the Congress" the Reconversion chief said, "and I am looking forward to constructive action through legislation."

Nothing less than peak production for several years will really solve the housing problem, Snyder asserted. He estimated that more than 1,000,000 families are living "doubled up" with other families because of the housing shortage.

ASKS CEILING PRICES ON OLD AND NEW HOMES

Directs Reinstatement of Priorities System on Building Materials.

WITH VETERANS PREFERRED

President Names ex-Mayor Wyatt of Louisville as Special Housing Expediter.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—President Truman today asked that dwellings be placed under price control and directed reinstatement of the priority system of building materials. His actions contemplated special preference to veterans in need of housing.

At the same time, Mr. Truman announced appointment of Wilson W. Wyatt, former Mayor of Louisville, to be special housing expediter under the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

When the housing matter came up at his weekly news conference, Mr. Truman said in response to questions that the administration planned to invoke price ceilings on old and new housing under the still operative war powers act, pending enactment of specific legislation on the subject.

White House Clarifies Point.

After the conference, however, the White House issued a statement asserting that the President's explanation was made under a misapprehension. Legislation is necessary to fix price ceil-

Facts About Steel Strike Threat

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Facts about the threatened steel strike set by the C. I. O.-United Steel Workers to begin January 14:

The Issue—A $2-a-day increase in pay for an eight-hour

Price Ceiling on Homes Favored by Truman

President Names Construction Expediter, Plans Pri-

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White House Statement on Housing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The statement released by the White House today in connection with President Truman's housing program follows:

Dec. 12, 1945.

The President has received the attached memorandum on housing from John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

He has approved the same, and in conformity with Mr. Snyder's recommendation the President has announced the appointment in the O. W. M. R. of Mr. Wilson Wyatt, former Mayor of Louisville, as housing expediter as per the attached letter.

REPORT ON HOUSING

Memorandum for the President

This is a report on the housing problem of the nation.

The Problem and the Causes

More than a million families are living "doubled up" with other families because of the acute housing shortage. Many more will have to double up next year. Hundreds of thousands of these will be veterans, married during or after the war, who have never had a chance to set up homes for themselves. Immediate demand for new housing is far in excess of our capacity to produce next year. As a result, the threat of inflation is greater in this field than in any other. It is very serious.

The housing shortage we have today has been building up over a period of years. The country entered the war with a housing deficit. During the war, because we needed all available materials and man power to supply our fighting men, we were able to build only for workers who migrated to war plants. At the same time marriages increased at far more than the normal rate. With the return of millions of veterans and the additional marriages which will follow, we are now feeling the full force of this shortage.

Nothing less than several years of peak production will really solve the housing problem. It will take some time to get the construction industry into full operation, and we will do well if more than 500,000 housing units are built in 1946. The government is applying its powers to the stimulation of housing production and to meeting the emergency situations of the months ahead. But the Federal government cannot solve the problem alone. States and local communities must also stimulate production and help the returning veterans find homes for their families or, if necessary, find emergency shelter. Of course veterans receive preference now for vacancies in all Federal housing units.

The best efforts of the construction industry also are needed, and it is the definite responsibility of the industry—management and labor—to co-operate in every way possible to increase production of reasonably priced homes.

What Is Being Done

The Administration is using all its powers to stimulate production of materials and housing. The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has taken energetic action under its six-point program. The six objectives of that program are:

(1) To increase the supply of building materials;

(2) To strengthen inventory controls to prevent hoarding;

(3) To strengthen price controls over building materials;

(4) To discourage unsound lending practices and speculation;

(5) To enlist industry support in increasing production and fighting inflation;

(6) To provide information and advisory service on home values to the public.

Under this program the executive agencies have combined their powers to meet emergency situations. Price increases, special man-power recruiting by the United States Employment Service, priorities and allocations of machinery and materials have been employed in cases where more production was needed, such as cast-iron pipe, bricks and gypsum lath. As a result, production of critically short cast-iron soil pipe and fittings increased from 12,000 tons in June to 22,000 tons in November; bricks increased from 131,000,000 in February, to 265,000,000 in November; gypsum lath is expected to increase more than 28 per cent in the next sixty days. Lumber production has been low for a variety of reasons, including strikes and other shut-downs. A price increase has been granted; the strikes are being settled.

All these will help, but some materials still will remain scarce for months to come. Communities can help by amending obsolete building codes to permit reasonable use of substitute material.

Watching Inventories

Inventories are being watched closely to prevent hoarding and thus assure the prompt distribution of scarce materials and supplies. Widening of these controls is being studied.

A sharp increase in residential building already has occurred. Running contrary to seasonal trends, home-building activity rose from $56,000,000 in June—normally a peak month—to an estimated $116,000,000 in November and $125,000,000 in December. But the level is still extremely low in relation to our needs.

The number of on-site workers in residential building construction, private and public, increased from 144,000 in June to 216,000 in October. We will need more than double this number of workers if we are to reach 500,000 units of housing in 1946.

The first of a series of meetings with industry and community groups under the six-point program of the O. W. M. R. will be held in Washington Dec. 17 and 18. Representatives of labor and management organizations have been invited to the first meeting, and will discuss with the Administration methods of stimulating home construction at reasonable prices. Further meetings of representatives of home-financing institutions, and of public-interest and consumer groups, are also on the list. The National Housing Administrator has requested the Mayors of all communities which have a severe problem to set up emergency housing committees.

In addition to the foregoing program, which was laid down three months ago, the following three additional steps are being undertaken or recommended at this time.

1. The first step is a program for speeding up release of surplus housing units and building materials held by the government. It is ready to operate.

Surplus Made Available

This program makes immediately available to the states and local communities surplus government property suitable for housing, including Army and Navy barracks and dormitories. Wherever possible these facilities, many of which are near crowded cities, will be utilized on their present sites to house veterans and their families. In other instances it will be necessary to move them to new sites and remodel them. The Federal government will lend these housing units to the communities for the duration of the housing emergency.

Some temporary housing built for war workers and vacated as it is no longer needed on the present sites can be readily dismantled and moved where it is needed. Removal of a few thousand units of this kind already has been undertaken by some colleges and communities to provide for veterans. It is estimated that 100,000 units will become available in the next few months.

Appropriations have been asked of the Congress to finance removals of this kind, and it is important that such legislation be passed as soon as possible in order that this shelter be available this winter.

Release of building materials will be expedited by special teams which will locate surpluses and sell them on the spot. Arrangements are being made to see that at least 70 per cent goes into housing, with preference for veterans.

The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion has requested the War and Navy Departments to suspend all construction that is not immediately necessary, so as to eliminate this drain on supplies.

2. The second step is a regulation which is now being prepared and which should be released before the middle of the month, establishing priorities on building materials.

50 Per Cent to Low-Cost Units

In general terms, this regulation will establish such priorities for single or multiple dwelling housing units costing $10,000 or less per unit. This will mean that about 50 per cent of all building materials will be channeled into this type of building. The balance will be available for commercial, industrial, higher-priced dwelling and all other construction—public and private. The regulation will also provide preferences for veterans in the purchase or rental of such housing, so that they can buy or rent them before any one else.

The regulation will be issued under the second war powers act. This is one reason that it is nec-

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ings, the White House statement said.

"Legislation is not necessary for the establishment of priorities on building materials," it added, "and these priorities are being set up under the War Powers act without legislation."

The President had been asked whether legislation would be necessary on price ceilings. He replied no, because this is under the War Powers act.

"The President in answering the question was under the impression that the question referred to priorities rather than price ceilings," the White House stated.

During the war the National Housing Agency issued building material priorities to its field offices. An NHA spokesman said that while there has been no decision as yet, the agency expects to be assigned to handle the job again.

The President's action was taken in approving a recommendation by Reconversion Director John W. Snyder.

The program calls for ceiling prices "on old and new housing." Mr. Truman said the Office of Price Administration "is now placing local dollar-and-cents ceilings on the construction materials themselves and many services."

President's Three-Point Program.

The Three-point program calls for:

1. Speedy release of Government-owned surplus housing units and building materials for use in housing veterans and their families.

2. A regulation, now being prepared for release before the middle of the month, establishing priorities on building materials. The President said this regulation would establish priorities for single or multiple dwelling housing units costing $10,000 or less per unit. He said this would mean "about 50 per cent of all building materials will be channeled into this type of building," with the balance available for commercial, industrial, higherpriced dwelling and for other construction, public or private. He said he was acting under the Second War Powers act.

3. Ceiling prices on old and new housing, a field in which he said sharp price rises had brought a threat of inflation which has been the most menacing in our economy.

"We are using all the powers that have been granted the Administration to combat it," he added.

The President, adopting Snyder's recommendations as those of the Administration, quoted Snyder as saying that credit agencies of the Government "are working out ways to curb unsound lending practices."

The program would involve varying ceilings in different parts of the country depending on local conditions.

Situation Portrayed as Grave.

The President indorsed legislation now before the House Banking and Currency Committee providing authority for ceiling prices on the sale of old and new housing. He said such authority is essential "if we are to avert further sky-rocketing of home prices."

Snyder, in his report which was indorsed by the President had this to say under the heading, "The Problem and Its Causes:"

"More than a million families are living 'doubled up' with other families because of the acute housing shortage. Many more will have to double up next year. Hundreds of thousands of these will be veterans, married during or after the war, who have never had a chance to set up homes for themselves. Immediate demand for new housing is far in excess of our capacity to produce next year. As a result, the threat of inflation is greater in this field than in any other. It is very serious.

"The housing shortage we have today has been building up over a period of years. The country entered the war with a housing deficit. During the war, because we needed all available materials and man power to supply our fighting men, we were able to build only for workers who migrated to war plants. At the same time, marriages increased at far more than the normal rate. With the return of millions of veterans, and the additional marriages which will follow, we are now feeling the full force of this shortage.

"Nothing less than several years of peak production will really solve the housing problem. It will take some time to get the construction industry into full operation and we will do well if more than 500,000 housing units are built in 1946. The Government is applying its powers to the stimulation of housing production and to meeting the emergency situations of the months ahead. But the Federal Government cannot solve the problem alone. States and local communities must also stimulate production and help the returning veterans find homes for their families or, if necessary, find emergency shelter. Of course veterans receive preference now for vacancies in all Federal housing units.

"The best efforts of the construction industry also are needed and it is the definite responsibility of the industry—management and labor—to co-operate in every way possible to increase production of reasonably priced homes."

Mr. Truman said in a letter to former Mayor Wyatt:

"I am asking you to assume the role of housing expediter in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. I am asking you to search out all bottlenecks at whatever level of industry or of Government—local, State or national—you may find them; to try to break those bottlenecks; and to make the machinery of housing production run as smoothly and speedily as possible, so that we may be able to make the peace production of homes equal to the task of housing our veterans and other civilians."

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essary to extend this act for a full year after Dec. 31, 1945. Six months' extension, as provided in the House bill, is too short a time to meet this emergency need.

Diversion of materials from less urgent commercial and industrial construction and from high-cost housing through such a priority system is one of the few ways in which we can immediately increase the supply of home-building materials.

3. The third step relates to ceiling prices on old and new housing. Sharp increases in the price of housing already have occurred. The threat of inflation in this field is the most menacing in our economy, and we are using all the powers that have been granted the Administration to combat it.

Credit agencies of the government are working out ways to curb unsound lending practices.

The Office of Price Administration is now placing local dollar-and-cents ceilings on the construction materials themselves and many services. This ceiling varies in different parts of the country, depending on local conditions.

Rent controls have been very successful, and their coverage of some 14,000,000 family units constitutes one of our strongest safeguards against housing inflation.

We are making progress in our efforts to cope with the housing problem, but it is a difficult one requiring full cooperation of communities, local and Federal governments and of all sections of the industry. As I said earlier, nothing less than several years of peak production will really solve the housing problem.

JOHN W. SNYDER,
Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.
Dec. 8, 1945.

Truman Names Wyatt

The President has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Wilson Wyatt:

Dec. 12, 1945.

Dear Mr. Wyatt:

This country is faced by an acute shortage of housing. Veterans are returning to homeless communities. Former war workers have come back to their home towns and have found no place in which to live.

Legislation Pending

Legislation has been introduced and is now pending before the House Banking and Currency Committee which would provide ceiling prices on the sale of old and new housing. Such authority is essential if we are to avert further skyrocketing of home prices, and the price-control features of the pending legislation appear workable and satisfactory.

The foregoing program is not an easy one. It involves many industries, many agencies of the government and countless communities; and it must be modified from time to time to meet changed conditions. I strongly urge that a housing expediter be appointed who shall have responsibility for co-ordinating and expediting the housing program, and for recommending new steps that may be needed to meet new problems.

All the steps I have outlined are designed to cope with the current emergency. Solution of the long-range problem of providing the people with an adequate supply of moderately priced housing is being studied by the Congress and I am looking forward to constructive action through legislation.

It is urgent that every available temporary living quarter be used in overcrowded communities that the production of building materials be expedited, that the production of homes be hurried, that the cost of housing be protected from further inflation.

I am asking you to assume the role of housing expediter in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. I am asking you to search out all bottlenecks at whatever level of industry or of government—local, state or national—you may find them; to try to break those bottlenecks; and to make the machinery of housing production run as smoothly and speedily as possible, so that we may be able to mae the peace production of homes equal to the task of housing our veterans and other civilians.

Very sincerely,
HARRY S. TRUMAN.

White House Crowding

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP) — President Truman asked Congress today for $1,650,000 to enlarge and improve the White House.

His budget request explained that demands on the President growing out of the war have made it necessary to have the staff conveniently located. Some now have outside offices.

Proposed construction would include an addition to the West Wing, completion of the East Wing, enlarged early in the war, and "other improvements to the Executive Mansion and grounds.

Accommodations for the press also are inadequate, Mr. Truman said.

Marines to Stay in China Until Japs Are Evacuated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP) United States Marines are ordained to be held in North China for many months yet unless Gen. George C. Marshall, under special orders from President Truman, is able to work out an early agreement between Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek and the Chinese Communists.

President Truman made this clear at a news conference today at which he also spoke of the approaching meeting of Secretary of State Byrnes with Foreign Commissar Molotov and Foreign Minister Bevin in Moscow as a rather routine affair.

Byrnes left by plane for Moscow this morning taking with him as an advisor on atomic energy problems Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard university president, and a panel of experts on European and Asiatic problems.

Next Session in Washington

Asked for comment on the tripartite session opening Saturday, Mr. Truman said it was planned a long time ago as part of the program of meetings among the Big Power foreign ministers which was laid down at the Yalta Big Three conference last winter. He added that he expected the next meeting to be held in Washington in March or April.

The President thus emphasized the same attitude toward the conference that Byrnes has publicly preached—that people should not expect too much in the way of specific agreements, that the important thing is for the foreign ministers to talk over matters face to face.

The question of the Marines in China came up when Mr. Truman was asked the direct question: When will they be taken out?

He said that would be done when our surrender terms with Japanhave been carried out. Then he volunteered the information that at a later date he will announce a completed policy on China for the guidance of Marshall, his special envoy there succeeding Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley.

Marshall to Leave Soon

Marshall is expected to leave within a day or so and the policy will be announced by the President then.

From diplomatic informants it was learned that the earliest possible time at which the Marines could be withdrawn is four or five months away and they may actually be in China long after that.

The Japanese surrender terms of which the President spoke presumably are those under which the United States government considers itself committed to help the Chinese rid their country of defeated Japs and help the Japanese get back home.

Thus the Marines would be in China until the last Japs are out. In the disputed North China area, roughly, the territory between the Yellow river and the Great Wall, there are 325,000 Japanese. In all of China and Formosa there are about 1,300,000.

The 325,000 are scattered along strategic railways in the contested territory. Pending their removal, according to American diplomats, both Chinese factions have been seeking to use them to advantage. One problem of the Marines, it is explained, is to serve as a stabilizing force to keep the Chinese as calm as possible and prevent either the government or the Communists from placing the Japanese in permanent positions of power in a strategic area of China.

The diplomatic officials say there is only one possible solution for the situation and that is an agreement between Chiang and the Communists.

Thus, the diplomats say, Marshall's main assignment must be the same assignment which Hurley had and which Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell tried to achieve before that—to unify China. However, for Marshall this may be broken down into two parts.

First, he may be instructed to seek a specific agreement between Chiang and the Communists for the removal of Japanese forces from China. If this could be arranged it might reduce the time Marines have to remain there.

Second, Marshall would have the long-range problem of a permanent political settlement under which the Chinese Communists would become a part of and controlled by the Chinese Central government.

Marines to Finish Job in China

Truman Says They Will Stay Until Japs Are Gone—Chiang's Troops Enter Mukden.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that United States Marines will remain in China until surrender terms with the Japanese have been carried out.

Presumably this means that as long as there are any important forces of defeated Japanese left in China the Marines will stay there, since Secretary of State Byrnes recently declared that under the surrender terms the United States is committed to help get the surrendered Japanese units home.

To Reveal Policy on China.

The question of the Marines came up when Mr. Truman was asked at a press conference specifically when they would be taken out of China. He replied that the Marines will be taken out of China when our surrender terms with Japan have been carried out.

At a later date, the President added he will announce the complete American policy on China for the guidance of Gen. George C. Marshall, his new special Ambassador to Chungking. The announcement will be made at a news conference, the President said, when Gen. Marshall leaves. That might be late this week, for Byrnes said yesterday he expected Marshall would be able to leave in about two days, after completing his current testimony before the Pearl Harbor investigating committee.

NAVY PRESENTS OWN PLAN FOR U. S. SECURITY

Admiral Robbins Asserts Its Superiority Over Merger Proposal.

SENATE BODY TO STUDY IT

Officer Says It Would Save Dollars Where Army Idea Would Save Pennies.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Navy Department argued today that the Army plan for merging the armed forces under a single civilian Cabinet member is inferior to the Navy's alternative "plan for national security."

The Navy plan was submitted to the Senate Military Committee in an elaborate brochure, which summarized Army proposals on comparable points. The committee, which was not in session today, will consider the document when next it meets.

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Robbins Jr. declared that the broad reorganization of national defense under this security plan—with Army and Navy still separate—"could save dollars where, comparatively, the Army plan might save pennies."

Compares Two Plans.

The former commander of the carrier Lexington, in a statement which accompanied the Navy brochure, made these comments:

1. The Army would reduce the number of Cabinet members by one and provide no new assistance for the President.

The Navy would provide him with a National Security Council, to deal with foreign and military policies, and a National Security Resources Board, to handle domestic and economic matters.

2. The Army would weaken civilian control of the military establishments by reducing the number of civilian executives.

The Navy would strengthen civilian control by creating new policy-making agencies.

3. The Army would provide no plan for integrating foreign and military policies.

The Navy would accomplish this through the National Security Council composed of the President, Secretary of State and secretaries of the military departments.

4. The Army has no proposal to integrate a military program and civilian economy.

The Navy's National Security Resources Board would do so by bringing together such functions as those of the War Production Board, War Manpower Commission and Office of Defense Transportation.

5. The Army would leave coordination of procurement and supply to an assistant Secretary for Procurement and Industrial Mobilization, and a military officer—the Dictator of Common Supply and Hospitalization.

The Navy would create a Military Munitions Board, consisting of a high civilian and representa-

tives of each military department, which would coordinate plans of the joint Chiefs of Staff and policies of the National Security Resources Board.

6. The Army plan offers no means of coordinating intelligence.

The Navy would set up a central intelligence agency to serve all Government departments.

Proposals in the Navy's Program for a System of National Security

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Following is the text of the introduction and conclusion of the Navy Plan for National Security:

Introduction

World War II has been fought and won. The performance of our military forces was magnificent. The home front support provided by labor, industry, agriculture—in fact, by every important element of our civilian life—was a glowing testimony to the vitality of democracy.

Now we are engaged in considering the measures necessary to insure our future national security. We wish never again to become involved in a great war. Should we be compelled to fight another war, we must enter that war well prepared.

If we are to plan wisely for our future security, we must measure all proposals against two standards:

What weaknesses revealed by World War II should be corrected?

What new dangers must we anticipate and guard against?

It is no reflection upon the character or the ability of the men who directed the prosecution of the recent war to acknowledge that mistakes were made. Rather, it is evidence of their integrity that they should promptly call attention to those errors and propose corrective measures.

World War II Defects

Defects in our security structure revealed by World War II were:

Our foreign policy and military policy were not always closely integrated.

There was, when the war started, no adequate machinery for the mobilization of our material resources, productive capacity and manpower. There also was no adequate machinery for the adjustment of our civilian economic life to the requirements of total war.

There were at times gaps in the translation of strategic plans into plans for matériel and personnel.

There were weaknesses in the planning of matériel requirements and duplications in procurement both within and between the military departments.

The coordination of military and other war budgets was not as thorough and detailed as would have been desirable.

The first test of any plan for future national security is the extent to which it applies these lessons of the past. Any plan which neglects this requirement is misconceived. Any plan which fails to meet this requirement must be judged inadequate.

Everyone who is familiar with the development of atomic explosives, self-propelled and guided missiles, proximity fuses, and radar, must be aware that the future holds threats far surpassing anything we yet have faced.

Time for preparation after attack has reached the vanishing point. In the future the capacity to prepare quickly will not serve. Only preparedness in being can afford protection from attack and foster peace.

Requirements Outlined

The national security requirements imposed by these new considerations are:

The continuous, aggressive, and coordinated collection and interpretation of intelligence.

The constant pursuit of scientific knowledge and the rapid development of its military applications.

The development and maintenance in being of the organizational machinery for total war should we again be compelled to take up arms.

The contrasting character of the European and Pacific phases of World War II clearly establishes another requirement for our future security. The European war was predominantly a land war. It was fought on large land masses with ground forces, and with air forces operating primarily from land bases and over land areas. It required great naval support to clear and protect the shipping lanes and to put the troops and supplies ashore.

The war in the Pacific was fought over vast areas of water for the possession of small areas of land. The fighting on land was essential and it was bitter, but the bulk of the conflict was naval and naval air conflict.

"Must Be Adequately Prepared"

In each of these two totally different wars, each branch of our military services played its part. The difference in the burdens which in each case fell upon various branches of the armed services makes entirely clear another requirement fo our future security:

We must, in the future, develop to the fullest extent the capacity of each branch of our military services because we must be adequately prepared to fight a war of whatever character the future may bring.

If we combine the necessity of correcting past defects and that of meeting new dangers, we have a list of eight requirements against which to measure any plan for national security.

Eight Points Emphasized

To be acceptable, such a plan must establish:

(1.) Organized means for the integration of foreign and military policy.

(2.) Organizations in being for directing industrial mobilization and for reconciling industrial mobilization with national resources.

(3.) A more efficient organization for the translation of strategic requirements for matériel and personnel.

(4.) Provision for the coordination of military and other war budgets.

(5.) Adequate means for the elimination of waste and duplication in and between the military departments.

(6.) An efficient coordinated intelligence organization serving all government departments and agencies.

(7.) An organizational means for fostering scientific research and development within the military departments and among civilian organizations.

(8.) Full opportunity of each branch of the military services to develop for its specialized task.

Each of these requirements is met by the Navy Plan. The diagram shows, by number, how the Navy Plan meets each of the requirements numbered above.

There is also under consideration at the present time a military reorganization proposal advanced by the Army.

Conclusion

We have said, and we repeat, that any plan which neglects these requirements of the future is misconceived, and that any plan which fails fully to meet these requirements must be judged inadequate.

Though only a part of the broad problem, the question of the specific organizational form of our military departments is an important part of this whole subject.

The Navy Plan proposes the continuation of separate military departments. The Navy sponsors this proposal for two reasons: first, as the above comparison has demonstrated, unification of the military services is neither necessary nor helpful to the solution of the major problems facing us; second, unification of the military departments would be detrimental to the accomplishment of several important objectives.

One of the most cherished principles of our democracy is that civilian authority shall control military authority. The continuance of separate departments as proposed by the Navy maintains civilian control, by providing each service with a civilian head of Cabinet rank, and by coordinating over-all policy-making through new civilian organizations. Our democratic Government is built upon a system of checks and balances. The balance of national security must not be jeopardized by the elimination of a Cabinet officer.

A cardinal element in our future security is the full development of each branch of our military service. The Navy Plan provides for separate departments of War and of the Navy, and recommends autonomy for a strategic air force. The existence of separate departments insures that every vital element of our national security will be given the consideration which is required for the security of our country, and it encourages the energetic and imaginative development of the potentialities of each branch of our military service.

Navy Plan Held Economical

The sponsors of the Army Plan have urged that the merger of the military departments will eliminate waste and duplication and thereby effect economy.

War is wasteful. The greatest economy is in preventing war. The best insurance against war is national preparedness and an effective coordination of our foreign and our military policy. The Navy Plan provides for this coordination—and, therefore, for the greatest potential economy. The Army Plan does not.

The assertion that waste and duplication are derived from the existence of two military departments and would be eliminated by a merger of those departments also ignores the primary cause of the waste. It is necessary only to recall the frantic effort with which the military departments were obliged to calculate their requirements when this war began, and to recall the rapid succession of temporary agencies devised for hasty mobilization of our industrial resources, to realize that waste in the war was primarily attributable to lack of advance planning and to hasty calculations. Waste, to a much lesser degree, resulted from duplications in purchasing.

To correct the first and greater of these two defects we must provide a permanent and continuing means for coordination of (a) strategic policy, (b) essential civilian needs and (c) our material resources. Hastily improvised organizations unable to provide this three-way coordination effectively will produce continual disruptions of the national economy, waste of critical resources, loss of man-hours—in short, large expenditures without commensurate accomplishments.

The Navy Plan provides for this necessary coordination through the creation of the National Security Resources Board, which would correlate military requirements, civilian needs and material resources. Links of coordination between the civilian economy and the military are also provided in the Navy Plan through the joint Chiefs of Staff and the Military Munitions Board. The Army Plan offers no means for this over-all coordination—and, therefore, no way to plug up this great source of waste.

No Real Saving Seen

Probably the smallest source of waste in war is actual duplication in procurement. The Army says that unification of the two departments will automatically prevent this waste. All able administrators know that problems of coordination and of administrative control increase rapidly with the expansion of organizational size. It is vain and wishful to assume that by merging two great departments into one still larger department we will achieve more effective and more economic administration.

Both Army and Navy experience during the war shows the need for decentralizing—not conglomerating — procurement. The Army was a "single command" in this war, yet duplicating procurement occurred within the Army, showing that "single command" is no solution per se. The Army Air Forces found it necessary to split their procurement off from the Army Services Forces. The Navy had to distribute among its several bureaus procurement authority formerly centralized.

Certainly, "single command" should not be swallowed as the cure-all for duplications in procurement. Under the Navy Plan the Military Munitions Board is given full authority under the direction of a civilian chairman to unify where advisable procurement of the military services and to eliminate duplications in this field. This can be accomplished without the creation of an additional purchasing organization as proposed by the Army.

The Navy Plan for national security could save dollars where, comparatively, the Army Plan might save pennies.

Medal of Merit Given Davies, Morgenthau

Truman Presents First of Civilian Awards, Calls Them Equal of D. S. M.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—President Truman pinned today the first Civilian Medals of Merit on Henry Morgenthau jr. and Ralph K. Davies.

Mr. Morgenthau was honored for his war-time contribution to American victory as Secretary of the Treasury and director of the country's war-bond campaigns.

Mr. Davies, deputy Petroleum Administrator, was commended for his part in achieving government-industry co-operation that assured petroleum for every military and essential civilian need.

The ceremony took place in the President's office in the White House. When it was over, the President turned to reporters to remark on the importance he attached to the new medal.

"These are the first two medals awarded under the new set-up of the Civilian Medal of Merit," said the President. "This decoration, in my opinion, is just as important—for those civilians who contributed to the welfare of the country, and will in the future contribute to the welfare of the country—as the Distinguished Service Medal is to the military who contribute behind the field of battle to the winning of a war.

"These are the first two medals that have been awarded under the Roberts Board, as set up by the President. They are direct awards of the President of the United States to citizens for exceptionally helpful conduct in the war effort or in any other civilian capacity which is for the welfare of the government of the United States."

The citation for Mr. Morgenthau commended his accomplishment in the field of international monetary stabilization, which "bore fruit in the Bretton Woods agreement for an international monetary fund and bank."

"In the days prior to our entrance into the war," it stated, "before and after the enactment of the lend-lease legislation, he was in the forefront in facilitating and urging aid to our allies."

Mr. Davies, the latter's citation said, played a leading part in negotiating the Anglo-American oil agreement and acclaimed him for "profound oil knowledge and incisive intellect, rare vision, the quiet power of a gifted organizer and executive, the courageous devotion of a man characterized by unflinching determination, and a deep sense of public service."

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CHANGES URGED IN U. S. SURPLUS SALES TO VETS

Agency Head Would Offer Goods Through Host of Wholesale Dealers.

WOULD COST 10 P. C. MORE

Greater Priority and Purchase for Personal Use Also Are Recommended.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—W. Stuart Symington, Surplus Property Administrator, proposed to Congress today that surplus goods be made available to veterans through thousands of wholesale dealers.

He told a Senate military subcommittee that the present system of releasing such goods through thirty-one regional offices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has not been successful.

Symington also recommended:

1. That veterans be granted a priority over all purchasers except Federal agencies. They now rank behind State and local governments, as well as Federal agencies.

2. That veterans be permitted to buy surplus property for personal use; at present they may make purchases only for business purposes.

Incorporated in Bill.

Both of these provisions, Symington said, are a part of a bill that has been introduced by Representative Lyndon Johnson (D.-Tex.).

In proposing the release of goods to veterans through wholesalers, Symington also urged that the Veterans Administration be named to screen purchase applications, replacing the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Symington, reporting that "by and large, veterans are not getting the property they want," said that the lack of sufficient distribution outlets is the principal reason.

Under his plan for distribution through wholesalers, all veterans qualified to buy surplus goods would be classified as large dealers. This would give them the right to purchase at as low a price as any one trading with a wholesaler.

Veterans would buy with coupons provided by the Veterans Administration. Those who are employees, but who need certain tools or equipment, could buy $1,000 of merchandise. Those in business or who plan to start one could purchase, in general, $20,000 of goods.

Would Pay 10 P. C. More.

Veterans who preferred could continue to purchase direct from Government disposal agencies.

Symington acknowledged that veterans buying from wholesalers would pay perhaps 10 per cent more, but added: "This, however, seems to us to be outweighed by the fact that under the plan veterans will have thousands of outlets through which they can buy instead of thirty-one."

Besides lack of outlets, Symington listed four other reasons why "disposals to veterans have not been satisactory."

1. Thus far there has not been "enough to go around" of the kinds of property veterans want. He added there never will be enough of such property as small trucks, jeeps, passenger cars and station wagons.

2. Substantial amounts of property are declared surplus in such condition it is unfit for use until repaired.

3. Property is declared surplus at locations which make it difficult for veterans to exercise their preference.

4. Poor administration.

On the latter point, Symington said that "to be candid, we must admit that in some instances difficulties have been increased by bad judgment, by untrained and overburdened personnel, and by all other failings that we can describe under the heading of poor administration."

He added that SPA is "trying to correct these conditions," even though "primary responsibility for day-to-day administration rests with the disposal agencies and not with SPA."

TRUMAN DEFIED ON PALESTINE

Senate Unit Backs Resolution For Free Entry Of Jews

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Over the opposition of President Truman, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted, 17 to 1, today for a resolution in favor of opening Palestine to free entry of Jews "to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentiality."

Chairman Connally (D., Texas), who cast the only opposition vote, said the President made it clear to him and to the committee that passage of any resolution on Palestine at this time would "greatly embarrass him in his international conferences seeking a solution."

The President and Prime Minister Attlee of Britain have set up a commission to study the Palestine situation and report within 120 days.

Three Separate Resolutions

The resolution as approved was a combination and revision of three separate ones offered by Senators Myers (D., Pa.) and Tobey (R., (N.H.), Wagner (D., N.Y.), Taft (R., Ohio) and Walsh (D., Mass.) and Guffey (D., Pa.).

It is a concurrent resolution and, if adopted by the Senate and House, does not require presidential approval.

The President recently told reporters that he favored a similar resolution while he was Vice President, but that he was not for it now because conditions have changed.

Connally Statement

Connally said in a statement that he voted for a Palestine Jewish homeland resolution in 1922 and this has never been repealed. But he said the resolution approved today "would injure the cause of the Jewish people" and make it difficult for the President to help solve the question with Britain.

Senator Wagner, in reporting the resolution to the Senate, said: There is great need "for a Jewish homeland wherein those Jews who escaped Hitler's persecution can live and breathe as free men and women, where they can establish a free and democratic commonwealth."

Interest Shown By President

The resolution says "that the interest shown by the President in the solution of this problem is hereby commended, and that the United States shall use its good offices with the mandatory power (Britain) to the end that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities."

It adds that "there shall be full opportunities for colonization and development, so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national home, and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights."

Charges Farben Plotted War

Col. Bernstein Tells Senators Plans Called for Economic Blitz of U. S.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Senators received testimony today that I. G. Farben, the German dye trust, knew of Nazi plans for war as early as June, 1938, and helped promote them.

The assertion came from Col. Bernard Bernstein, director of the American Military Government's division of investigation of cartels and external assets. He told a military sub-committee that if Germany is to be kept from waging war again "Farben must be destroyed."

In prepared testimony entitled "Farben's Dream of World Conquest," Bernstein declared the evidence is conclusive that:

"1. Without I. G.'s immense productive facilities, its intensive research and vast international affiliations, Germany's prosecution of the war would have been unthinkable and impossible.

"2. Farben not only directed its energies toward arming Germany but concentrated on weakening her intended victims.

"3. This double-barreled attempt to expand the German industrial potential for war and to restrict that of the rest of the world was not conceived and executed in the normal course of business.

"For proof is overwhelming that I. G. Farben officials had full prior knowledge of Germany's plan for world conquest, promoted those plans, planned their own operations accordingly, and anticipated expanding their empire on the plunder acquired."

Bernstein dealt at length with a document entitled "Neuordnung" (new order), which he said Farben submitted to the German Ministry of Economics in June, 1940, when France's downfall was imminent. It showed, he said, that Farben, as well as Hitler, had dreams of world empire.

For one thing, he added, the Farben plans called for "economic blitzkrieg" of the United States. In this connection Bernstein quoted a Dr. von Schnitzler as saying Farben wanted to keep Germany "as strong as possible militaristically in relation to the United States by limiting the production of armaments in Latin America."

"We did not want," von Schnitzler said, "in the event of a conflict with the United States, to permit Latin America to supply the U. S. A. with war materials."

LOUIS MAYER TOPS ALL EXECUTIVES IN 1943 SALARIES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(AP)

The Treasury issued a report on big incomes tonight and the name of Louis B. Mayer, led all the rest. The movie magnate got $908,070 from Loew's Inc., for personal services in one year.

Mayer's top ranking was disclosed in a supplement to an earlier partial listing of individuals' income from corporations. The report as a whole covers returns for the calendar year of 1943 and fiscal years ending in 1943 and 1944.

Ranking immediately after Mayer, who was in front by nearly $450,000, were Charles E. Wilson, of General Motors, and Thomas J. Watson, of International Business Machines. Fred MacMurray, in fourth place, and Deanna Durbin, in tenth place were the only actors to make the first ten as individuals. The income of comedians Bud Abbott and Lou Costello was reported as a single salary—$242,320.

Following is the list of the 20 individuals who, according to the Treasury statements, received the greatest income from corporations for personal services in one year:

Louis B. Mayer, $908,070; Charles E. Wilson, $459,041; Thomas J. Watson, $425,548; Fred MacMurray, $419,928; John B. Hawley, Jr., president of Northern Ordnance Inc., $400,000; Nicholas M. Schenck, president of Loew's, $391,860; Ormond E. Hunt, General Motors, $359,519; Albert Bradley, General Motors, $350,432; Deanna Durbin, from Universal Pictures, $326,491; Barbara Stanwyck, from Paramount and Warner Bros., $323,333; E. H. Bobst, of Hoffman La Roche, Inc., $308,175; John Thomas Smith, General Motors, $306,310; Donaldson Brown, General Motors, $306,160; Charles F. Kettering, General Motors, $306,117; Elmer J. Mannix, Loew's, $300,726; Sam Katz, Loew's, $298,125; Harry L. (Bing) Crosby, $294,444; William Powell, $292,500, and David Bernstein, Loew's, 285,906.

Income taxes took a big bite out of these payments, however. The rates generally ranged from 50 per cent or more on income of $200,000 to about 90 per cent on income approaching $1,000,000.

COUNT OF JOBLESS FALLS FAR BELOW PREDICTED LEVEL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — (AP) The National job outlook brightened today with indications there may be 3,000,000 fewer unemployed by spring than the government had figured.

Government experts, acknowledging that they over-estimated the bearish impact of reconversion on employment, now believe that not more than 5,000,000 will be seeking work by March, instead of the 8,000,000 officially forecast in October.

The 5,000,000 level may be sustained until mid-1946; then joblessness may decline as civilian production hits full stride—but officials now are wary of forecasting beyond the middle of next year.

One official described current unemployment as "amazingly small," probably ranging between 2,500,000 and 3,500,000. The War Manpower commission had estimated that 6,000,000 would be unemployed by the year's end.

The new estimates include discharged veterans and others who are "resting" now, and thus not technically unemployed, but who will be in the labor market later.

Federal economists and statisticians are declining to be quoted at this stage—in fact, an informal ban on employment forecasts exists because of the error in earlier calculations—but it is known the revised conclusions are accepted by officials of the Office of Reconversion, the census bureau and other informed agencies.

Census estimates for November—which cover only actual job-hunters, not discharged veterans and others voluntarily idle for a time—support the trend. The newly issued census report indicates November unemployment was 1,580,000 over the nation, or an increase of only 40,000 from October.

The reasons given are numerous. They include heavy withdrawals of women from the labor market, and an unsuspected demand for workers among small, non-war business which apparently had been getting along with inadequate help.

Two other factors now loom as unexpectedly important: First the lightness of layoffs in reconverting industries, and second, the high, sustained level of consumer purchasing.

Big companies—those in the excess profits tax brackets — have found they can keep workers on the payrolls at small cost as long as that tax is in effect. It expires January 1.

One thousand dollars worth of labor can be retained for about $150; in other words, if a company kept the $1,000 instead of paying it out in wages, the government would take $850 of it anyway in taxes.

Plants therefore have been holding on to their help, in expectation of rising production when the assembly lines really start rolling. They will continue to employ ahead of actual need, experts now believe, because the increase in output will continue for many months in most cases.

The other surprise element, consumer buying, has been well above estimates. The Federal Reserve index of department store sales has been running 10 to 13 percent above 1944 consistently, making 1945 an all-time record year.

JAP SUB SKIPPER WILL BE WITNESS AS TRIAL RESUMES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — (AP) Iko Hashimoto, Japanese submarine skipper, will be offered as a witness for the prosecution tomorrow in the court martial of Capt. Charles B. McVay, III, commander of the lost cruiser Indianapolis.

There was every indication, however, that the unusual move would meet vigorous opposition from the defense. McVay's attorneys are expected to challenge credibility of the witness and legality of admitting testimony from an enemy alien not subject to the courts' jurisdiction for punishment of perjury.

The seven-man court, headed by Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, has final discretion on admitting his testimony.

Hashimoto was commanding officer of the Submarine I-58, purported to be the ship which sank the Indianapolis shortly after midnight on July 30, as she was enroute from Guam to Leyte.

Capt. McVay is being tried on charges of negligence and inefficiency. He is accused of failing to zigzag and to issue "timely" orders to abandon ship. A total of 880 lost their lives in the sinking.

The primary purpose of offering the Japanese as a witness is to establish that the Indianapolis was sunk by an enemy submarine.

The only witness before the court today was Clarence U. Benton, Los Angeles, chief fire control man aboard the Indianapolis. He said he was in his quarters preparing to retire when the ship was blasted. He immediately ordered all men in his vicinity to go on deck.

When he reached the deck, he said, the ship had taken only a slight list of not more than five degrees, and from 10 to 12 minutes passed after the explosion before it took a sudden, heavy list. Even then, he said he did not believe the ship would sink until it failed to return from that heavy list.

HURLEY INQUIRY ASKED IN HOUSE

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.-Mass.), told the House today she thought there should be a further investigation of the resignation of Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as Ambassador to China.

She said that she considered such an inquiry "needed in order to see if our foreign policy is being sabotaged, as Gen. Hurley charged."

A Senate Foreign Relations Committee inquiry into the Hurley case closed without action yesterday, and committee members said they did not plan to look any further into Hurley's charges that career diplomats had undermined American foreign policy in China and other countries.

Representative Rogers made her comments on the Hurley case after the House had received a statement from Secretary of State Byrnes that he had "no information relative to the sabotaging of our foreign policy in China." The Byrnes statement was in response to a resolution by the congresswoman asking for such information.

Adms. Hepburn And Richardson Retired Again

Former Fleet Commanders Had Been Recalled to Active Duty During War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Navy relieved today from active duty two former fleet commanders who were called out of retirement during the war.

They are Admirals James O. Richardson, sixty-seven, a recent witness at Congressional hearing on Pearl Harbor, and Arthur J. Hepburn, sixty-eight.

Admiral Richardson, a native of Paris, Tex., testified in the Pearl Harbor investigation that he understood he was removed from command of the United States Fleet in February, 1941, because he had hurt President Roosevelt's feelings by disagreeing with him on disposition of the Pacific Fleet.

He has recently been special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy on the Joint Chiefs of Staffs.

Admiral Hepburn, a native of Carlisle, Pa., was commander of the fleet from June 24, 1936, to Jan. 29, 1938. His last assignment was chairman of the Navy's General Board.

The Navy also relieved from active duty Rear Admiral Lamar R. Leahy, who had been called back to service after retirement. He has been serving as president of the general court martial of the 3d Naval District at New York. He is a native of New York.

These new assignments were announced: Rear Admiral Calvin H. Cobb as commandant of the United States Naval Bases in Philadelphia; Rear Admiral William G. Tomlinson, a native of Leavenworth, Kan., as commander of Fleet Air Wing 2, now in Hawaii; and Rear Admiral Charles A. Dunn, native of Warrensburg, Mo., as naval material inspector for the New York District.

British Tax On Gift Packages Of U.S. Food Assailed

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The charging of duty by England on gift food packages sent there is "unjustifiable" and should be stopped, says Representative Judd (R., Minn.).

Mrs. A. G. Young, of Minneapolis, wrote Judd that during the war she had been sending five-pound parcels of groceries and gifts to her elderly brother and his family in England and added:

"I understood Britain was glad for us to do all we could to help our relatives out during such a critical period. I did not learn until the first of October that for every parcel sent they have had to pay duty on them."

"No Objections," British Quoted

Judd, placing her letter and his reply in the *Congressional Record*, said he hoped this would help bring a change of policy by the British custom officials.

Judd said the British Embassy replied to his inquiry that the duty on food is "so low that the people have not been objecting to paying it."

Duties, Judd said, included 10 per cent of the value on meats, dry fruits and raisins, 13 cents on a pound of tea, 4 cents on a pound of sugar, 2 cents on a pound of butter, and up to 40 per cent on new clothing made of wool and cotton.

Judd's Comment

"It seems to me unjustifiable to charge duty on gift packages from the needy recipients to them," Judd asserted.

"Incidentally, inquiry from the French Embassy reveals that the French Government levies no duty on such gifts to its citizens, except cigarettes or fur and silk garments."

Best Atom Shelter: Under The Sea

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Davy Jones's locker was recommended to senators today as the safest refuge in the event of an atomic war.

"The safest place on this tortured planet, should an atomic war break out, will be deep below the surface of the ocean," Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg told members of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee.

Weinberg, chief of the theoretical physics section of the Clinton laboratories at Ork Ridge, Tenn., also explored for the senators some of the good which may come out of controlled use of atomic energy.

Benefits Predicted

Some of the benefits he foresaw:

Treatment of 100 persons at a time with neutron rays which have beneficial therapeutic effects on certain types of cancer.

Possibility of duplicating in the laboratory the photosynthesis process by which nature makes foods out of carbon dioxide, water and sunlight.

Arctic Settlement

Settlement of the Arctic, and possibly space-ship travel, as the result of the extreme concentration of nuclear energy.

Industrial development, using the new power, of vast regions not endowed with water power. (Weinberg suggested "atomic authorities" comparable to TVA.)

Father Divine And Atoms

Philadelphia, Dec. 12 (AP)—"I did it, I harnessed atomic energy," says Father Divine, Negro evangelist, in explaining "what I am doing on earth in heaven today."

"I am the author and the finisher of the atomic of the atomic energy," Father Divine wrote in his newspaper, the *New Day*.

"I have harnessed it! I am bringing all of the atomic energy into subjection and by it I am bringing out many inventions!"

Radar-guided Bat Blasted Jap Targets

Navy Discloses Twelve-foot Weapon That Steered Itself From Mother Plane.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Navy disclosed today that it used a deadly self-guided missile called The Bat against Japanese ships and land targets during the late stages of the Pacific war.

The Bat, launched from a mother aircraft, steered itself to the target by means of radar. If the target dodged, The Bat changed course right along with it.

Rear Admiral George F. Hussey Jr., chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, said it was the first fully automatic guided missile ever used successfully in combat. Already, he added, developments have made it obsolete.

It is 12 feet long, has a 10 foot wing span and carries a heavy explosive charge. It travels at airplane speed and its range is great enough so that the mother craft can launch it while comfortably out of anti-aircraft gunnery range. Navy Privateer patral bombers were equipped to carry one Bat under each wing.

Hussey said the plane crew would identify the target visually, head the missile in the right direction and push a release button. The Bat would fly to its quarry, even if it were a specific ship in a convoy. The missile destroyed many tons of Japanese shipping during the last year of the war, Hussey said.

No attempt was made by the House committee to require congressional consent before the President could use this country's quota of troops to back UNO decisions. A move to limit the power to use troops caused a heated Senate fight before it was defeated.

Meanwhile, the United States bid for the United Nations Organization capital is now formally before the UNO Preparatory Commission in London.

Congress whipped through the invitation in near-record time—due principally to the prodding of Senator Gurney and Representative Case, South Dakota Republicans.

The House approved it Monday, the Senate Tuesday. Presidential approval is not required.

To Make It Formal

Case, who introduced the concurrent resolution asking that the UNO seat be located in this country, said that he had been informed some commission delegates had mentioned that no formal invitation had come from this country.

Case went into action, contacted House Majority Leader McCormack (D., Mass.) and Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) Monday morning, obtained their approval and headed for the House Foreign Relations committee. Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) had just adjourned his committee. When Case told him his mission, Bloom recalled the members and the resolution was speedily approved.

Shortly after the House convened, Case asked for unaimous consent to bring it up for consideration and the House quickly passed it.

Tuesday morning, Senator Gurney brought the resolution before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which approved it. Two minutes after the Senate met, Gurney had the Senate's unanimous approval of the resolution. Gurney then cabled the invitation to the United States delegate at London.

House Committee Okays UNO Bill

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved Senate-passed legislation vesting power in the President to guide the United States policy in the United Nations Organization, and defining his duties in that regard.

The committee's action, in closed session, was reported as unanimous. It sends the bill to the Rules Committee, which will decide when and under what procedure the House may consider it.

Written by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the legislation is intended to make United States participation in UNO effective.

No Attempt On Limit

Senate Rejects Bill On Ship Chartering

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Senate refused today to approve the peacetime chartering of approximately 660 war-built, Government-owned merchant ships to Russia, England and other Allies. An amendment to a ship sales bill, permitting the Maritime Commission to charter the vessels, was rejected on a 36 to 28 roll call vote.

Senator Radcliff (D.-Md.), sponsor of the amendment, said that Secretary of State Byrnes had asked for the charter provision. He said the Allies now have the vessels under a lend-lease charter agreement and that this should be continued.

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PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE SENT HOME

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The War Department reiterated today its intention to withdraw all prisoners of war from all employment here within the next few months.

Secretary Patterson said there has been "considerable pressure for the retention of prisoners of war in this country as a source of labor," but that the Army will adhere to its plans to end the program by next March and have all prisoners homeward bound by the end of April. He gave three reasons:

1. There are approximately 1,800,000 persons drawing unemployment insurance at this time and this figure is expected to increase by late spring. The retention of prisoners to work in the United States would aggravate the unemployment problem.

2. Shipping is and will be available so that prisoners can be moved most efficiently in this period without imposing a burden on other important activities.

3—The United States must adhere to the terms of the Geneva Convention, which states that "Repatriation of prisoners of war shall be effected with the last possible delay after the conclusion of peace." The fact that Germany surrendered unconditionally and no treaty of peace has yet been signed "does not relieve the United States of the moral obligation" expressed in the convention, he said.

ICKES AID IS MADE RECLAMATION HEAD

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—President Truman appointed Michael W. Straus today as United States Commissioner of Reclamation. Mr. Truman said Straus is resigning as First Assistant Secretary of Interior to take his new post. He succeeds Harry W. Bashore, who is retiring.

A reporter at the President's news conference remarked that Straus was a close associate of Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes. He asked if Straus's resignation from his Interior Department post was related in any way to Mr. Ickes's future.

No, the President didn't think so. He said that Straus was a very capable man and had been strongly recommended to him.

Truman Names Straus

Appoints Ickes's Aid Commissioner of Reclamation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—President Truman today appointed Michael W. Straus as United States Commissioner of Reclamation.

Mr. Truman said Mr. Straus is resigning as first assistant Secretary of the Interior to take his new post. He succeeds Harry W. Bashore, who is retiring.

AGE LIMITS BOOSTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — (AP) Legislation extending maximum age limits for eligibility to enter West Point or Annapolis was signed today by President Truman.

Applicable only to World War II veterans with one year of service, it boosts the maximum admission age for West Point from 22 to 24 years and for Annapolis from 21 to 23 years.

JEWS ARE ILL TREATED, ARMY CHAPLAIN CHARGES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — (AP) Capt. Robert S. Marcus, Jewish chaplain in the U. S. Army, said today that British troops in Germany "club Jews in the concentration camps for displaced persons because the British want them to get disgusted, change their minds about going to Palestine and return to Poland."

Marcus told a news conference sponsored by the World Jewish Congress that he had investigated conditions under which Jews are living in displaced persons camps in the American and British zones of Germany. He declared the conditions "continue gruesome despite President Truman's directive and Gen. Eisenhower's orders to improve them."

"These orders," said Marcus, "have been ignored."

Mrs. Roosevelt Pension Approved By House Unit

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Legislation to provide an annual pension of $5,000 to Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President, was approved today by the House Pensions Committee.

Subject to approval by both the Senate and the House, the legislation follows established precedent of pensioning the widows of former Presidents and granting them free mailing privileges.

MARINE DEMOBILIZATION IS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—(AP)—Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine corps commandant, reported today the demobilization of Marines is six weeks ahead of schedule with 151,146 already discharged.

The corps was 484,631 strong on V-J day. Eventually, 376,631 will be released.

Vandegrift's statement also disclosed that Marine replacements are being sent overseas in inreasing numbers. On Dec. 7, 5,000 left Norfolk, Va., to replace high point men in China; an additional 2,100 are now en route to the Pacific, and 6,000 more will leave shortly.

CREWS TO CHECK ALL ARMY PLANES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(AP) Experienced flight test crews have been ordered to inspect approximately 20,500 Army planes in the U. S. to check a rising accident rate, the Army Air Forces announced today.

The accident rate in the U. S rose from 33 to 100,000 flying hours in the last quarter of 1944 to 47 per 100,000 hours in August, September and October of this year.

Announcement also was made that all United States air units in the Pacific have been combined into a new "Pacific air command" under General George C. Kenny, who was General Douglas MacArthur's top air commander.

Kenny was chief of the wartime Far Eastern Air Forces which included the Fifth, Seventh and 13th Air Forces. Under the new setup, he will have this former command plus the 20th and 8th Air forces which operated B-29s.

An official spokesman at the same time disclosed details of the Army Air Forces' idea for a permanent strength of 8,200 planes and 400,000 men, with a supplemental National Guard air force of about 6,000 planes.

The spokesman, who would not permit his name to be used, emphasized to a news conference that the pattern is only a planning measure and must be coordinated with overall plans of the War department and chiefs of staff before action can be sought.

As outlined by the spokesman, the airforce would take over all functions of land-based aviation, apparently leaving the Navy and Marine corps with only carrier-based activities.

The 400,000 figure was a downward revision from the 500,000 men mentioned by Gen. Henry H. Arnold before a congressional committee. The 400,000 would include 50,000 officers and warrant officers.

King's Medal Presented To American Red Cross

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, today presented to the American Red Cross the King's Medal for service in the cause of freedom.

The award was presented in "gratitude for the generous and unremitting services" to the people of the United Kingdom during the war.

It was accepted by Red Cross Chairman Basil O'Connor, who suggested that "some way should be found to bring the influence of the Red Cross ideal to bear upon the problem of maintaining peace."

ARMY TO REDUCE OCCUPATION UNITS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has directed Pacific and European theater commanders to reduce their occupation forces "to the bone," it was disclosed today.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Paul, assistant chief of staff for personnel, told the Senate War Investigating committee that the new army chief of staff has "written a very strict letter to reduce their requirements."

The disclosure came during testimony on Army and Navy shipping plans. Witnesses said that a total of 1,063,500 men will be returned home from the European and Pacific theaters this month. They said 1,042,918 were returned during November.

At the same time Rear Admiral W. M. Callaghan, chief of the naval transportation service, disclosed that with the beginning of the new year the Navy is retiring battleships, cruisers and aircraft carriers from emergency troop transport assignments.

Callaghan explained that sufficient merchant type vessels are in sight now to move all troops scheduled to come home.

General Paul said that as of the first of the year, the Army's total occupation force in Europe will be 635,000 and in the Pacific 1,000,000.

Truman Unworried By Stock Market

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—President Truman was asked at his news conference today if he is looking into possible inflationary effects of the currently active stock market. The President replied in the negative.

He said that he had had so many things to worry with that he hadn't looked into the stock market, and that he never was active in the market himself.

Trumans Going Home For Yuletide

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Truman today announced he will fly to Independence, Mo., on Christmas Day to have dinner with the home folks.

He told a news conference he would follow his usual course of eating three Christmas dinners—with his mother, with his mother-in-law and with his elderly aunt.

He said Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, will go by train to Independence December 18.

AMG Officer Seeks German Industry Curb

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—An American Military Government officer said Germany "will be a war menace in a few years" unless her industry is curbed effectively.

Disagreeing with Byron Price's report that there is no evidence she could revive industries for war purposes for some time to come, Col. Bernard Bernstein, director of the AMG's division of investigation of cartels and external assets, said:

"You don't deindustrialize Germany by issuing decrees. You do it by taking effective action against plants. Leave Germany alone and you will have a war menace a few years."

London Asked To Ease Its Proposals To Siam

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The United States has asked London to modify Britain's proposals to Siam because they are considered too severe, Government officials said tonight.

The State Department declined comment except to say the United States desires an "economically and politically free and independent Siamese Government."

Britain renewed [illegible] with the Siamese Cnt officials in Singapore day, it was said, seeking agreement that would formally terminate hostilities between the two countries.

Byrnes Off For Russia With Critical Problems

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes left by plane today for Moscow, where he plans to tackle half a dozen critical issues on which Big Three co-operation has been stalled.

Among these issues are the control of atomic energy and an eventual European peace conference.

Byrnes's plane left Washington airport at 9.20 A.M. (E.S.T.). Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, army chief of staff, surprised the Secretary by showing up unexpectedly to bid him farewell.

To Wish Him Luck

"I just thought I'd come out to say good-by to the Secretary and wish him luck," Eisenhower said.

Byrnes told Eisenhower that he would remember him to Generalissimo Stalin.

The pilot of the big four-motored transport was Capt. Cletus Keating, Jr., of Locust Valley, Long Island, who has piloted Byrnes on other trips.

The flight schedule calls for getting Byrnes to the Russian capital in time for his first meeting Saturday with Soviet Foreigr Commissar Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Bevin.

Byrnes's top aim at the Foreign Ministers' meeting will be to advise Molotov fully of Anglo-American-Canadian plans for turning over atomic energy problems to the United Nations in January. He intends to seek Molotov's reaction to this project.

Seen As Chief Problem

A Moscow dispatch last night quoted informed sources as saying that if the United States and Britain arrive at the conference with acceptable propositions on the atomic bomb, more than 50 per cent of the difficulties confronting the Big Three will have been solved.

Byrnes made it clear yesterday that the subjects to be discussed at Moscow will not be agreed upon formally until Molotov, Bevin and he get together. But from his own comments and from the list of his advisers, this preview of the Moscow agenda emerged:

1. ATOMIC ENERGY—Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard University president and adviser on atomic problems, is accompanying Byrnes. In the Secretary's view, the need for a Big Three understanding on this whole subject has top priority.

2. PEACE CONFERENCE — Byrnes intends to revive his compromise proposal, first offered at the London Foreign Ministers Council in September. This plan called for preliminary Big Three study of peace treaties for Europe, to be followed by a general peace conference.

3. JAPAN—Some diplomatic authorities regard the prolonged Soviet-American differences over Allied controls for Japan as one of the sorest points. Byrnes is taking along his top State Department adviser on Far Eastern affairs, John Carter Vincent, chief of the Far Eastern Division in the State Department.

Ethridge Report

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4. BALKANS—A report from Publisher Mark Ethridge on the extent of Soviet domination of the governments of Romania and Bulgaria is being taken to Moscow. Byrnes said he had decided not to publish the report. His adviser on this problem will be H. Freeman Matthews, State Department European chief, who is already in Europe.

5. IRAN—Byrnes has ordered to Moscow from the American Embassy at Tehran the second secretary, John D. Jernegan, to advise him on the current Iranian situation. Presumably the Secretary will go along with a British proposal for co-ordinated withdrawal of Russian and British troops from Iran as soon as possible.

Unity In China

6. CHINA—Vincent will serve as the adviser on Eastern Asia problems as well as those of Japan. The main problem appears to be for the powers to come to an understanding that they will all strive for unity in China.

Without explaining whom he had in mind, Byrnes said some persons insist that a meeting of the kind projected for Moscow should not be held until the problems had been solved and agreements actually reached for formal announcement at the meeting.

There have been some intimations from diplomatic officials that the British felt that way about the Moscow session, but Byrnes said emphatically that the important thing is for the foreign secretaries to meet. Solutions, he went on, should not be expected for all the problems discussed.

CRAFT ON WAY TO TROOPSHIP IN DISTRESS

Transport, Tug En Route To Joseph Hooker, 270 Miles Off Nantucket

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Air-Sea Rescue Office, Eastern Sea Frontier, said tonight that the navy transport Lejeune and an ocean-going fleet tug were en route to aid the troopship Joseph Hooker, which had sent out a distress call from a position 270 miles east-southeast of Nantucket lightship.

The Hooker, carrying 526 army personnel, sent out the following message, the Air-Sea Rescue Office said:

"Taking water in No. 3 hold. Request vessels stand by in case cannot keep pumps going."

Hull Reported Fractured

The Lejeune, which left New York yesterday for Bremerhaven, Germany, with 4,400 soldier replacements for European veterans, radioed that she was 68 miles north of the Hooker and speeding toward her at eighteen knots.

The ocean-going tug Papago, the Air-Sea Rescue Office said, had left Newport, R.I., and was steaming toward the Hooker at ten to twelve knots.

Earlier reports had said the ship was 475 miles due east of Delaware Bay and that her hull was fractured.

The New York port of embarkation said the Hooker originally was due to arrive at New York at 8 P.M. tomorrow. She left Marseille, France, November 28.

Corvette Aground Off Nantucket

Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—With at least one injured crewman aboard, the rudderless Yugoslavian corvette Independencia went aground in subfreezing weather tonight, 4 miles off this island.

Soon after she flashed a call for aid, two patrol bombers flew over the distressed craft and some time after that a Coast Guard motor lifeboat reached the area.

First reports from the planes and the lifeboat were that the craft was in no immediate danger of breaking up and that abandonment was not necessary.

The weather was cold but seas were described as not abnormal and wind velocity was reported as "about twenty miles an hour."

Ship Taking Water

The planes, a PBY from the Quonset (R.I.) naval air base, and a PBM from the Coast Guard base at Salem, Mass., arrived over the craft soon after Juan S. Ostrand, the vessel's master, radioed:

"Ship anchored. Drifting much. Rudder out. Crew 46. Taking much water at stern. Make disposition for wounded man."

Extent of the injuries of the wounded man was not available.

The motor lifeboat was directed to the area of the vessel by a flashlight beam waved by the keeper of the Sankaty Head lighthouse.

Racing to the scene were three other Coast Guard craft. They were the Spar, a buoy tender from Chatham, and two subchasers, the SC-1063 from Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard Island, and the SC-711 from Block Island, R.I.

Larger ships would be unable to get to the vessel because the water was only three fathoms (eighteen feet) deep.

DELAYED TROOPS TO ARRIVE FRIDAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 — (AP) More than 1,000 troops whose trip home from Europe was delayed when two troopships were disabled at sea are scheduled to arrive in New York Friday aboard the transport Saturnia, the New York Port of Embarkation said today.

A total of 572 servicemen from the Henry Ward Beecher and 605 from the George McCrary were picked up in Hamilton, Bermuda, by the Saturnia, after the two vessels were towed there. The Beecher lost a propeller at sea, and the McCrary had boiler trouble.

Maj. Gen. Clarence G. Kells, commanding general of the port, dispatched the Saturnia, the former Army hospital ship Frances Slanger, to the troops when he learned they would not otherwise reach home by Christmas because of the mishaps.

Arrangements have been made to have special trains speed the soldiers to their homes after immediate processing at Camp Kilmer, N. J., the port spokesman said.

Sweden Seeks To End Trade Barter System

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—Herman Eriksson, Swedish Minister to the United States, told the Swedish Chamber of Commerce here today that Sweden seeks to abolish direct barter in international trade and to restore "a free international market and a free flow of international exchange."

Eriksson said Sweden was opposed to the barter system existing under "the bilateral trade agreements that were a consequence of the collapse of international trade during the period between the two wars."

"Unfortunately," he said, "this system had to be even further developed during the last war and in many respects is still with us. It is this retrograde trade method we must destroy; we must bend our efforts to restore the multilateral system, allowing each country to buy where most convenient and most advantageous and to sell wherever its goods are wanted.

"The import quota restrictions, the rationing of foreign exchange, the forced clearing, which means 'I'll buy from you only if you buy from me,' must go."

Upsurge Of Religion Found In Germany

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—Three members of a Federal Council of Church deputation which recently returned from Germany where they studied religious problems said in a report that "the Protestant churches in Germany have experienced a vigorous upsurge of life and activity since the end of the war."

The overwhelming majority of churches have "banded themselves together in a new nation-wide federation, the Evangelical Church in Germany, which holds a particularly hopeful promise for the future," the report said, adding:

"At its core is the gallant fellow ship of sincere pastors who defied National Socialism fearlessly, in many cases at the cost of being imprisoned in concentration camps."

EVIDENCE SOUGHT IN TREASON CASE

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 12.—(AP) U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark said tonight that Justice department investigators are being sent to Europe to correlate treason evidence against eight additional Americans, some of whose cases he said "may become as important as that pending against Ezra Pound."

Pound, at one time a poet and writer of note, faces accusations of aiding the Axis through radio broadcasts and other activities in Italy during the war.

Clark said the identities of the other eight accused as traitors, named in sealed indictments, could not be disclosed.

In a press conference here, the attorney general said also that the department was sending 28 attorneys, along with more than 50 FBI agents, to Germany to sift evidence in alien property cases involving $450,000,000 in property confiscated during the war.

"We want to break up any possibility of the return to German control of concerns whose property was taken over by the government, and to prevent Germany from rebuilding an economic fifth column in this country," Clark said. "It is our intention to make sure that operation of plants confiscated remains in American hands."

BAINBRIDGE TRAIN WRECKED IN WEST

82 Injured As Troop Carrier Is Rammed In Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 12 (AP)—Eighty-two passengers, most of them Negro sailors, were injured, several seriously, when a two-engine ten-coach Pere Marquette train bound for Grand Rapids, Mich., rammed the rear of an Alton Railroad troop train carrying more than 250 Navy personnel late today.

One car of the twelve-car troop train, headed for Shoemaker, Cal., was overturned, and seven others were derailed in the collision on the near South Side, at Thirty-sixth and Rockwell streets.

Most of the injured were aboard the troop train, where many of the sailors were standing, waiting to be served dinner.

Troop Train Was Stopped

Sixty-five of the injured were taken to St. Anthony's Hospital and 58 of them were removed later to Wesley Memorial Hospital. Five were taken to Evangelical Hospital, four to Southtown and eight to County Hospital. Many required only first aid for cuts and bruises.

Among the injured were:

LESLIE BULLOCK, Baltimore, porter on the troop train, possible skull fracture.

HYLAND G. WILLIAMS, Baltimore, condition serious.

ISAAC JOHNSON, 19, steward's mate 2/c, Route 2, Annapolis, cuts and bruises.

John W. Covington, 32, of Baltimore, Pullman conductor on the troop train, said he was on the car which overturned. He said he quieted the occupants and kicked out two windows with his heels to release them.

Charles Lawson, flagman, who said he witnessed the crash, related to reporters that the troop train was stopped at the time, and that the Pere Marquette train rammed it from the rear.

Justin Ebach, 59, engineer of the Pere Marquette train, told newsmen he had a green "go-ahead" signal and did not see the Alton troop train until he was within 300 feet of it. He said he set his brakes and that his train was traveling about 15 miles per hour upon impact.

Pere Marquette Train Undamaged

The Pere Marquette train was not damaged. The troop train was parked on a curved track. It consisted of nine sleeping cars, a kitchen car, a baggage car and a locomotive.

Covington and Lawson said their train was parked, waiting transfer to the main Alton tracks from Baltimore and Ohio tracks.

The trains left separate Chicago stations shortly after 5 P.M..

Both Trains Southbound

Both trains were southbound at the point of the collision. Only eastbound traffic was held up, said W. E. Foran, Pere Marquette general agent. Foran said it would take four to six hours to clear away the derailed cars. There were ten passenger cars and two engines in the Pere Marquette train, No. 8.

Lieut. (jg) A. C. Arnold, Phoenix, Ariz., was in charge of the troop train. He said it contained 243 Negro navy men and a few white personnel. He was uninjured.

ACCUSED SPY FEARS RETURN TO REICH

Indianapolis, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Superior Court Judge Ralph Hamill late yesterday ordered Sheriff Otto Petit to release to immigration authorities Frederick Emil Bauer, 40 years old, who has admitted he was trained in Germany as an espionage agent but had carried on no spy work in this country.

Bauer's attorney, Joseph T. Mazelin, told the court "if this man is deported to Germany, his life will be forfeited within twenty-four hours for double-crossing the Third Reich."

Bauer was discharged without honor by the Army on Monday. formal protest in the Emergency Court of Appeals probably by the end of the week.

Helen Douglas Names Negro To West Point

Los Angeles, Dec. 12 (AP)—Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.) announced tonight she had appointed an 18-year-old Negro, David K. Carlisle, to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

"I have selected him because he had the highest grade in the country in the West Point entrance examinations," said Mrs. Douglas. "I believe in equality for everyone. He was an honor student in his high school here in Los Angeles, studied for two years at California Institute of Technology and has been taking a special course in English literature."

Carlisle said he had been notified by Mrs. Douglas today that she was appointing him on the basis of his high grade, that he expected to take his physical examination at March Field and enter the academy in July.

Compton Urges Giving MacArthur Free Hand

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 12 (AP)—Dr. Karl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, tonight urged that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be given "a chance to work out his present difficult problems with full support and without interference."

In a speech here, Dr. Compton reviewed his "mission to Tokyo" as head of an investigating team of scientists.

General MacArthur's program in Japan, Dr. Compton said, "has thus far succeeded beyond the most optimistic expectation. I should hope that he may be given a free hand, because the situation is too complicated to be safely handled in this critical stage by divided management or conflicting policies."

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WILLIAM GALLACHER, COMMUNIST, ASSERTED THAT "INDONESIANS HAVE AS MUCH RIGHT TO FIGHT FOR THEIR LIBERTY AS AMERICANS HAD IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE." LABORITE J.PLATTSMILLS CHARGED THAT BRITISH TROOPS WERE IN INDONESIA AS "HIRELINGS OF THE DUTCH" AND WERE FIGHTING AS "MERCENARIES."

IN CALCUTTA THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION NOTING "WITH REGRET THAT THE UNITED STATES HAVE BY THEIR PASSIVE ATTITUDE ENCOURAGED IMPERIALISTIC AGGRESSION IN INDONESIA AND INDOCHINA."

WE859AES

LONDON--ADD LEAD UNITED NATIONS X X X ASSEMBLY

TWENTY AMERICAN CITIES HAVE ADDED THEIR NAMES TO THE LIST OF THOSE BIDDING FOR THE PERMANENT SITE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

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A UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES PROBABLY WOULD NOT RECEIVE ON THE FIRST BALL THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS VOTE FOR ESTABLISHING THE WORLD CAPITAL IN AMERICA.

HE SAID HE EXPECTED THAT TWO OR THREE BALLOTS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SETTLE ISSUE.

THE NEW LIST OF AMERICAN CITIES SUBMITTED BIDS INCLUDED BALTIMORE, BELOIT, WIS.; BERKELEY, CALIF.; CLAREMORE, OKLA.; CONCORD, MASS.; CONCINNATI; DETROIT ISLAND, R.I.; PORTSMOUTH, VA; PRINCETON, N.J.; RICHMOND, VA.; RIDGEFIELD, CONN.; ST. LOUIS, MO.; SALT LAKE CITY; SAN ANTONIO; SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.; TUSKAHOME, OKLA.; VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.; WILLIAMSBURG, VA.; AND MILWAUKEE.

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INVITATIONS ALSO WERE RECEIVED FROM BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, CAIRO, TANGIERS AND JERUSALEM.

LONDON, DEC 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY ALLOCATED £120,000,000 (ABOUT $480,000,000) FOR COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE.

A WHITE PAPER ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE SUM INCLUDED £23,500,000 ($94,000,000) FOR RESEARCH, AND £85,500,000 ($342,000,000) ALLOCATED TO COLONIAL TERRITORIES, LEAVING A GENERAL RESERVE OF £11,000,000 ($44,000,000).

GEORGE HENRY HALL, SECRETARYY OF STATE FOR COLONIES, SAID THE ALLOCATIONS WERE NOT AUTHORIZATIONS TO SPEND BUT REPRESENTED WHAT COULD BE SPENT PROVIDED PROPOSED PROJECTS WERE APPROVED.

IN ANOTHER WHITE PAPER PUBLISHED TODAY THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED A JOINT HIGH COMMISSION AND CENTRAL LEGISLATURE FOR THE THREE EAST AFRICAN COLONIES OF KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA.

A COLONIAL OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE PLAN WOULD PROVIDE A MEANS FOR COMMON HANDLING OF COLONIAL PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY THOSE AFFECTING TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, INSTEAD OF REFERRING THEM TO SEPARATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

HE SAID THE VARIOUS ETHNOLOGICAL GROUPS -- EUROPEAN, INDIAN, AFRICAN AND ARAB, -- WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY UNOFFICIAL VEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

JJ1015AES

LONDON, DEC. 12-(AP)-DEBATE ON A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES ENTERED ITS FIFTH DAY TODAY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA LINED UP ON THE SIDE OF THOSE MEMBERS FAVORING THE MOVE.

SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO TOLD THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION LAST NIGHT THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD PEACE AGENCY'S HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE WOULD MAKE IT MERELY A "REGIONAL ORGANIZATION."

THE STEERING COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT SET JAN. 10 AS THE OPENING DATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

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LONDON DEC 12-(AP)-HERBERT MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND LABOR PARTY LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE PARLIAMENTARY RECESS FROM DEC.20 TO JAN.22.

MORRISON IS TO VISIT OTTAWA, MONTREAL AND TORONTO AND ALSOO "MAKE AND RENEW CONTACTS IN THE UNITED STATES."

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SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 12 -- (AP) -- TWO YOUNG ENGLISH WOMEN ARRESTED [illegible] ON THE PIER YESTERDAY AS THE LINER EUROPA WAS ABOUT TO SAIL FOR AMERICA WERE FINED £2 ($8) APIECE TODAY FOR POSSESSION OF UNIFORMS OF U. S. SAILORS.

[illegible]
THE PROSECUTOR SAID THE WOMEN WERE WEARING THE UNIFORMS AND APPARENTLY WERE TRYING TO STOW AWAY. EACH PLEADING GUILTY, THEY IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS MISTRESS MELVYN SCHAMEL, 24, WIFE OF AN AMERICAN SERGEANT NOW IN THE U. S., AND LORNA SPRAGG, 22, ENGAGED TO ANOTHER AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO HAS RETURNED HOME. THE NAMES OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

ONE OF THE WOMEN HAD £74 ($296) AND THE OTHER HAD FOUR PENCE (EIGHT CENTS) WHEN THEY WERE APPREHENDED.

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CREAGHS 01730 OC/530P

LONDON, DEC. 12---(AP)---THE ATTORNEY FOR WILLIAM "LORD HAW HAW" JOYCE SAID TODAY HE WOULD INVOKE PORTIONS OF BRITAIN'S ANCIENT MAGNA CARTA TOMORROW IN THE APPEAL OF THE DEATH SENTENCE BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CROWN CLOSED ITS CASE AGAINST JOYCE, BROOKLYN BORN RADIO ANNOUNCER WHO WAS CONVICTED OF TREASON IN BROADCASTING FOR THE NAZIS.

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, WHO RETURNED FROM THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL TO REPRESENT THE PROSECUTION, DECLARED IT WOULD BE AN "UNTHINKABLE" OUTRAGE" THAT A HOLDER OF A BRITISH PASSPORT, SUCH AS JOYCE OBTAINED FOR HIS PRE-WAR TRIP TO BERLIN, SHOULD BE ABSOLVED OF DUTY TOWARD THE CROWN.

APRA 101WHEELERS 01445 JRT 130PES

LONDON, DEC. 12 ---(AP)--- A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODATY BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE EXPECTED SHORTLY TO ANNOUNCE AN AGREEMENT ON PROBLEMS ARISING OUT OF SYRIAN AND LEBANESE DEMANDS FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE. BRITAIN INTERVENED IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE TWO LEVANT STATES LAST MINT SPRING AFTER ARMED CONFLICT DEVELOPED.

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APRA 77 WHEELERS 01332 JRT 107PES

PARIS, DEC. 12-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE SAID THAT FRANCE HAD BEEN ASSURED THAT NO DECISIONS ON PROBLEMS OF INTEREST TO FRANCE WOULD BE MADE AT THE FORTHCOMING MOSCOW MEETING OF THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID BIDAULT TOLD MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THAT THE RETURN TO THE DEVICE OF THREE-POWER CONFERENCES DID NOT SEEM TO HIM TO CONSTITUTE PROGRESS TOWARD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

BIDAULT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID ALSO THAT A FRANCO-BRITISH ACCORD ON THE LEVANT STATES WAS IMMINENT AND MIGHT BE SIGNED TOMORROW BY REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS.

THE PROJECTED ACCORD, IT WAS REPORTED, WOULD PROVIDE FOR SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS FROM SYRIA AND LEBANON, WITH PROVISIONS FOR FRENCH NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN BOTH REPUBLICS. CONTINGENTS OF FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS WOULD REMAIN AT STRATEGIC POINTS UNTIL FRANCE SIGNED PACTS WITH SYRIA AND LEBANON.

THE ACCORD WOULD PLEDGE FRANCE AND BRITAIN TO RESPECT THE INDEPENDENCE OF SYRIA AND LEBANON AND ENTAIL MUTUAL DIPLOMATIC AID IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

BIDAULT ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE ASSEMBLY'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT FRANCE WAS READY TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH SPAIN IF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES DID LIKEWISE.

RP853PES

PARIS, DEC. 12--(AP)- THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE VOTED TODAY TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FRENCH ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY.

[redacted]

A COMMISSION WILL BE CREATED TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF COMMITTEE PRESIDENT SALOMON GRUMBACH [illegible] OF DELAY IN DENAZIFICATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL BODIES AND LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN FRENCH

30.24-32345

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE.

MEANWHILE, THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY TO RECOMMEND THAT THE FOURTH REPUBLIC'S CONSTITUTION PROVIDE FOR A PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE COMMITEEE WAS DEADLOCKED ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD ELECT A PREMIER. UNDER THE OLD CONSTITUTION, THE PRESIDENT APPOINTED THE PREMIER.

DEC 13 1945

APR WILSONS SECOND 1450-RBH 1037A

PARIS, DEC. 12-(AP)-U.S. ARMY SERVICE FORCES HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION WOULD SAIL DEC. 28 OR 29 ABOARD THE QUEEN MARY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE 82ND WAS NOT SCHEDULED TO SAIL BEFORE THE END OF JANUARY, BUT, ALONG WITH OTHER UNITS IT NOW HAS BEEN CHOSEN TO PARTICIPATE IN A VICTORY PARADE IN NEW YORK EARLY IN JANUARY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE DIVISION INCLUDES LOW POINT SCORE ELEMENTS OF THE 101ST AND 17TH AIRBORNE DIVISIONS.

THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND ADVANCE

ELEMENTS OF THE 12TH ARMORED DIVISION WERE REPORTED ALREADY AT HOME,

WITH THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE 16TH CORPS AT SEA ENROUTE TO THE

UNITED STATES. ALSO REPORTED AT SEA WERE A MAJOR PORTION OF THE 90TH

INFANTRY AND ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE 89TH INFANTRY. THE BALANCE OF THE 89TH

WILL SAIL FROM SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND. DEC 13 1945

FINAL ELEMENTS OF THE 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION WERE AT THE

CHERS STAGING AREA NEAR MARSEILLE. OTHER OUTFITS ALERTED FOR SHIPMENT

BUT NOT YET MOVED TO STAGING AREAS INCLUDED THE 29TH, 84TH, 94TH AND

100TH INFANTRY, 2ND ARMORED AND 22ND CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

FIRST ELEMENTS OF THE 82ND AIRBORNE ALREADY HAVE ARRIVED

AT A LE HAVRE STAGING AREA AND THE BALANCE OF THE DIVISION HAS MOVING

TOWARD LE HAVRE.

FIRST ELEMENTS OF THE 82ND AIRBORNE ALREADY HAVE ARRIVED AT A LE HAVRE STAGING AREA AND THE BALANCE OF THE DIVISION WAS MOVING TO LE HAVRE.

DEC 13 1945

APR DYNANS THRU 2ND 2015 HCJ 430PES

BERLIN, DEC. 12--(AP)--THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT NEW DEPOSITS OF ANTHRACITE HAD BEEN DISCOVERED NEAR DOBERLUG ABOUT 60 MILES SOUTH OF BERLIN, IN VEINS RUNNING FROM SIXTY TO 540 YARDS BELOW THE SURFACE. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE DEPOSITS CONTAINED ABOUT 60,000,000 TONS.

THE COAL IS EXPECTED EVENTUALLY TO BE A BOOST TO BERLIN INDUSTRY, WHICH HAS RELIED CHIEFLY ON THE OUTPUT OF THE DISTANT RUHR.

APRA 181 KASISOKES 01900 JRT 345PES

BERLIN, DEC. 12 - (AP) - THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE TOOK A LONG STEP TOWARD ESTABLISHING CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS FOR GERMANY TODAY BY AGREEING TO ORGANIZE INTERURBAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE BETWEEN THE VARIOUS OCCUPATION ZONES.

THE FRENCH, WHO HAVE OPPOSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANY KIND OF CENTRAL AGENCY, AGREED TO THIS PLAN AND TO ANOTHER MEASURE WITH INTERZONAL RAMIFICATIONS WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH UNDER FOUR-POWER CONTROL A HYDROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE STAFFED BY GERMAN CIVILIANS TO PRODUCE DATA FOR SAFE NAVIGATION OF GERMAN WATERS BY SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS.

DEC 13 1945

IN AN ACTION-PACKED TWO AND ONE-HALF HOUR MEETING THE COMMITTEE ALSO AUTHORIZED BERLIN'S ALLIED KOMMANDANTUR TO INCREASE THE FOOD RATION'S OF THE CITY'S LOWEST CIVILIAN CATEGORY FROM 1,248 TO 1,500 CALORIES DAILY. DOCTORS HAD WARNED THE DEATH RATE IN THIS CATEGORY WOULD SOAR THIS WINTER UNLESS THE RATION WAS INCREASED TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LACK OF FUEL. THE CATEGORY INCLUDES 1,000,000 PERSONS, MOSTLY HOUSEWIVES AND OTHER ADULTS NOT EMPLOYED IN OUTSIDE WORK.

THE ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INTERZONAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE SAID MESSAGES WOULD "NECESSARILY PASS THROUGH THE CENTRAL INTERURBAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES." ANOTHER INDICATION OF THE TREND TOWARD CENTRALIZATION WAS A SPECIFICATION THAT RATES

30.24-32347

SCHEDULES WOULD BE PREPARED BY "COMPETENT GERMAN OFFICIALS AND CONFIRMED BY THE ALLIED HOSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY."

DEC 13 1945

IT WAS ANNOUNCED FURTHER THAT "DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES (IF ESTABLISHED) WILL HAVE A PRIORITY USE OF INTERZONAL COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES."

AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN REFUSED TO STATE WHETHER THIS WAS CONSIDERED A RELAXATION OF THE FRENCH STAND AGAINST CENTRAL AGENCIES AND ONLY SMILED WHEN CORRESPONDENTS SUGGESTED FRENCH OPPOSITION WAS BEING CIRCUMVENTED.

THE ALLIES ADOPTED AN INTERIM PLAN FOR THE RESTITUTION OF ART CULTURAL OBJECTS LOOTED BY THE GERMANS. UNDER THIS PLAN, CLAIMANT COUNTRIES WILL BE ASKED TO FORWARD TO ALLIED FORMAL HEADQUARTERS A DESCRIPTION OF LOOTED OBJECTS. THEN EXPERTS WILL EXAMINE THEM AND THE PROPERTY WILL BE RESTORED TO THE CLAIMANT GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF THE INDIVIDUAL OWNER.

THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE ACCEPTED AN INTERMEDIATE ESTIMATE OF THE GERMAN POPULATION IN THE FOUR OCCUPIED ZONES AND AGREED TO A COMPLETE GERMAN CENSUS TO BE FINISHED BY JUNE 1, 1946. THE INTERMEDIATE ESTIMATE SHOWED THE POPULATION OF THE FOUR ZONES TO

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

BERLIN, DEC. 12 - (AP) - THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL EXPERTS, FACED WITH BUDGET DEFICITS THAT ARE BECOMING CRITICAL AS THE ONSLAUGHT OF WINTER BOOSTS THE RELIEF ROLLS, ARE PRESSING URGENTLY FOR UNIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC FINANCE FOR ALL OF GERMANY.

A COMPANION PROBLEM IS TRANSPORTATION--ESPECIALLY RAILROADS, FOR WHICH AMERICANS INSIST THERE MUST BE A CENTRAL AGENCY TO PROMOTE AN EFFICIENT FLOW OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES IF GERMANY IS TO BECOME A GOING CONCERN ECONOMICALLY, EVEN ON A BARE SUBSISTENCE LEVEL.

WHAT THE AMERICANS ARE SEEKING TO DO IS TO CARRY OUT THE DECISION OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE WHICH RECOMMENDED THAT GERMANY BE TREATED AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT AND THAT TO DO THIS REQUIRED "A COMMON POLICY ON CURRENCY AND BANKING, CENTRAL TAXATION AND CUSTOMS."

SO FAR THE FRENCH, WHO WERE NOT REPRESENTED AT POTSDAM, HAVE BEEN BLOCKING ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL AGENCY OF ANY KIND, AND THIS ISSUE NOW IS THE SUBJECT OF NEGOTIATION AMONG THE AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS.

AN AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXPERT SAID "WE SYMPATHIZE WITH THE FRENCH VIEW THAT IRONCLAD CENTRAL CONTROL OF GERMAN ECONOMY AS THE NAZIS HAD IT IS DANGEROUS, BUT THAT IS NOT WHAT WE WANT."

DEC 13 1945

"WE WANT NOT SO MUCH CENTRAL CONTROL OF PUBLIC FINANCES AS COORDINATION," HE ASSERTED. "WE WANT TO INSTITUTE ONLY A MINIMUM CENTRAL AUTHORITY TO PERFORM THE POTSDAM ORDER THAT GERMANY IS TO BE TREATED AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT, AND SOME THINGS MUST BE CENTRALLY COORDINATED IF THAT IS TO BE DONE AND IF GERMANY IS TO OPERATE AT ALL."

A UNITED POLICY WAS NEEDED PARTICULARLY ON TAXATION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CUSTOMS AND CURRENCY REGULATIONS, HE SAID.

THE EXPERT SAID THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING A CENTRAL BANKING ADMINISTRATION--IN FACT, BANKING DECENTRALIZATION WAS THE AIM OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENTS.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE BROKEN UP THE CENTRAL BANKS AND INSTITUTED A PROVINCIAL SYSTEM IN THEIR ZONE, WHILE THE AMERICANS ALSO HAVE TAKEN CONTROL FROM THE REICHBANK AND PUT THE BANKS ON A LAND LEVEL.

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GEN. EISENHOWER'S LAST REPORT ON THE OCCUPATION [redacted] SAID THE GERMAN ECONOMIC CONDITION WAS "CONTINUING UNSATISFACTORY" AND WARNED OF "SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES IF FINANCIAL INSTABILITY IS TO CONTINUE."

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ADD NUERNBERG - DAY TRIAL XXX LABORERS

AT A MEETING MARCH 1, 1944, ACCORDING TO A DOCUMENT INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE, SAUCKEL SAID, OF 5,000,000 FOREIGN LABORERS IN GERMANY, "NOT MORE THAN 200,000 CAME VOLUNTARILY."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM ROSENBERG'S FILES SAID THAT ON OCT. 7, 1942, ONE OF HIS AGENTS REPORTED "IN SOME CASES WOMEN WERE BEATEN UNTIL THEY COULD NO LONGER MARCH."

SIMILAR TREATMENT WAS ACCORDED FORCED LABORERS FROM FRANCE AND HOLLAND, IT WAS REVEALED.

A MEMORANDUM SIGNED BY SAUCKEL ON JAN. 4, 1943, REPORTED MUNITIONS MINISTER SPEER HAD SAID IT WAS NO LONGER NECESSARY TO ACCORD "SPECIAL CONSIDERATION" TO FRENCHMEN. THE MEMORANDUM ADDED: "RECRUITING CAN PROCEED WITH EMPHASIS AND SHARPENED MEASURES."

DODD, POINTING OUT THAT MANY DOCUMENTS WERE COMPLAINTS BY UNDERLINGS OF INHUMANE TREATMENT, SAID THAT THEY PROVED THE NAZI LEADERS HAD KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT WAS HAPPENING.

DESCRIBING CONDITIONS AMONG FORCED LABORERS AT A KRUPP MUNITIONS PLANT, DODD PRODUCED A REPORT FROM THE KRUPP FILES WHICH SAID: "DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS WE HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT FOOD FOR RUSSIANS EMPLOYED HERE IS SO MISERABLE THAT PEOPLE ARE GETTING WEAKER EVERY DAY."

THE REPORT, BY WILHELM JAGER, KRUPP DOCTOR, SAID THAT "DURING THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE MARCH, 1943, RAIDS, MANY FOREIGN WORKERS WERE MADE TO SLEEP AT KRUPP FACTORIES IN THE SAME ROOMS IN WHICH THEY WORK."

JAGER SAID THAT FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR WERE KEPT IN DOG KENNELS AND LATRINES AFTER AIR RAIDS DESTROYED THEIR BARRACKS.

WE846AES

30.24-33349

WITH WAR CRIMES

NUERNBERG DEC 12-(AP)-DEATH BY HANGING WAS THE PENALTY DECREED BY THE GESTAPO FOR MALE RUSSIAN SLAVE LABORERS WHO HAD SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH GERMAN WOMEN AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS AWAITED RUSSIAN WOMEN LABORERS WHO BECAME SIMILARLY INVOLVED WITH GERMAN MEN.

THE DECREE, ISSUED BY GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER, WAS OFFERED TODAY AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF 21 NAZI LEADERS.

EZ956AES

ADD NL DACHAU xxx DESCRIBED

"IF THESE MEN ARE GUILTY OF A COMMON DESIGN, SO IS EVERY CITIZEN OF GERMANY WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAGING OF TOTAL WAR," ANSWERED CHIEF DEFENSE ATTORNEY LT. COL. DOUGLAS T.BATES.

"THIS COURT MUST NOT YIELD TO THE PRIMITIVE CRY FOR BLOOD IN ATONEMENT FOR DACHAU, WITHOUT CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF WHOSE BLOOD IS CLAIMED," HE SAID.

"THIS COURT HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE WORLD AT LARGE THE MANNER IN WHICH AMERICAN JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED," ASSERTED DEFENSE ATTORNEY MAJ. MAURICE J. MCKEOWN.

IN GERMANY BEFORE THE WAR, CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE WERE PUNISHED BY DECAPITATION. ONE GERMAN, CONVICTED OF KILLING AN AMERICAN FLIER WAS SENTENCED TO BEHEADING, BUT U.S. HEADQUARTERS RECENTLY ORDERED THE REINSTATEMENT OF HANGING, CUSTOMARY FOR MURDERERS AND OTHER COMMON CRIMINALS.

AT ANOTHER TRIAL IN DACHAU RICHARD DRAUZ, NAZI KREISLEITER OF HEILBRONN, WAS SENTENCED TODAY BY A MILITARY COURT TO BE HANGED FOR KILLING A CAPTURED AMERICAN FLIER BY SHOOTING HIM IN THE BACK OF THE HEAD WHILE THE LATTER WAS HANDCUFFED.

GH229PES

ADD HE DECARED: "THIS COURT MUST NOT YIELD TO A PRIMITIVE CRY FOR BLOOD IN ATONEMENT FOR DACHAU WITHOUT CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF WHOSE BLOOD IS CLAIMED." ADD DACHAU.DAY xxx TOTAL WAR

ANOTHER DEFENSE ATTORNEY, MAJ. MAURICE J.MCKEOWN, SAID: "THIS COURT HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE WORLD AT LARGE THE MANNER IN WHICH AMERICAN JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED."

LT.COL.WILLIAM D.HENSON HAD CLOSED THE PROSECUTION'S CASE, INSISTING THAT ALL WERE GUILTY WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE "COMMON DESIGN OF EXTERMINATION," REGARDLESS OF THEIR ROLE IN THE TORTURES INFLICTED ON THE PRISONERS. #

WARSAW, DEC. 12 - AP - THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY POLAND WILL ENGAGE IN MASS PRODUCTION OF PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES AS PART OF THE COUNTRY'S RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. SEVERLA FACTORIES IN TURONSK, LOWER SILESIA, HAVE BEEN EQUIPPED WITH MACHINERY TO MANUFACTURE PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES, INCLUDING FIXTURES.

GH1201PES

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, DEC. 12-(AP)-VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW THAT A WAVE OF POLITICAL MURDERS IN POLAND WERZSBEPNG COMMITTED BY ENEMIES OF THE NATION WHO ARE SEEKING TO PROVOKE INTERVENTION BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMED FORCES.

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY SAID "SCORES" OF PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED "IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS".

THE VICE PREMIER'S OWN RIGHT-HAND MAN, BOLESLAW SCIBIOREK, SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL POLISH PEASANT PARTY, WAS THE MOST RECENT VICTIM. HE WAS SHOT BY UNIDENTIFIED MEN WHO ENTERED HIS APARTMENT IN LODZ LAST WEEK.

MIKOLAJCZYK DENIED, HOWEVER, AS "ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE", REPORTS THAT THREE SEPARATE ATTEMPTS HAD BEEN MADE UPON HIS OWN LIFE.

CONDEMNING ALL PERSONS WHO RESORT TO ACTS OF VIOLENCE, HE URGED ALL POLES TO OBSERVE THE LAWS DURING THE DIFFICULT PERIOD THROUGH WHICH THE COUNTRY IS PASSING.

MIKOLAJCZYK SAID AMONG THE MAJOR PROBLEMS AHEAD IN THE NEW YEAR WAS THE STABILIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH ELECTIONS, ORGANIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES, COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION.

ASKED ABOUT THE REPORTED ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF 75,000 TO 100,000 POLES AS POLITICAL OFFENDERS, THE VICE PREMIER ASSERTED HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY SUCH FIGURE, BUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DRAFTING AN AMNESTY DECREE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

RP952PES

VIENNA, DEC. 12 -- (AP) -- GEN. MARK W. CLARK'S OCCUPATION TROOPS WILL HELP MAKE THE BIGGEST CHRISTMAS AUSTRIAN CHILDREN HAVE HAD IN YEARS. AMERICAN TROOPS ARE SET TO PLAY HOST TO 75,000 YOUNSGTERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE AND 12, AT PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAN ZONE AND VIENNA, THE GENERAL SAID TODAY. #

ADD MOSCOW-PARLEY xxx WEEK'S END

"I THINK THE ATOMIC QUESTION WILL BE THE BIG ISSUE OF THE CONFERENCE," A HIGH SOURCE SAID, ADDING HE BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES WOULD PRESENT DEFINITE PROPOSALS ON THE MATTER "WHICH SHOULD CONVINCE THE SOVIET PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES' GOOD INTENTIONS."

MOST OBSERVERS, HOLDING A SIMILAR VIEW, THOUGHT THE ISSUES DISCUSSED WOULD INCLUDE GERMANY, THE ORIENT, PEACE TREATIES, THE IRANIAN PROBLEM AND THE QUESTION OF THE DARDANELLES.

--DASH--

LONDON, DEC 12-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, SOON TO LEAVE FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, TOLD COMMONS TODAY HE HOPED THE

TALKS WOULD "HELP TOWARD A FRIENDLY SOLUTION OF THE MANY URGENT PROBLEMS OUTSTANDING."

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE QUESTION OF TROUBLED IRAN WOULD BE HIGH ON THE CONFERENCE AGENDA. MAIN ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED WILL BE THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS ON IRANIAN SOIL AND THE DISORDERS IN NORTHERN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, HE SAID.

ME537PES

ATHENS, DEC. 12---(AP)---PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS SAID TODAY A DECISION OF THE LEFT-WING/EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO WITHDRAW ITS SUPPORT OF HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD "IN NOWISE CHANGE THE SITUATION" IN GREECE.

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THE COMMITTEE'S DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT. IT CHARGED THAT SOPHOULIS' REGIME "HAS BETRAYED ITS REPUBLICAN MISSION."

"THE EAM HAD GIVEN ITS SUPPORT WITHOUT BEING ASKED TO DO SO AND NOW IT HAS WITHDRAWN IT ON ITS OWN ACCORD," THE PREMIER SAID. "THE GOVERNMENT HAS ITS OWN PROGRAM, DISREGARDING COMPLETELY THE ATTITUDE TAKEN FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE EXTREME LEFT OR RIGHT WINGS."

APRA 98 TRAVLOS 01415 JRT 1037AES

ATHENS, DEC. 12-(AP)-THE GREEK GOVERNMENT'S NEW LEFT-WING AMNESTY LAW GRANTING FREEDOM TO MANY POLITICAL PRISONERS WILL BE BROADENED TO MEET THE OBJECTIONS OF FOUR CABINET MINISTERS WHO THREATENED TO RESIGN, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THE CABINET RIFT DEVELOPED LAST NIGHT WHEN THE PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS' GOVERNMENT ADOPTED THE AMNESTY LAW BUT LIMITED ITS TO CERTAIN TYPES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS. EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) OFFICIALS DECLARED THAT ONLY 50 PER CENT OF EAM PRISONERS WOULD BE RELEASED UNDER THE MEASURE.

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THE NEW CLAUSE, DRAFTED TO CONCILIATE THE FOUR PROTESTING CABINET MINISTERS, WOULD EXEMPT FROM PUNISHMENT PERSONS CHARGED WITH MURDER OF COLLABORATIONISTS, SPIES AND ENEMY AGENTS IF THE ACCUSED ACTED ON ORDERS FROM THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN CAIRO OR SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED.

BELGRADE, DEC. 12---(AP)---THE CITY OF BELGRADE HAS DONATED A TWO-ACRE PLOT IN KOSUTNJAK, PART OF A FORMER ROYAL GAME PRESERVE ON A SUBURBAN HILL OVERLOOKING THE SAVA RIVER, AS A MILITARY CEMETERY FOR AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN ACTION OVER YUGOSLAVIA. ABOUT 1,300 MEN WERE SO KILLED. THE BODIES OF ABOUT 100 HAVE BEEN FOUND AND

30.24-32351

THE GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE IS SEEKING THE OTHERS.

APRA 174 WILLKINGS 01245 JRT 316PES

MADRID, DEC. 12--(AP)---SPAIN RELEASED TO THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES EMBASSIES TODAY A CONSIGNMENT OF GOLD SOVEREIGNS VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY $1,120,000 WHICH HAD BELONGED TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. THE EMBASSIES ARE ACTING AS TRUSTEES FOR THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

APRA 180 ASSDS 1820 JRT 330PES

CAIRO, DEC. 12 --(AP)-- TTHE COUNCIL OF THE PAN-ARAB LEAGUE VOTED TODAY TO ADMIT PALESTINE INTO THELEAGUE WITH FULL VOTING RIGHTS AND CALLED A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL ARAB STATES FOR JAN. 5 IN CAIRO TO DISCUSS THE ARAB BOYCOTT OF ZIONIST PRODUCTS FROM PALESTINE.

THE ADMISSION OF THE PALESTINE ARABS, WHO FORMERLY WERE LIMI* TED TO THE STATUS OF OBSERVERS BECAUSE PALESTINEIS A MANDATED AREA RATHER THAN AN INDEPENDENT STATE? RAISED THE LEAGUE MEMBER* SHIP TO EIGHT STATES. OTHERS IN THE LEAGUE ARE EGYPT, LEBANON, TRANSJORDAN, SAUDIARABIA, IRAN, IRAQ, AND YEMEN.

DE LINS 02140 OC/500P

A44
WITH WASHINGTON
TEHRAN, DEC. 12-(AP)-SIR READER BULLARD, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO IRAN, WILL LEAVE SHORTLY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE THREE POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW, THE BRITISH EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED TO CONVENE ON SATURDAY.
HJ627AES

ISTANBUL, DEC. 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CMDR.GEORGE EARLE, FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, ARRIVED HERE ON WHAT HE WOULD DESCRIBE ONLY AS "PERSONAL BUSINESS" AND TO RECOVER BELONGINGS HE LEFT BEHIND IN BULGARIA THREE YEARS AGO.

EARLE DECLINED TO DISCUSS REPORTS THAT HE WAS PLANNING TO MARRY BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES. HE HAS BEEN ACCOMPANYING MISS JACQUALINE SACRE, DAUGHTER OF A BELGIAN ADVISOR TO THE TURKISH RAILROAD.

THE FORMER GOVERNOR FIRST CAME TO TURKEY AFTER SERVING AS MINISTER TO BULGARIA. HE BECAME AN ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE UNTIL HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

RG103PES

WITH BATAVIA

AMSTERDAM, D.C. 12 - (AP)--Dutch Premier William Schermerhorn told the Lower House today that recent parleys held in Singapore "will prove, we hope, of great practical value in solving the situation in Indonesia.

The meeting, which was held last week, was called by Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, who invited British, French and Dutch leaders to discuss the crisis in Java and Indo-China. The decisions reached at this meeting have not yet been revealed.

"By the fact that our British Allies have not hesitated to raise their armed force in the Dutch Indies to its present level, despite what for them are unusually difficult conditions," the Schermerhorn statement said "is shown that they intend [redacted] to carry out the task assigned them by the Allied Supreme Command to the finish."

The statement went on to declare that "the government cannot be diverted from its intention to hold the door open for constructive discussion with such persons out of the India community who wish to enter together with the Indies government a new age of political, economical and social development in which justified Indonesian aspirations will find full satisfaction."

BONIS/THIRD1830/APR/1h/1640

CALCUTTA, DEC 12-(AP)-SEARCHING PARTIES TODAY IDENTIFIED THE WRECKAGE OF AN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE IN WHICH 40 HOMEWARD BOUND AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND FOUR CREWMEN LOST THEIR LIVES LAST MONTH.

ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT DEEP SNOW WAS HAMPERING THE SEARCH FOR BODIES OF THE VICTIMS. THE PLANE CRASHED NOV. 3 AGAINST THE SIDE OF AN 8,200-FOOT MOUNTAIN IN AN ISOLATED HIMALAYAN SECTION 360 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE ATC BASE AT CHABUA, NORTHERN INDIA.

THE TRANSPORT WAS ENROUTE TO KARACHI.

JJ1008AES

CALCUTTA, DEC 12-(AP)-U.S. ARMY OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT LT. COL. ROLF OLAF WULFBERG, COMMANDER OF THE ORDNANCE AMMUNITION AREA AT CAMP KANCRAPARA WHEN AN EXPLOSION KILLED SEVEN AMERICANS AND 84 INDIAN EMPLOYEES THERE LAST MONTH, WAS FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN A RAILWAY COACH SATURDAY.

THE BULLET PIERCED HIS HEAD. THE ARMY DID NOT SAY HOW THE FATAL WOUND WAS INFLICTED. THE RESULTS OF THE ARMY INVESTIGATION OF THE CAMP KANCRAPARA BLAST HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

THE COACH WAS ON A TRAIN EN ROUTE TO DARJEELING, IN NORTHERN INDIA, WHERE WULFSBERG WAS TRAVELING ON LEAVE ORDERS.

WULFSBERG'S WIFE LIVES AT (23 CRESTMONT AVE.,) TORRESDALE, PA.

THE LIEUTENANT COLONEL, A WEST POINT GRADUATE, WAS ASSIGNED TO THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER LAST SEPTEMBER.

JJ1006AES

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12-(AP)-TWO OF SEVEN [redacted] SOLDIERS WHO REQUIRED HOSPITALIZATION AS A RESULT OF INJURIES SUFFERED DURING RECENT CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES ARE STILL PATIENTS AT THE U.S. 142 END GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THEY ARE CPL. FRANK FALCALO OF 408 THIRD ST., UNION CITY, N.J., WHO IS RECOVERING FROM A HEAD INJURY AND IS EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED SOON, AND T/4 DOMINICO ROMANELLO OF 352[redacted] 10TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY WHOSE CONDITION IS REPORTED AS GOOD.

THE OTHER FIVE HAVE BEEN RELEASED FOR DUTY.

FBG1007AES/ 01500/ APR

SHANGHAI, DEC. 12-(AP)-STRICTER CONTROLS WERE IMPOSED ON 80,000 SEGREGATED JAPANESE CIVILIANS TODAY BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING CHARGES THAT MILITARISTIC NIPPONESE CLIQUES ARE FLOURISHING IN SHANGHAI.

THE CURFEW WAS INCREASED TWO HOURS FROM 8 P.M. TO 6 A.M., WITH SEVERE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATORS. FORMER ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL WERE ORDERED TO REMAIN IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS UNLESS GIVEN SPECIAL PERMISSION.

OFFICIALS OF THE CHINESE THIRD DIRECTION ARMY, WHICH IS SUPERVISING THE JAPANESE, WERE CHECKING PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT MILITARY-MINDED CIVILIANS WERE CAMPAIGNING AGAINST THE SPREAD OF PRO-DEMOCRATIC THOUGHT.

THE CIVILIANS, ALL OF WHOM ARE AWAITING RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND, ARE ADMINISTERED BY A SELF-GOVERNING COUNCIL UNDER RULES LAID DOWN BY THE CHINESE.

HW&SF802APS NM

SHANGHAI, DEC. 12-(AP)-ARRESTED AT HANKOW AFTER A FOUR-MONTH SEARCH, ISAMU ISHIHARA, 36, CIVILIAN INTERPRETER FOR PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN THE SHANGHAI AREA WAS BROUGHT HERE TODAY BY AMERICAN WAR-CRIMES OFFICERS.

ISHIHARA, WHO ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL IN HAWAII IN 1929 AND 1930, IS ACCUSED OF USING THE WATER-CURE, ELECTRIC SHOCK TREATMENT AND OTHER BRUTALITIES AGAINST AMERICAN SERVICEMEN.

WW654APS NM

30.24-32353

SINGAPORE, DEC. 12-(AP)-SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 16TH JAPANESE ARMY, A MAJ.GEN.YAMAMOTO, HAD ADMITTED BEING MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR FOSTERING THE INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN JAVA.

THE OFFICER WAS ARRESTED LAST MONTH. HE IS AWAITING TRIAL HERE, ALONG WITH A MAJ.GEN.NAKAMURA, ONETIME JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF JAVA, WHO IS CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN DELIVERING ARMS TO THE INDONESIANS.

WD219 PES

...ADD TOKYO-WARCRIMES-DIET & ALLIES

AMONG THE SUSPECTS SURRENDERING TODAY WERE ADM. SOEMU TOYODA, FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE COMBINED FLEET; ADM. SEIZO KOBAYASHI, RETIRED, FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE COMBINED FLEET, ONETIME GOVERNOR OF FORMOSA AND WARTIME PRESIDENT OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION; INOSUKE FURUNO, ENGLISH SPEAKING PRESIDENT OF THE MACARTHUR-ABOLISHED DOMEI AGENCY; KIYOSHI GOKO, PRESIDENT OF MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, AND SHINGO TSUDA. MITSUI INDUSTRIALIST.

FIELD MARSHAL SHUNROKU HATA, FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN CHINA; MATSUTARO SHORIKI, PRESIDENT OF THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI; MASATAKA OTA, FORMER NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL; ADM. SANIKICHI TAKAHASHI, RETIRED, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE COMBINED FLEET; LT.GEN.NOBUTAKE SHIOTEN, RETIRED, HEAD OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

AS THE PRINCE AND A PROCESSION OF SEVERAL ADMIRALS, GENERALS, INDUSTRIALISTS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS CHECKED IN AT THE PRISON, JAPAN'S DIET HEARD FOREIGN MINISTER SJIGERU YOSHIDA MAKE ONE OF THE STRONGEST UNDERSTATEMENTS OF HIS CAREER.

"JAPAN," HE SAID, "AT PRESENT LACKS COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY."

YOSHIDA MADE THE REMARK IN CONNECTION WITH HIS DISCLOSURE THAT THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAD BROACHED TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THE QUESTION OF RESUMING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED A STATEMENT BY A CRITICAL DEPUTY THAT ALLIED ABOLITION OF JAPAN'S DIPLOMATIC SERVICE SHOWED "LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE CABINET."

MEANWHILE NIPPON'S PRINTING PRESSES FED A MOUNTING STREAM OF BANKNOTES INTO THE NATION'S CURRENCY INFLATION. KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID THE NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF JAPAN, WHICH LATE HAS BEEN CLIMBING AT THE RATE OF TWO BILLION (B) YEN IN 10 DAYS, WOULD REACH A TOTAL OF 56 BILLION (B) YEN BY JAN. 1.

THE BANK'S TOTAL ISSUE IN NOVEMBER, 1943, AMOUNTED TO EIGHT BILLION YEN.

THE WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS SURRENDERING TODAY WERE ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DEC.2 LIST OF SUSPECTS. AN ADDITIONAL 57, NAMED ON MACARTHUR'S DEC.6 LIST, HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT SUNDAY TO SURRENDER. THEY INCLUDE PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, THREE TIMES PREMIER OF JAPAN, AND MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO, ONE OF HIROHITO'S CLOSEST ADVISERS.

THE FIRST OF 300 SMALL-TIME SUSPECTS GO ON TRIAL AT YOKOHAMA NEXT TUESDAY. THEY ARE ACCUSED MAINLY OF ATROCITIES AGAINST PRISONERS OF WER.

EW714PCS

A142KX

'WEST OUT (140)

SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC.13-(AP)-JAPAN IS BEHIND IN HER PAYMENTS OF OCCUPATION COSTS, FINANCE MINISTER KEIZO SHIBUSAWA TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY, YET THIS DEBT ALREADY HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN RISING INFLATION.

THE BANK OF JAPAN IS ADVANCING LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE 1,000,000,000 YEN ($66,666,667) MONTHLY OCCUPATION BUDGET. THE FINANCE MINISTER SAID DISCUSSIONS WERE BEING HELD WITH ALLIED AUTHORITIES REGARDING INFLATIONARY DANGERS OF THESE MODIFIED PAYMENTS.

OCCUPATION PAYMENTS TO DATE TOTAL 1,100,000,000 YEN, SHIBUSAWA TOLD A PLENARY SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BUDGET COMMITTEE. THE TOTAL DEBT HOWEVER WILL BE PAID, HE PROMISED.

"IT IS SURE THIS WILL FORM ONE CAUSE OF VICIOUS INFLATION," HE SAID IN REPLY TO A QUESTION.

THIRTY-EIGHT JAPANESE MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS, HEADED BY IMPERIAL PRINCE MORIMASA NASHIMOTO, SURRENDERED AT SUGAMO PRISON YESTERDAY.

TWENTY-ONE OTHERS ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DEC.2 LIST OF 59, ALL ORDERED TO REPORT BY LAST MIDNIGHT TO AWAIT TRIAL AS WAR CRIMINAL SUSPSECTS, HAD NOT SURRENDERED TODAY BECAUSE OF ILLNESS OR BECAUSE THEY STILL WERE OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

A104FX

TOKYO, DEC.12-(AP)-JAPANESE ASTRONOMERS TODAY ASKED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TO PERMIT THEM TO COMPARE OBSERVATION WITH AMERICAN ASTRONO JAN.1, AS WHICH TIME THEY SAID THE PLANET MARS WOULD MOVE WITHIN 45,000,000 MILES OF THE EARTH.

MARS IS EXPECTED TO SPIN CLOSER TO THIS PLANET ON THAT DATE THAN IT DID IN 1939. THE CURRENT DISTANCE HAS BEEN CALCULATED AT 54,000,000 MILES.

WW650APS

THE GENUINE ARTICLE

MATSUYAMA,JAPAN,DEC.12-(AP)-A YOUNG AMERICAN OFFICER, NEWLY ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ASSIGNED TO 24TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, CALLED HIS MEN TOGETHER, PULLED OUT A CANTEEN AND SAID: "BOYS, HAVE A DRINK ON ME. IT'S SOMETHING YOU HAVEN'T TASTED FOR A LONG TIME."

HE WASN'T FOOLING. HE HAD FILLED THE CANTEEN IN SAN FRANCISCO --- WITH STATESIDE WATER.

--DASH--

DEC 13 1945

MANILA,THURSDAY,DEC.13-(AP)-SIX OF SEVEN JAPANESE ACCUSED OF KILLING AND BURNING TWO AMERICAN FLIERS AND FIVE FILIPINOS AT CEBU CITY LAST MARCH WERE FOUND GUILTY BY A MILITARY COMMISSION TODAY.

LT.COL.ISAMU MORIMOTO AND CAPT.KESTARO TSURUYAMA WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY HANGING. SGT.TAKEO KAWAI ALSO WAS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED BUT MERCY WAS RECOMMENDED BECAUSE HE TURNED PROSECUTION WITNESS.

KAWAI TESTIFIED HE HAD ORDERS TO HACK THE FLIERS TO DEATH.

A FOURTH WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND TWO OTHERS TO 10 YEARS EACH AT HARD LABOR.

ALL HAD PLEADED INNOCENT. THE SENTENCES ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW LT.GEN.W.D.STYER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, AND BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

FJ/ET108ACS NM

MANILA,THURSDAY,DEC.13-(AP)-CONVERSION OF LIBERTY SHIPS TO CARRY TROOPS HOME HAS BEEN HALTED AS "THE RESULTS WERE POOR" AND THE MEN SUFFERED HARDSHIPS ABOARD, B. FRANK YOUNG, WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

ONLY 30 SHIPS WERE CONVERTED. MEN ABOARD SOME FAILED TO GET HOT FOOD FOR FIVE DAYS IN ROUGH WEATHER, YOUNG SAID. LIFERAFTS ALSO PRESENTED A PROBLEM.

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FOUR SHIPS NOT CARRYING TROOPS HAVE BEEN LOST ALREADY TO FLOATING MINES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC, YOUNG ADDED. HE SAID SOME SECTIONS OF THE SEA "ARE ALIVE WITH FLOATING MINES."

TRANSPORTS ALLOCATED FOR JANUARY TROOP CARRYING WILL BE ADEQUATE TO MEET QUOTAS, YOUNG STATED.

[illegible] NM

MELBOURNE, DEC. 13-(AP)-A WITNESS APPEARING FOR LT. GEN. HENRY GORDON BENNETT AT THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO HIS ESCAPE FROM THE JAPANESE IN 1942 WHILE COMMANDING AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN MALAYA SAID BENNETT WAS "AN INDEPENDENT COMMANDER SUBJECT ONLY TO THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT" WHEN SINGAPORE SURRENDERED.

THE WITNESS, BRIAN CLANCY, SAID THAT WHEN BENNETT "LEFT SINGAPORE HE WAS IN FACT NO RELINQUISHING HIS COMMAND."

WILDRED DOVEY, WHO IS ASSISTING THE COMMISSIONER CONDUCTING THE HEARING SAID; "IN THE MISTAKEN BELIEF THAT HIS ESCAPE FROM SINGAPORE WAS ESSENTIAL IN THE INTEREST OF HIS COUNTRY, BENNETT ACTED IN A DELIBERATE BREACH OF WHAT HE KNEW TO BE HIS DUTY AS A SOLDIER."

DECLARING THAT NONE HAD QUESTIONED BENNETT'S COURAGE, DOVEY SAID THE QUESTION WAS WHETHER THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEMANDED THE SAME STANDARDS OF MILITARY CONDUCT AND HONOR AS OTHER NATIONS.

TU809AES

BRAZIL, Dec. 12 - (AP)--Getulio Vargas who dropped into political oblivion on Oct. 29 when the Army ousted him from the presidency after 15 years virtual dictatorship, is back in the limelight, vying for control in the impending administration of Gen. Eurico Dutra.

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The unnpfical vote count which assures Dutra the presidency, bids fair to restore Vargas political fortunes on a wave of blaboring class and gove nment worker votes. These votes not only helped the Vargas-blessed candidacy of Dutra to attain success but assured Vargas his choice on a number of Senate and Chamber seats and will probably send all Vargas closest aides into Congress with him.

Latest unofficial returns give Dutra 2,350,417 votes; Gomes, his strongest opponent 1,480,419; Fiuza, 481,870, and Telles 11,720.

Although Vargas will probably represent the minority Brazilian Labor Party -of which he is the honorary president- in Congress, observers point out his former aides are strong men of the majority Social Democratic Party -of which Dutra is the titular head- and all

30.24 - 32355

indication point to Vargas' being the leader-officially or behind the scenes-of the new Congress which will write a new Federal Constitution before turning to its normal legislative work.

Thus Vargas will be in a controlling position of drafting this Constitution which will determine definitively the extent of Dutras powears as President, the length of Dutra's term of office, and how much will be retained from the present Constitution - and Authoritarian charter with corporative features which Vargas imposed on Brazil in 1937 without ratifying of the Congress or the people.

DIEHLS/SECOND1111/PW/th/1540

DEC 13 1945

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 12--(AP)-- ELECTION OF GEN. EURICO GASPAR DUTRA AS PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL WAS VIRTUALLY CONCEDED BY OPPOSITION NEWSPAPERS TODAY WITH MORE THAN HALF OF THE UNOFFICIAL RETURNS TABULATED.

LATEST COUNT GAVE DUTRA, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY CANDIDATE, SUPPORTED BY FORMER PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS HAD 2,100,118 VOTES; GEN. EDUARDO GOMES, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION CANDIDATE 1,299,386 ; YEDDO FIUZA, WHO HAD COMMUNIST SUPPORT, 440,783 AND MARIO ROLLIN TELLES, AGRARIAN PARTY, 5,508.

WITH DUTRA'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATS APPARENTLY ASSURED OF A SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY IN THE FEDERAL SENATE BUT PROBABLY SHORT OF A MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, POLITICAL OBSERVERS WERE SPECUALTING ON HIS POSSIBLESTRATEGY FOR ESTABLISHING A WORKING MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.
POSSIBILITIES WERE ALLIANCES WITH EITHER THE VARGAS* AFFILIATED BRAZILIAN LABOR PARTY OR WITH THELARGER ANTI-VARGAS national democratic union.

REWRITE NC RCH 214A

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 12 -- (AP) -- A U. S. ARMY BOMBER TOOK OFF TODAY CARRYING THE ASHES OF THE 14 MEN WHO BURNED TO DEATH WHEN A U. S. ARMY C-47 TRANSPORT CRASHED LAST WEEK IN WILD AND SWAMPY SECTION OF CORRIENTES PROVINCE.

EN ROUTE TO THE U. S., VIA PANAMA, THE BOMBER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE STOPPED AT MONTEVIDEO TO REMAIN OVERNIGHT.

THE ASHES OF THE CRASH VICTIMS -- MEMBERS OF A U. S. GEOGRAPHIC SURVEY ON THEIR WAY HOME FROM A URUGUAYAN EXPEDITION -- WERE CARRIED FROM THE ALMOST INACCESIBLE SCENE OF THE CRASH IN METAL URNS AFTER THE SEARCH PARTY PERFORMED CREMATION CEREMONIES AT THE SCENE OF THE CRASH.

THEY WERE FIRST CARRIED TO BUENOS AIRES IN THE PLANE OF A U. S. MILITARY ATTACHE, WHERE ARGENTINE MINISTERS OF WAR AND AIR AS WELL AS U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES MET THEM. THE GARRISON OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY AIR BASE PRESENTED ARMS AND A BAND PLAYED AS THE URNS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE BOMBER TO BE FLOWN HOME.

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 12-(AP)-COL. JUAN PERON, FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT AND CANDIDATE FOR THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENCY, DENIED LAST NIGHT THAT HIS FOLLOWERS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR RECENT POLITICAL DISORDERS AND ANTI-JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS IN WHICH FOUR PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 37 M
OUNDED.

THIRTY-SEVEN CASUALTIES, INCLUDING FOUR DEATHS, RESULTED FROM GUNFIRE DURING A POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION LAST SATURDAY SPONSORED BY THE ANTI-PERON DEMOCRATIC UNION. ON MONDAY FOUR MORE WERE WOUNDED OUTSIDE A CEMETERY DURING BURIAL SERVICES FOR THREE OF THE SATURDAY VICTIMS. PERON'S OPPONENTS HAVE ACCUSED HIS FOLLOWERS OF STARTING THE SHOOTING.

"FOR SOME TIME IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS SHOUTING 'DEATH TO THE JEWS! VIVA PERON!' HAVE BEEN SPREADING ALARM AND CONFUSION IN VARIOUS CIVIC

ACTIVITIES WHICH WERE BEING HELD NORMALLY," PERON SAID.
"THOSE DOING SO ARE OUTSIDE ALL DEMOCRATIC STANDARDS AND CANNOT BE REGULAR MEMBERS OF ANY ARGENTINE POLITICAL FORCE."
PERON REFERRED TO THE SATURDAY DISORDERS AND SAID HIS SUPPORTERS "ABSOLUTELY DENY THE FALSE IMPUTATIONS" AGAINST THEM.
HJ6AES

A143KX
WEST OUT (100)
HONOLULU, DEC.12-(AP)-EDWIN PAULEY, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TODAY ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON FROM VISITS TO THE ORIENT THAT HE DOUBTED IF RUSSIA WOULD MAKE "ANY SUBSTANTIAL CLAIM FOR RPARATIONS" FROM JAPAN.
ASKED IF HE IS CARRYING BACK TO WASHINGTON ANY RECOMMENDATIONS ON AMERICAN POLICY IN THE EXPLOSIVE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA, PAULEY SAID HE WAS NOT, ADDING:
"I HAVE ENOUGH TROUBLES OF MY OWN."
HE EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT OVER BEING UNABLE TO GET INTO RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED MANCHURIA.
JQ1128PCS NM

DEC 13 1945

A66
ABOARD THE SS HENRY WARD BEECHER, OFF BERMUDA, DEC. 12-(AP)-FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE GI'S TRANSFERED TODAY TO THE RELIEF SHIP SATURNIA FOR THE LAST LAP OF THEIR MUCH-DELAYED "HOME FOR CHRISTMAS" VOYAGE.
THE BEECHER, UNTIL TAKEN IN TOW BY THE CECIL M.BEAN, WALLOWED HELPLESSLY IN THE SEA FOR FIVE DAYS AFTER A PROPELLER SHAFT BROKE.
ALREADY ABOARD THE SATURNIA WERE 586 SOLDIERS FROM THE GEORGE W. MCCRARY, WHICH LIMPED INTO ST. GEORGE'S HARBOR SATURDAY AFTER A 21-DAY VOYAGE FROM ANTWERP.
RP820PES

PARRAN-MAYORS
(ADVANCE)...(WX)...NEW YORK, DEC 12-(AP)-SURGEON GENERAL THOMAS PARRAN STRUCK BACK TODAY AT MEDICAL PROFESSION CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL FOR COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE.
IF AN EFFECTIVE PLAN IS TO BE WORKED OUT, PARRAN SAID IN A PREPARED ADDRESS, THE MEDICAL PROFESSION "SHOULD BEGIN TO EXPLORE THE PROBLEM OBJECTIVELY AND COME FORWARD WITH SOLUTIONS, NOT REJECT IONS."
THE SURGEON GENERAL, A PHYSICIAN HIMSELF, DISCUSSED THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM BEFORE THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS. COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE IS ONE OF THE PROGRAM'S FIVE POINTS.
PARRAN OBSERVED THAT PHYSICIANS HAD TAKEN THE LEAD IN PLANNING FOR NATION-WIDE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS AND ASSERTED THEY "MUST DO LIKEWISE" IN PLANNING FOR SERVICES UNDER THE INSURANCE PLAN.
"THE CHALLENGE TO THE PROFESSIONS IS TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS, WHEREBY EFFICIENT, HIGH STANDARD SERVICES MAY BE RENDERED," HE SAID.
(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY DEC.12)
SUFR920AES

BOGOTA, DEC. 12 - (AP) - CONGRESS TODAY APPROVED COLOMBIA'S ADHERENCE TO THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY PLAN.
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NEW YORK, DEC 12-(AP)-BISHOP G.BROMLEY OXNAM, HEAD OF A THREE-MAN CHURCH DELEGATION JUST RETURNED FROM GERMANY, SAID TODAY THE COUNTRY'S FOOD PROBLEM WAS GREAT, BUT THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE THERE WOULD BE ANY MASS STARVATION IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES OF OCCUPATION.
"THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT LIFE IS GOING TO BE SOFT," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE. "IT'S GOING TO BE TERRIBLY HARD."
BISHOP OXNAM, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, WAS ACCOMPANIED TO GERMANY BY BISHOP HENRY KNOX SHERRILL OF BOSTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES GENERAL COMMISSION ON ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS, AND DR. FRANKLIN CLARK FRY OF NEW YORK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA. THE DELEGATION RETURNED MONDAY.
BISHOP OXNAM DID NOT COMMENT ON GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE, BUT DID SAY THOSE IN THE FRENCH ZONE WERE NOT AS GOOD AS IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AREAS.
NEXT TO FOOD, THE GREATEST NEED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE IS CLOTHING, THE BISHOP SAID.
ME1213AES

NEW YORK, DEC 12-(AP)-THE NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE TODAY EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL LABOR LEGISLATION, TERMING HIS SUGGESTIONS "FRAUGHT WITH GREAT DANGER TO OUR WHOLE ECONOMY."
DR. FRANK KINGDON, CHAIRMAN OF NCPAC'S STEERING COMMITTEE, ISSUED A STATEMENT WHICH ASKED THE PRESIDENT TO USE HIS INFLUENCE RATHER TO PERSUADE AMERICAN INDUSTRIES TO "RESPECT FEDERAL LAW AND BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY WITH THE UNIONS."
DISCUSSING THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS FOR A COOLING-OFF PERIOD BEFORE STRIKES AND A PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, THE STATEMENT SAID:
"IN OUR OPINION THESE SUGGESTIONS CAN HAVE BUT ONE EFFECT. THEY WILL ENABLE MANAGEMENT IN KEY INDUSTRIES TO DELAY FURTHER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WITH UNIONS. THEY WILL THUS WEAKEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND UNDERMINE THE WELFARE OF WORKING PEOPLE AT A MOMENT OF THEIR GREATEST NEED."
NCPAC SAID CONGRESS WAS NOT LIKELY TO PASS ANY BILL DESIGNED TO HELP WORKERS, ADDING: "IT HAS FAILED SO FAR TO MEET ANY OF THE MAJOR NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE. IT WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY PASS LEGISLATION THAT WILL WEAKEN, NOT STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT."
ME1209AES

PRECEDE BOSTON
NANTUCKET,MASS.,DEC 12-(AP)-WITH AT LEAST ONE INJURED CREWMAN ABOARD, THE RUDDERLESS YUGOSLAVIAN (CORRECT) CORVETTE INDEPENDENCIA WENT AGROUND IN SUB FREEZING WEATHER TONIGHT, FOUR MILES OFF THIS ISLAND.
SOON AFTER SHE FLASHED A CALL FOR AID, TWO PATROL BOMBERS FLEW OVER THE DISTRESSED CRAFT AND SOME TIME AFTER THAT A COASTGUARD MOTOR LIFEBOAT REACHED THE AREA.

30,24-32357

FIRST REPORTS FROM THE PLANES AND THE LIFEBOAT WERE THAT THE CRAFT WAS IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF BREAKING UP AND THAT ABANDONMENT WAS NOT NECESSARY.

THE WEATHER WAS COLD BUT SEAS WERE DESCRIBED AS NOT ABNORMAL AND WIND VELOCITY WAS REPORTED AS "ABOUT 20 MILES AN HOUR."

THE PLANES, A PBY FROM THE QUONSET, R.I., NAVAL AIR BASE, AND A PBM FROM THE COAST GUARD BASE AT SALEM, MASS., ARRIVED OVER THE CRAFT SOON AFTER JUAN S.OSTRAND, THE VESSEL'S MASTER, RADIOED:

"SHIP ANCHORED. DRIFTING MUCH. RUDDER OUT. CREW 46. TAKING MUCH WATER AT STERN. MAKE DISPOSITION FOR WOUNDED MAN."

EXTENT OF THE INJURIES OF THE WOUNDED MAN WAS NOT AVAILABLE.

THE MOTOR LIFEBOAT WAS DIRECTED TO THE AREA OF THE VESSEL BY A FLASHLIGHT BEAM WAVED BY THE KEEPER OF THE SANKATY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE.

RACING TO THE SCENE WERE THREE OTHER COAST GUARD CRAFT. THEY WERE THE SPAR, A BUOY TENDER FROM CHATHAM, AND TWO SUBCHASERS, THE SC 1063 FROM EDGARTOWN, MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND, AND THE SC 711 FROM BLOCK ISLAND, R.I.

LARGER SHIPS WOULD BE UNABLE TO GET TO THE VESSEL BECAUSE THE WATER WAS ONLY THREE FATHOMS (18 FEET) DEEP.

(NO PICKUP)

AJ1219AES

BOSTON,DEC.12-(AP)-THE VENEZUELAN CORVETTE INDEPENDENCIA FLASHED A DISTRESS CALL TONIGHT AFTER GOING AGROUND ON DAVIS SHOALS 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANTUCKET.

HER CALL FOR AID REPORTED THAT THE VESSEL WAS TAKING WATER RAPIDLY AND NEEDED IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE.

THE NAVY AND COAST GUARD IMMEDIATELY DISPATCHED ALL AVAILABLE RESCUE CRAFT TO THE SPOT.

A NAVY PATROL BOMBER EQUIPPED WITH FLARES WAS SENT FROM QUONSET, R.I., NAVAL AIR STATION, AND COAST GUARD VESSELS WERE DISPATCHED FROM BOSTON, NEWPORT AND BLOCK ISLAND, R.I., PROVINCETOWN AND CHATHAM, MASS.

THERE WAS NO INFORMATION AS TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ABOARD THE VESSEL.

ES1005PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.12-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SET UP A NINE-MEMBER COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICES.

IT'S FIRST MAJOR TASK, A WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT SAID, "IS TO FIND WAYS OF INCREASING THE MEDICAL FACILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES VETERAN ADMINISTRATION." IT WILL HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING AT 9:30 A.M.EST MONDAY WITH THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE MEMBERS ARE: DR.HAROLD W.DODDS, PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY; DR.FRANK H.LAHEY, OF THE LAHEY CLINIC, BOSTON; DR.BASIL C.MACLEAN, ROCHESTER,N.Y., FORMERLY OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS; COL.HOWARD RUSK, FORMERLY OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, NOW CONDUCTING A DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS REHABILITATION FOR THE NEW YOR TIMES; DR.CHARLES W.MAYO OF THE MAYO CLINIC, ROCHESTER,MINN., MAJOR GEN.HOWARD MC C.SNYDER, U.S.ARMY; REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL HUNT, U.S.NAVY; DR.THOMAS PARRAN, SURGEON GENERAL U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE; CHESTER I.BERNARD, NEWARK, PRESIDENT NEW JERSEY BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

FR203PES

GERMANY
BY GRAHAM HOVEY

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12-(AP)-BEATEN GERMANY, IF THIS COUNTRY HAS ITS WAY, WILL BE BACK ON ITS ECONOMIC FEET TWO YEARS HENCE, ABLE TO PAY ITS OWN WAY AND TO RAISE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF ITS PEOPLE.

THIS IS THE LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVE OF AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD THE REICH AS LAID DOWN BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT. IT COMPRISES A MIDDLE-GROUND BETWEEN "HARD" AND "SOFT" PEACE PROPOSALS.

TO CARRY IT OUT, HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES AND THE OTHER ALLIES WILL HAVE TO PROVIDE FUNDS---PERHAPS HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS---TO PERMIT GERMANY TO IMPORT HER NECESSITIES OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE PUBLIC THE U. S. POLICY BY RELEASING THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR GUIDANCE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

THE STATEMENT, WHICH ALSO WAS SENT TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, CONSTITUTED THE FIRST DETAILED INTERPRETATION BY ANY POWER OF THE GENERAL POLICY FOR GERMANY PRODUCED AT THE POTSDAM BIG THREE MEETING IN AUGUST.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS WERE UNWILLING TO PREDICT HOW THE OTHER THREE OCCUPYING POWERS MIGHT RECEIVE THE POLICY DECLARATION.

THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE AMERICAN PLAN WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT GERMANY WOULD RETAIN ITS PRESENT BOUNDARIES, INCLUDING THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR AND RHINELAND AREAS.

THIS ASSURED OPPOSITION FROM FRANCE, WHICH HAS INSISTED THAT THOSE TWO ZONES BE STRIPPED FROM GERMANY.

IN A SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON THE POLICY DECLARATION, SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES SAID THREE STAGES WOULD BE INVOLVED IN GERMANY RETURN TO "NORMAL." IN THE FIRST OF THESE, LASTING UNTIL SOMETIME NEXT SPRING, BYRNES LISTED FOUR ALLIED AIMS:

1. TO PREVENT MASS STARVATION IN GERMANY---WHEN NECESSARY, BY INCREASED IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

2. TO INCREASE "TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT" THE EXPORTS OF GERMAN COAL TO COUNTRIES FORMERLY OVERRUN BY GERMANY.

3. TO COMPLETE THE FOUR-POWER REPARATIONS AGREEMENT BY FEBRUARY 2, 1946, AND START THE MACHINERY FOR CARRYING IT OUT.

4. TO ESTABLISH GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES IN FINANCE, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, FOREIGN TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

IN THE SECOND PERIOD, LASTING FROM THE SPRING OF 1946 TO FEBRUARY 2, 1948, A GRADUAL GERMANY RECOVERY IS ENVISAGED.

AS PLANTS ARE REMOVED FOR REPARATIONS, OTHERS WILL BE EARMARKED FOR PERMANENT RETENTION BY THE GERMANS; GERMAN INDUSTRY WILL REVIVE.

IN THE THIRD PERIOD, BYRNES SAID, GERMANS WILL ASSUME CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN ECONOMY SUBJECT TO "RESIDUAL LIMITATIONS" IMPOSED BY THE ALLIES; GERMAN INDUSTRY WILL BE STEPPED UP TO PROVIDE A LIVING STANDARD EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF THE REST OF EUROPE.

ONE OFFICIAL, WHO ASKED NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED, SAID GERMANY THUS WOULD BE NEITHER A COUNTRY OF "FORESTERS AND GOATHERDS, PEASANTS AND SHEPHERDS" NOR THE FIRST-RATE INDUSTRIAL POWER WHICH LAUNCHED TWO WARS OF AGRESSION IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

QS422AES

PATTON
LOS ANGELES, DEC.12-(AP)-SOME OF THE MEN WHO SERVED UNDER GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., ON HIS VICTORIOUS DASH ACROSS FRANCE AND GERMANY SENT HIM A CABLE OF ENCOURAGEMENT AND HOPE TODAY FROM WOODBURY COLLEGE, WHERE THEY ARE STUDENTS.
"WE, THE MEN WHO SERVED UNDER YOU," THE CABLE READ IN PART, "ARE STILL WITH YOU, AS WE WERE AT NANCY, METZ AND MUNICH."
JQ912PCS

CHICAGO, DEC.12-(AP)-TRIDIONE, A NEW DRUG, HAS BROUGHT "DRAMATIC" RESULTS IN TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY, AN ARTICLE IN THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY.
DR.WILLIAM G.LENNOX OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, REPORTED THAT OF 40 PATIENTS TREATED, 28 PER CENT WERE FREED FROM EPILEPTIC SEIZURES, 52 PER CENT EXPERIENCED A 75 PER CENT OR GREATER REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SEIZURES AND THE REMAINING 20 PER CENT WERE HELPED MODERATELY.
DR.LENNOX SAID THE DRUG HAD BEEN "THE MOST DRAMATIC IN ITS EFFECT OF ANY FORM OF THERAPY ATTEMPTED" IN TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE.
ER1130PCS NM

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.12-(AP)-ROBERT STEWART OF MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY IN MANILA, REPORTED TODAY THAT GANGSTERISM IN WHICH BOTH "AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS ARE IMPLICATED IS THE GREATEST HEADACHE OF MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN THE MANILA AREA."
"ONE SEA CAPTAIN REPORTS THAT ARMED GANGS IN SPEED BOATS ARE GOING OUT TO ANCHORED SHIPS IN THE HARBOR, LOOTING EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL GEAR," STEWART SAID.
THE BROADCASTER ADDED THAT AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE WERE "RIDING JEEPS SIDE-SADDLE SHOOTING FROM THE HIP IN CHASING DOWN STOLEN TRUCKS."
NN1252PCS

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., DEC.12-(AP)-GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, TODAY SAID MILITARY AIR SERVICES AND THE NATION'S AVIATION INDUSTRY MUST ENGAGE IN RESEARCH ON A SCALE HITHERTO UNKNOWN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRY.
NEW AIRCRAFT MUST BE PUT INTO PRODUCTION TO INSURE MAINTENANCE OF AN ADEQUATE NUCLEUS OF MANUFACTURING CAPACITY FOR RAPID EXPANSION IN THE EVENT OF ANY FUTURE EMERGENCY, ARNOLD TOLD THE WESTERN AVIATION CONFERENCE.
ARNOLD ADVOCATED RETAINING ALL OF THE ADVANCE BASES NOW HELD BY THE UNITED STATES TO "EXTEND OUR STRIKING FORCE OUT FROM OUR SHORES AND MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR AGGRESSOR NATIONS TO ATTACK US."
JQ1032PCS NM

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) ABOUT 400,000 IDLE BECAUSE OF NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES.
9 MA303)LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

(CX) ABOUT 400,000 IDLE BECAUSE OF NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES.
MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:
STEEL--CIO UNION MOVES TO GET MACHINERY IN MOTION FOR SCHEDULED NATIONWIDE STRIKE OF 700,000 STEEL, ALUMINUM AND IRON ORE WORKERS ON JAN.14; PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY SAYS UNION PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE WITH COMPANY ON $2 A DAY WAGE DEMAND.
AUTOMOBILES--FORD MOTOR COMPANY MEETS WITH CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS TO CONSIDER UNION'S DEMAND FOR 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE, PREPARES REPLY TO UNION PLAN FOR PREVENTING UNAUTHORIZED STRIKES; UAW CALLS ON MEMBERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO FUND FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR 175,000 GENERAL MOTORS STRIKERS; GM-UNION NEGOTIATIONS IN RECESS.
ADMINISTRATION--CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS ABANDON HOPE OF GRANTING TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR STRIKE-PREVENTION LEGISLATION BEFORE CHRISTMAS AS HOUSE REFUSES TO CONSIDER UNION-CURB BILL.
CLOTHING--WAGE INCREASES AND OTHER BENEFITS GRANTED 150,000 OF THE NATION'S CLOTHING WORKERS IN NEW AGREEMENT BETWEEN CIO AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA AND THE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.
---DASH--

UNDATED ASIATIC (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
JAPANESE ROYALTY AND FORMER WAR LORDS CHECKED IN AT GRIM SUGAMO PRISON IN TOKYO TODAY AS LEADERS OF THE CRUSHED NATION TOOK NEW APPRAISAL OF HER STATUS.
HEADED BY PRINCE MORIMASA NASHIMOTO OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY, 59 ONETIME BIG SHOTS OF JAPAN HAD BEEN GIVEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT TO SURRENDER AT THE PRISON. THE PRINCE WAS THE FIRST TO ARRIVE.
MEANWHILE, FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA DISCLOSED IN THE DIET THAT JAPAN ALREADY HAD DISCUSSED WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THE QUESTION OF RESUMING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS.
"JAPAN AT PRESENT LACKS COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY," HE ACKNOWLEDGED.
FIGHTING FLARED ANEW AT SEVERAL POINTS IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN JAVA. THE BRITISH SENT IN REINFORCEMENTS IN THE FACE OF A THREAT BY INDONESIAN LEADERS THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD RESULT IN A GENERAL UPRISING.
IN CHINA, SEMI-OFFICIAL CHINESE DISPATCHES CONFIRMED THAT RUSSIA HAS AGREED TO FACILITATE THE AIRBORNE OCCUPATION OF KEY MANCHURIAN CITIES BY CHINESE NATIONAL TROOPS AND SAID SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES PROMISED TO PROTECT AIRFIELDS THUS USED.
THE CHINESE CENTRAL DAILY NEWS REPORTEDLFROM PEIPING THAT RUSSIA A
SO HAD AGREED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR DRIVING NON-NATIONAL FORCES OUT OF MANCHURIA, BUT CHUNGKING RECEIVED THE REPORT WITH TONGUE IN CHEEK.
HW757APS

NEW YORK, DEC. 12-(AP)-THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM WARSAW REPORTED THAT BOLESLAW SCIBOREK, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, HAD BEEN SLAIN BY MEN WHO FORCED THEIR WAY INTO HIS HOME AT LODZ.
THE

30.24-32359

THE AGENCY QUOTED MINISTER OF PUBLIC SECURITY STANISLAW RADKIEWICZ, CHARGING AS DECLARING IN AN OFFICIAL CHARGE THAT THE SLAYING WAS COMMITTED BY UNDERGROUND AGENTS OF FACTIONS OPPOSED TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE SECURITY MINISTER SAID THAT CONFESSIONS OF PERSONS HELD FOR PREVIOUS SLAYINGS HAD DISCLOSED "A CALCULATED PROGRAM OF ASSASSINATIONS OF POLISH POLITICAL LEADERS BY AN UNDERGROUND GANG CONNECTED WITH LT. GEN. WLADYSLAW ANDERS," COMMANDER OF THE FORMER POLISH EXILE ARMY.

FBG210PES/ POLPRESS

DEC 13 1945

BY TERRY CHALK

ABOARD THE SS HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dec. 12 - (AP)--A swarm of 541 shouting GI's lined up this morning to transfer to the relief ship Saturnia and round out the much delayed last lap of their "home for Christmas" voyage.

The men, many of whom spent D Day on the Normandy beachead, are happy now as they see the end of their long ordeal in sight, but they army and navy blame tape for letting them drift for five days until the Beecher's sister ship, Cecil M. Bean took the crippled ship in tow.

Already aboard the Saturnia are 586 soldiers from the George W. McCrary which limped into St. George's Harbor Saturday after a harrowing 21 day voyage from Antwerp. The McCrary soldiers cheered as their fellow sufferers began transferring from the Beecher.

Capt. Edward J. Reed, skipper of the Bean, is considered a hero by the Beecher's passengers for his successful towing accomplishments.

Deck Engineer R. M. Redemeyer, of Manhattan, member of Beecher's crew who had been bombed at Tarawa and torpedoed in the Atlantic, said of Reed, that "He can park his ship better than I can park my car."

Reed succeeded in taking the Beecher in tow, after the navy tug had failed. "Beecher Gums" army newspaper in publishing aboard ship was [illegible] in its praise after the Bean succeeded in getting

a line aboard on December 9.

The Beecher signalled the Bean "a million thanks from 541 homeward bound GI's for getting us underway again and for your excellent seamanship."

But the men were not so thankful to the navy tug "Restorer", which answered their SOS Dec. 4, reached them at 8 a.m. Dec. 6 and got a towline aboard but had to give up when the line parted that night 320 miles northeast of Bermuda.

The men did not realize that the Restorer was only a lightly powered tug whose crew knew she was incapable of handling the bulky Beecher.

John J Tvedt, of Mobile, Ala., the Beecher's captain said his ship ran into a storm the first night out of Marseilles on Nov. 18. GIs were sick all over the ship, he said, and at 4 a.m. Dec. 4 everyone aboard was startled by a resounding crash which shook the entire vessel. The engines were shut off when it was found the propellor shaft had snapped leaving the ship wallowing helplessly in the heavy seas.

Lt. James Briscoe of Washington ,D.C. said the men's morale was good throughout the trip, except for the fact that they felt that the Navy had deserted them. Leo Agar, of Newton,Iowa, said "I hope I see my wife, Darline, for Christmas. It would be the first time in two years.

PFC Stanley Cycur,of Aliquippa, Pa., asked reporters to "tell the folks back home not to worry." Manuel Bagleri of Chicago said he knew there was going to be trouble the first day when the storm struck and everyone got seasick. Edward Flynn, of Somerville, Mass., voiced the sentiments of the entire ship by saying "I'll be glad to get home."

CHALK/RCA/

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CHALK/RCA/

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AFFAIRS SINCE HIS FIRST JOURNEY TO MEXICO IN 1927, HE IS KNOWN PERSONALLY TO THE LEADING EDITORS AND WRITERS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WHO RESPECT HIM BECAUSE HE PERSONIFIES THEIR CONCEPT OF A NORTH AMERICAN GOOD NEIGHBOR."

NUNEZ, IN CHARGE OF EL UNIVERSAL FOR 25 YEARS, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEWSPAPER'S "EDITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE AND UNWAVERING CHAMPIONSHIP OF INTER-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

NUNEZ, MINISTER TO ARGENTINA UNTIL 1944, DIRECTED THE NEWSPAPER THROUGHOUT THE GOMEZ DICTATORSHIP IN VENEZUELA "WITHOUT BEING CLOSED DOWN AND WITHOUT SUCCUMBING TO THE AVARICIOUS AND GRAFTING CLUTCHES OF THE DICTATOR," HIS CITATION REPORTED.

CHATEAUBRIAND'S DIARIOS ASSOCIADOS IS THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER CHAIN IN BRAZIL, WITH 28 NEWSPAPERS, 13 RADIO STATIONS, THREE MAGAZINES AND A NEWS AGENCY.

KNOWN AS A "FLYING JOURNALIST," HE WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROWTH OF AVIATION IN BRAZIL. "HE HAS BEEN A STAUNCH DEFENDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND IS ON RECORD AS BEING ONE OF THE FIRST BRAZILIAN LEADERS TO URGE HIS COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN WORLD WAR TWO IN 1939," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE MARIA MOORS CABOT AWARDS WERE ENDOWED BY DR.GODFREY LOWELL CABOT OF BOSTON AS A MEMORIAL TO HIS WIFE. IN THE PAST SEVEN YEARS THEY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO 19 NEWSPAPERS AND 20 JOURNALISTS IN 15 AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DEC 1945

DN622AES

PHILADELPHIA, DEC 11-(AP)-FATHER DIVINE, NEGRO EVANGELIST, TODAY ACCEPTED FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATOMIC ENERGY BUT SAID HE HAD IT IN HARNESS.

"I AM THE AUTHOR AND THE FINISHER OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY," FATHER DIVINE SAID IN A SERMON QUOTED IN HIS NEWSPAPER, "THE NEW DAY."

"I HAVE HARNESSED IT! I AM BRINGING ALL OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY INTO SUBJECTION AND BY IT I AM BRINGING OUT MANY INVENTIONS!"

JH11215AES

30.24 - 32361

OAK RIDGE, TENN., DEC. 11-(AP)-SIXTY HEAD OF CATTLE APPARENTLY SUFFERING FROM RADIATIONS CAUSED BY THE BLAST OF THE TEST ATOMIC BOMB NEAR LOS ALAMOS, N.M., ARE OAK RIDGE BOUND FOR OBSERVATION, THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL SAYS.

SOME OF THE 20 COWS AND 40 CALVES, WHICH WERE DESCRIBED AS TURNED GREY AND IN A WEAKENED CONDITION AT KANSAS CITY WHERE THEY WERE FED AND WATERED TODAY, WERE RED HEREFORDS WHICH LOST THEIR HAIR, AN OAK RIDGE SPOKESMAN SAID. WHEN THE HAIR GREW OUT AGAIN IT WAS WHITE, HE STATED.

THE CATTLE ARE CONSIGNED TO COL.STANLEY L.STEWART, AREA ENGINEER AT LOS ALAMOS, AND WILL BE RECEIVED HERE IN HIS NAME.

BE1147PS NM

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,DEC.11-(AP)-FIFTY-FOUR MEMBERS OF LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY WILL RECEIVE MEDALS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON JAN.21.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE TODAY DISCLOSED PLANS FOR THE CEREMONY AND SAID THOSE TO RECEIVE THE MEDALS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WILL BE CHOSEN THROUGH DRAWINGS. THE AWARDS TO VOLUNTEER BOARD WORKERS WERE AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DRAWINGS WILL BE MADE BY STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS AND SELECTIVE SERVICE DIRECTORS.

THE WHITE HOUSE PRESENTATION WILL BE A PRELUDE TO SIMILAR CEREMONIES IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES. AT THESE, MEDALS WILL BE AWARDED TO OTHER SELECTIVE SERVICE PERSONNEL.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL BOARDS, GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENTS, MEMBERS OF APPEAL BOARDS AND OTHERS "WHO HAVE FAITHFULLY SERVED" WITHOUT PAY FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR MEDALS, SELECTIVE SERVICE SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY,DEC.12).

EG539PES

DEC 12 1945

MIAMI, FLA., DK. 11-(AP)-THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF SIX NAVY PLANES AND 27 CREWMEN REMAINED UNSOLVED TODAY AS THE NAVY CALLED OFF ONE OF THE MOST INTENSIVE SEARCHES OF ITS KIND EVER CONDUCTED ALONG THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

AS DUSK SETTLED LAST NIGHT, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THAT ITS GREAT HUNT WHICH HAD SENT HUNDREDS OF PLANES AND VESSELS OVER THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES OF LAND AND SEA WAS ENDED.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE NAVY ASKED SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT OPERATING IN THE AREA BETWEEN KEY WEST AND JACKSONVILLE TO CONTINUE TO KEEP A LOOKOUT FOR ANY POSSIBLE CLUES.

FOURTEEN OF THE MISSING AIRMEN WERE ABOARD FIVE AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS WHICH FAILED TO RETURN TO THEIR BASE AT FORT LAUDERDALE FROM A NAVIGATIONAL TRAINING FLIGHT LAST WEDNESDAY. THE OTHER 13 WERE LOST WHEN A MARTIN MARINER PATROL BOMBER DISAPPEARED WHILE HUNTING FOR THE FIVE.

DEC 12 1945

FP446AES

DENVER, DEC.11-(AP)-ROBERT E.HANNEGAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, ACCUSED THE REPUBLICANS TONIGHT OF BRINGING OUT A "FAKE PLATFORM" AT CHICAGO LAST WEEK.

IT PLEDGED SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PRPARED FOR A BANQUET GIVEN HIM BY COLORADO DEMOCRATS. BUT SEVERAL LEADING REPUBLICANS CAST THEIR VOTES IN THE SENATE AGAINST AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE UNO, HANNEGAN DECLARED.

"THE PARTY DOES NOT CHOOSE TO MAKE ITS STAND CLEAR TO THE PEOPLE," SAID THE DEMOCRATIC CHIEF, WHO ALSO IS POSTMASTER GENERAL.

"WHETHER THE ENEMIES OF WORLD PEACE CAN UNDERMINE IT, WHETHER IT IS TO BE KILLED ONCE MORE BY THE OLD REPUBLICAN FORMULA OF AMENDMENT AND REVISION OR WHETHER IT LIVES TO GUARD AMERICA FROM THE HELL OF ATOMIC WARFARE, WILL DEPEND UPON THE KIND OF MEN WE ELECT NEXT NOVEMBER."

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HANNEGAN SAID THE REPUBLICANS ADOPTED PLANKS FAVORING ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, BUT FAILED TO SUGGEST SPECIFIC ACTION FOR CARRYING OUT THEIR IDEAS.

HANNEGAN QUOTED REP.HALLECK (R-IND), CHAIRMAN OF THE G.O.P. CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, AS SAYING THAT IN THE 1946 CAMPAIGN THE PARTY MUST GO BACK "TO OLD-FASHIONED CONSERVATISM."

"WHEN WE HAVE A RECORD OF THE PAST BEFORE US," CONTINUED THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, "AND THE PAGES OF THAT RECORD ARE BLACK WITH TRAGEDY AND DISASTER TO THE PEOPLE, AND A PARTY LEADERSHIP TELLS US IT WANTS TO GO BACK TO THE WAYS OF THAT PAST, THEN THERE IS NO QUESTION, THERE REMAINS NO BENEFIT OF DOUBT TO BE GIVEN. WE KNOW EXACTLY WHERE SUCH A PARTY STANDS.

"THAT IS THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TODAY, AND THE FAKE PLATFORM BROUGHT OUT AT CHICAGO DOES NOT CHANGE IT."

JQ1014PCS NM

UNDATED ASIATIC

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA'S STRATEGIC CITIES BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS APPEARED IN SIGHT TODAY AFTER WEEKS OF TENSE NEGOTIATIONS, BUT IN STRIFE-TORN JAVA INDONESIAN LEADERS THREATENED MORE DRASTIC RESISTANCE.

RUSSIA WAS REPORTED BY THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY TO HAVE AGREED TO THE AIRBORNE OCCUPATION OF CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL; MUKDEN, THE TERRITORY'S LARGEST CITY (POP. 863,000); AND HARBIN, IN THE NORTH.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD SOUGHT TO TAKE OVER THOSE CITIES AND OTHERS IN THE TERRITORY.

IN JAVA, PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SAID ANY BRITISH ATTEMPT TO LAND MORE FORCES WOULD BE RESISTED FIERCELY. THE NATIVE LEADER SOETOMO THREATENED THE USE OF POISON AND ARMS.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ACTING-GOVERNOR GENERAL H.J. VAN MOOK OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WOULD LEAVE THURSDAY FOR THE HAGUE.

IN TOKYO IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE FIRST OF 300 JAPANESE UNDERLINGS CHARGED WITH ATROCITIES AGAINST ALLIED WAR PRISONERS WOULD BEGIN DEC. 18.

ANNOUNCEMZNT OF THE SPEEDED-UP SCHEDULE, HOWEVER, LEFT UNDETERMINED THE DATE WHEN FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO -- TOP MAN ON THE LIST OF SUSPECTED ORIENTAL WAR CRIMINALS -- WILL FACE TRIAL.

LT. GEN. C.P. HALL, ACTING U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDDER, SAID THAT TRIALS OF JAPANESE ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES MIGHT BE CONDUCTED CONCURRENTLY AFTER THE FIRST BEGINS NEXT TUESDAY IN YOKOHOMA, WHERE THREE COURTROOMS NOW ARE AVAILABLE.

WW737APS

NM

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (140)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES KEEP IDLE AROUND 400,000.

MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOBILES--WAGE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS AND FORD MOTOR COMPANY OPEN TOMORROW AS UNION OFFERS PLAN FOR PREVENTING WILDCAT STRIKES; GENERAL MOTORS TERMINATES CONTRACT WITH UNION AS WALKOUT INVOLVING 213,000 WORKERS CONTINUES; NEGOTIATIONS ON NEW CONTRACT RESUMED.

STEEL--WAGE POLICY COMMITTEE OF CIO UNITED STEELWORKERS MEETS TODAY TO DECIDE DATE OF NATIONWIDE STEEL STRIKE, SAYS UNION SPOKESMAN, DISCLOSING WALKOUT OF ABOUT 650,000 STEELWORKERS IN 27 STATES OVER WAGE DISPUTE PROBABLY WILL BE CALLED "SOMETIME IN JANUARY."

ELECTRICAL--SLOWDOWN UNDERWAY IN 21 WESTERN ELECTRIC PLANTS IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY, SAYS UNION SPOKESMAN; UNION TO DECIDE ON CALLING STRIKE IMMEDIATELY IN WAGE DISPUTE INVOLVING 19,000 WORKERS; NATION'S TELEPHONE WORKERS MAY BE ASKED TO JOIN IN WALKOUT.

--DASH--

U.S. Loan And Bretton Pact Approved By Commons

COMMONS ACCEPTS 4 BILLION U.S. LOAN

Vote Is 345 to 98 with Many Conservatives Refusing to Ballot

WHEELER

LONDON, Dec. 13 — (AP) The House of Commons voted tonight 345 to 98 in favor of accepting conditions of a $4,400,000,000 loan from the United States, which Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin asserted left many Britons with the "discomfort" of just coming from a money lender's office.

Scarcely a half hour after voting for the loan, which must win approval in the United States Congress before it is granted, Commons voted 314 to 50 for the Bretton Woods monetary stabilization agreement on its second reading. Three readings are necessary for final passage.

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Churchill, Bevin Clash

The voting, after two days of heated debate in which Labor government leaders argued that Britain must either accept the loan or go hungry, was climaxed by a last minute personal clash between Bevin and opposition leader Winston Churchill.

Many Conservative members heeded Churchill's plea to abstain from voting, on the grounds that a heavy vote in opposition by the Conservatives would be especially injurious to British interests in America.

Referring to earlier Conservative assertion that the Labor government got the worst of the bargain in the loan negotiations, Bevin pounded with his fist and roared:

"Is that a claim they (the Conservatives) would have got better terms?"

Amid the uproar Churchill retorted, "I certainly am of the opinion we could have got better terms."

"That's a libel on the administration of the United States!" Bevin shot back.

Then with pointed directness the foreign secretary said:

"I don't know anybody who ever came away from a money lender's office and calculated the repayments who felt comfortable. This discomfort is added to when catastrophe falls upon you after you have been a money lender yourself for so long."

Questions Ability to Pay

Churchill, speaking just before the vote, said there was not only bitter disappointment but also deep misgivings of consequences and of Britain's ability to meet obligations.

"I was astonished that the United

30.24-32363

States thinks it worth while to extract the equivalent of 1.62 per cent interest in the special circumstances in which we find ourselves," he said.

"It is a pity we should have allowed a commercial loan agreement to be linked up and mixed up with other transactions. I don't like a mixture.

"I resent with every other member in this House the indecent haste in which these most serious and complex matters are thrust before us and have to be settled."

He said it was a cause of complaint that the Labor government allowed itself to be "browbeaten" on a matter of time, commenting that the date of Dec. 31 for ratification of the Bretton Woods agreement "has no special sanctity."

"I have never heard of any valid, solid reason why the Bretton Woods date could not have been revised or extended," Churchill protested.

CHURCHILL BITTER OVER LOAN TERMS

London, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons tonight, just before the $4,400,000,000 Anglo-American loan agreement went to a vote, that he was bitterly disappointed, and that he had deep misgivings over Britain's ability to meet her obligations.

"I was astonished" he said, "that the United States think it worth while to exact the equivalent of 1.62 per cent interest in the special circumstances in which we find ourselves.

"It is a pity that we should have allowed a commercial loan agreement to be linked and mixed up with other transactions. I don't like mixtures. I resent with every other member in this House the indecent haste in which these most serious and complex matters are thrust before us and in which they have to be settled."

The agreement fixes the interest rate at 2 per cent, but provides that no interest shall be charged for the first five years, bringing the average rate down to the 1.62 per cent mentioned by Churchill.

Loan To Britain Called Insufficient

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—Wallace B. Phillips, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in London has praise for the recently announced Anglo-American financial agreement but says the $3,750,000,000 loan would "by no stretch of the imagination be sufficient to meet Britain's full needs."

"England would need three times the amount of this loan to begin importing luxury goods from the United States," Phillips told the Advertising Clubs of New York yesterday.

ACCORD IS REACHED FOR INDEPENDENCE OF SYRIA, LEBANON

WILLIAMS

LONDON, Dec. 13.—(AP) France and Britain agreed today to withdraw their troops from troubled Syria and Lebanon, and to align closely their future policy in the Middle East.

Syrian forces, demanding complete independence from France, fought bloody clashes with the French seven months ago, and British troops intervened to restore order, leading to friction between the French and British governments.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, announcing the agreement in Commons, said French and British military experts would meet at Beyrouth Dec. 21 "to fix very early the first measures of evacuation."

In Paris, a Foreign office spokesman said the accord eliminated "the last vestiges" of the French mandate over Syria and Lebanon, adding that France had considered her mandate ended when the two Levant countries were admitted to the United Nations.

"The two governments have recognized that it was in their joint interest to encourage, within the framework of international collaboration, the economic well being and security of the peoples of the Middle East," Bevin's announcement said.

While the full terms of the accord were not disclosed either in London or Paris, the French spokesman said that the political portion embraced an agreement by France not to take any decision in the Middle East prejudicial to Britain, and vice versa.

Bevin told Commons that Britain and France were "equally desirous of assuring to Syria and Lebanon the full exercise of the independence proclaimed by France in 1942."

"They have decided jointly to examine the conditions for methodical regrouping and withdrawal of their military forces in this zone," he said.

Copies of the agreement were given to both the U. S. and Russian ambassadors in Paris.

The disturbances started last May when Syrian demands for complete independence from France developed into armed clashes. The French shelled Damascus, and 400 were reported killed and several hundred more wounded in sporadic outbursts.

TO RECALL TROOPS FROM THE LEVANT

London, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Bevin told the House of Commons today that Britain and France have agreed to joint withdrawal of their troops from Syria and Lebanon.

Signed in London today, the agreement provides for close alignment of policy in the Near East with the object of settling the unrest marked seven months ago by armed clashes in a Syrian demand for independence from France.

"The two governments," said an official announcement, "have recognized that it was in their joint interest to encourage, within the framework of international collaboration, the economic well-being and security of the peoples of the Middle East."

The seven-months-old controversy over Syria and Lebanon began last May when Syrian demands for complete independence from France developed into armed clashes. The French shelled Damascus and more than 400 persons were reported killed and several hundred more were wounded in sporadic disturbances. The Syrians accused the French of reinforcing their troops in the midst of negotiations.

On June 1 former Prime Minister Churchill in a communication which the Paris press described as an ultimatum, announced British intervention in the dispute.

British and Free French forces had marched into the country on June 8, 1941, promising to grant independence. This independence was subsequently proclaimed by the French but the Allied forces continued to occupy the country because of war conditions, and the French mandate legally still remained in existence.

BRITAIN WILL RELAX MOST LABOR CONTROLS

LONDON, Dec. 13. — (AP) Britain's labor controls will be relaxed Dec. 20 except for men in essential industry and young men subject to military service, Labor Minister George Isaacs said today.

Women who left to their jobs during the war, will cease to be subject to labor except in nursing, midwifery, and some essential industries, he told Commons.

Generally, he said, controls will be restricted to men up to 30 years of age, but will continue for men up to 50 in building, civil engineering, agriculture, and nursing.

Gen. Bor Denies His Men Are Terrorists in Poland

Leader of '44 Uprising Cites Dissolution of His Army

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Lieutenant General Tadeusz Komorowski, (Bar) former commander in chief of the Polish Home Army, denied today that members of his forces had engaged in terroristic activities in Poland.

[The Polish press agency on Wednesday quoted the Polish Minister of Public Security, Stanislaw Radzkiewicz, as charging that underground factions opposed to the Warsaw government were responsible for "a calculated program of assassinations of Polish political leaders."

Komorowski denied that the former Home Army had responsibility for violence in general, and of Jewish persecution in particular. The leader of the Warsaw uprising of 1944 against the Germans said the Polish Home Army had been dissolved after the liberation. He said: "This fact alone should serve to refute the allegations relative to Jews."

Urge Majority Vote On UNO Capital

London, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Norwegian delegates to the United Nations Preparatory Commission proposed today that the two-thirds majority rule on selection of a permanent world peace capital be abandoned and that a choice between the United States and Europe be determined on a straight majority basis.

Most delegates informally conceded that the United States would be assured of getting a majo on the first ballot.

BOMB DISPOSAL TEAM WORKS ON DUD MISSILE

LONDON, Dec. 13—(AP) Army engineers failed today to remove the fuse from an unexploded bomb that buried itself 40 feet deep in a South Coyton lumber yard nearly five years ago, and said its 3,000 pounds of TNT would have to be drained off.

Capt. G. F. Horsfall of Halifax, Royal engineers bomb disposal expert, and Lt. A. Frake went down a shaft, dug in 196 days of cautious excavation, to attempt to defuse the last known unexploded enemy bomb in England.

Horsfall reported that Frake removed two and one-half inches of fuse, the other two-thirds remaining imbedded in the bomb. All families living in the area were evacuated and nine bus lines were rerouted. Emptying the explosive charge, expected to take 12 hours, probably will be attempted Sunday.

Cmdr. Agar Quits London Posts

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Commander Herbert Agar, former editor of "The Louisville Courier-Journal," today announced his resignation as director of the United States information service.

Agar, who was also special assistant to Ambassador John G. Winant, said he would return to the United States next Thursday.

By The Associated Press.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 13—Dr. Karl Kobelt was elected by Parliament today as President of the Swiss Federal Council for 1946, succeeding Eduard von Steiger.

Dr. Kobelt was Vice President and Army Minister under M. von Steiger, and his elevation to the Presidency, according to Swiss tradition, was a foregone conclusion. He is a member of the Radical party.

Parliament elected Dr. Philippe Etter, present Interior Minister, Vice President.

Dr. Kobelt was born at Marbach, canton of St. Gall, on Aug. 1, 1891. He received his early education at Canton of St. Gaul, on Aug. 1, 1891. from the Federal Institute of Technology at Zurich, specializing in construction engineering. From 1914-17 he was assistant in this Swiss Technical University, in the department for surveying, where he received his doctor's degree.

In 1933 Dr. Kobelt was elected to the State Senate. As such he was appointed Chief of the Building Department. He became a member of the House of Representatives in 1939.

Bretton Fee 'Costly'

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (AP)—Participation by Switzerland in the Bretton Woods agreement would be a "costly" undertaking, Ernest Nobs, Federal councilor on finance, told the National Council (lower house of Parliament) today.

Nobs, a Socialist, made it clear he was discussing the financial aspects of the agreement and not the merits of the agreement itself.

He said that the "admission price" alone to the Bretton Woods organization for Belgium and The Netherlands was 2,000,000,000 Swiss francs each (about $47,000,000). That, Nobs asserted, would be a lot of money for Switzerland, which, although a neutral, found war conditions expensive.

U.S. Action To Gauge French Bread Ration

Paris, Dec. 13 (AP)—Frenchmen were informed today that the staple of the average family's diet, bread, again will be rationed after January 1, unless American wheat deliveries increase.

Pierre Tanguy-Prigent, Food Supply Minister, told a committee of the Constituent Assembly that, because of the poor harvest, and failure of promised shipments from the United States, ration cards would have to be reissued as long as shipments remain behind schedule. Bread rationing was ended only two months ago.

Paris Shuts Brothels—Pro-Nazi

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Paris Municipal Council unanimously passed an ordinance today closing all houses of prostitution. The ordinance declared that the houses had collaborated with the Germans during the Nazi occupation. Persons close to the Council said this marked the first time in French history that such a law had been passed.

2 MORE DIVISIONS SAIL FOR HOME

PARIS, Dec. 13—(AP) The final detachments of the 36th and 89th Infantry divisions are aboard ship en route home from Europe, U. S. Army authorities said today. The first elements sailed several days ago.

Members of the 82d airborne division, scheduled to parade in New York in January, have begun movement from Le Havre to England, and are expected to sail late this month.

Meanwhile, advance elements of the 100th Infantry division were arriving at the Le Havre staging area.

The Army said the last of the 79th division was at sea, with most of it home, and that the 26th In-

fantry division and the 16th corps were at sea en route. A major part of the 90th Infantry division also was on its way across.

Alerted outfits, not yet moved into staging areas, include the 29th, 84th, and 94th Infantry and Second Armored divisions, and the 22nd corps headquarters.

Allied Control Council Felicitates Eisenhower

Ex-Colleagues Send Message on His Promotion

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (AP).—Members of the four-power Allied Control Council for Germany today cabled to their former colleague, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, congratulations on his appointment as Chief of Staff of the United States Army and assured him they would always remember him "with affection and admiration."

The text of the message, signed by Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Field Marshall Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Lieutenant General Joseph-Pierre Koenig and General Joseph T. McNarney follows:

"The members of the control council send you their heartiest congratulations and best wishes on the assumption of your new and high responsibilities. They wish you a most happy Christmas and prosperous New Year. They will always remember you with affection and admiration for the high example you have set for international understanding and good will."

the establishment of any kind of central agency, agreed to the plan and to another measure which would establish under four-power control a hydrographic institute to produce data for safe navigation of German waters by ships of all nations.

Unity Sought

American authorities, meanwhile, continued to press for unification of transportation and for a unified policy on taxation, foreign exchange, customs and currency regu-

British Press in Red Zone

Russians Invite Visits From Reporters and M. P.s

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Russians have agreed to admit British correspondents into the Soviet occupation zone in Germany, a British official said today. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, commander of Russian occupation forces in Germany, also has invited British Parliament members to visit the Russian zone when they come to Germany to inspect the British zone, the announcement said.

Four American correspondents who have been invited to cisit the Soviet zone presented to the Russians today an itinerary for a ten-day tour starting next Monday.

36 DACHAU HEADS ARE SENTENCED TO

Reich Wire Services Will Be Centralized

KASISCHKE

Berlin, Dec. 13 (AP)—Allied authorities, still deadlocked on the creation of central administrative agencies in Germany, were agreed today on a plan which is at least a long step in the direction of a central communication system.

The plan, approved yesterday by the Allied Control authority's coordinating committee, calls for the organization of interurban telephone and telegraph service between the four occupation zones and provides that messages pass through "central" telephone and telegraph exchanges.

The French, who have opposed

DEATH BY HANGING

DOANE

DACHAU, Germany, Dec. 13. —(AP) Death by hanging was decreed today for 36 men of the notorious Dachau concentration camp staff, including Commandant Martin Weiss and Dr. Karl Schilling, for atrocities against inmates during their horror regime.

Of the other four defendants, one was sentenced by the U. S. military court to life imprisonment, and three were sentenced to 10 years each.

The accused took their sentence stoically although several bowed their heads when the verdict was read. Schilling later broke down and cried. In the audience of 400 German civilians, a few friends and relatives of the prisoners wept.

The Dachau sentences were stiffer than those imposed by a British court at the Belsen concentration camp trial of 44 men and women. Eleven of the Belsen personnel were sentenced to hang, 14 were acquitted and 19 given prison terms, including one for life. The execution date for Joseph Kramer and Irma Grese, "king" and "queen" of Belsen, and their aides has not been announced.

The life sentence today was given to Peter Betz, a guard against whom there was little evidence of personal cruelty. Ten-year terms were imposed on Hugo Lausterer, who, witnesses testified, was kind to prisoners; Albin Gretsch who was drafted into the SS and against whom no personal accusations of cruelty were made; and Johan Schoepp, drafted from the Romanian army by the SS.

Schilling, accused of killing hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments, blinked his eyes and bowed his bearded head when he heard the death verdict pronounced by Brig. Gen. John M. Lenz, who presided over the court of eight army officers.

Three of the 36 were former prisoners at Dachau, but had been accused by witnesses of many brutalities while working for the SS. They were Christof Knoll, Emil Mahl and Fritz Becher. Four other camp doctors, sentenced to death along with Schilling, were accused of wilful neglect of sanitary conditions, even in the face of disastrous epidemics.

"The evidence has convinced the court beyond doubt that the Dachau concentration camp subjected its inmates to killings, beatings, tortures, indignities and starvation to an extent that necessitates the indictment of everyone high or low, who had anything to do with the conduct of the camp," Lenz said, before announcing the sentences.

Although conceding that "many acts committed at Dachau clearly had the sanction of the highest Reich officials, laws and customs," Lenz dismissed the defendants plea of acting under orders.

"In the view of this court, when a sovereign state lifts itself above the reasonably recognized and constituted international laws or is willing to transcend the recognized customs of humane, decent treatment of persons, then the individuals effecting such policies must be held responsible for their part in such violations," he declared.

36 Dachau Defendants to Die

U. S. Court Sentences Three More to Ten Years' Imprisonment and 40th to Life.

DOANE

Dachau, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The United States Military Court today sentenced thirty-six officials and guards at the notorious Dachau concentration camp to death by hanging for the murder, torture and starvation of thousands of the camp's inmates. Another defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment and three others were sentenced to terms of ten years' imprisonment.

The four defendants were convicted yesterday. The tribunal debated only ninety minutes before bringing in its verdict. Among those convicted were five camp doctors and three prisoners who had collaborated with the SS.

Witnesses at the trial said that 5,000 Jews were killed at Dachau; that inmates were brutally beaten; that naked men were immersed in ice water for purposes of experiment, and that some men were sent to the crematory while still alive. The camp was the most notorious and most feared of the concentration camps set up by the Nazis for political prisoners.

The men who operated the horror camp received their sentences calmly for the most part, only a few showing any change of expression.

The life sentence went to Peter Metz, a guard, against whom there was little evidence of personal cruelty. Ten-year terms were given Hugo Lausterer, who was said by witnesses to have been kind to prisoners; Albin Gretsch, who was drafted into the SS and against whom no personal accusations of cruelty were made, and Johann Schoepp, who was drafted from the Romanian Army by the SS and assigned to guard the Dachau Tower.

Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, 74, who killed many prisoners in experiments through which he sought a malaria vaccine, and SS officer Martin Weiss, commandant of the camp, were among the thirty-six sentenced to die. Schilling, who last week begged the court for time to complete his experimental records, blinked his eyes rapidly and bowed his bearded head when he heard the words: "Death by hanging."

Weiss smiled and later on chatted as the prisoners shook hands with their attorneys, four United States Army officers and a German civilian lawyer.

Among the others sentenced to die were Leonhard Eichberger and Sylvester Filleboeck, SS guards, accused specifically of participating in the execution of ninety-five captive Russian officers; Johann Kick, in whose office nails were reported torn from the toes and fingers of captives during interrogation; and Franz Boettger. Three others condemned had themselves been prisoners at Dachau, accused by witnesses of brutalities while used to boss prison work parties. They were Emil Mahl, Christof Knoll and Fritz Becher.

of the 21 top Nazis able to view the exhibits for any length of time. He leaned forward and inspected them with considerable interest.

Ghetto Film Shown

In addition to the shrunken head and lamp shades, the latter made at the Buchenwald camp to satisfy the whim of the wife of one of the guards, the court was shown a captured roll of German movie film taken in a Ghetto somewhere in Europe.

The film showed women being stripped naked and chased through the streets while S.S. (elite guard) troops and German soldiers stood by enjoying the scene. The film recorded floggings and in one instance showed a civilian dragging a woman by her hair.

The preserved head, reduced to the size of a baseball, was that of a Pole who had been caught fraternizing with a German girl. The lamp shades were made from skin of prisoners at Buchenwald, who were selected because they had the best tattoo work on them, then killed by injections, affidavits by former inmates at the Buchenwald camp said.

The prosecution also introduced statements of the defendants showing their intention of doing away with the Jews of Europe.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, chief exponent of Nazi race ideology, was quoted as urging Hitler in 1941: "Instead of executing a hundred Frenchmen, let us execute a hundred Jewish bankers."

Hermann Goering was quoted as exclaiming after the slaying of Ernest von Rath, a German embassy staff member, in Paris in 1938: "These pigs will not commit another murder—I would not like to be a Jew in Germany."

Liquidation of Jews Ordered

Hans Frank, former governor-

among others mentioned for their part in the campaign to exterminate Jews.

The grimly exhibits and cold recitation of murder had a tendency to eliminate the little gabfests which customarily take place among the defendants.

Goering sat as if dazed. The usually jaunty Rosenberg, his elbows on his knees and his fists clenched, stared at the floor. Frank held his face in his hands.

The prosecution contended that the persecution of the Jews was part of the Nazi policy to wage aggressive warfare by eliminating internal elements which might be opposed to war. Police messages from the notorious Reinhard Heydrich, the assassinated hangman of Bavaria, were produced to show that the Nazi outrages against the Jews in various cities were centrally directed.

Earlier today the prosecution produced the "death books" of the notorious Mauthausen camp in Austria.

These ledgers recorded the deaths of more than 35,000 inmates from 1939 to 1945. U. S. Assistant Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd called the court's attention to a single day's entries where 203 men were all listed as having died of "heart trouble."

"They died at regular brief intervals," Dodd said. "They died in alphabetical order."

Concentration Camp Horrors Depicted at Nuernberg Trial

GALLAGHER

NUERNBERG, Dec. 13—(AP) A shrunken human head and lamp shades made of human skin were submitted as evidence at the war crimes trial today. Sickened Nazi leaders slumped sullenly in the dock as the American prosecution unfolded the grim tale of concentration camp horrors.

Jew-baiter Julius Streicher, singled out by the prosecution for the first time today, was the only one

general of Poland, was disclosed to have told his subordinates in a speech to "liquidate the Jews yourselves, and don't bother the higher ups." He said there were 3,500,000 Jews in Poland, "too many to shoot or poison, but we'll get rid of them somewhere."

The names of Baldur von Schirach, Hitler's youth leader, former Foreign Minister Konstanin von Neurath, Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick, and Rudolf Hess were

Shrunken Head Evidence At War Trial

NORGAARD

Nuernberg, Dec. 13 (AP)—A preserved human head and lamp shades made of human skin were presented as evidence of atrocities in Nazi concentration camps at the war-crimes trial of 21 top German war leaders today.

The grisly exhibits were added to the Germans' own records of murder and brutality placed before the four-power International Military Tribunal by Allied prosecutors charging the one-powerful Nazi humanity."

Relating the already-revealed horrors of the notorious concentration camps at Mathausen and Buchenwald, United States Assist-

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ant Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd declared that "we feel no argument is necessary to support our statement that the Nazi conspirators used these concentration camps as places of terror."

Like Head Hunters' Trophy

The preserved human head, shrunk to the size of a baseball and resembling the war trophy of an aboriginal head hunter, was that of a Pole who had been caught fraternizing with a German girl.

The three pieces of human skin tanned into parchment for lampshades for the wife of SS Standartenführer Koch came from victims at Buchenwald selected because of their "artistic" tattooing, according to an affidavit by a former inmate of the concentration camp.

"In 1939 all prisoners with tattooing on them were ordered to report to the dispensary," the affidavit said. "No one knew what the purpose was. Bu tafter the tattooed prisoners were examined, the ones with the best and most artistic specimens were kept in the dispensary and then were killed by injections."

Poles Hanged

Telling of the shrunken heads, the former inmate was quoted in the affidavit as saying: "I also saw the shrunken heads of two young Poles who had been hanged for having had relations with Jewish girls. The heads were the size of a fist and the hair and marks of the rope were still there."

Jew-baiter Julius Streicher, alone of all the defendants, remained unmoved. The others averted their eyes but from time to time stole glances at the barbaric trophies.

The "death ledgers" of the Mauthausen camp recorded the deaths of more than 35,000 inmates from 1939 to 1945. On March 19, 1945, 203 persons died in twelve hours, the records showed.

Death Of Morton

Mauthausen was the camp where Joseph Morton, Associated Press war correspondent, according to available evidence, was executed last winter on the signed order of Secret Police Chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner, one of the 21 defendants. An American Army investigator declared that the camp "was conducted with the sole purpose in mind of exterminating any so-called prisoner who entered within its walls."

Another report said thirteen American and British parachutists were hanged at the Flossenberg concentration camp after their capture.

A statement from a Budapest Zionist leader disclosed that Hungarian Jews who were too young or too old to serve as slave laborers were automatically consigned to death in concentration camp gas chambers.

American prosecutors introduced the affidavitt of Rudolph Kastner, leader of a Hungarian Zionist organization, reporting that SS troops seized 475,000 Hungarian Jews in 1944 and transported them to the Reich in "death trains."

"Children up to the age of 12 or 14 and older people above 50, as well as the sick or people with criminal records, were taken immediately on their arrival (at Oswiecim concentration camp) to the gas chambers," Kastner declared in his affidavit.

Passed On By Doctor

"The others passed before an SS doctor who, on sight, indicated who was fit for work and who was not. Those unfit were sent to the gas chambers while the others distributed in various labor camps."

Disclosing another breach of in- Dodd produced a secret SS order showing the high command had directed that prisoners of war who escaped and were later recaptured should be transported to the Mauthausen prison camp and their fate kept secret from the International Red Cross.

British and American prisoners were exempted from the treatment by the order. It said inquiries of the Red Cross concerning the fate of recaptured prisoners of other nationalities were to be answered with the reply, "Escaped and not captured."

Dachau Hanging Order

Brutality in the concentration camps began early, Dodd declared. He produced orders posted at Dachau in 1933 directing death by hanging for inmates who participated in any kind of agitation or attempted to establish contact with the outside world.

Defendant Wilhelm Frick, former Nazi Minister of Justice, gave the Gestapo power over the concentration camps and decreed that the secret police should provide "protective custody for those deemed enemies of the state," according to German documents filed as evidence.

An affidavit by Gerhart H. Segar, editor of the *New Volkszeitung*, New York German-language newspaper, quoted Frick as saying in 1942: "Don't worry; when we are in power we shall put all of you guys in concentration camps."

Other evidence submitted today showed Nazis used prisoners of war as munition plant workers in violation of international law.

PW Labor Report

American prosecutors produced documents showing that the defendant Fritz Sauckel, the Nazi slave-labor boss, reported in June, 1943, that prisoners of war formed a large element of the 800,000 foreign workers drafted for forced labor in armament plants in the previous five months.

Revealing that Hitler's policy of enslavement of conquered peoples met with resistance, Sauckel declared in the report filed as evidence that "unfortunately quite a number of our officials and employés were victims of murders and attacks by Partisans."

Speer Recommendation

A recommendation by Albert Speer, another defendant and former Nazi Munitions Minister, that prisoners of war who escaped and were recaptured be sent to factories as "convicts" was read to the court.

Opening the prosecution's attack on Nazi concentration camps, Dodd declared operation of the camps represented the "commission of crimes against humanity on a grand scale."

The prosecution, Dodd said, did not intend to catalogue all concentration camp atrocities but would outline the broad uses of the camps by the Nazis.

"The Nazis realized early that without the most drastic measures to repress opposition they could never consolidate their power," he said.

Campaign Against Jews

Taking up the case on Nazi persecution of the Jews, William F. Walsh, an American assistant prosecutor, quoted article after article from Streicher's newspaper, *Die Stuermer*, to show Streicher's campaign of hate against the Jews.

Walsh produced German police messages showing that Hitler's agents inspired the wave of anti-Jewish terrorism that broke out in 1938 after the assassination of Ernst vom Rath, secretary of the German Embassy in Paris. One message from Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the German Security Police, directed that "synagogues are to be burned down only when there is no danger of fire to surroundings."

Walsh quoted Alfred Rosenberg, official Nazi philosopher, as writing in 1944: "The Jewish question will be solved for Europe only when the last Jew has left the European continent."

SURGEONS IN HOPE PATTON WILL WALK DESPITE INJURIES

R. O'REGAN

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 13.—(AP) Army surgeons attending Gen. George S. Patton said tonight there was "a good chance" he might be able to walk again, but cautioned that there "is always the possibility" the general might be crippled for life.

Col. Lawrence C. Ball, Harlan, Ky., commanding officer in the Army hospital where Patton lies paralyzed from the neck down, said there was a growing confidence among American and British specialists that the 15th Army commander would pull through.

"It might take a few days, a few weeks, or several months," said Ball.

Time Needed for Recovery

He said the dislocation of the vertebrae in Patton's neck was reduced, but it was still impossible to determine how much damage had been done to the spinal cord. He explained that time alone would tell whether Patton would again be able to walk.

A night medical bulletin—the briefest yet—said only: "Gen. Patton has had a comfortable day. His condition is progressing satisfactorily."

Mrs. Patton, who flew to her husband's bedside after the auto-truck crash Sunday in which he was injured, spent most of the afternoon with him, indicating a general improvement in his condition. She was able to talk with him for 10 minutes during the morning.

Both Drivers Careless

Meanwhile, the 118th Military Police company issued a report saying that in the opinion of investigating officers the accident was caused "by carelessness on the part of both drivers." Both, however, were listed as excellent drivers and they were returned to their units with no disciplinary action taken.

The drivers were Pfc. Horace Woodring, 19, Sturgis, Ky., Patton's chauffeur, and T/5 Robert Thompson, 20, Camden, N. J., who was at the wheel of the truck. The report said Thompson had signalled for a left turn before the crash.

Maj. Gen. Hobart R. Gay, with Patton at the time of the accident, yelled "sit tight!" to Patton just before the crash, the report said.

"Gen. Patton was apparently thrown forward and then backward," Gay said. "He was bleeding profusely from a wound of the scalp and forehead."

Army authorities said that Patton, who had been scheduled to go home for a Christmas furlough early next week, was visited by the Rev. Andrew White, Wilmington, Delaware Catholic chaplain for the Seventh Army, just after the accident.

Patton, who first thought his caller was an old friend, the Rev. James O'Neill, former Third Army chaplain, said "send him in and let's get going."

Father White said today Patton apparently wanted the ministrations of a churchman, so White read the prayer for the sick and Patton thanked him.

Yesterday the general was visited by the hospital's Episcopal chaplain, the Rev. William R. Price. Patton is an Episcopalian.

Patton Is Given a Good Chance

But Doctor Says It Is Still Impossible to Determine Damage to Spinal Cord.

Heidelberg, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The commanding officer of the United States Army Hospital, where Gen. George S. Patton Jr. is under treatment for paralysis, said there was "a good chance" that the American commander might be on his feet again.

The fracture of the vertebra in Patton's neck was reduced, he said, but it is still impossible to determine how much damage was done to the spinal cord. Doctors in attendance said the general had spent a good night and that his general condition remained satisfactory, with no complications.

The hospital commandant, Col. Lawrence C. Ball, said there was general confidence among the doctors that the injured commander of the United States Fifteenth Army would pull through, although it might take "a few days, a few weeks or several months." He said there was also "always the possibility that Patton might never be able to walk again."

Wife Visits General.

Mrs. Patton talked with her husband for ten minutes this morning, and spent most of the afternoon sitting by his bedside.

Col. Glen Spurling, chief attendant surgeon, announced at 6 P. M. that the General's condition was "progressing satisfactorily." A medical bulletin this afternoon said that Patton had a comfortable day. He was described earlier as "cheerful and alert."

A noon bulletin said there had been no marked change in the paralysis from which the General is suffering as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident near Mannheim last Sunday.

Neither Driver Held.

Meanwhile the 118th Military Police Company reported that in the opinion of investigating officers "the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of both drivers" in the collision of the General's car and a truck.

The drivers were Pfc. Horace Woodring, 19 years old of Sturgis, Ky., Patton's chauffeur, and T/s Robert Thompson, 20 of 3095 Highland avenue Camden, N. J., who was at the wheel of the truck.

Both, however, were listed as excellent drivers. The report said the two returned to their units and that no disciplinary action had been taken. The Military Police said no reason was found to hold either Thompson or Woodring. The report said the truck driver had signaled for a left turn before the crash.

ENROUTE TO SEE PATTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—(AP) Frederick Ayer, Boston business man and brother-in-law of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., left La Guardia field by Pan American Airway Trans-Atlantic plane today en route to Heidelberg, Germany, where he will visit the injured general. He said his sister, wife of the general, had requested him to come to Germany.

Dutch Traitor a Suicide

THE HAGUE, Dec. 13 (AP).—Dr. R. van Genechten, sentenced to death as a traitor by a special Dutch tribunal on Oct. 17, hanged himself in his cell at Scheveningen Prison during the night. Dr. Van Genechten, who had been in charge of education in Holland during part of the German occupation, was awaiting a decision on his appeal of the death sentence.

Ryti Offers Defense At Finnish War Trial

U. S. Wanted Nation's Attitude if Norway Were Invaded

HELSINKI, Dec. 13 (AP).—Risto Ryti, former President of Finland, said today in a defense speech at the Finnish war guilt trial that he was asked by the United States in 1943 what the Finnish reaction would be to an American invasion of northern Norway.

In a diplomatic note which reached the Finns through the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, the Americans also wanted to know what action Finland would take to get rid of their German brothers-in-arms, Ryti said.

Ryti said the Finns, in answer, declared they would not fight against American troops unless the Americans let the Russians invade Finland and that the government would begin deliberations with the Germans on their evacuation of Finland.

BYRNES FLIGHT EAST DELAYED

Muscovites Show Great Interest In Conference

GILMORE

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The

Moscow radio, on the eve of the foreign ministers' conference in Russia, tonight restated the Soviet view that the occupation of Japan should be a joint Allied affair, BBC reported.

The broadcast said Japan could only be effectively subjugated by a joint control board of all the Allies, including Russia, and added that Russia's help was needed in re-educating the Japanese people so that they might eventually re-enter the family of nations.

Moscow, Dec. 13 (AP) — Bad weather delayed Secretary of State Byrnes, expected here today, and he may not reach this snowbound capital for the Big Three foreign secretaries' conference until the week end, a United States Embassy spokesman said today.

Muscovites show great popular interest in the conference, which is scheduled to open Saturday, and which will deal with such prime questions as atomic energy and perhaps Germany, the Orient, peace treaties, Iran and the Dardanelles. However, Moscow's people are not being built up to expect great things of the conference. There is an atmosphere of wait and let's see what happens.

(Byrnes' plane made a two hour stop-over at Orly airfield in Paris today to re-fuel.

(In London it was announced that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin expects to leave by air tomorrow for Moscow, and en route may stop in Berlin to consult with members of the Allied Control council.)

The British and American embassies in Moscow are planning to hold regular press conferences for guidance, background and spot news concerning the sessions.

The relaxation in Soviet censorship, initiated several months ago, no longer exists and all stories must be submitted to censorship.

Correspondents will request that during the meeting, or at its close, they be permitted to hold conferences with Byrnes, Bevin and Molotov.

Two-Hour Stopover In Paris

Paris, Dec. 13 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes, flying to the Moscow conference of foreign ministers, made a two-hour stopover in Paris late today while his plane refueled.

Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, talked with Byrnes at the field until the plane took off for Moscow.

Bevin To Fly To Moscow

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin plans to leave by air tomorrow for the foreign ministers' conference in Moscow. He was expected to travel via Berlin, for stopover consultations with chiefs of the Allied Control Council.

Going with Bevin to assist in the Moscow discussions will be B. J. Dixon, his principal private secretary; V. G. Lawford, assistant private secretary; Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent under secretary to the Foreign Office; Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, assistant under secretary; J. Sterndale Bennett, head of the Foreign Office's Far East Department; W. Hayter, head of the South European Department; J. G. Ward, chief of the Reconstruction Department, and Sir Anthony Rumbold, expert on French affairs, who will be secretary to the delegation.

POOR WEATHER SLOWS BYRNES TRIP TO SOVIET

Secretary's Plane Lands at Paris Airfield to Refuel.

HE MEETS U. S. ENVOY

Russian People Look Forward to Big Three Talks With Great Interest.

Moscow, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A United States Embassy spokesman said today that Secretary of State Byrnes and his party, en route here for three-Power talks, had been delayed by bad weather. He said the group might arrive as late as Sunday. Previously, Byrnes had been expected to arrive today.

[Byrnes made a two-hour stopover in Paris late today while his plane refueled. United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery talked with Byrnes at the airfield until the plane took off for Moscow.]

Great public interest in Russia centered on the forthcoming conference of Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Bevin and Foreign Commissar Molotov.

To the average Muscovite the decision to have the meeting and to hold it in Moscow came as no surprise. Interviews with numerous Soviet citizens showed that they understand the background and purposes of the talks, which are scheduled to start Saturday.

Sees Co-operation.

Maria M. Ivanova, 48-year-old housewife, said she was glad the meeting was being held "because it shows international co-operation is still taking place."

"I was glad to read they expect to talk about atomic energy" she said. "I don't like the idea of the atomic bomb, but the use of atomic energy is fascinating and I would like to live to see it put into good practical use for the benefit of every one.

"I hope they talk about what's going on in Germany, too. I read in the papers that the British, in their occupation zone, have kept German armed forces together. Naturally I am suspicious and would like to know why Britain allows a mutual enemy to have armed forces. It may be because she has not suffered as much as we have and has not seen such horrors and such destruction as we had."

Valintina I. Popova, 38, dressmaker, declared:

"Such meetings of foreign secretaries must take place every three months. I don't want to predict what the results will be, but, like everyone, I feel hopeful.

"I don't like the atomic bomb and wish with all my heart and soul that it had never been invented. I hate it and dread to think about the future if the atomic bomb is not outlawed or in some way limited or made useless. I hope the inventor of the atomic bomb never finds peace on this earth."

U.S., British Plan Press Parleys In Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 13 (AP)—The British and American embassies in Moscow are planning to hold regular press conferences for spot news and background guidance during the Foreign Ministers' Conference, scheduled to open here Saturday.

Any official statement on news policy at the conference, however, awaits the arrival of United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

The British delegation is bringing a veteran press relations official from the Foreign Office.

Anti-Red Demonstration Seen Planned In Iran

Moscow, Dec. 13 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Tehran today quoted Iranian newspapers as reporting that former Iranian Premier Said Zia Eddin planned to stage demonstrations during religious mourning days December 15-16, possibly involving the use of military units.

The dispatch, describing the former Premier as the well-known foreign agent, asserted he was rounding up vagrants and rowdies for use on this occasion. Tass said Zia Edden is regarded in Moscow as bitterly anti-Soviet.

[In Tehran Tuesday Zia Eddin—attacked by pro-Soviet newspapers—declared he had no intention of withdrawing from Parliament, because such a move would enable the Russians "to realize their anti-Persian aims quicker." He said there had been a determined campaign to oust him since the Iranian Government's refusal to grant oil concessions to the Soviet Union.]

POPE VOICES PLEA FOR 'ONE FLOCK'

Asks Christians To Reunite In Marking Trent Anniversary

Rome, Dec. 13 (AP)—Pope Pius XII observed the 400th anniversary of the opening of the Council of Trent today by appealing to all Christians to reunite and become "one flock."

In a letter to the Archbishop of Trent, the Pope termed the Protestant schism of four centuries ago a tragic breach resulting from "most unfortunate historical circumstances."

Reunion of the Christian Church, he said, was "the object of our ardent supplications to the Prince of Pastors, while we repeat the prayer which brought to a close the last session of the Council of Trent: 'Vouchsafe, O Lord, our God, that . . . what Thou hast promised would one day occur, may come to pass in our time—namely, that there may be but one flock and one shepherd.'"

The Catholic Church, the Pope said, "remains firm in faith, powerful in its work, enriching all men without distinction of race, creed or color."

The Council of Trent, an assembly of the church, was convened in Trento, Italy, to consider problems arising from the Protestant schism, and remained in session eighteen years.

Church-Unity Plea Made By Pope

Rome, Dec. 13 (AP)—Pope Pius XII appealed to Christians everywhere today for reunion "with Peter and his successor" (The Popes).

The appeal for church unity was made in a lengthy letter to the Archbishop of Trent, marking the fourth centenary of the inauguration of the Council of Trent, which was called to consider church problems growing out of the Protestant schism.

Referring to the schism of four centuries ago as a tragic breach resulting from "most unfortunate historical circumstances," the Pope said reunion was "the object of our ardent supplications to the Prince of Pastors, while we repeat the prayer, which brought to a close the last session of the Council of Trent 'vouchsafe, oh Lord, our God, that . . . what Thou hast promised would one day occur may come to pass in our time, namely that there may be but one flock and one Shepherd.'"

ITALY TO GET BACK NORTHERN AREAS

Rome, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Italy's northern provinces, except the disputed Venezia Giulia and Udine, will be returned to Italian administration around December 31, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Allied Control Commissioner, announced today. The islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa— which figured in the Sicilian invasion strategy and in discussions of post-war sovereignty—also will revert to Italian control, he added.

Italy, soon to regain jurisdiction over most of her metropolitan territory, is still subject to the armistice terms, however, and will not exercise full sovereignty until the peace treaty is written. The treaty will also decide the fate of Venezia Giulia and Italy's colonies. Restoration of the northern provinces to Italian jurisdiction is expected to hasten preparations for a general election.

JERSEY GIRL CHOSEN MISS KHORRAMSHAHR

Khorramshahr, Iran, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The Special Service branch of the Persian Gulf Command selected Miss Gladys Wilson, New York photographer's model, of 254 West Grand street, Elizabeth, N. J., as Miss Khorramshahr of 1945 in a snapshot contest.

Sgt. Frank A. Barone, chief clerk of the Personnel Section of the headquarters company, also of Elizabeth and an old friend of Miss Wilson's, entered the picture in the contest. Barone's pleasure at picking a winner was somewhat marred when the theft of the winning snapshot was discovered.

London Awaits Text of Note

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—A British Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that the Iranian Government had delivered a memorandum to the British Embassy in Teheran for consideration of the British, United States and Russian Foreign Ministers at their Moscow conference.

Although the text of the note has not been received in London, the spokesman said that he presumed it asked the conference to consider the removal of Allied troops from Iran.

CHINA MAY USE U.S. AIR FERRY

Newspaper Says Russians Approve Yank Planes

Peiping, Dec. 13 (AP)—The influential Chinese paper *Ta Kung Pao* reported today that the Russians had agreed with the Chinese Government to permit use of American transport planes and pilots for moving Chinese troops to Changchun, capital of Manchuria.

[There was no word from American sources on whether the Americans actually would take such action, however.]

Quotes Changchun Report

The paper, quoting its correspondent in Changchun, said Russian occupation authorities had fully agreed to this and other Chinese suggestions for the troops' entry and that a small airborne advance force already was in Changchun to prepare for the main arrivals.

It also was reported here that the Russians might delay still further beyond the new January 3 deadline their departure from Manchuria in order to aid the Chinese Government forces in establishing control.

Two Reported Held

Chinese Communists are holding only two known survivors from the six planes which crashed during maneuvers December 8 by Marine dive bombers, it was learned here today.

Marine sources reported that negotiations already have begun for return of the two, whose identity was withheld.

Wreckage of at least five and possibly all six of the downed dive bombers was discovered yesterday on a rugged mountain approximately 80 air miles northwest of Tsingtao, their base. The wreckage was so widespread it was presumed the two known survivors must have bailed out.

Chiang's Peiping Visit Believed For Parleys

Chungking, Dec. 13 (AP) — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who made a surprise flying visit to Peiping, was believed engaged today in momentous conferences dealing with the immihent return of Manchuria and its wealth of resources to China.

Chiang slipped quietly out of Chungking Tuesday for his first visit to Peiping in ten years.

"I am most anxious to know all the facts about the wrongs you suffered during the period of Japanese occupation," the Generalis-

simo said in a short message to the people.

Invites Complaint Letters

He declared he also wanted the facts "of any illegal acts which take-over officials of the National Government committed after the restoration."

The Chinese leader invited civilians to send him letters citing complaints and injuries, and promised that if the facts were established the offenders would be severely punished.

With Chiang were Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Chen Hsi-tseng, director of the bureau of general affairs, and Cheng Yen-feng, deputy secretary-general of the central Kuomintang (Nationalist party).

Son To Give Report

Chinese reports said the Generalissimo's elder son, Chiang Chung-kuo, special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria, would fly in from the Manchurian capital of Changchun to give him a first-hand account of conditions in the territory.

Olen Clements, Associated Press correspondent, reported observers in Tientsin also were optimistic that Chiang's visit might mean bloody civil strife could be averted.

While the Generalissimo conferred with his advisers in the ancient city, Peiping's airfields thundered with the traffic of planes flying his 5th Division to Changchun.

Push North Unchallenged

Other Central Government troops were in Mukden, largest and most industrialized city in Manchuria, and were last reported to have pushed 40 miles to the north unchallenged by rival Chinese Communists.

Observers in Tientsin declared all eastern Manchuria would be in the hands of Central Government forces within a few weeks and that they would reach Harbin, northern railway city, by Christmas.

They expressed belief that if there is any fighting for Manchuria it will come in the west, where the Chinese Communists have been resisting a Central Government push northeast of Peiping toward Chengteh, capital of Jehol province.

Chiang was expected to spend only a few days in Peiping, returning to Chungking in time to receive General George C. Marshall, new American envoy to China.

British troops in China are being disbanded, it was announced today as Maj. Gen. Eric L. Hayes, military attaché to the British Embassy, prepared to leave Chungking.

Chiang In Peiping As His Soldiers Near Harbin

Tientsin, China, Dec. 13 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appeared in Peiping today for the first time in many years, while his troops, last reported 40 miles beyond Mukden, were reported rolling swiftly toward Harbin, a leading Manchurian industrial center.

Other National Government forces were moving to Changchun, Manchurian capital, by air.

Observers here viewed these rapid-fire developments as a strong indication that all Manchuria, rich in industry, will be in the hands of Chiang's Government forces within a few weeks—and probably with a minimum of bloodshed.

Harbin By Christmas Possible

Harbin may be reached by Christmas or before, informed sources here believe. A joint Chinese-Soviet board in Changchun has been operating for weeks the important rail line from Changchun to Harbin and Dairen. The fact this operation has been virtually unhampered by Chinese Communists supports the belief that Harbin will be yielded to the National Army when it is ready to take control.

The almost total absence of any Chinese Communist opposition to the Chinese Government drive into Manchuria, plus Russia's friendly attitude and co-operation with Chiang's forces, indicates that the Chinese Reds—if they fight at all—will do so in the rugged western mountains, where they are strongest. They have reportedly substantial forces at Kalgan, plus an estimated 5,000,000 rounds of Japanese ammunition.

Chiang Sees Chief General

Lieut. Gen. Tu Li Ming, Chinese supreme commander in the northeast, conferred with the Generalissimo in Chungking and Peiping, then returned to his Manchurian headquarters and told his soldiers to move into Mukden. Simultaneously, the 5th Division of the 94th Army was loaded into former American transport planes for the flight to Changchun.

Reports here of Chiang's surprise appearance in Peiping made no mention of Mme. Chiang or of Premier T. V. Soong being present.

But Marine Major General Keller Rockey, commander of the United States 3d Amphibious Corps, has been in Peiping several days—presumably meeting Chiang and his party.

Whether Chiang plans to go on into Manchuria is a matter for speculation, but his trip as far as Peiping bolstered national hopes for a quick end to strife in North China.

Military Attaché to the British Embassy, prepared to leave Chungking. The number of British troops in China that he commanded always was small—a maximum of 1,600—but a training center was maintained at Kucheng and others were being established elsewhere when Japan surrendered. Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Field is on his way to Chungking to succeed General Hayes as Military Attaché.

Chiang Returns to Peiping

His Troops Roll North Toward Harbin in Manchuria—Others Fly to Changchun.

Chungking, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek visited Peiping today for the first time in ten years. He left Chungking in the greatest secrecy yesterday. The first public indication of such a trip was news of his arrival in Peiping.

The Generalissimo, accompanied by Mme. Chiang, is expected to spend only a few days in Peiping, returning to Chungking in ample time to receive United States presidential envoy Gen. George C. Marshall.

Chiang's elder son, Chiang Chung-kuo, is expected to fly from Changchun to Peiping to give his father a first-hand account of events in the Manchurian capital.

Eighty Yanks Jailed In Italy

Viareggio, Italy, Dec. 13 (AP)—A force of more than 200 American and Italian military policemen jailed 80 American soldiers today on charges of desertion, being absent without leave and black-marketing.

Fifteen civilians also were arrested on black-marketing charges.

Free 500 Bulgarian Prisoners

SOFIA, Dec. 13 (AP)—Full pardons were granted to 500 prisoners and punishment of 500 others was decreased today by decision of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council.

British Disband Troops in China

CHUNGKING, Dec. 13 (AP)—British troops in China are being disbanded, it was announced today as Maj. Gen. Eric L. Hayes,

PLANE DROPS FOOD TO MARINE FLYERS

Tientsin, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Food, winter clothing and medical supplies were dropped by a Marine transport plane today on an inland Chinese village where six Marine flyers, missing more than a month, were reported held. Tientsin reports said they were held in the unnamed village by Chinese Communists.

[Communists in Chungking said recently that six captured American airmen were being released, but there has been no subsequent indication that they ever were freed.]

Search continued meanwhile for twelve other Marine flyers who went down in a storm over Shantung Peninsula December 7. Natives yesterday reported that bodies of six flyers had been found, that a seventh had suffered leg fractures, and that the five others were unhurt.

There was no confirmation of new reports that three more Marines, piloting F-7 fighter planes, speediest in the Orient, had been lost somewhere near North China's Great Wall.

HUNT 1000 YANKS MISSING IN CHINA

Shanghai, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Teams of China-wise Americans are searching all sections of China and the islands offshore, hoping to establish the fate of more than 1,000 United States Army and Navy personnel missing in largely inaccessible country. The painstaking hunt is being conducted by the China Theater Search Detachment of forty-eight officers and sixty-one men organized as teams of eight. They are packing supplies sufficient to last six months. The job may last until next May.

Most of the missing men are flyers lost in crashes in the hump area or in coastal regions from which aerial sweeps against the Japanese were launched. There is scant hope of finding any of them alive, but the teams are penetrating remote areas, questioning villagers. They will report the location of any graves.

"Most of those who escaped from crashes have been able to get back by now," said Major Alva R. Smith of Savannah, Ga.

A Chinese superstition against touching a buried body is expected to be of considerable help in finding graves. "Chinese may take valuables from a body before they bury it," said Smith, "but once a body is placed in the ground, it's there for good and the Chinese will lead us to it."

'Hump' Plane-Transfer Totals Set At 220

Shanghai, Dec. 13 (AP)—A total of 220 American aircraft flew over "the hump" to Shanghai last month before the mass movement of planes was halted because of the loss of at least three lives in crashes.

The planes were among 700 which were to have been transported from India and Burma, presumably for distribution to the Chungking Government.

Three ferrying flyers were killed in crashes and another was reported missing. Six other planes were lost in a storm, but their pilots parachuted safely.

Over 100 Chinese Lost As Boat Strikes Mine

Shanghai, Dec. 13 (AP)—A small freighter carrying 200 Chinese struck a mine at the mouth of the Yangtze River and sank within five minutes with a loss of more than 100 lives early today.

Only 90 survivors were rescued in the predawn darkness and five of those died.

The 1,050-ton vessel was en route to Shanghai from Foochow with a cargo of wood and sugar.

7 U.S. Warships Carry Sailors To Hong Kong

Hong Kong, Dec. 13 (AP)—Three escort carriers and four destroyers of the United States Navy arrived here today, carrying hundreds of sailors who said they had come from the Philippines "for a week's vacation."

The flattops were the Siboney, Bairoka and Puget Sound. The visit is part of the Navy's personnel-rotation program, begun in October.

Malayan Rubber Controls Assailed

Singapore, Dec. 13 (AP)—Members of the Singapore Advisory Council declared today that Malayan estates were ready to supply rubber to the United States and the rest of the world as soon as a decision can be made on setting up foreign exchange facilities.

One large estate owner, Lee Kong Chian, complained that rubber control was one-sided, with prices fixed on the 1941 basis but out of line with other conditions.

Tapping of rubber in Malaya, he said, was being done only by small holders with no other means of livelihood and "not because the current Malayan official rubber price is attractive."

SUMATRA LEADERS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO JAVA PREMIER

BATAVIA, Dec. 13—(AP) Indonesian leaders in Sumatra expressed complete solidarity today with the "republic" of Premier Sutan Sjahrir in demanding full independence from the Dutch.

In battle action in Java, meanwhile, R.A.F. planes machinegunned vehicles fleeing from a village fired by the British in a reprisal raid.

Acting Governor Amir of the Indonesian government in Sumatra was flown from Padang with three staff members in a British plane for conferences with officials of the unrecognized Indonesian republic in Batavia. Later Amir told a news conference:

"We are standing full behind Dr. Soekarno (president of the Indonesian republic) and the Sjahrir cabinet. Like people in other parts of Indonesia, we reject Dutch dominion status and demand full independence.

"Sumatra, with the strongest youth movement in Indonesia, has long been a country of revolution against the Dutch. Every act against the population of Java we feel is also directed against ourselves."

The village set afire by British Indian troops was Bekassi, the scene of the massacre three weeks ago of 22 survivors of a plane crash. Bekassi is about 12 miles south of Batavia.

As the village burned fiercely, British Thunderbolts and Mosquitos machinegunned and cannonaded fleeing motor vehicles, destroying four trucks and three passenger cars. Twenty Indonesians escaped from one vehicle.

The Indian troops tried to spare several stone buildings and Chinese homes, but they were unable to halt the spreading flames.

The retaliatory raid followed new outbreaks in which a British enlisted man was killed and four others, a Japanese lieutenant, an Indian officer, and an English and Indian enlisted man were wounded.

In a Batavia suburb a Red Cross truck was attacked by grenades and gunfire.

Similar small scale clashes with infiltrating Indonesians occurred south of Batavia at Buitenzorg, where one Indian was wounded; at Bandoeng, where a Dutchman was killed, and at Medan in Sumatra, where a Dutchman was shot dead.

The Allied war crimes commission in Java reported that it had listed 244 persons, most of them Japanese, as war criminals and that 43 had already been arrested. Heading the list is Lt. Gen. Hitoshi Imamura, Japanese commander in Java accused of the deaths of 300 British officers.

Sumatrans Spurn Dominion Status, Will Aid 'Republic'

Batavia, Dec. 13 (AP)—Indonesian leaders from Sumatra today rejected Dutch offers of dominion status and declared they would support the unrecognized Indonesian republic in its fight for full independence.

Their position was stated by Acting Governor Amir of the Sumatran Indonesian "Government" after a conference with Premier Sutan Sjahrir and other leaders of the "Republic." Amir and three members of his staff were flown here from Padang in a British plane.

Disturbances Spread

The principal opposition to Dutch rule previously had been concentrated in Java, with only a few minor disturbances in Sumatra. While today's conference was in progress, it was reported that a Dutchman had been shot dead near an interment area at Medan, Sumatra.

Amir told a press conference that he was "standing fully behind" the Sjahrir cabinet in its struggle against the Dutch.

"Like the people in other parts of Indonesia," he declared, "we reject Dutch dominion status and demand full independence. Sumatra, with the strongest youth movement in Indonesia, has long been a country of revolution against the Dutch. Every act against the population of Java, we feel, is also directed against ourselves."

Clashes In Java

Meanwhile, small-scale clashes were reported between British and Indonesian forces at several points in Java. One British Indian soldier was wounded in a skirmish at Buitenzorg and a Dutchman was killed at Bandoeng, Java's summer capital.

Clashes between British troops and infiltrating Indonesians at Ambarawa, central Java town near Semarang, cost the British one killed and five wounded.

Indian troops set fire to the Indonesian settlement of Bekassi, near Batavia, and RAF planes machine-gunned fleeing villagers in reprisal for the massacre three weeks ago of British and Indian survivors of a plane crash.

New Outbreaks

The British acted following new outbreaks in which a British soldier was killed and four others, including a Japanese lieutenant, were wounded.

RAF Thunderbolts and Mosquito bombers destroyed four trucks and three passenger cars attempting to flee the village. A British enlisted man was killed by gunfire from a passing train as he sat in a truck guarding a railway crossing.

Java War Criminals Listed

Batavia, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Allied war crimes commission in Java announced today it had listed 244 persons, most of them Japanese, as war criminals and declared that 43 of those named already were in custody.

Heading the list is Japanese Lieutenant General Imamura, who is accused of responsibility for the death of 300 British officers. Another Japanese sought is Lieutenant Colonel Anami, charged with responsibility for the deaths of 1,500 British and Australians used as slave laborers.

RAF Planes Strafe Annamese Positions

Saigon, Dec. 12 *[AP—Delayed]*—British headquarters announced today that RAF planes had strafed and cannonaded Annamese positions yesterday in response to an appeal for help from a small French detachment which found itself outgunned at Bana, 60 miles north of the hill station at Dalat.

The announcement said warning leaflets were dropped over the Annamese lines before three Spitfires shot up an emplacement from which the Annamese had been reported using three-inch mortars against the French force.

JAP GUN CARRIAGES NOW GARBAGE CARTS

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Fifteen one-time shiny Japanese Army horse-drawn gun carriages took on a new atmosphere today.

In suitable rites attended by American Military Government and Korean officials, they were recommissioned as garbage wagons.

3 JAPS TO BE HANGED FOR SLAYING U.S. FLIERS

KWAJALEIN, Dec. 13.—(AP) Three Japanese officers were sentenced to the gallows today for the slaying of three American airmen on Jaluit atoll in March, 1944.

The Military commission which yesterday adjudged them guilty let off a fourth defendant with a 10-year sentence.

On Tuesday six other Japanese were sentenced to hang for beheading five Americans whose bombers crashed on Mili atoll.

The three sentenced to be hanged for the Jaluit slayings were Lt. Tsugio Yoshimura, Ensign Mamoru Kawachi and Warrant Officer Toshimoto. Each admitted having stabbed or shot to death one of the fliers. Ensign Tadashita Saka was given 10 years.

HOUSE ASSAILS TOKYO REGIME

Negligence Charged In Care Of Homeless War Sufferers

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Japanese House of Representatives sharply assailed its own Government today for failure to provide for war sufferers, declaring that many homeless persons were "still aimlessly wandering on the scorched earth."

In a resolution sponsored by all political parties and adopted without dissent, the House noted that the Government had created a number of reconstruction agencies and had drawn up plan after plan but declared nothing had proved effective because the Government was "tied up with bureaucratic red tape and is content with fumbling."

Demands Drastic Action

It demanded immediate drastic action "with a view to stabilizing the people's livelihood and stepping up economic reconstruction in the face of all kinds of difficulties."

In reply, Chizo Kobayashi, president of the War Damage Reconstruction Board, said the Government was doing its best, particularly on housing, and hoped to have reconstruction projects half completed by March.

Insisting that more be done quickly, Representative Giju Manabe, of the Progressive party, declared defeat had proved hard to take but still was no excuse for "negligence."

Election Bill Completed

The House already had completed action on a general election reform bill which was expected to pass the House of Peers tomorrow.

The measure gives women the ballot for the first time and reduces the voting age to 20, thereby adding 25,000,000 voters. It drastically redistricts the country and allows a wider selection of candidates in first steps toward truly proportionate representation.

Shunichi Suzuki, Home Ministry election expert, said the first national election under the new program would be held between January 20 and 30, with the newly elected Diet to assemble in February. The present lame-duck session is to adjourn about December 21, skipping the regular session which would have begun December 24.

The new election legislation does not revise the lifetime tenure of the House of Peers as earlier promised by Premier Kijuro Shidehara. Such questions will be left to the new Diet, he told questioners today.

Members of the Japanese imperial household have approached highest American officers seeking assurance that no more household princes will be named as war criminal suspects and have been rebuffed, it was reported reliably today.

Election Reform Bill Reaches Jap Peers

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (AP)—Election reform legislation, revolutionary in Japanese history, is expected to be passed by the House of Peers—probably tomorrow—as a first step toward proportionate representation.

While the Diet wrestled with political reform, General MacArthur attacked on the economic front, directing the Japanese Government to inaugurate a broad relief program to provide food, clothing, housing, medical care, financial aid and welfare services for unemployed this winter.

The relief plan, when ready, must be submitted in detail for Allied approval. The Government also was ordered to take all necessary steps to prevent discrimination in distribution of food. Allied headquarters meanwhile began surveys of food consumption, nutrition and physical health of Japanese.

Government Told To Act

The Japanese Government was told bluntly by the House of Representatives today to get busy and do something to alleviate suffering of the war-stripped people.

The House, in a resolution sponsored jointly by all political parties and approved without a dissenting vote, warned that many victims of American bombings "are still aimlessly wandering on the scorched earth," and blamed "bureaucratic red tape" for failure of reconstruction plans.

The election reform bill will double the electorate to about 45,000,000 voters, by granting women suffrage and reducing the balloting age to twenty years.

Shunichi Sukuki, election expert of the Home Ministry, explained that the Government measure provides also for drastic redistricting and a wider choice of candidates for the House of Representatives.

The legislation does not involve revision of the House of Peers, the the reform of which was promised earlier by Premier Kijuro Shidehara. A bill altering the present highly restrictive selection of the upper house is to be introduced in the Diet after Japan's first general election of the occupation.

Government Not Ready

Replying to Naoshi Obara, a peer, Shidehara said the revision should be made before the Diet considers constitutional changes, but that the Government is not yet ready to offer a concrete plan.

Obara made no mention of the present lifetime appointment of the aristocracy but advocated establishment of specified terms for others named to the body in imperial appointment and a broader selection of the 66 members elected by the country's highest taxpayers.

Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa told the House of Representatives that Japan is behind in payments of occupation costs, but promised that the total debt will be paid.

The Government also asked Allied permission to import 500,000 bushels of Korean rice. It previously had requested 15,000,000 bushels of foodstuffs.

Kyodo news agency said the food shortage was considered one of the basic reasons for refusal of labor to report at coal mines.

MacArthur's headquarters reported that 38 of the 59 war criminal suspects ordered to surrender at Sugamo Prison by last midnight had checked in. Of the other 21, nine are seriously ill, seven are abroad and five are ill but are expected to surrender in a few days.

5 Slated For Trial For Abusing Prisoners

Tokyo, *Friday*, Dec. 14 (AP)—Disclosing a record of mistreatment of prisoners of war, the Allies toda yfiled formal war crimes charges against five Japanese who next week probably will become the first to go on trial in Japan for such outrages.

The defendants were accused of causing the deaths of at least two American military prisoners and of beating or ordering several score more beaten; of denying prisoners food and medical care and, in several cases, of forcing them to stand naked before jeering Japanese crowds.

The legal section of the 8th Army named the five as Tatsuo Tsuchiya, guard at Mitsushima camp; Lieut. Kei Yuri, commander of Omuta camp, Kyushu; Capt. Kaichi Hirate, commander of Muroran camp, Hokkaido; Lieut. Chotaro Furishima, commander of Gifu camp, Honshu, and Capt. Hiroji Honda, commander of Onahama camp, Honshu.

IMMUNITY DENIED TO MIKADO'S KIN

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Members of the Japanese Imperial household have approached highest American officers seeking assurance that no more household princes will be named as war criminals and have been rebuffed, it was reported reliably today. By this account, the household sought the assurance as "payment for the co-operation extended to the occupation authorities.

The Household is reported to have received the same reply as when it sought a reprieve for Prince Nashimoto, the first Prince to be placed on a "wanted" list and now in jail awaiting trial. That reply was to the effect that the Prince would receive the same treatment as all other Japanese suspects. It is expected that for the time being, how-

ever, there will be few further arrests of high persons.

On the other hand, election reform legislation revolutionary in Japanese history is expected to be passed by the House of Peers, probably tomorrow.

D.C. Ordered Jap Cyclotrons' End

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (AP)—General MacArthur's headquarters said today he had orderd Japan's five cyclotrons destroyed upon "specific instructions" from the office of Secretary of War Patterson.

Nevertheless, the headquarters spokesman added, four days after that directive had been received and after the destruction of the atomic research equipment was practically completed, "an inquiry was received from the chief of staff's office in Washington as to the feasibility of shipping intact a cyclotron from Japan for re-erection in the United States."

A special press release was issued to identify the "higher authority" which headquarters here previously reported was responsible for the destruction.

AP Is Quoted

Prefacing the press release, headquarters quoted a December 11 Associated Press dispatch from Washington which said the War Department apparently had asked MacArthur for a report on the smashing of the cyclotrons. "Answering a question," the story added, "a department spokesman said that demolition of the cyclotrons 'is a matter of discussion' between the department and MacArthur's headquarters."

Critics in America have compared the destruction with Nazi book burning and similar curbs upon the quest for knowledge in Europe.

Locations Given

The statement placing responsibility for the destruction upon the War Department said that "specific instructions were received in Tokyo from the office of the Secretary of War that cyclotrons in Japan, precisely identifying those at the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research (in Tokyo), the Imperial University of Kyoto and the Imperial University of Osaka, be destroyed after securing all technical and experimental data."

ORDER TO DESTROY CYCLOTRONS CITED

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Headquarters announced today that Gen. MacArthur ordered Japan's five cyclotrons destroyed upon specific instructions from the office of Secretary of War Patterson. Nevertheless, the spokesman added, four days after that directive had been received, and when the destruction of the atomic research equipment was practically complete, "an inquiry was received from the Chief of Staff's office in Washington as to the feasibility of shipping intact a cyclotron from Japan for re-erection in the United States."

Rice According To Income

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (AP)—A proposal o price rice according to the consumer's income was made to the Japanese Government today by the eaders of the Tokyo Commerce, ndustry and Economic Association. Consumers would be divided into hree income brackets ranging from 3,000 to more than 50,000 yen. The price of rice would be graduated upward for each bracket.

Accused Of Burning Town

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (AP)—Charged with burning the town of San Pablo in Laguna province of Luzon last March, Toshiro Takizawa, Japanese army captain, is to be tried by a United States military commission in Manila, Allied headquarters announced today.

2 Surrender Planes Destroyed

MITO, Japan, Dec. 13 (AP)—The two white, twin-engine planes which carried Japanese surrender emissaries to Manila have been destroyed, together with 1,500 other Japanese aircraft, headquarters of the 637th Tank Destroyer Battalion reported today.

First Jap Trials Delayed

Yokohama, Dec. 13 (AP)—Eighth Army legal officers indicated today that the first war-crimes trials in Japan—scheduled to open Monday—will be delayed long enough to allow the more than 300 defendants to prepare defenses. No definite date was set.

Col. Robert Y. Laughlin, judge advocate, announced the first American military trial commission in Japan will meet in closed session here Monday to adopt rules of procedure against the Japanese, all suspected of mistreating Allied prisoners of war.

Not Yet Notified

His assistant, Major Gayle H. Nichols, said the defendants had not yet been notified of the charges against them and that they must be given sufficient time to organize a defense.

The military court will be empowered to impose the death penalty or imprisonment.

37,727 Quit Pacific So Far This Month

Yokohama, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Since the first of December, 37,727 United States Eighth Army and Air Force troops have boarded United States-bound ships.

The Army's troop movement section announced today that this month's figures will be boosted still higher with the diversion from the European theater of two transports with a capacity of 7,000 men each.

Yamashita Case Is Referred To MacArthur

Manila, Dec. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander of American forces in the Western Pacific, announced today he had completed his review of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's death sentence and had forwarded his recommendations to General MacArthur in Tokyo.

Styer gave no indication what he had recommended.

The former Japanese commander in the Philippines was sentenced to be hanged after a military commission last week convicted him of permitting countless outrages by his troops.

3000 LEPERS DIED UNDER JAP RULE

Manila, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Japanese brutality and a calculated program of starvation reduced the population of Culion Island—formerly the world's largest leper colony—from 5,000 to 1,800, Brig. Gen. Howard F. Smith of the U. S. Public Health Service, reported today after an inspection tour. Culion is fifty miles southwest of Mindoro.

The entire Philippines leprosy program has been set back many years by the Nipponese cruelty, Smith asserted. He said that Japanese had argued that lepers did not deserve to live since they ate food needed by soldiers and workers.

SIX JAPS GUILTY OF KILLING YANKS

Manila, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Six of seven Japanese accused of killing and burning two American flyers and five Filipinos at Cebu City last March were found guilty by a military commission today.

Lieut.-Col. Isamu Morimoto and Capt. Kestaro Tsuruyama were sentenced to death by hanging. Sgt. Takeo Kawai also was sentenced to be hanged but mercy was recommended because he turned prosecution witness. Kawai testified he had orders to hack the flyers to death. A fourth was sentenced to life imprisonment and two others to ten years each at hard labor.

Osment Urges Army Pay Rise

MANILA, Dec. 13 (AP).—President Sergio Osmena announced today that he had sent a message to Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, to renew a request to President Truman for an increase in the pay of Filipino regular army privates from 18 pesos ($9) to 50 pesos ($25) a month. Mr. Truman previously declined such an increase.

Australian Investigation Of Bennett Escape Ends

Assistant Justice Says He Should Have Stayed in Malaya..

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 13 (AP).—A fourteen-day public inquiry into the escape of Lieutenant General H. Gordon Bennett from Singapore when the Japanese over-ran the British base in February, 1942, ended today after twenty-two witnesses had given more than a quarter of a million words of evidence.

Justice George Ligertwood, head of the three-man commission charged with the inquiry, announced he would send a report of the hearings to Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley as soon as findings are reached.

In a final address, Wilfred Dovey, assistant to Justice Ligertwood, asserted that General Bennett, as commanding officer of the Australian Imperial Forces in Malaya, left "at a time when under duty as a soldier" to help carry out the terms of the capitulation. Mr. Dovey submitted that, "much as one regrets it personally," the commissioners' findings "must have a result which does not exonerate Bennett in respect to the discharge of his duties."

Eleven Japs Convicted Of Crucifixion Killing

Sydney, Australia, Dec. 13 (AP)—Eleven Japanese were convicted of the crucifixion murder of three Australian and one American airmen by an Australian military court today at Morotai, in the Moluccas.

One Japanese defendant was acquitted. The killings took place at Talaud Island, off the Celebes, March 23.

Empty Life Raft Sighted Off Azores

Viladoporto, Azores, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—An empty life raft was reported sighted yesterday off Terceira, one of the Azores, by a military plane from the local garrison. A report was intercepted by the Portuguese Navy last Monday that a Clipper plane was down at sea, but thorough search of the Azores seas failed to reveal any trace of a plane. No Clipper has been reported missing.

JAP WAR LEADERS SENT MESSAGE TO GERMANY NOV. 30

Army Intercepted, Decoded Secret Communication

War Break Nearing, Japan Told Hitler Week Before Raid

Between Axis Nations.

SET TO FIGHT REDS

DEC 14 1945

Tokyo Reported Readiness to Attack Russia if Soviet Stayed with Allies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—(AP) Pearl Harbor investigators learned today that Tokyo sent word to Hitler Nov. 30, 1941, that "there is extreme danger that war may suddenly break out between the Anglo-Saxon nations and Japan."

The same message, which a Navy report said the Army decoded Dec. 1, also told the Japanese embassador in Berlin to advise the German Fuehrer that "the time of the breaking out of this war may come quicker than anyone dreams."

Hitler was to be informed, too, that "if Russia joins hands tighter with England and the United States and resists us with hostilities we are ready to turn upon her with all our might."

Navy Presents Statement

The message was contained in a two-volume Navy statement, given the joint congressional committee, of the evidence gathered by the Navy in its Pearl Harbor investigations.

It was introduced after Gen. George C. Marshall concluded seven days of testimony by agreeing that he could have telephoned some form of warning to Hawaii Dec. 7, 1941, without endangering code-cracking secrets.

Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif.) told the committee that he had a letter from a soldier who went through the Pearl Harbor attack saying that Hickam air field in Hawaii was under a "full out air alert" from Dec. 1 to Dec. 6, 1941. Gearhart asked that committee counsel try to determine whether it was true that a week's alert was called off just the day before the Japanese attack.

Later Gearhart told reporters the soldier who wrote the letter was Stephen L. Carmalt of Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Insurance Sales Halted

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) read into the record an Associated Press dispatch from Honolulu Aug. 25, 1941, saying Lloyds had discontinued sale of war risk and bombardment insurance in Hawaii.

Phrasing his comments as questions to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, then in the witness chair, Ferguson wanted to know:

If Lloyds was not close to the British government.

If Aug. 25, 1941, was not about the time that Prime Minister Churchill returned from the Atlantic Charter conference where President Roosevelt agreed to give Japan a warning against further aggression.

Miles expressed the opinion that Lloyds was not close enough to the British government to get reports on the conversations of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Navy statement also disclosed that as early as February 8, 1941, the U. S. naval observer at Singapore passed along British information that the Japanese had a string of ships all across the Pacific radioing word daily to Tokyo.

These observing ships were said to be strung from Panama to Auckland, and one off southern California.

Other items included:

A June 4, 1941, appeal from Admiral Harold R. Stark to Pacific naval commanders to keep him "continuously informed" on what the chief of naval operations indicated was intense Japanese activity in the Marshall and Caroline islands.

On the other hand was a message from Admiral Thomas C. Hart of the Asiatic fleet to Stark saying that it appeared that other Pacific commanders "often have information of range (Japanese) activities which should promptly be passed to me but which has not been done in the past."

Jap Fleet Studied

Back on July 29, 1941, was a monograph by the Office of Naval Intelligence with 20 copies to be provided for Admiral Kimmel at Pearl Harbor. This showed the "organization of the Japanese fleet" and concluded:

"It is evident that Japan has marshalled its full naval strength and is on a full wartime footing."

The Navy report also said:

"It appears from the records of the several investigations by the Navy that there was sent or otherwise available to Admiral Kimmel much intelligence information concerning the Japanese fleet organization and ship dispositions."

Kimmel, in a letter to Stark September 12, 1941 expressed concern that there might be "some in Washington who might be inclined to overlook" the needs in the Pacific.

"Until we can keep a force here strong enough to meet the Japanese fleet we are not secure in the Pacific," he wrote. "And the Pacific is still very much a part of the world situation." Kimmel asked about "shooting orders."

Stark replied that "at the present time the President has issued shooting orders only for the Atlantic and southeast Pacific subarea." He also replied to another question by Kimmel by saying:

"If conclusive, and I repeat conclusive, evidence is obtained that Japanese submarines are actually in or near the United States territory, then a strong warning and a threat of hostile action against such submarines would appear to be our next step."

The old question of how Kimmel and Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short got along together was touched on in a section having to do with the army's willingness to garrison Midway and Wake Islands."

"It appears," the report said, "that the project fell through because these two area commanders could not agree as to who should command the army troops. Each insisted that he should be supreme."

The question about telephoning to Hawaii was put to Marshall indirectly by Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, 1941 Hawaiian commander. Short did not receive a telegraphed warning from Marshall until seven hours after the Japanese attack.

Short Prepares Questions

Short, a daily attendant at the hearings of the Senate-House investigating committee, gave William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, a series of written questions he wanted asked.

One was whether a message simply to be on a complete alert could not have been telephoned when Marshall learned on the morning of Dec. 7 that the Japanese apparently were going to make a military move of some nature at 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time (dawn Hawaii).

Marshall said it probably could have.

The former chief of staff had testified earlier that he did not telephone because the Japanese might listen in, learn the United States knew of the one o'clock deadline for presentation of an ultimatum to this country, and hence that their coded messages were being read.

Marshall was dismissed as a witness at 12:45 p.m., after more than 26 hours of testimony, and hurried from the room as spectators applauded. In his seven days with the committee the general had kept a plane waiting to take him to China as a special presidential envoy.

Questioned on Philippines Planes

Before Marshall left, Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) elicited testimony that the general did not know of any report received by the War department as to why a number of big bombers were caught on the ground when the Japanese struck the Philippines several hours after the Pearl Harbor attack.

Lucas noted that the record showed General Douglas A. MacArthur, commander in the Philippines, had messaged Nov. 28 that he had everything in readiness for a "successful defense."

He said there was testimony also that Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, then chief of the War Plans division, called MacArthur on the telephone when news came of the raid on Hawaii.

In response to Lucas' question, Marshall then testified MacArthur had 35 four-engined bombers and upwards of 100 pursuit planes under his command.

"Was there ever any report on why these bombers which were destroyed on Clark Field (Luzon) were still on the ground?" Lucas asked.

"I don't think so."

Under questioning from Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.), Marshall testified that he sent an order to MacArthur before the war asking that he arrange for airplane landing strips in Australia, Borneo and New Britain to be lengthened so they could accommodate American four-engined bombers.

Marshall said he undoubtedly obtained "clearance" for the order from higher-up, perhaps directly from the late President Roosevelt, but that he did not recall now who gave it to him.

No Agreement for War

He reiterated at the same time that there was never any agreement to his knowledge that this country would go to war if Japan attacked British or Dutch possessions.

In support of that statement, Marshall read a memorandum he and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, signed July 1, 1941, disapproving a report on American-Dutch-British conversations at Singapore.

One objection they voiced was that the report undertook to bind the United States to joint action with the Dutch and British. Marshall and Stark said that was a "political" decision which they were not empowered to make.

They also branded as "unacceptable" what they termed "the small part which is proposed for British naval forces in the Far East area."

They noted that the British proposed to assign 48 warships to that part of the world, but to commit only three to defense of the Malay barrier and use the rest on escort and patrol duties.

The Singapore conversations, Marshall said, were intended to develop joint military plans which would be put into effect in event all three nations became engaged in war with Japan.

For the most part, Marshall was an unruffled witness but he flushed and evidenced anger when Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif.) took him through a long series of questions about the information sent to Short on the state of American-Japanese relations.

Marshall Pointed to Hawaii

Gearhart contended the Army had intercepted seven Japanese messages which "pointed directly to Hawaii and revealed an inordinate Japanese interest" in the fleet and its base.

He wanted to know whether, if these messages had been sent on to Hawaii, Marshall thought "the ships would have been lined up like sitting ducks—or out to sea in fighting trim."

"It may be," Marshall responded, "that if that information had been sent to Short he would have taken a different view of the command directive which was sent him.

"But General Short was given a definite directive—an alert order."

Marshall contended it was well known to military and naval men that the Japanese kept a constant check on all movements of American warships.

When Gearhart continued to ask suppositious questions, Marshall said he was asking him to use "backsight" and remarked tartly:

"I am still of the opinion that when you give a command to a high ranking officer you expect to have that order executed."

Gearhart suggested that under the instructions sent to Short the American forces could not have attacked the Japanese even if they had sighted their approach.

He noted that the Nov. 27 warning sent to the islands said the United States desired that Japan commit the first overt act if hostilities could not be avoided. Marshall had testified that Mr. Roosevelt ordered those instructions included.

Marshall disagreed with Gearhart. The message also said, he commented, that the commanders were not restricted to a course of action which might jeopardize their defense.

In his opinion, Marshall added, the sudden appearance of Japanese warships in that area would have been an "overt act" and American airmen would have been justified in bombing them.

Recalls Knox Trip

In a discussion of Short's relief as Hawaiian commander, Marshall recalled that Secretary of the Navy Knox visited Hawaii. He said it was after a Knox-Stimson conference that the Secretary of War instructed him to remove Short from command.

"Were there any specific reasons stated (by Stimson) for his removal?" Ferguson asked.

Marshall: "I do not recall the specific statement of the reasons."

Ferguson: "Was it disobedience to the alert order of the 27th?"

Marshall: "I could not say that, Sir. It was the general status of affairs in Hawaii as viewed, presumably, by Colonel Knox following his trip."

Ferguson asked if he was to understand, then, that Marshall did not base the removal order upon any of his own findings.

"I based that order on the direction of the Secretary of War," Marshall replied.

PART IN RETIRE MENT OF SHORT

MARSHALL DENIES

30.24-32371

Former Chief of Staff, Ending Testimony, Says Stimson Ordered It.

FLUSHES ANGRILY ON STAND

Gave 'Definite' Alert to Hawaii Chief—Latter Has Four Questions Asked.

DEC 14 1945

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall wound up his testimony before congressional investigators today with a statement that he had nothing to do with the decision to retire Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked on December 7, 1941.

This decision, Marshall told the Senate-House group, was reached by Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox, who took similar action in the case of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the naval chief in Hawaii.

Marshall's appearance on the witness stand lasted twenty-six hours over a seven-day period. As he finished at 12:45 P. M., a plane was waiting to fly him immediately to China as President Truman's envoy.

Still in the uniform of a five-star general of the Army, the former Chief of Staff took his departure with the thanks of the committee for making himself available. Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) said: "The committee wishes you on your new mission the same high degree of success you achieved in other fields."

Four Questions for Marshall.

In concluding his testimony, Marshall asserted angrily that Short was given a "definite" alert order before the Japanese assaulted Pearl Harbor and felt he had a right to expect it would be carried out.

Just before he left the stand, Marshall was asked four questions at the request of Short, seated a few feet away in civilian clothes.

Briefly, they were:

Did the War Department know about the tentative standard operating procedure set up July 14, 1941 in Hawaii to show three alert systems?

Yes, said Marshall. He knew of it because of an exception taken by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Force chief, to a proposal to use Air Corps ground forces in guarding installations. It was brought out this system provided for three alerts: No. 1 all-out; No. 2, a lesser alert having at least 50 per cent of all troops available at all times; No. 3, against sabotage with no particular threat from without.

Asks About Scrambler.

What were the instructions given the staff duty officer in the Chief of Staff's section from November 27, 1941, to December 7?

Marshall said his instructions to the Secretary of the general staff were to keep a man on duty all the time and to see that he was informed of anything important.

On December 7, before the Japanese attack, could not a full war alert have been sent by "scramble" telephone to Short?

Possibly, it might have been done, Marshall replied without further elaboration. (Marshall previously testified the "scramble" was not in existence then and he did not telephone because he feared the Japanese would intercept a telephone message. A warning sent that day by commercial facilities did not reach Short until after the attack.)

Was J. T. McNarney, a colonel in 1941, sitting on the War Plans Division while serving on the Roberts Commission which investigated Pearl Harbor for President Roosevelt?

Marshall said McNarney had been listed as being with the division only technically, that this was his status even while he was in England as an observer. When McNarney returned, Marshall related, he was appointed deputy chief of staff and then served on the commission.

Also during today's session the committee received a memorandum by Marshall and Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, stating their reasons for telling British military leaders in July, 1941, that they could not commit the United States to go to war if Japan attacked British or Dutch territory.

The former Army Chief of Staff flared up under persistent questioning about information given to overseas commanders in the last few days before the Pearl Harbor attack plunged this nation into war.

"Gen. Short was given definite direction," Marshall said. "He was given an alert order. I still feel that when you give a command to a high officer you expect it to be carried out."

Marshall's assertion regarding Short followed the statement yesterday by the former chief of staff that he—Marshall—was responsible for actions of the general staff and that he had "full responsibility" for any failure in Washington to see that Short went on a full war alert.

His testimony at that time came in response to a question from Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) whether Marshall, as chief of staff, should not have investigated upon receivnng Short's reply about the sabotage alert. Marshall observed that it was an "opportunity to intervene."

"Opportunity? It was your responsibility, was it not?" Keefe asked.

"You can put it that way," Marshall replied, then he added: "An immense number of papers came over my desk. I am not passing the responsibility to the Secretary of War. I was responsible for the actions of the general staff throughout. I was responsible for this. A very tragic thing occurred. I am not attempting to evade that at all."

DEC 14 1945

'Must Have Been Evident.'

Marshall said today that Short's reaction to the warning message might have been different if the Hawaiian commander had received information, intercepted from Tokyo, that the Japanese were displaying great interest in United States ship movements around Hawaii.

Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.) wanted to know why Marshall didn't send that information to the Pearl Harbor commander, Short and Kimmel. Marshall replied he did not think the Japanese intercepts showed anything especially significant, that Japanese interest in ship movements was a long-time, continuing thing.

Gearhart asked if Marshall thought "the fleet would have been lined up like sitting ducks" if the intercepts had been passed on to Kimmel and Short.

"It may be that if the messages had been communicated, Gen. Short's reaction to alert his command might have been different," Marshall said. He added, however, that "it must have been evident to Kimmel and Short that the Japanese could have reported every ship move."

Asked About Philippines.

Replying to a series of questions from Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.), Marshall also told the committee:

As Chief of Staff, he had no knowledge of any information prior to December 7 definitely pointing to an attack on Pearl Harbor.

That President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson knew all he knew about important matters during the critical period preceding the outbreak of war.

Lucas later switched the questioning to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the defenses of the Philippines at the time war began. He asked whether there was ever any Army report on why the Japanese were able to catch United States bombers on the ground in the Philippines. Marshall said he recalled none.

Later Major-Gen. Sherman Miles, former chief of military intelligence, who resumed his testimony after Marshall left the stand, said that it was hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor "before we could ascertain what in heaven's name had happened in Hawaii." It was partly for this reason that no additional alert messages were sent to MacArthur. Miles added that, as he recalled it, the Japanese hit the Philippines ten or twelve hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Justified U. S. Air Attack.

Earlier, Marshall said that American bombers would have been justified in sinking any Japanese warships that appeared in Hawaiian waters before the war began. He declared that the appearance of such vessels would have been an overt act.

The subject of bombing Japanese ships came up when Keefe noted that a warning message to Hawaii on November 27, 1941, included instructions that the United States wanted the Japanese to take the first step toward hostilities. Marshall again said the directions went into the message at President Roosevelt's request. Then he assumed that Japanese warships were sighted beyond restricted waters around Pearl Harbor, but within range of bombers.

"The sudden, unannounced appearance of such ships in those waters would have been an overt act and would have justified bombing," he said. "And I believe the country would have backed them up."

Keefe said he didn't think there was any question about that.

Marshall also said, in reply to a question, that he thought a flight of foreign planes over Hawaii would have been an overt act.

Marshall noted that the November 27 message, while expressing the desire that Japan make the first overt act, specifically told the overseas commanders they were not committed to a course of action which would "jeopardize your defense."

Hull May Have Lacked Tip

As Marshall returned to the stand for his final day, the committee learned that former Secretary of State Hull may have gone to his last conference with Japanese "peace" envoys on December 7, without knowing of their diplomatic reply which had been intercepted and decoded.

An affidavit submitted to the committee showed that the fourteen-part Japanese message—described by some witnesses as a tipoff that war was near—was delivered to the State Department by an Army officer just as Hull met Ambassadors Saburo Kurusu and Kichisaburo Nomura.

Questioning of Marshall about when he received the important fourteen-point message had been extensive. Several witnesses said that the fourteenth part, combined with a message to the Japanese to deliver it at 1 P. M., Washington time, was the tip that hostile action was imminent.

Whether Hull ever read any of the fourteen parts before he talked to the Japanese remained unclear in affidavits collected by Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Clausen. Clausen was deputized by Stimson to make an independent Pearl Harbor inquiry.

Hull, who spent several days on the stand, is scheduled to return for additional questioning later.

John F. Stone, then personal assistant to the Secretary, said he couldn't recall when Hull got the message.

Reasons Given to British.

In the Marshall-Stark memorandum explaining their reasons for refusing to approve a report on American-Dutch-British conversations held at Singapore in April 1941, the two American commanders contended that the report contained "political matters," and cited a paragraph saying: "Our collective military strength can only be developed fully if our governments agree to act together, should any of them judge that the Japanese have taken action which necessitated active military counter-action."

They cited other instances where, in their opinion, the conversations had gone into the political field, rather than being confined to drafting military plans for use in event the three nations all should become involved in war with Japan.

The memorandum was sent to American Army and Navy observers at London for communication to the British chiefs of staff.

Whether this country made any agreement to fight Japan, in the event the British or Dutch territory was attacked, has been a question brought up frequently in the committee's hearings. Hull, as well as military witnesses, have denied there was such an agreement.

Marshall and Stark also criticized various military proposals in the ADB report, calling "unacceptable" the "small part which is proposed for British naval forces."

On Escort or Patrol Duty.

They said that the British delegates had emphasized repeatedly that retention of the Malay barrier was vital to security of the United Kingdom, but "of forty-eight British naval vessels available in the eastern theater only three British vessels are to operate in the vicinity of the Malay barrier."

"No British vessels whatsoever," they added, "are committed to the naval forces of the barrier against Japanese naval forces advancing southward, nor to offensive operations designed to close the passages of the barrier to the passage of Japanese raiders.

"All British naval forces are assigned to escort and patrol work, most of them at great distances from the position which the British Chiefs of Staff have asserted to be 'vital.'

"It may be pointed out that the naval defense of this position is intrusted, by the ADB report, solely to the United States and Dutch forces."

Under British Command.

Marshall and Stark objected, too, that it was proposed to put strategical command of American naval units under the British commander in chief, China station, to a degree which was never

contemplated by this country and to put all air forces under a commander in chief, Far East, with headquarters at Singapore.

"The Chief of Naval Operations," the memorandum said, "cannot agree to permit aviation forces of the United States Navy to operate for other than naval purposes, or to be placed under other than naval command."

In a general criticism, they said the plan "does not give sufficient emphasis to the necessity for the greatest possible degree of offensive operations."

Japs In Hawaiian Waters 'Overt' Act: Marshall

DEC 14 1945

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall said today that American bombers would have been justified in sinking any Japanese ships that appeared in Hawaiian waters before the war began.

Marshall told the Senate-House Committee investigating the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, that the appearance of such vessels would have been "an overt act."

As Marshall returned to the stand fo rthe seventh day, the committee learned that former Secretary of State Hull may have gone to his last conference with Japanese "peace" envoys December 7, 1941, iwthout knowing of their diplomatic reply which had been intercepted and decoded.

Time Element Stressed

An affidavit submitted to the committee showed that the fourteen-part Japanese message—described by some witnesses as a tip-off that was was near—was delivered to the State Department by an army officer just as Hull met Ambassadors Sab[illegible] Kurusu and Kichisaburo N[illegible]

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Marshall again said the directions went into the message at President Roosevelt's request.

Beyond Restricted Areas

Then, he assumed that Japanese warships were sighted beyond restricted waters around Pearl Harbor but within range of bombers.

"The sudden, unannounced appearance of such ships in those waters would have been an overt act and would have justified bombing. And I believe the country would have backed them up."

Keefe said he didnt think there was any question about that.

Marshall also said, in reply to a question, that he thought a flight of foreign planes over Hawaii would have been an overt act.

Commanders Advised

Marshall noted that the November 27 message, while expressing the desire that Japan make the first overt act, specifically told the overseas commanders they were not committed to a course of action which would "jeopardize your defense."

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Whether Hull ever read any of the fourteen parts before he talked to the Japanese remained unclear in affidavits collected by Lieut. Col. Henry C. Clausen.

Interviewed 92 Persons

Clausen was deputized by former Secretary of War Stimson to make an independent Pearl Harbor inquiry. He reported that he traveled 55,000 miles and interviewed 92 persons.

Hull, who spent several days on the stand, is scheduled to return.

In an affidavit to Clausen February 13, 1945, Col. Carlisle C. Dusenbury, on duty in the Army Intelligence Division here in 1941, said he began delivery of the fourteen-point message at 9 A.M. December 7, 1941, and finished at the State Department as Hull was meeting with the Japanese.

"This Message Means War"

"When I delivered the copy to OPD (Operations Division) that morning," Dusenbury related," I handed it to then Col. Thomas T. Handy, who, upon reading it, said to me, 'This message means war,' or words to that effect."

Dusenbury said the message began coming in on December 6, but he was advised that night that it could not be completed. He said he and his superior, Col. Rufus S. Bratton, then chief of the Far Eastern Intelligence Division, went home. He added:

"I returned the next morning to begin the distribution of this intercept consisting of fourteen parts . . . about 9 A.M. on December 7, 1941, and finished with the delivery to the State Department as Kurusu and Nomura were meeting with the Secretary of State."

Given To Night Officer

In another affidavit, Bratton said he delivered the first thirteen parts to the night officer at the State Department between 10 and 11 P.M. December 6.

John F. Stone, then personal assistant to the secretary, said he couldn't recall when Hull got the message.

CODE-BREAKING LEAK DEPLORED BY FORRESTAL

DEC 14 1945

Navy Secretary Calls It Tragedy That Secret Was Made Public.

STRESSES WARTIME VALUE

Armed Forces' Reorganization Urged by Department Head Before Senate Group.

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forestal today called it a "terrible tragedy" that the secrets of breaking the Japanese code have been made public.

The Cabinet member made this statement before the Senate Military Affairs Committee while urging a Navy Department plan for post-war reorganization of the armed forces. This plan counters the War Department proposal for merging the armed forces into a single organization.

"It was very unfortunate," Forrestal said of the code-breaking disclosures. "We were playing the Pacific war poker game with a mirror behind another man's hand," he said, referring to the value of the code secret during hostilities.

Forrestal mentioned the cracking of Jap codes as he urged a single post-war intelligence agency for all Government agencies. This is one feature of the Navy's reorganization proposal.

Senator Maybonk (D.-S. C.) asked how such things as the code secret's disclosure could be avoided in future.

"It is one of the penalties—I should say one of the corollaries—of a democratic system of government," replied Forrestal.

Army Plan Called Shadowy.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Terming Army proposals to merge the nation's armed forces "shadowy," M. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, asserted today that the Navy favors unification of defense forces but feels the War Department's plan to "merge first and plan afterward" is "extremely vague."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Cincinnati Rotary Club, Hensel said: "The War Department's plan for the merger of our nation's armed forces is shadowy and Army officers are instructed not to discuss the details.

"The War Department has suggested only a method to achieve unity of effort in our armed forces. Dozens of methods can easily be suggested."

War Mistakes Cited.

Hensel asserted that the United States made mistakes in world war II and said the "major deficiencies" could be classified under three headings:

"Our foreign policies and military programs were not integrated and there was not sufficient interchange of plans and policies;

"Our military programs were not tied to the productive capacity of our domestic economy;

"Inside each department, and between military departments, there were gaps and duplications leading to waste."

Of the Navy's unification plan, Hensel said:

"The Navy has offered to the country a really comprehensive plan for national security. It is directed toward closing all the gaps which appeared in our prosecution of the war . . . it is a plan to unify all, not just a few, of the security functions."

GM Stands Firm On Its Proposal For Wage Boost

DEC 14 1945

Company Does Not Plan to Increase Its Offer, Says Vice President.

OPEN COURT ACTION

Auto Firm Seeks Injunctions to Halt 'Illegal Picketing.'

DETROIT, Dec. 13—(AP) A prediction that the General Motors corporation strike may last "at least six weeks longer" was made today by Harry W. Anderson, G.M. vice president, as the company sought two court injunctions to halt "illegal picketing" of G.M. plants.

The suits, filed in Cleveland and Chicago, drew an immediate reply from Walter Reuther, vice president of the United Auto Workers (C.I.O.), who declared, "They can issue all the injunctions in the world, but the judge isn't going in and make autos."

Anderson also disclosed that the company does not contemplate any increase in the 13 1-2 cent an hour wage increase which it recently offered its 175,000 workers who struck for a general 30 per cent wage rate increase.

The court actions heightened the dispute between G.M. and the U.A.W. on the question of picketing at G.M. plants in more than 70 cities throughout the nation.

Company Accuses Pickets

The company, in a statement issued h[illegible] announcing the filing of the suits, charged union pickets had "caused bodily harm" to non-striking employes trying to enter the electro-motive plants at La Grange, Ill., on Wednesday.

It charged the strikers "engaged in mass picketing, placed obstructions across plant entrances, inflicted bodily harm on employes, carried and brandished bats, spiked clubs and similar weapons and hurled rocks at employes."

Anderson, at the conclusion of another negotiating session between G.M. and the U.A.W. today, told newsmen that the company "has further injunction suits pending now," but declined to elaborate on the statement.

The GM official, reporting on the negotiating session, said "Reuther blamed the corporation for terminating the union contract" which was due to run until April, 1946. The company took this step Monday.

Anderson announced he "hopes to be present" in Washington Dec. 19 when the President's newly-appointed fact-finding committee begins its study of the entire GM strike situation.

Will Give Data to Board

He declared GM would give the board "any data that is pertinent," but parried reporters queries as to whether GM would open its books to the presidential board.

GM has refused to accede to U.A.W. requests that the union be permitted to look over the company's books during the present wage negotiations. The union contended that it wanted to study the company's figures in light of GM's assertion that it could not grant the 30 per cent wage boost without raising car prices.

Anderson gave this version of an exchange with Reuther at today's negotiating session:

He said Reuther had told him the U.A.W. "will get out the panzer troops" if the strike continues.

"I asked him, 'Is that the goon squad you mean' and he answered, 'We are going to put on all the pressure you want,'" Anderson asserted.

Reuther, at a press conference after today's session broke up, did not comment on Anderson's version of the exchange.

Reuther warned that since "the company made no additional offers, the union will tighten up, keep the strike effective and hold the line."

"G.M. is horse trading, and is not engaged in proper collective bargaining," the U.A.W. official charged.

"G.M. is still in the dark ages as far as collective bargaining is concerned. They want to start at zero and work up, while the union works down from its 30 per cent demands," Reuther declared.

"We refuse to have collective bargaining dragged down to that level and we will walk the picket lines just as long as is necessary to win," he added.

Reuther said he has asked the corporation to permit newsmen to sit in on the next negotiating session, which he said, is set for Monday. He indicated the company was not in favor of the idea.

The injunction petitions were the highlight of the day's activities as the parties sought an end to the 23 day old strike.

The Chicago action named Local 719, U.A.W., and 37 of its officers and members as defendants. G.M. asserted that 1,500 employes were kept out of the La Grange plant which normally employs 7,500 hourly and 2,000 salaried workers.

The plant produces engines for Diesel locomotives. The Cleveland suit applied to a Fisher body factory.

General Motors charged U.A.W.-C.I.O. Local 45 in Cleveland with using "threats and personal abuse" to deter non-striking office workers and supervisory personnel from

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entering the plant.

In a petition filed in Common Pleas court, the corporation said the police "did not serve in any substantial degree" to prevent the pickets from "such unlawful conduct." Thirty officers and members of Local 45 were named defendants as well as the local itself.

The petition cited an alleged specific instance of Tuesday. At that time the police department said it had sent its entire mounted division of 50 men to the scene. Officers said at least 250 pickets turned back office and clerical workers without disorder.

The court scheduled a hearing for tomorrow on a temporary injunction.

Reuther commented here that it was a "local matter" and would have to be handled "locally" insofar as the international union was concerned.

BUSINESS, LABOR FACE NEW CURBS

DEC 14 1945

Federal Administration Sees Inflation Danger in Present Industrial Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(AP) Putting the brakes to its post-victory policy of quick "decontrol," the administration has swung toward restored or tightened curbs on business and labor.

Reconversion, four months old tomorrow, is viewed in the government as a lusty problem child now in danger of bursting its inflationary buttons.

Coupled with this fear is the conviction, announced by President Truman, that industrial strife could smash the rapid return to peacetime production if it is not checked. He has asked Congress to check it.

Industry Ready to Run

Physically, civilian industry is set up and ready to run, with war's debris largely cleared away and assembly lines mounted. Employment is far above expectations and buying is heavy.

But, officials now expect to see only 200,000 new automobiles made this year instead of the hoped-for 500,000. The dominant unit in that key industry, General Motors, is bogged in a strike that may engulf the other big motor makers.

The C.I.O. steel strike set for January 14 is an even greater menace to reconversion, since steel is the basic material of manufacturing.

The steelworkers' dispute also best illustrates the government's quandary: Labor demands higher wage rates, U. S. Steel says it can give them only if its prices are raised, OPA says higher prices mean inflation—a three-way deadlock.

Meanwhile the slowness of new appliances and clothing to reach the market gives production officials the jitters, the heavy consumer demand for goods gives OPA a case of inflation nerves, the housing shortage irritates everybody.

So the fourth month of peace brought at least four movements—in the direction of tighter controls—to offset the contending pressures.

All the moves represent a divergence from President Truman's basic reconversion idea, that the government's best method of restoring a normal national life is to drop controls as soon as possible. The moves:

1. A White House crackdown on labor-industry strife; Mr. Truman requested that Congress provide fact-finding on disputes and a compulsory 30-day cooling-off period. It cost him C.I.O.'s political friendship.

2. Announcement that priorities will be restored—only two months after they were scrapped—to provide building materials for needed low-priced dwellings; also, a request for price controls over new and old homes, after an earlier decision not to seek them.

3. A slow-down in OPA's program of lifting individual price ceilings; in the case of citrus fruits, an OPA request for restoration of a ceiling already lifted, because orange and grapefruit prices soared. Cocoanut prices have quadrupled since control ended, some fur coats have doubled.

4. A bare-knuckle battle by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles and others for an immediate extension of the price control act beyond June 30, on grounds that merknowledge of its approaching en encourages inflationary psychology and may postpone the movement o goods to market at present prices.

AGREES TO PUT LIMIT ON LIFE

OF LABOR BILL

Schwellenbach Won't Fight Restricting Fact-finding Law Truman Seeks.

MIGHT AVERT STEEL STRIKE

Unions, Set Back by House on Racket Curb, Look for Victory in Senate.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach said today that he had no objection to limiting the life of the fact-finding legislation which the administration has asked to the present "emergency period."

Urging passage of the labor disputes measure before Christmas as asked by President Truman, he told the House Labor Committee that "we are hopeful that it will prevent the threatened steel strike in January.

Schwellenbach made his statement as to a time limit on the measure in answer to a question by Representative Hook (D.-Mich.). But the secretary declined to estimate how long he felt the legislation would be needed. He said that information should come from officials concerned with reconversion.

Pursuing Schwellenbach's expression of hope that the requested law would prevent the steel strike, Representative Geelan (D.-Conn.) asked: "Isn't it a hypothesis we are trying to correct?"

"It is more than a hypothesis when a definite date has been set for the steel strike," Schwellenbach replied.

Labor Ponders Setback.

Meanwhile organized labor took solace in past Senate performance as it pondered its first recent major setback in the House.

Failing to block a drive that won lopsided approval for a bill designed to make unions liable to punishment for violations of the 1934 anti-racketeering act, labor supporters said they were confident they could win in the Senate.

Their optimism was summed up by Representative Marcantonio (Amn. Lab.-N. Y.), who told reporters: "There isn't any question that we can stop it in the Senate."

Marcantonio and others who fought the measure through yesterday's House session pointed out that a similar bill passed by the House in the last Congress

Continued on Page 13.

died in Senate committee. "The same thing will happen again," the New Yorker added.

Direct outgrowth of a 1942 Supreme Court decision setting aside the conviction of a local New York teamsters' union on charges of conspiracy to violate the 1934 law, the bill would bring union activities within the scope of that act if they constituted "robbery or extortion." Conviction would be punishable by as much as twenty years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

It strikes from the 1934 law a ban against its application to labor organizations "lawfully carrying out the legitimate objectives" of unions, and removes a section exempting wages paid by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employee from the definition of "property" or "money."

The House action cleared the docket of labor bills in a position to be acted on before the Christmas recess, unless unexpected developments jar loose from committees the President's proposal for fact-finding boards to handle major labor disputes.

Union-Penalty Foes Count On Senate

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The Penalties Provided

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Truman's Proposal

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Hearings on the fact-finding measure were continued today by the Senate and House Labor committees. Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach was slated to support it before the House group and AFL President William Green was booked to oppose it before the Senate committee.

There was slim chance, though, that the President's request for action before Christmas would be granted.

Steel Workers Say Strike Doesn't Violate Contract

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13 (AP)—Supported by an opinion from their general counsel, Lee Pressman, the CIO United Steel Workers declared in a formal resolution they are within their contract rights in going ahead with plans for a nation-wide strike January 14.

The strike, called by the USW's 175-man wage-policy committee, is to enforce the union's demand for a $2-a-day wage increase.

A resolution, adopted by the committee yesterday, asserted the union "has meticulously adhered to the terms of the contract and will continue to do so."

Murray's Stand

At a news conference, Phillip Murray, president of both the CIO and the steel workers, held out no hope the union will take any new step to avert a strike.

Asked if Government intervention might halt a walkout, Murray said the union would accept a Government invitation to negotiate with a Federal labor conciliator present—if the U. S. Steel Corporation would also accept the invitation.

Such action, Murray said, would at least postpone the strike.

The steelworkers' head had "no comment" when asked what his union would do should legislation proposed by President Truman to curb strikes be adopted before January 14.

$2-A-Day Raise Defended

Defending the demand for a $2-a-day raise, the CIO president declared average weekly earnings for steel workers are now about $46, a drop of $11 since the war's end.

The wage-policy committee, in its resolution, answered a charge by the Iron and Steel Institute that steelworkers' contracts contained a clause "wherein the union agrees not to strike during the life of the contract." The contracts expire in October, 1946.

The union contended the clause permits it to "reopen the contract for a general wage increase upon a change in national wage policy," and added such a change "has been announced, and the War Labor Board, in a unanimous resolution, has expressly recognized that the union is free to bargain with respect to a general wage increase."

CONFERENCE FAILS IN BUS LINE STRIKE

WASHING[illegible]N, Dec. 13 — (AP) Labor department efforts to settle a 43-day strike of 4,000 Greyhound bus employes in 18 states collapsed tonight, the U. S. conciliators said.

Conciliation Commissioners Howard T. Colvin and Martin J. O'Connell issued a statement after a day of conferences, asserting that th company had turned down the government proposal to set up a fact-finding panel to examine the dispute.

"The negotiations will be reopened by the Conciliations Service whenever there is reason to believe that something worth while can be accomplished by such action," the commissioners said.

The companies involved are Pennsylvania Greyhound and Central Greyhound serving 18 states east of the Mississippi and the District of Columbia.

The 4,000 strikers who walked out Nov. 1 when previous conciliation efforts were fruitless were represented by the A.F.L. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees.

The union asked a pay rate of 5.75 cents per mile and a 30 per cent wage increase for terminal and garage employes.

The companies offered 5.3 cents a mile west of Pittsburgh and 5.4 cents east of Pittsburgh and a 10 cent hourly increase for terminal and garage employes.

At earlier sessions in Cleveland the companies also had refused a proposal, accepted by the union to submit to arbitration. Also at the Cleveland sessions, held Dec. 6 and 7 it was suggested that the fact-finding panel be set up.

Edgar L. Warren, chief of the Conciliation Service, said he did not believe that government seizure of the Greyhound Lines would follow today's negotiation collapse. He added, however, "that something can be done" to settle the drawn out strike of over-the-road bus transportation but he would not elaborate.

SENATE APPROVES BILL FOR CHANGES IN FEDERAL BOARDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(AP) President Truman got power to reorganize government agencies today nearly seven months after he wrote Congress that authority was needed "without delay."

The Senate voted down, 49 to 23, emphatic demands by Senators Vandenberg (R-Mich.) and LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) that the compromise legislation be sent back to the House. Then it sent the measure to the White House.

Vandenberg complained because the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation is not on a list of six agencies exempt from reorganization.

LaFollette sought exemption for the Federal Power commission, which regulates electric power rates and returns.

Both had been placed on the touch-not list when the Senate first approved the program.

Senator Murdock (D-Utah) reminded the Senate that President Truman had asked for no exemptions at all, and that the compromise measure was the best that could be obtained in the "give and take" of a Senate-House conference that adjusted differences between the bills of the two chambers.

Vandenberg pointed to the six agencies which could not be reorganized, but to which additions could be made. These are the Interstate Commerce, Federal Trade, and Security and Exchange commissions and three agencies dealing with railway labor.

"Under what theory is the SEC more sacred from tampering with than the FDIC?" demanded Vandenberg. "Nothing is more important in these moments of flux than that the American people sleep nights in respect to their banking system."

Murdock, who led the Senate conferees, told Vandenberg it was a little unfair to assume that the President of the United States will do anything to injure the agency protecting bank accounts."

Other senators pointed out that FDIC, along with the Federal communications and Tariff commissions and Veterans administration, were placed in a class requiring separate reorganization plans, if any.

Senators O'Daniel (D-Tex.) and LaFollette joined 21 Republicans voting to send the bill back. Eight Republicans teamed with 41 Democrats to send it on to the White House.

TWO FUNDS ADDED TO DEFICIENCY BILL

DEC 14 1945

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—(AP) The Senate Appropriations committee tonight added $400,000,000 for UNRRA and $171,127,000 for veterans housing to the $1,500,000,000 deficiency bill recently passed by the House.

The UNRRA fund would be an initial installment on the $1,350,000,000 which the U. S. is slated to contribute for the organization's next fiscal year. The House has passed a bill authorizing the contribution and the Senate Foreign Relations committee today approved it.

The Appropriations committee stipulated that the $400,000,000 could be used as soon as the Senate completes action on the $1,350,000,000 authorization.

Funds for veterans housing were increased from the $24,500,000 approved by the House to $195,627,000.

Acting Chairman McKellar (D-Tenn) said there were no other major changes in the bill as approved by the House.

The commitee left in appropriations for veterans hospital construction totaling about $158,000,000 and $122,000,000 for flood control and rivers and habors projects, but struck out $800,000 for building transmission lines in the central valley of California.

McKellar told reporters he expects to bring the bill before the Senate Friday to get action before the Christmas recess.

Timothy M. Collins, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, asserted yesterday federal, state and municipal governments should "move rapidly to stimulate' large scale housing programs.

In a prepared statement, he termed the housing shortage critical and announced the federation favored the enactment by Congress of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill which provides for low interest mortage rates and extended amortization periods to encourage home building.

Said Collins:

"Private enterprise would be prompted under this legislation to build in the near future hundreds of thousands of new, decent homes so desperately needed by families with modest incomes, while local hou...

...ing authorities would be aided in carrying on further slum clearance projects and in erecting suitable home for families with low incomes."

One of the best means of avoiding discontent and stabilizing the country's economy, said the labor leader, is to encourage workers to become home owners. "Without long term mortgages and reduced interest rates, however," he added, "it will be impossible for most workers to acquire homes of their own."

G.I. Blasts Army 'Brass Hats' At Hearing on Universal Service

DEC 14 1945

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—(AP) An Army buck private stole the show at a congressional hearing on universal military training today with a scathing attack on "brass hats" and "Pentagon Boy Scouts."

While at least six generals, several admirals and more than a dozen colonels sat by and listened, the G. I. witness, George L. Mark of Cleveland, let loose his blast at the high command after assurances from acting Chairman Thomason (D-Tex) that he would be protected from any possible punishment as a result.

Mark, 37-year-old father of three children, was a surprise witness before the House Military committee. He was called out of turn, and four major generals already on the stand were invited to take a back seat, so he could finish in time to catch a train for Camp Atterbury, Ind., where he is due to be discharged tomorrow. He recently testified on demobilization before a Senate committee.

After briefly citing his military record—he was drafted ten months ago and is stationed at Camp Kilmer, N. J.,—Mark launched into his prepared speech and told the committee why he didn't think Congress should adopt universal military training.

But first he threw the committee and the spectators including the generals and admirals, into an uproar by pointing to his glistening bald head and telling that he had been a hair tonic salesman before he was drafted.

Universal military training, he asserted, was the brain-child of "the Pentagon Boy Scouts," the "bemedaled fourflushers," the "brass hats" and the "aristocratic phoneys of the Pentagon castle."

(The Pentagon building in near by Virginia is headquarters of the War department).

The "brass hats," he said, want universal training because "they want a large army to retain the officers."

"These brass hats don't like work," he asserted. "If they did they wounldn't be in the army. They're in the army as officers because they cannot make a fight in the competitive game."

Then he accused them of attempting to make life miserable for enlisted men so they won't reenlist and of "undermining voluntary enlistments and forcing the Congress to pass a compulsory military training program."

The "aristocratic phoneys of the Pentagon castle," he continued, "have practically atomized the members of Congress from individual thinking," and "bemedaled fourflushers who pass out decorations with one hand and doctored reports on demobilization with the other hand still exist."

Mark, the only G. I. who has testified, said he did not believe compulsory military training is democratic. He asserted it would undermine the morals of the nation's youth, eventually bring about militaristic control of the government, and finally lead the country into war.

Voluntary enlistments, if properly handled, he claimed, would provide sufficient manpower for the peacetime army.

Mark challenged assertions of previous witnesses, including Secretary of War Patterson, that enlisted men generally are in favor of universal military training. His own personal opinion, based on polls of his fellow GI's and letters from men overseas, he said, is that most of the nonofficers in uniform are opposed to it.

McVay Defense

Seeks To Keep Jap Off Stand

DEC 14 1945

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Capt. Charles B. McVay's defense today vigorously assailed the prosecution for "grotesque proceeding" in seeking to offer a former Japanese naval officer as a witness in his court-martial.

When the judge advocate announced he was ready to call the Japanese officer, Iko Hashimoto, the chief defense counsel, Capt. John P. Cady entered formal objection to the "idea of calling an officer of an enemy force noted for despicable treachery" to testify against an American naval officer.

He objected to admitting the Japanese testimony against McVay "on a question involving his entire future career."

Sure Others Would Agree

He said he felt sure he was expressing the feelings of all American citizens and especially those who served in the armed forces, against "any such spectacle."

McVay is being tried on charges of inefficiency and negligence in connection with the loss of his ship, the heavy cruiser Indianapolis en route from Guam to Leyte last July 30.

Hashimoto was the skipper of enemy submarine I-58, which the Japanese have claimed sent the Indianapolis to the bottom with a heavy loss of life.

Not On Legal Grounds

Captain Cady said his first objection to Hashimoto's appearance on the witness stand was not on purely legal grounds, because "our nation's lawmakers never anticipated such a spectacle."

However, he added, he was urging the additional legal objections that the witness was totally incompetent to recognize the difference between right and wrong and had no conception of what an oath meant.

Responding to the defense's objections, Capt. Thomas J. Ryan, Jr., judge advocate, expressed regret that "any emotional aspects" had been introduced into the proceedings.

"To Testify On Facts"

He told the court he would resent as strongly as anyone any testimony from Hashimoto bearing on the witness's opinion of the integrity or honor of the accused officer. He added he did not intend to seek such testimony.

The only reason for calling Hashimoto, he went on, was to have him testify on facts in his knowledge. He said he intended to ask the witness only where he was on specific occasions, what he saw, what he did and how he did it.

In response to the defense's legal point, the judge advocate said as a special precaution he expected to ask the Court to administer a double oath to Hashimoto—one prescribed by United States naval regulations and another provided for in Japanese courts-martial procedure.

Cites Naval Law

He cited naval law providing specifically that the credence to be given any witness before a court-martial was for the court and not the judge advocate to decide.

The defense then challenged the authenticity of the alleged Japanese oath and Francis R. Eastlake, a civilian Japanese expert of the office of naval intelligence, was summoned to authenticate that oath.

The court recessed briefly to decide that issue.

cruiser Indianapolis, is being tried on charges of negligence and inefficiency in connection with the loss of the ship in that area that night. The negligence charge is based on the allegation that he failed to maintain a zig-zag course.

"I wish to make formal objection," Capt. John P. Cady, chief defense counsel, told the court, "to the idea of calling one of the officers of a defeated enemy who as a nation has been proved guilty of every despicable treachery, of the most infamous cruelties, and barbarous practices in violation of all laws of civilized warfare, to testify against one of our own commanding officers on a matter affecting his professional judgment.

"I am sure I express the feeling of every American citizen, especially those who so recently fought against the Japanese, in protesting at this spectacle.

"This objection is not and cannot be based on any legalistic grounds, since our lawmakers have never imagined through the centuries of Anglo-Saxon law any such grotesque proceedings."

Capt. Thomas J. Ryan, Jr., the court's judge advocate, expressed regret at the introduction of "emo-

JAP SKIPPER TELLS OF SINKING CRUISER

Sub Commander Testifies He Scored Three Torpedo Hits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—(AP) Over defense protests, a former Japanese submarine commander was admitted as a prosecution witness before a Navy court martial today to tell how he sank a large warship which he said was making no radical change of its course.

Iko Hashimoto, short, squat and bullet-headed, told the court trying Capt. Charles B. McVay, 3rd, that he fired six torpedoes and scored three certain hits on a large warship between Guam and Leyte after trailing her for 27 minutes the night of July 29-30.

McVay, skipper of the U. S.

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tional aspects."

He said he would "resent as much as anybody" any questioning of the Japanese as to the honor or integrity of the accused officer, but that he intended to ask only for "facts in the knowledge" of the witness.

He said he would ask only "where he was on specific occasions, what he saw, what he did and how he did it."

Hashimoto testified that about 11:05 p. m., (zone minus 9 time), July 29 his submarine was about 290 miles slightly west of due north of Palau, at latitude 12 degrees 31 minutes north, 134 degrees 16 minutes east. He said he surfaced his ship to take bearings and discerned a "dark object" about 11,000 yards away.

Closed On Target

He immediately crash-dived, swung in the direction of the target, and began to close range, keeping the ship under constant observation through the night periscope. At about 3,000 yards, he said, he recognized the ship as of 10,000-ton cruiser class or larger, and at 1,500 meters fired six torpedoes in two salvos of three each, at three-second intervals.

He said he got three certain hits, confirmed by observation of three separate columns of water. He heard a fourth explosion but did not confirm that as a hit by observation.

Previous testimony had set the time of the Indianapolis explosion as 12:05 a. m., July 30. The Indianapolis was operating on zone minus 9 1-2 time. Survivors of the cruiser have testified to hearing two almost simultaneous explosions.

Hashimoto said the target ship obviously made no radical change of course while he had it under surveillance, but that it might have made a minor change.

utes, the witness related.

He said that he fired torpedoes in salvos of three at three second intervals and saw three hits through his periscope.

The Japanese officer, testifying through an interpreter, described the target of his torpedoes as a "dark object," making no attempt to identify it as the Indianapolis or a warship of any other type.

Hashimoto was admitted as a witness despite vigorous objection by defense counsel for McVay, who is being tried on charges of negligence and inefficiency in the loss of his heavy cruiser, the Indianapolis, that night as it was en route from Guam to Leyte.

The court admitted the Japanese officer as a witness after ruling it was proper to subject him to a double oath. He was given both the standard oath prescribed by United States naval procedure, as well as that used in Japanese court-martial.

Had Surfaced Submarine.

Hashimoto, who was flown here from Tokyo, testified that he first sighted the dark object when he surfaced his submarine to investigate visibility after the moon had risen. He said he crash-dived immediately and put the submarine on a course toward the object he had sighted. He estimated the range at 10,000 meters.

He computed the estimated

rse and speed of the target nd prepared torpedoes for firing. He estimated the target was traveling at a speed of about twelve knots, while his submerged speed was about three knots.

When he got within 1,500 meters of the target, he related, he loosed his torpedoes. Raising his periscope after firing, he reported he saw three hits forward of the target object between the bridge and the bow area. He knew three hits were scored, he explained, because he saw three separate and distinct columns of water. Five of the torpedoes fired, he said, were equipped with magnetic war heads.

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Credibility Given Test.

Before Hashimoto was sworn, he was subjected to a preliminary examination by defense counsel to test his credibility. He said he was a Shintoist, fully aware of the meaning of truth and falsehood, and that his religion taught he would be punished for uttering any falsehood.

McVay's counsel fought Hashimoto's appearance on the witness stand as a "grotesque proceeding."

When the Judge Advocate announced that he was ready to call the Japanese officer, the chief defense counsel, Capt. John P. Cady, entered formal objection to the "idea of calling an officer of an enemy force noted for despicable treachery" to testify against an American naval officer.

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McVay is being tried on charges of inefficiency and negligence in connection with the loss of his ship, the heavy cruiser Indianapolis en route from Guam to Leyte last July 30. Hashimoto was the skipper of enemy submarine I-58, which the Japanese have claimed sent the Indianapolis to the bottom with a heavy loss of life.

Entirely New Precedent.

Capt. Cady said his first objection to Hashimoto's appearance on the witness stand was not on purely legal grounds, because our nation's lawmakers never anticipated such a spectacle. However, he added, he was urging the additional legal objections that the witness was totally incompetent to recognize the difference between right and wrong and had no conception of what an oath meant.

Responding to the defense's objections, Capt. Thomas J. Ryan Jr., Judge Advocate, expressed regret that any emotional aspects had been introduced into the proceedings. He told the court he would resent as strongly as any one any testimony from Hashimoto bearing on the witnesses's opinion of the integrity or honor of the accused officer. He added he did not intend to seek such testimony.

Explains Testimony Desired.

The only reason for calling Hashimoto, he went on, was to have him testify on facts in his knowledge. He said he intended to ask the witness only where he was on specific occasions, what he saw, what he did and how he did it.

In response to the defense's legal point, the Judge Advocate said as a special precaution he expected to ask the court to administer a double oath to Hashimoto—one prescribed by United States naval regulations and another provided for in Japanese courts-martial procedure. He cited naval law providing specifically that the credence to be given any witness before a court martial was for the court and not the Judge Advocate to decide.

The defense then challenged the authenticity of the alleged Japanese oath and Francis R. Eastlake, a civilian Japanese expert of the Office of Naval Intelligence, was summoned to authenticate that oath.

The court recessed briefly to decide that issue.

Jap Allowed to Testify at McVay's Trial

Enemy Submarine Officer Says Dark Object Was Target for His Torpedoes.

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Iko Hashimoto, a Japanese submarine commander, told a Navy court-martial trying Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d today that his ship fired three torpedoes into a dark object which it sighted 290 miles from Palau on the night of July 29-30. His submarine had been trailing its target for twenty-seven min-

ON WORLD TRADE

DEC 13 1945

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The United States today invited 14 countries to a conference next spring dedicated to the reduction of world trade barriers.

A State department announcement said the aim is to negotiate tariff reductions and "to prepare projects for consideration" at later general international conference on trade and employment tentatively scheduled for next summer.

Countries invited to sit in on the talks, which an official said might be held in Europe, are Russia, France, Britain, China, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Holland, India, New Zealand, South Africa and Belgium-Luxembourg.

Government officials said one of the major tasks confronting the participants would be to begin the actual reduction of empire trade preferences—a policy agreed to by the United States and Britain during their recently concluded trade and financial conversations.

The United States will seek to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with nations not yet covered by such pacts and to modernize and renegotiate existing agreements.

"Those invitations have just been sent, and there has not yet been time for any of the countries concerned to reply to them," the announcement said.

The State department stressed however that if and when the nations invited accept "the usual formal notice of intention to negotiate trade agreements will be published" and hearings will be held in the United States to determine what the American offer to these nations should be.

proved by President Truman came from real estate circles.

On Capitol Hill, a spot check of the House Banking Committee considering the price-fixing legislation disclosed that a number of members believe Mr. Truman already has sufficient authority to deal with the housing problem.

Home Builders Opposed

This sentiment was echoed by the National Association of Home Builders, which said the imminent restoration of building materials to a priorities system made price ceilings unnecessary.

Frank W. Cortwright, executive vice president of the association, said his organization would continue to oppose ceilings "as unrealistic and unworkable, and as a stumbling block to solving the housing problem."

He said Mr. Truman's program for channeling 50 per cent of all building materials to residential dwellings costing $10,000 or less would help keep all home prices in line.

Won't Pay Top Price

"I don't think people will be foolish enough to pay rediculous prices for homes," Cortwright said, "and that means builders won't be able to charge them."

The National Housing Agency, on the other hand, said in a statement:

"When people want shelter, they want it bad. Within limits, many people will pay any price for a place to live."

Only 30 P.C. Now

Cortwright said home builders have been getting only about 30 per cent of available construction supplies, and that with this increased to 50 per cent under the new program there is good chance that a goal of 500,000 new homes in 1946 can be realized.

In Omaha, President Van Holt Garrett of the National Association

14 NATIONS ASKED TO ATTEND PARLEY

Real Estate Men Oppose Plan For Price Ceilings

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Administration-indorsed legislation to fix price ceilings on new and existing houses ran into stiff opposition today.

The most outspoken criticism of the proposed control program ad-

of Real Estate Boards, said imposition of ceilings would be a "very dangerous step." The association, in a statement issued in Washington, commented that ceilings could nullify any benefits resulting from restoration of building material pri-

orities.

On the subject of priorities, the Producers Council, Inc., said earmarking supplies will make little difference in the number of homes built next year "unless the Government takes steps to stimulate greater production of materials and equipment," and helps the construction industry with price and manpower problems.

The council, a national organization of building products manufacturers' said in a statement the proposed ceiling program "brings with it a great risk of delaying home building."

Meanwhile, Representative Patman (D., Texas), author of the pending legislation on housing ceilings termed the President's indorsement and priorities program steps "in the right direction."

Not Expected To Pass

But Representative Wolcott, of Michigan, ranking Republican member of the Banking Committee, expressed the opinion that the Patman bill has no chance of passing in its present form.

The bill provides that the ceiling on an existing home would be the first price at which it sells after enactment of the legislation. On new homes, the ceiling would be based on actual construction costs, the fair market value of the land, and the contractor's 1941 profit margin on a comparable dwelling.

Under the bill, ceilings would be fixed only in areas where they were deemed necessary by a housing director.

Priorities As Control

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the Banking Committee said the allocation of building materials to dwellings costing $10,000 or less seemed to be an effective means of price control.

He added, however, that since the Government has no "absolute authority" to fix actual ceilings on homes, the committee would "have to look into that."

Authority for priorities stems from the second War Powers Act. Government attorneys have decided ceilings could not be fixed under the act.

government's new housing program.

Dr. Kathryn McHale, general director of the association, wrote Reconversion Director John W. Snyder that building materials should be earmarked for homes costing $6,000 or less instead of $10,000 or under as planned.

She referred to channeling of building supplies to home construction under a priorities system to be established in a few days.

"There appears," Dr. McHale said, "to be no provision guarding against the possibility all materials under priority will be used for houses at the highest price permitted, $10,000."

Quoting from an Army survey at Separation centers, Dr. McHale said only five to 16 per cent of veterans discharged expected to be able to pay as much as $50 a month for rent or house payments.

"The survey concluded," she said, "that virtually all the veterans' need was for houses below $6,000."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars sent a resolution to Congress asking the creation of a special housing administration for veterans.

Omar B. Ketchum, VFW legislative director, said in a statement that "at present it is everybody's, but nobody's job, to relocate the veteran. We want the responsibility pinned down so the work will be done efficiently."

At the same time the VFW statement praised "President Truman's swift and drastic action to ease the national housing crisis, particularly to expedite the immediate housing of veterans." It said the President acted "completely in line" with VFW recommendations.

In Congress, a spot check of the House Banking committee showed a number of members believed Mr. Truman already has enough authority to tackle the housing problem without legislation to fix price ceilings. The committee is considering the administration-endorsed Patman bill which provides for ceilings on new and existing houses.

Cost of New Homes Too High For Veterans, Women Complain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — (AP) The American Association of University Women complained today that most veterans will be unable to afford the homes built under the

Dramatic Details Of Loss Of Cruiser Juneau Revealed

DEC 14 1945

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—One of the great dramas of the war—the loss of the light cruiser Juneau and the harrowing experiences of her handful of ten survivors—has been pieced together from scattered sources in Navy Department files.

The Juneau was just eight months in service when she was mortally wounded in her second major action in the battle of Guadalcanal, which marked the end of Japanese aggression to the south.

Badly crippled by a torpedo, the Juneau was forced to retire from the action. Later the same day, November 13, 1942, she was again torpedoed. She sank within a minute.

Among the victims were the five Sullivan brothers, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, of Waterloo, Iowa.

Survivors On Rafts

When the water calmed after the ship went under, the small group of survivors huddled on and around life rafts, life floats and debris.

A grim night followed, during which several of the group died. The next day sharks attacked, and one man had the skin ripped off one hand by a savage shark. That day a plane roared overhead and dropped an uninflated rubber raft about 200 yards away. Despite the sharks, Signalman First Class Joseph P. F. Hartney, of New Britain, Conn., decided to swim for it.

"The sharks were cowards," he related later. "All I had to do was kick my feet when they came at me and they were scared away."

Try To Make Land

He reached the raft, inflated it and paddled back. He had an idea that land was about 55 miles away and, after receiving permission from one of the injured officers aboard the main raft, decided to make a try for it. James Fitzgerald, seaman first class of Manchester, Conn., volunteered to go with him.

Lieut. (jg) Charles Wang, of Philadelphia, a torpedo officer of the Juneau, was badly hurt. Hartney and Fitzgerald put him aboard their flimsy craft and paddled away, with Hartney doing the navigating.

Their equipment consisted of the raft, a pump, paddles, a patching kit, a bailing bag and a knife. They had neither food nor water. They paddled until exhausted, rested, and then paddled some more. That was their routine for days, broken by unsuccessful attempts at fishing for food, using Lieutenant Wang's shoelaces for a line and his collar pin for a hook. They caught rain water in the bailing bag, which they used as a sea anchor at night.

Spotted Jap Planes

On the third day, they spotted planes, which turned out to be Japanese. They fell flat on the raft and escaped detection.

Then on the same day they saw a low haze in the distance, and knew land was there. They were sure it was San Cristobal Island, at the lower end of the Solomons.

Then, on November 20, came a bitter disappointment. They sighted a PBY navy patrol bomber and signaled it, using the bright blade of the aluminum paddle. The PBY pilot saw them, but before he could come in close a squall blotted them out.

Held Out Through Storm

A terrific storm followed, and for nine hours the men had all they could do to keep afloat. But they won out and when the weather cleared they were within sight of San Cristobal.

Early the morning of November 21 they grounded on a coral reef. Ashore, they found friendly natives who fed them and got word to a white trader on a near-by island, who sent a boat for them. On the trader's island, they signaled a passing patrol plane, which landed and picked them up.

A rescue party was then sent after those who had stayed behind. But it never reached them. Seven of them were finally saved.

Gunner's Mate Allan C. Heyn, of Washington, D.C., the sole survivor of a group of twelve who became separated from the others, told how his companions, crazed by the ordeal, fell or dived from their raft to be killed by circling sharks.

Kept Seeing Mirages

"Like travelers in the desert," he said, "these men kept seeing 'mirages' in the water. For example, they insisted that the Juneau was right beneath us on the bottom. She was all lit up, they said, with the crew at their battle stations waiting for the Japs. One man announced he was going down for a cup of coffee and some sandwiches.

"On the sixth day there were three of us left, a boatswain's mate, a young Mexican and myself. That was when we got our first food. A sea gull lit on the raft, and I wrung its neck. We tried to eat it, but only managed a few mouthfuls.

He Was Being Stabbed

"That night the boatswain's mate left us. His back had been so badly scorched by the sun that both the skin and flesh were splitting and cracking. He was in real agony. He told us he'd rather swim for land and go down trying than just cling to the raft. He turned and swam off in the dark as if land were just around the corner. We never saw him again.

"The next night, the young Mexican suddenly cried out he was

[Continued On Page 4, Column 1]

being stabbed. I thought he was just having another crazy spell, but when I grabbed hold of his shoulders I saw he was telling the truth. A giant shark was literally eating him out of my arms as I tried to hang on. He screamed once as he went under. His head reappeared for a second and he screamed again.

"That night was the longest of my life. The sharks were all around me in the water. Why they didn't get me I'll never know. I like to think it was because I did so much praying and had faith that my prayers would be answered.

"On the ninth day a navy patrol plane spotted me. The pilot waved, but flew away. It came back two hours later leading a destroyer to me. Aboard ship the doctor said I had a fractured skull, shrapnel in my foot and was suffering from exposure."

Plane Dropped Rations

Of the remaining group, there were six survivors, the only ones still capable of paddling their raft after five days under a blazing sun in the shark-infested waters. This group was sighted by a patrol plane which dropped a life jacket containing rations and a message promising rescue.

Leading this group was George I. Mantere, chief gunner's mate, of San Diego, Cal.

Mantere and Hartney were awarded the Legion of Merit for their "exceptionally meritorious conduct," and the Bronze Star was awarded Wyartt Butterfield, Seaman 1/c, of Trenton, N.J., a member of Mantere's group who, despite weakness and exhaustion, swam, fought off sharks and recovered the life jacket dropped by the rescue plane.

Others In Group

Other survivors were Chief Steward's Mate Lester E. Zook, of Arcadia, Neb.; Arthur T. Friend, boilermaker 2/c, of Oakland, Cal.; Henry J. Gardner, machinst's mate 1/c, San Diego, and Frank A. Holmgren, gunner's mate 3/c, Eatontown, N.J.

Gardner received a letter of commendation for courage in fighting to keep the Juneau afloat after the ship was struck by the first torpedo, risking his own life to descend into the fireroom to shore and brace bulkheads.

The final casualty toll in the ship's loss was 37 officers and 647 enlisted men either dead or missing in action.

THREE-WAY SPLIT MARKS DEBATE ON EMPLOYMENT BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—(AP) The House split into three major factions today over what role the government should take in maintaining employment in the nation.

Party lines broke as members debated sharply a measure laying down a Federal policy for avoiding a scarcity of jobs. A vote is not expected until late Friday.

The three groups were:

1. Members supporting the pending bill offered by the expenditures committee. It would commit the government to maintain "a high level of employment, production and purchasing power."

2. Those urging adoption of a substitute calling for a Federal action to help assume "full employment."

3. Those opposing both versions. Some of these are against any such legislation. Others expressed fear that any measure approved by the House would be rewritten later by Senate-House conferees to meet administration desires.

Even some legislators who are frequent administration backers split over the legislation.

Chairman Sabath (D-Ill.) of the Rules committee declared he wanted a "full employment" bill, but added "we can't have our way at all times, so we must yield to this compromise." He referred to the pending "high employment" bill.

Rep. Outland (D-Calif.) asserted, however, that "those of us sponsoring the original full employment bill are going to continue to fight for it so we can give President Truman what he wants."

Mr. Truman has asked repeatedly for "full employment" legislation and has criticized the expenditures group for delay in handling the measure. The Senate passed a modified version early in October.

Speaking for the committee, Chairman Manasco (D-Ala.) asserted the pending measure "is a sensible, workable bill to try and keep up high levels of employment without bankrupting our government." He added that "we can't guarantee jobs for all as the original bill did."

Several Republican leaders spoke out against either type of bill at this time, saying that administration forces would control the writing of an eventual compromise.

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Total of Unemployed Persons 30 P. C. Below Expectations

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The impact of peace on joblessness is 30 to 40 per cent lighter than reconversion officials expected. Fewer lay-offs in industry and an unexpectedly high and sustained rate of buying are among factors that have prompted key Federal economists to offer this improved employment outlook:

By the year's end, the total of actual and potential job-seekers will be 4,000,000 at the most, one-third less than had been predicted for that date when hostilities ceased. By next March the jobless will number not more than 5,000,000. This may be the peak for 1946.

After hovering around that mark until about June the total may begin to decline as civilian manufacturing hits full stride. But officials are wary of guessing beyond mid-1946.

The totals fall far short of Reconversion Director John W. Snyder's estimate, on October 1, that unemployment would hit 8,000,000 by spring.

However, it is known that the forecasts are concurred in by experts in Snyder's office, in the Bureau of Census and some other agencies concerned with the employment problem.

May Bring New Problem.

The happier outlook may bring different sort of problem, Price Administrator Chester Bowles has indicated. He said Monday that the continued high rate of employment was adding to inflationary pressure, making it harder to end price controls.

Bowles mentioned the new census figures which put unemployment at 1,580,000 in November, hardly up from October. However, the census estimate does not include the outpouring of discharged veterans who are visiting or vacationing before they look for work. Nor does it list civilian workers who are taking a rest after arduous wartime efforts.

First Estimates Off.

Adding these in as potential job seekers, and allowing amply for possible error in the census sampling, Government statisticians believe there now are between 2,500,000 and 3,500,000 people who want or will want jobs.

By comparison, the War Manpower Commission estimated after V-J day that 6,000,000 would be out of work by the end of this month.

Two factors not fully appreciated last fall now are seen as holding down the curve of unemployment.

First was the tendency of employers to hang on to their help even when orders were canceled, in order to have workers when the production lines were ready to make civilian goods.

Second, consumer purchasing continues to run ahead of expectations and will continue for months since the public so far has had little chance to replace worn-out appliances and clothes.

of his life," enabled his company to continue its attack, "the resumption of which was of great significance in gaining the approaches to the Cologne plain."

Ray's unit, Company F, Eighth Infantry, Fourth (Ivy) Division, was driving through the Hurtgen Forest, near Schevenhutte, on November 17, 1944, when it was halted by a concertina-type wire barrier and plagued by a heavy concentration of enemy fire from small arms, machineguns, mortars and artillery pieces.

The War Department citation also said.

"Under heavy fire, Lieut. Ray reorganized his men and preparedto blow a path through the entanglement, a task which appeared impossible of accomplishment and from which others tried to dissuade him. With implacable determination to clear the way, he placed explosive caps in his pockets, obtained several bangalere torpedoes and then wrapped a length of highly-explosive primer cord about his body. He dashed forward under direct fire, reached the barbed wire and prepared his demolition charge as mortar shells, which were being aimed at him alone, came steadily nearer his completely exposed position. He had placed a torpedo under the wire and was connecting it to a charge he carried when he was severely wounded by a bursting mortar shell.

"Apparently realizing that he would fail in his self-imposed mission unless he completed it in a few moments, he made a supremely gallant decision. With the primer cord still wound about his body and the explosive caps in his pocket, he completed a hasty wiring system and unhesitatingly thrust down on the handle of the charger, destroying himself with the wire barricade in the resulting blast.

"By the deliberate sacrifice of his life, Lieut. Ray enabled his company to continue its attack."

Ray was born on June 9, 1921, in Brooklyn. He enlisted in the Army as a private June 11, 1942, and received his basic training at Fort Meade, Md. He attended an infantry officer candidate school at Fort Benning, Ga., and received his commission as a second lieutenant on June 2, 1943.

He received a promotion to first lieutenant on July 16, 1944. He previously had been awarded the Bronze Star and the Combat Infantryman Badge, for exemplary conduct in action against the enemy.

Blew Himself to Death to Open Path for G. I.'s

Long Island Man Turned Himself Into Human Explosive to Blast Wire Barrier.

Washington, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Lieut. Bernard J. Ray of Baldwin, L. I., who opened a path for his company through a wire barrier in Germany by turning himself into a human explosive charge, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

The War Department, in announcing the award today, said that Ray, a combat infantry officer, "by the deliberate sacrifice

House Opening Troopship Inquiry

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—A congressional inquiry into the shipping facilities available for bringing troops home from overseas opens today.

Representative Havenner (D., Cal.), chairman of a House Naval Affairs subcommittee appointed to conduct the inquiry, said navy representatives would be questioned first.

Army And WSA Later

Later, he said, the Army and the War Shipping Administration would be called upon for information about reports that ships capable of carrying troops are lying idle while troops eligible for discharge are waiting at overseas ports for transportation home.

The committee, Havenner said, wants a complete list of ships now assigned to troop transport, and accurate figures on the number of army, navy and marine corps personnel stationed overseas who are now eligible for discharge or will be eligible within the next three months.

Other Data Wanted

Other information the committee desires:

1. A list of ships capable of use for troop transportation that are not being used, and the reasons why not.

2. A list of ships owned by the United States, capable of troop transportation, that are now in the possession of foreign governments or are being operated by the United States to provide troop transportation for foreign governments.

3. A complete list of ships owned by the United States which are lying idle in American, Philippine or other overseas ports because of "delays in repair service or turn-around orders."

'GI Bill Of Rights' Amendments Backed

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—A Senate-House conference committee agreed today on amendments to the so-called "GI Bill of Rights" liberalizing loans and educational grants.

The House had recommended that loans for buying homes, businesses and farms be approved by local appraisers while the Senate had asked approval by the Vetreans Administration. The conference agreed [illegible] local appraisers appointed by the Veterans Administration.

Gen. Luther Deck Miller Promoted By Truman

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Brig. Gen. Luther Deck Miller, chief of army chaplains, to the rank of major general. General Miller, a regular army man since 1918, is a native of Leechburg, Pa.

TRUMAN TO ENJOY YULE DAY AT HOME

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — (AP) The nation's first family will exchange gifts around a lighted Christmas tree in the living room in their Independence, Mo., home Christmas afternoon, the White House said today.

Mrs. Truman and her daughter, Margaret, have finished all their shopping and expect to leave Washington for Independence by train late on Dec. 18. Mrs. Truman's mother, Mrs. David Wallace, will accompany them.

The President has announced that he will follow by plane on Christmas morning.

The holiday dinner will follow Mrs. Truman's favorite menu: mushroom soup, roast turkey, scalloped oysters, jellied cranberries, celery, olives, jelly, pickles, mashed potatoes, giblet gravy, cauliflower, soft rolls, pear and cheese ball salad, plum pudding hard sauce, coffee, candy and nuts.

Margaret Truman, who has been suffering from a heavy cold, was able to return to her classes at George Washington university today.

U.S. Agrees To Lend $5,000,000 To Finland

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The United States agreed today to lend $5,000,000 to Finland, the only nation to meet its World War I financial obligations to this country in the period between the wars.

Finland will use the funds to purchase approximately 46,000 bales of United States cotton, the Export-Import Ban kof Washington announced.

Walter Grasbeck, chairman of the Finnish trade delegation to the United States, signed the new loan agreement on behalf of his Government.

The loan to Finland was the first to be made from the general credit of $100,000,000 established by the Export-Import Bank in October to finance shipments of United States cotton to European countries.

693,380 Japanese Returned To Homeland

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—A total of 693,380 of Japanese nationals have been repatriated to the home islands in compliance with the surrender agreement, the State Department announced today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent word from Tokyo that this number had been brought back as of December 2. The supreme Allied commander said the repatriates included 313,818 army personnel; 42,862 navy personnel, and 336,700 Japanese civilians.

Nearly two thirds of the total were repatriated from the United States zone in Korea, MacArthur said. He added that the repatriation was being carried out in captured Japanese ships and short-range United States landing craft. In the surrender agreement, the United States and the other allies assumed the obligation of returning Japanese nationals abroad to the homeland.

President To Accept Envoy's Resignation

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—President Truman today agreed to accept the resignation of Charles Sawyer, Ambassador to Belgium, before the end of the year.

Sawyer, Cincinnati lawyer and former Ohio Democratic state chairman, so advised reporters after calling on the President at the White House.

The Ambassador said he would go back to Cincinnati to practice law as soon as his resignation is

formally accepted. He said no definite date had been agreed upon but that it would be effective before January 1.

FOES HELPED ATOM CHECK

Hoover Says Captured Agents Kept Tab On Enemy Work

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 13 (AP)—Captured Axis espionage agents, permitted to continue their activities "under our complete control," assisted the United States to keep tab on enemy atomic bomb experiments, J. Edgar Hoover reported today.

Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the International Association of Police Chiefs that close co-ordination of law enforcement agencies throughout the Americas wrecked plans of spies and rendered the saboteur powerless.

"Law enforcement was so completely in control of the situation that a number of apprehended espionage agents were allowed to operate under our complete control," he stated.

FBI Chief Cites Results

"In that way we not only were able to prevent information of value from getting to the enemy but we learned a great deal about their requests for specific information along certain lines," Hoover reported.

As chairman of the association's committee on international relations, the FBI chief cited these results from joint wartime efforts of law enforcement agencies in Latin and North America:

1. Not a single act of foreign-directed sabotage against the industrial United States was successful.

2. More than 1,500 spies, saboteurs, smugglers of strategic war materials, propagandists and other enemy agents were identified.

3. Twenty-four clandestine radio stations were found and 28 transmitters were confiscated.

The FBI chief disclosed that in 1944 Peruvian police provided a photograph, finger prints and other data on Eric Gimpel, enemy agent, a few hours after he was landed in this country by a German submarine and before he was taken into custody.

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Plutonium Difficult To Produce For Bomb

Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 13 (AP)—A balance so tiny that its operating parts ranged in size from invisibility to four times the width of a human hair had to be perfected before scientists could produce plutonium, the substance in one type of atomic bomb.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, codiscoverer of plutonium, told the Illinois-Iowa section of the American Chemical Society that the new field of study had been named ultramichrochemistry and that it was developed because of the extremely small quantities of the desired substances present in uranium.

Atom Hearing Off Track: Tydings

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Senator Tydings (D., Md.) said today he wonders whether the Senate Atomic Energy Committee isn't holding hearings on the wrong thing.

Ostensibly, he said, the hearings are on domestic control of the newly discovered force; actually, the witnesses are insisting on putting an absolute end to war.

"We started out after a titmouse and we've found us a bear," Tydings told reporters.

"Must Outlaw All Weapons"

He questioned three young physicists closely in yesterday's hearings as to whether complete disarmament isn't necessary if further fighting is to be prevented. Summing up their testimony, Tydings said:

"You're not going to have world peace by outlawing the atomic bomb alone. You're going to have to outlaw all other weapons too."

Dr. Alvin Weinberg, chief of the theoretical physics section at the Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tenn., told Tydings that should there be another war, it will either start or finish with the atomic bomb.

"Saturation" Angle

Emphasizing that the atomic bomb is not just another weapon, he said it is the only one that has the quality of "saturation." He said he meant by that that it wouldn't do the United States any good to have 50,000 atomic bombs against an enemy's 10,000—the 10,000 would be enough to wipe out all our cities and deal us a crushing blow if the enemy got the advantage of a surprise attack.

"It's like two men in a locked room, each with a machine gun," Weinberg went on. "It doesn't make any difference if one man's gun is a little better than the other's, or that he has a lot more cartridges. Whoever shoots first wins."

Today's witness list includes Commodore W. S. Parsons, who was on the first atomic bombing flights over Hiroshima.

President First To Ask A-Test On Warships

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—President Truman proposed the projected Army-Navy test of atomic bombs against warships, the White House disclosed today.

The War and Navy Departments on Monday announced plans for the experiments.

Questioned at a news conference, White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters Mr. Truman not only approved the decision, but suggested it.

"His Proposal," Says Ross

"It was his proposal," Ross said.

Ross could not say whether the test would be made against American ships or captured enemy vessels.

The Army-Navy statement said plans for the bombing are being made but set no date for the test.

A reporter asked if Mr. Truman was likely to view the test. Ross replied that he had no idea, that the matter had not been discussed at all.

TRANSPORT SAILS SLOWLY TO PORT WITH NAVY ESCORT

DEC 14 1945

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—(AP) Heavy seas and strong winds in the north Atlantic tonight hammered five disabled or grounded vessels.

They were the troopship Joseph Hooker with 562 servicemen aboard an Argentine corvette and three fishing craft.

The Hooker, still shipping water through ruptured starboard plates, was proceeding to New York under naval escort at 11 knots. Naval officials were uncertain when she would reach port.

Latest information was that the crew of the Hooker was winning its battle with seawater pouring into the broken hull and that the ship was in no danger.

The Hooker radioed a distress call last night about 500 miles from New York. Ships in the vicinity stood by until the cruiser Honolulu arrived to serve as escort.

The fishing dragger Hazel B, with a crew of 12 aboard, was reported listing badly in heavy seas off Nova Scotia after Tuesday's gale pounded her, smashing two lifeboats.

The Rosemarie M., a sister dragger, was standing by to render assistance as the disabled craft rode out the rough waters.

On Rose and Crown shoal, within sight of Nantucket island, the Argentine corvette Independencia was grounded and taking water in her forward compartments, but was on an even keel. A salvage tug stood by. The Independencia, with a Canadian crew of 46 aboard, was not in immediate danger, the Coast Guard said.

The Boston lobster smack Fannie was out of fuel and adrift 100 miles southeast of Cape Ann, and the Coast Guard cutter Thetis was headed toward her.

The Coast Guard asked the Canadian government to rush assistance to the trawler Gale, which left Boston Dec. 5 with a crew of 17, and was reported aground off Sable Island, Nova Scotia.

A sister ship, the Breaker, was standing by, said a message to her owners, the General Seafoods corporation of Boston.

Troopship Goes On Unassisted

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Navy said today that the troopship Joseph Hooker, which radioed a distress call from the Atlantic last night, still was shipping water, but was proceeding at six knots and expected to reach port under her own power.

The Air Sea Rescue Office, Eastern Sea Frontier, said the ship was 270 miles east southeast of the Nantucket Light vessel last night. First distress signal from the Hooker said:

"Taking water in No. 3 hold. Request vessels stand by in case cannot keep pumps going."

Among the Army units represented aboard the Hooker is the 141st Field Artillery Battalion.

Crew Stays On Corvette

Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 13 (AP)—The Venezuelan corvette Independencia which went aground last night off this island, radioed the Coast Guard early today that it was "okay until daylight" and that it was "not necessary to remove personnel."

Two Boston tugs were en route to the scene and another tug was speeding from Newport, R.I.

LAST 'YANK' PRINTED

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—(AP) The last issue of Yank, the Army weekly that was started on a $25,000 loan and which returned more than $1,000,000 profit to the War department, rolled off the presses today.

Emblazoned on the cover of the magazine, written by and for enlisted men only, was a special honorable discharge certificate signed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff.

Scholarship Foundation Set As Memorial To Bong

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—Leading American aviation figures of two world wars today took leadership in the Richard Ira Bong Memorial Foundation of Poplar, Wis., a group formed to maintain the memory of America's leading ace in World War II, killed last August 6 on a West Coast test flight.

Honorary chairman of the organization is Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, top flyer of World War I and currently president and general manager of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., assisted by Col. James Stewart, returned to Hollywood recently after more than four years' service with the Army Air Forces, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, commandant of the United States Army Air Forces, as vice chairmen.

Downed 40 Planes

Bong, awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor along with 25 other high tributes, brought down 40 enemy planes before he left the Pacific in December, 1944.

Under the foundation's program, 50 qualified high-school students will be given annual scholarships of $1,000 each for four years to pursue aeronautical engineering courses at accredited colleges and universities, Rickenbacker said.

"Dick Bong, a farm boy of modest circumstances, had to struggle hard for what education he got, Rickenbacker said. "But it took war to open the gates of opportunity to him. We believe that America can offer more than a war to bring to the surface the native ability of our young people."

Selection In States

The scholarships will be open to graduates of public, private or parochial high schools in the 48 states. Alaska and the District of Columbia, with selections to be made by state committees.

Norman Lapole, of Poplar, is president of the nonprofit foundation formed to carry out the program, to include the erection of a memorial building at Poplar.

Remote Control Curbs Test-Flying Dangers

Atlantic City, N.J., Dec. 13 (AP)—Remote control already has eliminated much of the danger of test-flying new airplanes, Navy officials said today, as well as opening new possibilites for training pilots and gunners for the age af superspeeds in air warfare.

The Navy demonstrated publicly for the first time at its air station near here the taking off, maneuvering and landing of combat aircraft by radio, using a seven-ton Grumman F6F Hellcat. Complete control of planes by radio usually is limited to small target ships, of which the Navy bought more than 18,000 during the war.

The art of remote control has gone far beyond that now, Commander Moulton B. Taylor, of Longview, Wash., officer in charge of pilotless aircraft development, said.

Purpose Of Jet "Drone"

The Navy showed for the first time, for example, its remotely controlled jet target plane, using a 120-pound turbo-jet engine 9½ inches in diameter. This plane is launched from a mother ship, and control is taken over by a fighter plane. The purpose of the jet "drone" is to give gunners, and later on pilots of jet propelled fighters, practice against aircraft having speeds in ranges well beyond that possible in target planes using conventional engines.

The Navy is converting 100 war-weary fighters into "drones" for use in realistic dog-fights in which the trainee-pilot can actually shoot down his simulated enemy instead

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of merely recording his shots on photographic film.

Enthusiastic About Possibilities

Such training will replace shooting at towed sleeve targets, officials said, because it provides the realism of a maneuvering target and a final check on the effect of the pilot's marksmanship. The control plane can be miles away, or the "drone" can be controlled from the ground.

Navy officers were particularly enthusiastic about the use of remote control in testing new planes. Radio control has been used for that to some extent already, and has shown that it is possible literally to tear a plane apart in flight tests without losing either the pilot or the resulting data. Information on performance and stresses is radioed back to the station from automatic devices in the plane.

DEVICE ASSURES BLIND LANDINGS

A.A.F. Reveals Secret Radar and Television Unit.

Fort Dix, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A combination radar and television device developed during the war capable of guiding an airplane to a successful landing through a blinding snow storm and ceiling zero was described today at the United States Army Air Forces base here.

Until recently a closely guarded military secret, the device, known as "ground controlled approach," was initially developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and later perfected by the Air Forces. The device was responsible for saving numerous B-29s during landings at Iwo Jima and will eventually be installed at airfields throughout the nation to provide a fool-proof guaranty of safe landings.

Consisting of three main units, the plane selector, traffic director and final director, the "GCA," picks up a plane in flight while it is thirty miles from the landing field, directs it by beam toward the correct approach at approximately 1,200 feet and then guides the craft to within fifty feet of the runway on a three-degree glide angle from a distance of seven to ten miles.

American Air Lines has already expressed the desire to experiment with the newly developed apparatus and the Civil Aeronautics Association has set aside $25,000 to make further investigation of its use, Lieut. Stanley H. Schuyler of Chicago, officer in charge of ground control approach at the base, said.

Ickes Slashes at G.O.P. On Pearl Harbor Inquiry

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CHICAGO, Dec. 13—(AP) Secretary Ickes ran a caustic tongue over the Pearl Harbor inquiry and the Hurley case tonight and opined that the Republicans "have already picked their opponent" for 1948—"they are determined to run against Roosevelt."

"My own confident prediction is," he said, "that F.D.R. dead will give them as sound a trimming as ever did F.D.R. living."

The Interior secretary prepared a crackling speech for a dinner meeting of the Political Action committee in the Sevens hotel ballroom.

He said he was sorry to make only a brief visit to his old home town but he did not "want to miss any of the show that is going on these days in Washington. There is, for instance, the attempt that the reactionary Republicans are making to get ready for 1948."

In this category he placed the congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack and the charges against State Department officials made by Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley when he resigned as ambassador to China.

"There is only one difficulty that I can see in the way of a sweeping victory for the Republicans on the disinterred Pearl Harbor issue seven years after the event," Ickes observed. "Unfortunately for them, and despite their own responsibility for our unpreparedness, we did win the war.

"It is not even creditable, thus belatedly, for ex-post facto 'statesmen' to insinuate, with no regard for the truth, that Roosevelt baited a trap at Hawaii with our navy in the hope that the Japanese would do what The Chicago Tribune and its fellow members of The Chicago-New York-Washington newspaper Axis insisted that it would not do, namely, make war upon the United States."

Concerning the Hurley case, he said:

"In his reckless disregard as to whether he might make trouble for his own country or not," he went on, "General Hurley has cast discredit upon himself. He has hurried into the marketplace with his lamentations, recklessly accusing where apparently he had no proof to sustain his charges. It is not surprising that his charges have fallen flat. He had nothing to sustain them."

Ickes said that "officials in Washington marvelled that the late President should be so generous to a political waif and stray as to clothe him in ambassadorial robes and send him forth where it was a foregone conclusion that, considering his lack of experience and want of self-restraint, plus his eagerness for the limelight, damage might result to his country."

JAP BALLOON FOUND

EUREKA, Nev., Dec. 13—(AP) A Japanese balloon found by a rancher 45 miles southwest of here in desolate central Nevada, has been turned over to military investigators at Fort Douglas, Utah. Sheriff Stanley Fine said explosives on the weapon had gone off, apparently without damage.

PAULEY RETURNS

BURBANK, Calif., Dec. 13—(AP) Edwin W. Pauley, carrying a report for President Truman on conditions in the Orient, arrived by aerial transport from Pacific outposts today and said he would continue his flight to the nation's capital as soon as his plane can be overhauled.

"I've got a job to do," remarked the President's personal representative on the Allied Reparations commission, when asked by reporters if he had been offered or would accept a cabinet post. "I have to make an interim report now and there's much more work ahead."

A9. ADD LONDON-LEVANT XXX OUTBURSTS

ON JUNE 1, WINSTON CHURCHILL, THEN PRIME MINISTER, ANNOUNCED THE BRITISH WERE INTERVENING IN SYRIA AND LEBANON AND CALLED UPON THE FRENCH TO CEASE MILITARY ACTIVITIES, CONFINE THEIR TROOPS TO BARRACKS AND PARTICIPATE IN A THREE-POWER CONFERENCE IN LONDON, WITH THE UNITED STATES THE THIRD PARTY.

o FRANCE REJECTED THE CONFERENCE BID AND THE BRITISH WERE ACCUSED OF STIRRING UP TROUBLE TO PROMOTE THEIR OWN INTERESTS. FRANCE SUGGESTED A FIVE-POWER MEETING IN WHICH RUSSIA AND CHINA WOULD JOIN. INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN TO FRENCH TROOPS TO CEASE FIRE; HOWEVER, AND THE FRENCH FORCES WERE WITHDRAWN FROM TROUBLED AREAS UNDER BRITISH DIRECTION.

THE ARAB LEAGUE HAS CONSISTENTLY SUPPORTED INDEPENDENCE DEMANDS OF SYRIA, A FRENCH MANDATE. BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH FORCES MARCHED INTO THE COUNTRY JUNE 8, 1941, PROMISING TO GRANT INDEPENDENCE.

THE FRENCH LATER PROCLAIMED SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE, BUT ALLIED FORCES CONTINUED TO OCCUPY THE COUNTRY BECAUSE OF WAR CONDITIONS, AND THE MANDATE LEGALLY REMAINED IN EXISTENCE.

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ADD LONDON NL LOAN XXX PROTESTED

HE CHARGED THAT THE "HARD TERMS" OF THE LOAN WERE "ONE INSTALLMENT OF THE DISASTER HE PREDICTED WOULD OCCUR TO THE COUNTRY WITH THE ELECTION OF A LABOR-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT.

FINAL TERMS OF THE LOAN BROUGHT EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPOINTMENT EVEN FROM ITS PROPONENTS.

OLIVER STANLEY, FORMER CONSERVATIVE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SAID HE COULD NOT VOTE AGAINST THE LOAN BECAUSE REJECTION "WOULD LAND US IN A CATASTROPHE IN WHICH THERE WOULD BE NO RECOVERY."

o STANLEY ASSERTED "I BELIEVE THAT THIS AGREEMENT HAS GOT TO BE ACCEPTED, BUT IT IS, AFTER ALL, ONLY BUYING BREATHING SPACE."

AN OUTRIGHT CASH LOAN OF $3,750,000,000 AND A $650,000,000 SETTLEMENT FOR POSTWAR LEND-LEASE AND WAR SURPLUSES ARE PROVIDED FOR IN THE LOAN AGREEMENT. BOTH WOULD BE REPAID OVER A 50-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING IN 1951. THE $650,000,000 SETTLEMENT DOES NOT REQUIRE CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS HAS ALREADY APPROVED U.S. MEMBERSHIP IN A MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR INTERNATIONAL MONETARY STABILIZATION FUND AND AN INTERNATIONAL BANK WHICH WOULD BE SET UP UNDER THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT.

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LONDON, DEC. 13--(AP)---MAJORITY LEADER HERBERT MORRISON ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT COMMONS WOULD BE CALLED TO VOTE TONIGHT ON BOTH THE PROPOSED $4,400,000,000 LOAN FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRETTON WOODS PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

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THE VOTE ON THE LOAN WILL BE CALLED AT 9:15 P.M. (4:15 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME) AND THAT ON THE BRETTON WOODS PLAN AT 11 P.M. (6 P.M. EST), MORRISON SAID.

DEBATE CONTINUED ON THE RATIFICATION OF BOTH MEASURES.

OLIVER STANLEY, CONSERVATIVE FORMER COLONIAL SECRETARY, SAID: "I BELIEVE THAT THIS AGREEMENT HAS GOT TO BE ACCEPTED BUT IT IS, AFTER ALL, ONLY BUYING A BREATHING SPACE."

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S ARGUMENT THAT THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE WAS ASSAILED BY SIR THOMAS MOORE, CONSERVATIVE, WHO URGED: "I WOULD SAY DROP THIS STUPID NATIONALIZATION, FREE THE EXPORT TRADE FROM ITS OWN FETTERS AND THE RESTRICTIONS WHICH TIE IT UP. RALLY OUR FRIENDS IN THE STERLING AREA AND OUR CREDITORS TO OUR SIDE."

SAYING BRITAIN'S FIGHT GAVE THE UNITED STATES THE NECESSARY TIME TO ARM, SIR THOMAS DECLARED: "I WOULD RATHER LEAVE PUBLIC LIFE FOR GOOD THAT TO SEE MY COUNTRY TIED TO THE WHIMS OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY, NO MATTER HOW TRUSTWORTHY AND SINCERE OUR RELATIONS MIGHT BE."

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LONDON, DEC. 13-(AP)-CHARGES THAT THE UNITED STATES FAILED TO DISARM MANY JAPANESE TROOPS IN CHINA AND MANCHURIA WERE MADE IN COMMONS TONIGHT BY LIEUT. L. J. CALLAGHAN, LABORITE M. P., WHO ASSERTED THAT AMERICA HAD EMBARKED UPON A "PLAN OF ECONOMIC AGGRESSION IN THE FAR EAST".

CALLAGHAN DEMANDED THAT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN MAKE "VERY STRONG REPRESENTATIONS" AT THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE CONCERNING AMERICAN PLANS IN THE FAR EAST.

HE ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF APPARENTLY SUPPORTING WHAT HE CALLED GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI SHEK'S POLICIES OF USING FORMER JAPANESE PUPPET ARMIES AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS AND APPOINTING PRO-JAPANESE OFFICIALS.

HE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE AMERICANS SHOULD WITHDRAW ALL THEIR TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA, AND THAT THE UNITED NATIONS OR BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CONDUCTING DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT CHINA NOW.

MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER SAID HE "UTTERLY REPUDIATED" THE SUGGESTION THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE ANY INTENTIONS OF ESTABLISHING POLITICAL CONTROL OVER THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

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LONDON, DEC 13-(AP)-OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AN HONORARY DEGREE WOULD BE CONFERRED NEXT JUNE ON ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET ERNEST J.KING OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. A SIMILAR HONOR WAS CONFERRED ON GEN.EISENHOWER, NOW U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF, IN OCTOBER.

AT THE UNIVERSITY'S JANUARY CONVOCATION AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LETTERS WILL BE PROPOSED FOR PROF.EDWARD CAPPS OF THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ADVANCED STUDY. PROF. CAPPS IS A FORMER U.S. MINISTER TO GREECE.

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BERLIN, DEC. 13-(AP)-YIELDING TO A RUSSIAN PROTEST, THE BRITISH ARE GOING TO LIQUIDATE THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMAN ARMY PERSONNEL BY HASTENING THE DISBANDING OF THE REMAINING 656,000 MEN OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN THEIR ZONE, A HIGH OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

HE SAID THE COMPLETE PLAN FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE DISBANDMENT WOULD BE ANNOUNCED NEXT WEEK AND SHOULD "END ALL SUSPICION."

SOVIET MARSHAL GEORGI ZHUKOV HAD ASSERTED IN A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL THAT THE BRITISH WERE MAINTAING UNITS WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISBANDED AND ASKED THAT THE ALLIED COMMISSION ENTER THE BRITISH ZONE TO INVESTIGATE.

BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BER

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RD L.MONTGOMERY DENIED THE ALLEGATIONS, BUT INVITED AN INQUIRY ON THE CONDITION THAT A SIMILAR INVESTIGATION BE MADE IN THE OTHER THREE ZONES.

MJ113SAES

BERLIN, DEC. 13 -- (AP) -- THE BRITISH ~~XXXX~~ ANNOUNCED TODAY A PLAN FOR CONVERTING THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THEIR OCCUPATION ZONE TO THE BASIS OF CIVIL CONTROL.

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A BRITISH HIGH OFFICIAL DESCRIBED THE PLAN AS "VERY CLOSE" TO THAT ANNOUNCED ~~XX~~ IN THE AMERICAN ZONE FOR HANDING ~~XXXXXXXX~~ FUNCTIONAL ADMINISTRATION OVER TO THE GERMANS.

HE SAID IT ULTIMATELY WOULD RESULT IN THE GERMANS GOVERNING THEMSELVES, SUBJECT TO CONTROLS WHICH WILL BE EXERCISED BY

BRITISH PERSONNEL WHO WILL HAVE CIVILIAN STATUS.

THE OPERATION OF THE CONVERSION WILL BE PROGRESSIVE, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND NO DATE WAS SET FOR ITS COMPLETION EXCEPT THAT IT WILL BE "AFTER THE BATTLE OF WINTER HAS TAKEN PLACE AND HAS BEEN WON".

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FIRST LEAD JEWS

NUERNBERG, DEC. 13-(AP)-A RANSOM OF $2,000,000 TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM DEPORTATION TO GERMANY WAS DEMANDED BY GERMAN S.S. NEGOTIATORS IN BUDAPEST IN APRIL, 1944, AN AFFIDAVIT PLACED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL SAID TODAY.

THE AFFIDAVIT, BY DR. RUDOLPH KASTNER, HUNGARIAN-BORN ZIONIST REPRESENTING THE RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY IN CENTRAL EUROPE DURING THE WAR, GAVE THIS SWORN ACCOUNT OF THE INCIDENT:

"THE FIRST TIME I NEGOTIATED WAS ON APRIL 3. AT FIRST THE GERMANS DEMANDED COMPENSATION OF $2,000,000, AND PROMISED THAT IN RETURN FOR THIS SUM THEY WOULD NOT DEPORT ANYONE.

"LATER ADOLF EICHMANN (HIMMLER'S DEPUTY) DECLARED 'I CAN SELL

THE HUNGARIAN JEWS ONLY AS FROM GERMANY. EICHM BRAND SHOULD LEAVE AT ONCE FOR ISTANBUL AND INFORM THE JEWS THERE, AND THEIR ALLIES, THAT I AM PREPARED TO SELL 1,000,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FOR GOODS, PRIMARILY VEHICLES. I WOULD TRANSPORT THEM TO SVIZERIN AND 'PUT THEM ON ICE'.' IF MY GENEROUS OFFER IS ACCEPTED I WILL RELEASE ALL OF THEM. IF NOT, THEY WILL BE ALL GASSED'."

AT ANOTHER POINT THE AFFIDAVIT OBSERVED:

"AFTER THE FALL OF 1944 HIMMLER WANTED SEVERAL CONCESSIONS. THUS HE PERMITTED THE DEPARTURE FOR SWITZERLAND OF 1,700 HUNGARIAN JEWS DEPORTED TO BERGEN-BELSEN, AND ALSO AGREED TO SUSPEND ANNIHILATION OF JEWS OF THE BUDAPEST GHETTO. HIMMLER PERMITTED THE HANDING OVER TO THE ALLIES OF JEWS OF BERGEN-BELSEN AND THERESIENSTADT (CONCENTRATION CAMPS) WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED, WHICH IN HIS EYES AND THE EYES OF HIS COLLEAGUES WAS SUCH A GENEROUS AND COLOSSAL CONCESSION THAT HE CERTAINLY HOPED FOR SOME POLITICAL CONCESSION IN RETURN."

GH134PES DEC 14 1945

NUERNBERG, DEC. 13 - (AP) - THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN BAVARIA RELAYED TODAY FOR THE YUGOSLAV MILITARY MISSION FOR REPATRIATION AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT FORMER YUGOSLAV PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY WOULD LOSE THEIR CITIZENSHIP IF THEY DID NOT REPORT TO THE MISSION BY SATURDAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE FORMER PRISONERS WHO HAD NOT RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND INCLUDED PERSONNEL OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV

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ARMY AND "ALL MEMBERS OF THE SO-CALLED YUGOSLAV HOME ARMY SUCH AS THE CHETNIKS, THE SERBIAN STATE GUARD, THE USTASHA, THE DOMOBRANS AND OTHERS WHO WERE TAKEN PRISONER BY THE ENEMY AND DEPORTED TO GERMANY."

DURING THE WAR THE PARTISAN FORCES OF MARSHAL TITO, NOW HEAD OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, ENGAGED IN CONTINUAL HOSTILITIES WITH THE SERBIAN CETNIKS OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC AND THE CROAT USTASHAS OF DR. ANTE PAVELIC. PARTISAN SPOKESMEN FREQUENTLY CLAIMED THAT THE CETNIKS AND USTASHIS WERE IN LEAGUE WITH THE GERMAN ARMY.

APR DELUGES 1510 HCJ 546PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 13 -- (AP) -- COLONEL ERNEST R. LEE, AN AIDE TO GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER SINCE 1941, RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES."

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, DEC. 13-(AP)-A GROUP OF PROMINENT LUTHERAN CHURCHMEN WILL MEET HERE MONDAY TO DEBATE ON PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE LUTHERAN WORLD CONVENTION WITH AMERICANS AND SCANDINAVIANS AS

30.24-32383

WARSAW, DEC. 13 - (AP) - THE WARSAW NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE POLISH STEAMER SLASK WAS EN ROUTE FROM LONDON TO GDYNIA WITH A DELEGATION OF FIVE AMERICANS, HEADED BY MICHIGAN STATE SENATOR STANLEY NOWAK OF DETROIT, WHO PLAN TO INVESTIGATE LIVING CONDITIONS IN POLAND.

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WARSAW, DEC. 13--(AP)-- THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT POLAND'S PAPER PRODUCTION PROGRAM CALLS FOR AN OUTPUT OF 200,000 TONS IN 1946. POLAND WILL EXPORT WRAPPING AND OIL PAPER, FOR WHICH INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIBED FROM THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND SWEDEN. WOOD PULP WILL BE IMPORTED FROM SWEDEN AND RUSSIA, WITH THE SOVIETS HAVING ALREADY DELIVERED 15,000 TONS. THE AGENCY SAID POLAND HAS ACQUIRED 54 PAPER MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND 51 PAPER PRODUCTS PLANTS IN THE PRE-WAR GERMAN TERRITORIES REGAINED BY THE POLES.

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ADD STEPEN VLADIMIROVITCH BOBKIN, 52, FOREMAN OF THE TOOL DEPARTMENT IN A MACHINE BUILDING PLANT, SAID: ADD MOSCOW-DAY CONF. XXXEARTIT

"I NEVER DOUBTED THERE WOULD BE A MEETING, BECAUSE IT WAS PART OF THE PAST AGREEMENTS. I AM SURE IT WILL BE MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN THE LAST ONE AND THE OUTCOME WILL BE MORE SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED.

"I UNDERSTAND THEY MAY TALK ABOUT ATOMIC ENERGY. I WANT TO SAY THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB IS NO LONGER SUCH A SECRET AS SOME PEOPLE ABROAD THINK. I AM QUITE SURE THAT WE HAVE IT ALREADY IN THE SOVIET, OR IF WE DON'T AT PRESENT I AM SURE WE WILL HAVE IT SOON BECAUSE COMMISSAR MOLOTOV SAID SO.

"ATOMIC ENERGY IN PRODUCTION IS A GOOD THING; AND THE USE OF IT WILL OPEN UP A NEW ERA FOR MANKIND WHICH MAY REVOLUTIONIZE EVERYTHING ENTIRELY." #

LEADERS. Add-Copenhagen-Lutherans

UNITED STATES DELEGATES ARE DR.RALPH LANG, DR.F.F.DRY AND DR.J.A. AASGAARD.

RM105PES

MOSCOW DEC.13-(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA DECLARED TODAY THAT "A LASTING FIRM PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT THE COLLABORATION OF FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLES WHO HAVE FOUND EXPRESSION IN THE ~~ORGANIZATION~~ UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

"THEIR MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND RESPECT SHOULD NOT AND WILL NOT BE SHAKEN BY THE NOISY CLAMORING OF VARIOUS PERSONS," THE IZVESTIA ADDED.

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AMONG THE "CLAMORERS" IT LISTED THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND THE BRITISH CATHOLIC HERALD, CRITICIZING BOTH PUBLICATIONS SHARPLY FOR COMMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

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ADD ALL FIVE ARE HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON NEAR HERE. GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THEY WOULD BE TRIED SEPARATELY.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION ASSIGNED TO HEAR THE CASES WILL MEET MONDAY TO FORMULATE RULES. A DEFINITE DATE FOR STARTING THE TRIALS HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED. ADD TOKYO-TRIAL XXX HONSHU

THE EIGHTH ARMY APPOINTED THESE OFFICERS TO PROSECUTE THE FIRST FIVE DEFENDANTS.

TSUCHIYA--MAJ.LOUIS GEFFEN, 593 WASHINGTON ST., SW, ATLANTA, GA., AND LT.DAVID DAY, JR., ROCKPORT, IND.

YURI--MAJ.JOSHUA V.DAVIDOW, 174 GILES ST., BRIDGEPORT, N.J., AND CAPT.LESTER P.KAUFFMAN, 140 ARLINGTON AVE., NW, CANTON, OHIO.

HIRATE--MAJ.JOSHUA J.EVANS, 539 NORTH FOREMAN, VINITA, OKLA., AND LT.JOSEPH B.HUMPHREYS, 302 NORTH SEVENTH ST., CROCKETT, TEX.

FURISHIMA--MAJ.JOHN W.RENCHARD, 103 NORTH GOURETNEUT (RADIO COPY) TRENTON, N.J., AND LT.HARRY MARGOLIS, 2524 EAST LYNN, SEATTLE.

HONDA--CAPT.EDWARD G.HOWARD, 681 HAMMOND, BROOKLINE, MASS., AND LT.SAUL H.WOLF, 8 WEST 108TH ST., NEW YORK.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (250)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.14-(AP)-SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY CRITICISED GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FARM REFORM DIRECTIVE AS BASED UPON OUTDATED CONDITIONS.

THE SEVEN TOLD A SMALL GROUP OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS THAT MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVE APPLIED TO RURAL JAPAN OF "10 YEARS AGO AND CONDITIONS NO LONGER TRUE TODAY."

FARMERS PROFITED HEAVILY DURING THE WAR, SAID REP.MAMORU NAGANO OF HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE, AND ACCUMULATED BANK ACCOUNTS AVERAGING 5,000 YEN ($333.) NAGANO, AN INDUSTRIAL MANAGER, ASSERTED THAT GOVERNMENT FIGURES OF A 1,000 YEN AVERAGE DEBT FOR TENANT FARMERS WERE MISLEADING.

"DEBTS USUALLY WERE CARRIED ON THE BOOKS DESPITE THE FARMERS' ABILITY TO LIQUIDATE THEM BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT FARM CREDIT ORGANIZATION WANTS THEM TO REMAIN IN BUSINESS," NAGANO SAID.

THE LEGISLATORS SAID THEY ALL ARE MEMBERS OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY AND INDICATED THEIR OPINION ON THE FARM MEASURE GENERALLY WAS SHARED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MACARTHUR-ORDERED FARM BILL--EXPROPRIATING EXTENSIVE LANDS AND PROVIDING FOR ITS ACQUISITION BY TENANTS ON EASY, LONG-TERM PAYMENTS--IS IN COMMITTEE.

THE DIET, UNPRODUCTIVE OF ANY MAJOR LEGISLATION IN THIS SESSION, IS PREPARING FOR AN EXTENSION OF AT LEAST FIVE DAYS. IT WAS TO HAVE ADJOURNED TODAY. THE CABINET WAS TO DECIDE THE LENGTH OF THE EXTENSION.

YESTERDAY, THE HOUSE SHARPLY ASSAILED ITS OWN GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE FOR WAR SUFFERERS, AS INSTRUCTED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR IN A DIRECTIVE PLACING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR WELFARE DIRECTLY UPON THE JAPANESE. REPRESENTATIVES DECLARED THAT MANY HOMELESS PERSONS WERE "STILL AIMLESSLY WANDERING ON THE SCORCHED EARTH."

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.14-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO HAS ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF THREE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS WHO ARE ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT LIST, KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

THEY ARE KOKI HIROTA, A FORMER PREMIER; LT.GEN.KISABURO ANDO, FORMER HOME MINISTER, AND INOSUKE FURUNO, FORMER HEAD OF DOMEI AGENCY. ALL WERE APPOINTED TO THE HOUSE OF PEERS BY THE EMPEROR.

(EDITORS: MAY BE INSERTED IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE IF DESIRED.)

JQ1106PCS

BY DUANE HENNESSY (190)

TOKYO, DEC.13-(AP)-A BESPECTACLED LITTLE JAPANESE CAREER DIPLOMAT, WHO WAS NAMED MINISTER TO FINLAND DURING THE WAR BUT WHO COULD NOT GET THERE, HAS THE SORRY JOB OF ROUNDING UP HIS FRIENDS TO FACE TRIAL AS SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS BEFORE ALLIED COURTS.

HE IS SOFT-SPOKEN, 50-YEAR OLD TOYOICHI NAKAMURA, WHO HEADS THE LIAISON SECTION OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, CHARGED WITH FINDING AND PUTTING INTO SUGAMO PRISON ANY MAN NAMED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR ARREST.

EACH TIME A LIST COMES DOWN FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TO NAKAMURA IN HIS CHILLY OFFICE HE SCANS THE ROLL OF NAMES OF MEN WHO LED JAPAN'S ARMY, NAVY, INDUSTRY OR POLITICS. WITH A FINGER, HE INDICATES NAME AFTER NAME AND SAYS WITH A BAFFLED SHAKE OF HIS HEAD: "MY FRIEND."

HIS IS THE TASK OF GOING TO THE HOMES OF THE ONCE GREAT AND TELLING THE MEN THAT THEY MUST APPEAR AT SUGAMO BY A CERTAIN DATE. WHENEVER A FRIEND IS INVOLVED, NAKAMURA GOES HIMSELF, IF POSSIBLE, TO BREAK THE NEWS TO THE ACCUSED, HIS WIFE AND HIS FAMILY.

FREQUENTLY HE COMES BACK AND SAYS "MY FRIEND WAS SURPRISED. HE NEVER EXPECTED TO BE NAMED."

PM302APS

DEC 14 1945

ST.GEORGE, BERMUDA, DEC 13-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 GRATEFUL GI'S ABOARD THE RELIEF SHIP SATURNIA, TO WHICH THEY WERE TRANSFERRED FROM TWO CRIPPLED TRANSPORTS, LOOKED FORWARD TODAY TO BEATING THE "HOME BY CHRISTMAS" DEADLINE.

DEC 14 1945

YESTERDAY 341 U.S. SOLDIERS, MANY OF WHOM HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE NORMANDY INVASION ONE-DAY, WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE SS HENRY WARD BEECHER, WHICH WAS DISABLED WHEN HER PROPELLER SHAFT SNAPPED DEC. 4 MORE THAN 300 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERMUDA. PREVIOUSLY, 586 GI'S HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE GEORGE W. MC CRARY, WHICH LIMPED INTO ST.GEORGE'S HARBOR SATURDAY AFTER A DIFFICULT VOYAGE FROM ANTWERP.

HERO OF THE BEECHER RESCUE, IN THE EYES OF THE ARMY MEN, WAS CAPT.EDWARD J.WEED, CAPTAIN OF HER SISTER SHIP, THE SS CECIL N. BEAN, WHICH TOWED THE BEECHER IN AFTER SHE HAD DRIFTED FOR FIVE DAYS OUT OF CONTROL.

PREVIOUSLY, THE NAVY TUG, RESTORER, WHICH REACHED THE BEECHER ON DEC. 6 IN RESPONSE TO HER SOS, GOT A TOW LINE ABOARD, BUT THE LINE PARTED THAT NIGHT 320 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERMUDA. THE RESTORER IS ONLY A LIGHTLY POWERED TUG.

NT836AES

30.24-32385

NEW YORK, DEC 13--THE PARIS RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAS RECORDED BY CBS THAT JOSEF KRAMER AND 10 OTHERS OF THE BELSEN CAMP GANG WERE EXECUTED TODAY.

G325PES

(THE PARIS RADIO NEWS DEPARTMENT TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU THERE THAT IT COULD FIND NO RECORD OF A BROADCAST OF ANY REPORT OF THE EXECUTION OF KRAMER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BELSEN GANG).

G350PES

A41

NANTUCKET, MASS., DEC 13-(AP)-THE VENEZUELAN (CQ) CORVETTE INDEPENDENCIA WHICH WENT AGROUND LAST NIGHT OFF THIS ISLAND, RADIOED THE COAST GUARD EARLY TODAY THAT IT WAS "OKAY UNTIL DAYLIGHT" AND THAT IT WAS "NOT NECESSARY TO REMOVE PERSONNEL."

THE MESSAGE SAID THAT "ONE MAN REQUIRED MEDICAL AID AS SOON AS POSSIBLE." THE SHIP CARRIED A CREW OF 46.

RISING SEAS PREVENTED COAST GUARD RESCUE VESSELS FROM REACHING THE INDEPENDENCIA.

TWO BOSTON TUGS WERE ENROUTE TO THE SCENE AND ANOTHER TUG WAS SPEEDING FROM NEWPORT, R.I.

JR545AES

DEC 14 1945

A132WX

DEC 14 1945

(270)

WASHINGTON, DEC.13-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S FORMAL REPORT ON ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE GIANT GERMAN DYE AND CHEMICAL TRUST, I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT:

1--IN ANTICIPATION OF ALLIED VICTORY "THOUSANDS OF FARBEN'S SECRETS WENT UNDERGROUND ALONG WITH OTHER GERMAN RESOURCES TO LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR WORLD WAR III."

2--ADDITIONAL THOUSANDS OF IMPORTANT FARBEN FILES, ACCORDING TO TESTIMONY OF ITS RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS, WERE "DESTROYED JUST PRIOR TO THE ADVENT OF THE ALLIED TROOPS."

3--FARBEN'S ACQUISITIONS OF EHCMICAL AND DYESTUFFS FIRMS IN FORMER CONQUERED COUNTRIES SO INCREASED THE TECHNICAL DEPENDENCE OF INDUSTRY IN THOSE COUNTRIES ON I.G. "THAT IT IS CONFIDENT THAT DESPITE GERMAN DEFEAT IT CAN REGAIN ITS POSITION OF CONTROL."

4--DAMAGE TO I.G. PLANTS AT THE END OF THE WAR WAS ONLY ABOUT 15 PER CENT OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS; HENCE I.G. IS IN A POSITION NOW TO PRODUCE "AT PRACTICALLY WARTIME CAPACITY."

MUCH OF THE REPORT HAS BEEN TESTIFIED TO BEFORE THE SENATE MILITARY SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY SENATOR KILGORE (D-WVA) BY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, WHO MADE THE STUDY. THE SUBCOMMITTEE HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING DISARMAMENT OF GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY.

A SUMMARY OF THE AMG'S INVESTIGATION DESCRIBED FARBEN AS NOMINALLY A PRIVATE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE, BUT AS IN FACT A "COLOSSAL EMPIRE SERVING THE GERMAN STATE AS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL CORES AROUND WHICH SUCCESSIVE GERMAN DRIVES FOR WORLD CONQUEST HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED."

"THE INVESTIGATION WAS, THEREFORE," THE REPORT SAID, "AN IMPORTANT PHASE OF THE PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE ALLIED POWERS AT POTSDAM TO STRIP GERMANY OF ALL HER EXTERNAL ASSETS IN THE INTEREST OF FUTURE WORLD SECURITY AND TO USE SUCH ASSETS FOR THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF COUNTRIES DEVASTATED BY GERMANY IN HER ATTEMPT AT WORLD CONQUEST."

VH1159PES NM

WASHINGTON, [illegible].13-(AP)-FORMER SENATOR GUY M.GILLETTE SAID TONIGHT THE ENGLISH PEOPLE GAVE A HEARTENING RESPONSE TO AN APPEAL MADE RECENTLY BY AN UNOFFICIAL AMERICAN DELEGATION TO LONDON SEEKING SUPPORT OF A FREE PALESTINE.

THE EX-SENATOR FROM IOWA TOLD A DINNER GATHERING THAT THE FORMATION OF A BRITISH LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE TO WORK "TOGETHER WITH US IN AMERICA TO SUPPORT THE PROGRAM OF THE HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE."

GILLETTE SAID THE DELEGATION "IMPRESSED UPON OFFICIAL LONDON THAT THE NEED OF THE HEBREWS NOW ENCAMPED IN EUROPE WERE PRESSING AND THAT UNLESS ACTION WAS TAKEN IMMEDIATELY THOUSANDS OF DEATHS WOULD RESULT."

GILLETTE, REP. SOMERS (D-NY), JUDGE WILLIAM S.BENNET, OF NEW YORK, AND J.DAVID STERN, PUBLISHER OF THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD, MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION, WERE GUESTS OF HONOR AT THE DINNER TENDERED BY CHAIRMAN PETER H.BERGSON OF THE HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

VH1147PES

DEC 14 1945

ROCK ISLAND,ILL.,DEC.13-(AP)-A BALANCE SO TINY THAT ITS OPERATING PARTS RANGED IN SIZE FROM INVISIBILITY TO FOUR TIMES THE WIDTH OF A HUMAN HAIR HAD TO BE PERFECTED BEFORE SCIENTISTS COULD PRODUCE PLUTONIUM, THE SUBSTANCE IN ONE TYPE OF ATOMIC BOMB.

DR.GLENN T.SEABORG, CO-DISCOVERER OF PLUTONIUM, TOLD THE ILLINOIS-IOWA SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY THAT THE NEW FIELD OF STUDY HAD BEEN NAMED ULTRAMICHROCHEMISTRY AND THAT IT WAS DEVELOPED BECAUSE OF THE EXTREMELY SMALL QUANTITIES OF THE DESIRED SUBSTANCES PRESENT IN URANIUM.

THE BALANCE WEIGHED MICROGRAMS--ONE MILLIONTH OF A GRAM--WITH AN ACCURACY OF THREE-HUNDREDTHS OF A MICROGRAM. IT WAS CONSTRUCTED OF FIBERS OF PURE QUARTZ, SOME OF WHICH WERE INVISIBLE.

MOREOVER, THE SEPARATION OF THESE ALMOST MICROSCOPIC QUANTITIES HAD TO BE ACCOMPLISHED ENTIRELY BY REMOTE CONTROL, BECAUSE OF THE "STAGGERING LEVELS" OF RADIOACTIVITY PRESENT, DR.SEABORG SAID IN HIS PREPARED ADDRESS.

THE SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENTS, HE SAID, ENABLED CONSTRUCTION OF THE HUGE PLANT AT HANFORD, WASH., WHICH PRODUCED PLUTONIUM ON A LARGE SCALE FOR MILITARY USE.

DR.SEABORG, A UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR AND RECENT DISCOVERER OF THE NEW ELEMENTS 95 AND 96, AS YET UNNAMED, SAID THE HEAT GENERATED IN PRODUCTION OF PLUTONIUM AT THE HANFORD PLANT WAS "THE FIRST MEASURABLE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC POWER IN A SELF-SUSTAINING MANNER."

THE HEAT, WHICH COMES FROM KINETIC ENERGY OF FISSION FRAGMENTS DURING THE PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION PROCESS, HAS NOT BEEN PUT TO PRACTICAL USE, HE SAID, BECAUSE THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE PLANT WAS TO MANUFACTURE PLUTONIUM FOR MILITARY USE.

FY916PCS

UNDATED ASIATIC (225)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

COMPLETE CHINESE GOVERNMENT OCCUPATION OF EASTERN MANCHURIA WITHIN A FEW WEEKS APPEARED IN PROSPECT TODAY WITH THE APPEARANCE OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN PEIPING AS HIS ARMIES PUSHED DEEPER INTO THE VAST TERRITORY.

CHIANG'S TROOPS MOVED INTO MUKDEN AND 40 MILES BEYOND, ROLLING ON TOWARD INDUSTRIAL HARBIN, AND AIRBORNE DIVISIONS WERE FLYING TO CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL.

PRESENCE OF THE GENERALISSIMO IN PEIPING, HIS FIRST APPEARANCE THERE IN MANY YEARS, HEIGHTENED GOVERNMENT HOPES FOR AN EARLY END TO THE CONFLICT WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN NORTH CHINA.

IN JAVA, FIGHTING BETWEEN BRITISH AND INDONESIAN FORCES EBBED TO SMALL-SCALE CLASHES, BUT A NEW TROUBLE SPOT LOOMED. INDONESIAN LEADERS FROM SUMATRA REJECTED DUTCH OFFERS OF DOMINION STATUS, AND DECLARED THEY WOULD SUPPORT THE NATIVE REPUBLIC IN ITS FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

ELSEWHERE IN THE ORIENT, FOOD AND FINANCES FURROWED GOVERNMENT BROWS. GENERAL MACARTHUR DIRECTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO INAUGURATE A RELIEF PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FOOD, SHELTER, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL CARE FOR UNEMPLOYED THIS WINTER. THE JAPANESE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMANDED IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT ACTION ON RECONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR THE SHATTERED HOMELAND.

MACHINERY FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN JAPAN, SET UP BY A MEASURE WHICH WOULD DOUBLE THE ELECTORATE, WAS EXPECTED TO RECEIVE EARLY APPROVAL IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS CONSIDERED LEGISLATION FOR CLARIFICATION OF CREDITOR-DEBTOR RELATIONS WHICH WERE KNOCKED OUT OF KILTER BY JAPANESE OCCUPATION CURRENCY.

WW645APS NM

DEC 14 1945

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES KEEP 400,000 IDLE.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOTIVE--HARRY W. ANDERSON, GM VICE PRESIDENT, PREDICTS STRIKE MAY GO ON FOR "AT LEAST SIX WEEKS;" SAYS CORPORATION WILL NOT BOOST 10 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE OFFER. GM FILES INJUNCTIONS AGAINST UAW STRIKERS IN CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND.

TRANSPORTATION--LABOR DEPARTMENT EFFORT TO SETTLE 18 STATES STRIKE OF GREYHOUND BUS DRIVERS FAILS; CONCILIATORS SAY COMPANY REFUSED TO ACCEPT FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE.

RAILROADS--RAILROADS' MANAGEMENTS ANNOUNCE WILL ASK INTERVENTION BY NATIONAL RAILWAY MEDIATION BOARD IN RULES-WAGES NEGOTIATIONS WITH OPERATING BROTHERHOODS; SAY WAGE DEMANDS WOULD BOOST OPERATING COSTS $2,000,000,000 ANNUALLY AND RULES CHANGES ANOTHER $785,000,000; CONTEND CONFERENCES "STALLED" ON ISSUES OF RULES CHANGES.

ELECTRICAL--SOME 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS VOTE ON STRIKE QUESTION IN NLRB POLL; DEMAND APPROXIMATELY 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASES.

FY853PCS

Blank

30.24-32387

Kramer and 10 Others Hanged For Belsen-Oswiecim Atrocities

11 OF 'BELSEN GANG' HANGED IN 7 HOURS

Irma Grese, 2 Other Women, Kramer Among Executed

CHAMBERLIN

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 14 (AP). Josef Kramer, "the beast of Belsen," his blond subordinate, 22-year-old Irma Grese, and nine others of the nortorious Belsen gang were hanged in a little less than seven hours yesterday on twin gallows in the Pied Piper town of Hamelin.

NIGHT

The headquarters of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery announced today that the death sentences pronounced by a British military court at Lueneburg a month ago had been carried out.

Women Die First

The first to die was Elizabeth Volkenrath, at 9.34 A.M. She was followed in the next hour by Irma Grese and Juanna Bormann.

Next came the men, who were hanged in pairs. Pacing the death march were Kramer and Dr. Fritz Klein; second, Karl Francioh and Peter Weingartner; third, Ansgar Pichen and Franz Hoeszler; last, William Dorr and Franz Starfie.

It was all over at 4.16 P.M.

The eleven, condemned to death for crimes committed at the Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps, were brought to Hamelin from Lueneburg early this week.

British Soldiers On Guard

The hangings were carried out by Pierrepont, official British hangman, on two gallows erected by the Royal Engineers in the yard of the ancient prison on the banks of the Wesen River. Armed British Tommies stood guard at the 15-foot-high prison walls.

German civilians said former concentration-camp inmates were permitted to witness the executions, but there was no official confirmation of this.

Kramer, Irma Grese and 28 other specialists in human misery were convicted at Lueneburg on November 16 by a British military court for the acts committed during their reign of horror. Those who escaped hanging were given prison sentences.

More than 45,000 persons are reported to have died at Belsen.

3 Women And 8 Men Of Belsen Gang Are Executed

DEC DAY

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 14 (AP)—Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters announced today that Josef Kramer, the "beast of Belsen," and ten others of the Belsen gang, including blond Irma Grese, were hanged yesterday for committing crimes at the notorious concentration camp.

The executions were carried out at Hamelin by Pierrepont, official British hangman. The eleven condemned to death were moved from Lueneburg's jail to the ancient prison on the banks of the Weser river at Hamelin five days ago. The gallows were built by the Royal Engineers.

All Appeals Denied

Marshal Montgomery denied all appeals Saturday. The eight men and three women hanged were condemned to death by a British military court November 17 for atrocities committed at the Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps. Nineteen other persons drew prison terms.

Three of the condemned accepted the court's verdict without appeal. They were Elizabeth Volkenrath, 26, head women's supervisor for the SS (Elite Guard); Juana Borman, 42, a fanatic who gave up missionary work to join the SS, and Franz Hoeszler, 34-year-old SS member who helped pick victims for the gas chamber.

Kramer, 39, was camp commandant. Irma Grese was the pistol-packing "queen" of the Belsen gang.

Others Who Died

Others who died were Dr. Fritz Klein, 58, who chose inmates for the gas chamber; Peter Weingartner, 32; Karl Francioh, 33; Ansgar Pichen, 32; Franz Starfie, 30, and Wilhelm Dorr, 24.

Montgomery's terse announcement said:

"All eleven of the Belsen criminals who were sentenced to death at Lueneburg were executed by hanging at Hamelin yesterday, December 13.

"The executions were carried out at the following times:

"9.34 A.M., Elizabeth Volkenrath.

"10.03 A.M., Irma Grese.

"10.38 AM., Juana Borman

"12.11 P.M., Josef Kramer and Dr. Fritz Klein.

"12.46 P.M., Karl Francioh and Peter Weingartner.

"3.37 P.M., Ansgar Pichen and Franz Hoeszler.

"4.16 P.M., Wilhelm Dorr and Franz Starfie."

Two Gallows Used

Two gallows were used, permitting the eight men to be hanged in pairs. The women walked to their death singly.

German civilians said former concentration camp inmates were allowed to witness the hangings by special passes.

Armed British Tommies stood guard at the fifteen-foot high wall around the prison.

NAZIS BUTCHERED 6 MILLION JEWS, TRIBUNAL TOLD

NORGARD

NUERNBERG, Germany, Dec. 14—(AP) The butchery of 6,000,000 Jews, 4,000,000 of them in Nazi concentration camps and the rest in the ghettos of eastern Europe, was recounted today before the war crimes tribunal trying Hitler's 21 top henchmen.

This ghastly summation of Nazi bloodlust was made in an affidavit by Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, right hand man of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, chief of the German military police. Both were captured last spring.

NIGHT

Many Slain in Russia

Approximately 4,000,000 Jews had been killed in the various extermination camps," said the affidavit, "while an additional 2,000,000 met death in other ways, the major part of which were shot by operational squads of security police during the campaign against Russia."

Hoetl attributed the 6,000,000 figure to Adolf Eichman, chief "Jew catcher" in the secret police. He said Eichman told him of the estimate in 1944, when he began to fear that he would have to pay for the "millians of Jewish lives" on his conscience.

The affidavit climaxed the American case on the extermination of Jews, which had told, from captured German documents, of the slaughter of more than 60,000 in the 29-day Warsaw ghetto massacre in 1943.

The prosecution quoted from Governor General Hans Frank's own diary to indicate his callousness toward wiping out millions of Jews, and read from an official war refugee report an estimate that 1,165,000 European Jews were executed at the Oswiecim camp in southern Poland.

A souvenir volume of reports compiled by the S.S. showed that a Maj. Gen. Stroop directed the annihilation campaign in Warsaw from April 17 to May 16, 1943. He boasted of having killed 7,000 Jews in battle, 5,000 to 6,000 by explosions and fires, and that he had collected 40,000 others "whose extermination in camps can be proved." Total German losses in these "battles" and operations were 15 dead.

Just before the tribunal recessed until Monday, Justice Robert H. Jackson obtained permission to present the American case against six Nazi organizations—a proceeding which he said may affect the fate of great numbers of individual Germans.

DEC

The American chief prosecutor told the court that the prosecution intended to devote all the time remaining before the Christmas recess to presentation of evidence against the Reich cabinet, the Nazi party's leadership corps, the S.S. (Elite Guard), Gestapo, S. A., and the high command and general staff of the German armed forces.

Warns of Controversies

He warned that the United States considered the determination of the guilt of Nazi organizations fully as important as the trial of the 21 leaders in the prisoners' box. Jackson conceded that there would be highly controversial matter introduced, and insisted on the right to present all evidence before defense arguments are presented.

"Questions which relate to these organizations," said Jackson, "go to the very basis of proposals made by President Roosevelt to the Yalta conference, agreement upon which was the basis for this proceeding.

"The United States would not have participated in this kind of determination of questions of guilt, but for this plan of reaching some thousands of others who, if less conspicuous, are just as guilty of these crimes as those men in the box."

Details of the mass murder in Warsaw were submitted in a leather-bound volume of S. S. reports by Major William F. Walsh, of New York city, assistant U. S. prosecutor.

A summary revealed that the S. S. police chief in the city had ordered troops to "destroy the entire Jewish residential area by setting every block on fire." Behind guarded walls in the area were 400,000 Jews. This number was reduced by the Germans to less than one-fourth. Stroop evacuated the remainder on Himmler's orders, in a so-called "cleansing operation" to "preserve the health of the German forces."

Nazi pictures submitted by Walsh along with the S.S. report showed the Germans using smoke to drive the Jews from hideouts, setting fires, dynamiting buildings. One man was photographed in mid-air after jumping from a burning upper floor.

Stroop wrote with satisfaction that entire families were thus liquidated.

6,000,000 JEWS DIED AT HANDS OF NAZI FORCES

War Trial Evidence Gives Estimate on Program of Extermination.

DAY

4,000,000 KILLED IN CAMPS

DEC 15 1945

DEC 1

German Records Tell of 29-Day Slaughter of Inmates at Warsaw Ghetto.

DE LUCE

Nuernberg, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Six million European Jews were ruthlessly slaughtered in the Nazi campaign of extermination, according to German Secret Police estimates placed today before the International Military Tribunal trying twenty-one one Hitler's leaders on war crimes charges. American prosecutors filed an affidavit by Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, right hand man to the defendant Ernst Kaltenbrunner in the Secret Police.

"Approximately 4,000,000 Jews had been killed in the various extermination camps while an additional 2,000,000 met death in other ways, the major part of which were shot by operational squads of Security Police during the campaign against Russia," Hoettl said in his affidavit.

Hoettl attributed his figure to Adolf Eichman, often called the chief Jew catcher in the Secret Police. He said Eichman confessed it to him in August, 1944, in expressing the conviction that he would have to pay for "the millions of Jewish lives on his conscience."

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler thought Eichman's total was too low, Hoettl's affidavit revealed. But Hoettl added that Eichman was the best informed official on Jewish executions.

Warsaw Jews Slaughtered.

Thousands were killed when SS troops wiped out the Warsaw ghetto in a twenty-nine-day massacre in 1943, according to records submitted by Major William F. Walsh of New York city, an assistant United States prosecutor. Details of the mass murder in Warsaw were read from the reports of the SS police chief of the city, who wrote that he ordered troops "to destroy the entire Jewish residential area by setting every block on fire."

The reports showed that the SS chief, a Major-Gen. Stroop, directed the annihilation campaign from April 17 to May 16, 1943, and that he boasted he had killed 7,000 Jews in battle, 5,000 to 6,000 by explosions and fires and collected 49,000 others "whose extermination in camps can be proved." The cost to the Germans was fifteen dead. No attempt by Allied officials to write an account of the mass murder in the ghetto has yet equalled the shocking clarity of the SS reports themselves.

Established at German insistence and over the protests of Polish city officials, the ghetto

Continued from Page 1.

housed 400,000 Jews behind guarded walls until "resettlement"—transfer to Majdane or elsewhere—and reduced the population to less than one-fourth by the spring of 1943.

Stroop was entrusted by Himmler with the forced evacuation of the remainder, described as a "cleansing operation" to "preserve the health of the German forces." He started by attacking with tanks and armored cars what the Nazis called "Polish bandits" reinforcing the Jews. Sweatshop arms plants, which had been producing inside the ghetto for the Wehrmacht, provided the victims with the means of resistance.

Flame throwers and artillery were called into action by the Germans and Wehrmacht engineers were detailed to blow up hideouts with TNT. Chemical smoke was used to flush fugitives from sewers. Systematically block after block of buildings was set ablaze.

"The former ghetto is completely destroyed," Stroop finally advised his superiors proudly, "but the ruins still contain a vast amount of stones and scrap material which could be used."

Examples of Reports.

Among sample excerpts from daily operation reports teletyped to higher SS headquarters were the following:

"April 22, 1943—1,100 Jews caught for evacuation; 203 bandits and Jews killed. When engineers blew up dugouts a considerable number of Jews and bandits were buried under the ruins. When we found it necessary to execute some bandits they collapsed shouting 'Long Live Poland.'"

"April 24, 1943—Despite the danger of being murned alive, Jews and bandits preferred to return into the flames rather than risk being caught with us. Over and over again the Jews kept up their firing almost to the end of the action."

"April 26, 1943—Captured Jews reported many of the inmates of the dugouts became insane from the heat, smoke and explosions. Several Jews were arrested who had kept close liaison with a group of Polish terrorists and collaborated with it. During today's operation several blocks of buildings were burned down. This is the only and final method which forces this trash and sub-humanity to the surface. The result of today's operation: thirty Jews evacuated, 1,330 Jews pulled out of dugouts and immediately destroyed, and 362 Jews killed in battle."

"April 27, 1943—Jews who were leaders of the entire resistance movement . . . jumped from burning windows and balconies abusing Germany and the Fuehrer and cursing German soldiers."

"May 3, 1943—We discovered several times today that Jewesses had pistols concealed in their bloomers. Every Jew and bandit will from today on strip completely for search."

"May 15, 1943—The chapel, mortuary and all other buildings in the Jewish cemetery . . . were destroyed."

"May 16, 1943—A large scale action was terminated by blowing up the Warsaw synagogue."

Describing gas chamber executions at Oswiecim, the pr tor read the official report o War Refugee Board of Wash ton, D. C., estimating that 1,1 000 Jews had been killed at one concentration camp. A Polish Government report, read as evidence, estimated that 12,000 Hungarian Jews were executed daily at Oswiecim in July, 1944. Another report described the extermination camp at Treblinka, to which two railroad trains a day moved Jews to be suffocated in steam chambers.

"All the victims had stripped off their clothes," the report said in describing the executions. "Women and children first were driven into the death chambers. Those too slow or too weak to move quickly were driven on by rifle butts, by whipping and kicking. . . . Small children were simply thrown inside. After being filled up to capacity the chambers were hermetically closed and the steam was let in. In a few minutes it was all over."

Defendant Alfred Rosenberg received a letter from a subordinate officer, protesting that burning of Jews to death in locked barns "is not worthy of the German cause and hurts our reputation severely."

Lawyers for the Nazi leaders objected today to the introduction of affidavits as evidence, contending that witnesses should appear in person to testify and be cross-examined.

The tribunal ruled that Allied prosecutors could present affidavits as evidence and pointed out that defense counsel could call the witnesses themselves if they wished cross-examinatio

Capt. Sam Harris of New Y city, an assistant prosecutor, introduced excerpts from the diary of defendant Hans Frank, quoting the former Nazi Governor of Poland, as saying "We must annihilate the Jews wherever we find them and whenever possible."

Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief United States Prosecutor, and Lieut.-Gen. R. A. Rudenko, Soviet Prosecutor, vigorously opposed the move to bar affidavits where witnesses could be summoned, declaring that the trial would be unduly protracted by lengthy questioning. The British and French prosecutors also opposed the defense motion.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, announced that evidence would be filed Monday against the six German organizations which were indicted—the Reich Cabinet, Nazi Party Leadership Cor Gestapo, the S. S. (Elite G the S. A. (storm troope the S. D. (secret polic United States, Jackson said, is determined to reach "thousands of lesser men (in Nazi organizations) who are just as guilty as the men in this defendants' box."

HOUSE OF LORDS MOVE IS LAUNCHED TO KILL U. S. LOAN

WHEELER

FIGHT

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP) Lord Beaverbrook, Conservative champion of Empire preference, announced today he had offered the House of Lords an amendment rejecting the proposals, approved by Commons, for a $4,400,000,000 loan from the United States.

The possibility that other imperialists and such advocates of monetary reform as Lord Sempill would join in refusing the terms of the loan and opposing ratification of the Bretton Woods financial agreement caused speculation.

Commons gave its final ratification to the Bretton Woods pact today, 314 to 50, and sent it to the Lords, where the bill was given a first reading so that it may be debated next week.

The loan measure, which will come before Lords Monday, was approved by Commons 345 to 98 after two days of bitter debate, during which Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, proponent of the loan, clashed repeatedly with former Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Conservative leader who objected to some of the terms.

Under normal procedure, Lords can hold up a money bill for 30 days. Since the deadline for accepting the Bretton Woods plan is Dec. 31, defeat of the loan and the plan would leave the government with only a theoretical recourse of creating enough labor peers to override it.

In contrast to Commons, where Laborites hold an unassailable majority, there are only 35 Labor peers in Lords.

However, Lord Cranborne, Conservative leader in Lords, is in constant touch with Churchill and is urging Conservatives to abstain from voting, just as did the Conservative leadership in Commons.

The actual vote in Lords will be small, for although there are 795 peers eligible to sit, it is rare for more than 100 to 120 votes to be cast.

Commons Ratifies Bretton Woods

DAY

The Hague, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Lower House of Parliament ratified today a resolution for participation of the Netherlands in the Bretton Woods financial agreement.

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The House of Commons today gave final ratification to the Bretton Woods monetary stabilization pact, approval of which was one of the conditions laid down by the United States for a loan of $4,400,000,000 to Britain.

The measure was passed without dissent on its third and last reading and went at once to the House of Lords. The action came barely fourteen hours after Commons had approved the terms of the loan by a vote of 345 to 98.

Parliamentary Procedure

The Bretton Woods bill was rushed through its second reading last night by a vote of 314 to 50. Under British parliamentary procedure the second reading generally determines whether a bill will pass. The third reading is committed to the consideration of possible amendments preparatory to sending the measure to the Lords.

A sharp debate, punctuated by personal clashes between Labor and Conservative leaders, preceded the vote on the loan terms.

The bill was rushed to the House of Lords for a first reading in hope of its clearance in time for royal assent before Parliament's Christmas recess on December 20.

Amendment Withdrawn

An opposition amendment by Conservative Robert Boothby, seeking to limit Britain's liability to the world stabilization fund in the event of devaluation of sterling, was withdrawn when the Government refused to accept it.

"It is quite obvious that if we have to withdraw from the fund it is practically because we have no gold or dollars left," said Boothby. "That is why I am concerned that we accept an obligation to repay this money to the fund in gold, or gold-convertible currency. It is a danger which disturbs me."

Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton replied that the Boothby amendment would modify the obligation Britain was required to undertake if it signed the Bretton Woods agreement, and "it is, therefore, not one I can accept."

Beaverbrook Plans Fight

Lord Beaverbrook, whose newspapers have been among the loudest critics of the Anglo-American financial agreement, and who was a member of Churchill's wartime and caretaker governments, will seek to block approval of both the loan and the Bretton Woods plan in the House of Lords on Monday.

In a previous motion, by which he sought to influence ratification in Commons, Beaverbrook said the two measures "involve return to the gold standard, abolition of the sterling area and destruction of imperial preference (in trade)."

Led by former Prime Minister Winston Churchill, many Conservatives abstained from voting and drew caustic criticism from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who headed the Government's fight for loan approval.

Bevin and Churchill dueled on the Commons floor in debate over acceptance of the loan terms. The wartime Prime Minister declared:

"I certainly am of the opinion we (the Conservatives) could have got better terms."

Bevin termed Churchill's assertion a "libel on the administration of the United States."

MOSCOW DISAPPROVES ANSWER FROM TURKEY

LONDON, Dec. 14 — (AP) The Moscow radio reported tonight that the Soviet government regarded as "unsatisfactory" the Turkish answer to a Russian note protesting demonstrations in Istanbul on Dec. 4.

The broadcast said the Soviet ambassador to Turkey, Sergei Vinogradov, on Dec. 8, gave the

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Turkish [illegible] of foreign affairs, Hasan Saka, a note protesting the demonstrations as "hostile to the Soviet Union" and placing responsibility on the Turkish government.

The Soviet note, the broadcast added, charged that demonstrations in which two newspaper offices and two bookshops were badly damaged, occurred without opposition from Turkish police, who "protected the demonstrators."

The broadcast quoted the note as saying Russia "cannot overlook such provocative activities."

Decision On UNO Capital Delayed

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The United Nations Preparatory Commission committee concluded its five-day debate on the site for the new world peace capital today but a selection was delayed by argument over voting procedure.

Bogged down by arguments put forward by European supporters of a European site, the committee rejected a motion to meet a second time today, thus putting off the decision at least until tomorrow.

Mexican and Venezuelan delegates spoke on behalf of the United States today.

DESERTERS HUNTED

LONDON, Dec. 14—(AP) About 2,000 London police aided by American and British military police threw a dragnet over central London and the West End tonight in search of "thousands of deserters" believed hiding in the British capital.

Questioning all persons in theaters, dance halls, clubs, railroad and subway stations, police caught at least nine servicemen who were absent without leave from their armed force units. Hundreds of other persons unable to produce identification papers were taken to ten police stations for further questioning.

Police officials described the raid results as "fairly satisfactory."

British Dock Workers Agree To Negotiate

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Representatives of Britain's dock workers who tied up a score of ports with an eight-week strike recently, agreed today to negotiate with employers on the basis of a 19-shilling ($3.80) daily wage rate recommended by a government-sponsored investigating committee.

The vote to negotiate overrode appeals of the National Port Workers Defense Committee to maintain the union's demand for 25 shillings ($5) a day and a 40-hour week. Present pay averages 15 shillings ($3).

WARNS OF DEFAULT

London, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—John G. Jarvie, banker and former Regional Port Director, declared today that unless America agreed to take British exports in payment "we would be compelled to default" on the proposed Anglo-American loan. Addressing a Conservative party rally, Jarvie said: "We simply cannot afford to default on two American loans. If America refuses the loan on the only terms which make repayment possible, then the loan should be refused. Under the conditions laid down, America's export trade would be stimulated . . . and when the time came for us to export, our preferential empire markets would be lost."

Attacking the Government's program, Jarvie said that if the Laborites now decide to nationalize all the banks, London would cease to exist as the financial center of the world.

George VI 50 Years Old

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—King George VI celebrated his fiftieth birthday today with a family party inaugurated by a luncheon at which Queen Mother Mary was a guest. A private dinner party and dance were held this evening.

Labor Candidate Wins

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Labor party kept its North Tottenham seat in the House of Commons when W. J. Irving polled 12,937 votes in a by-election yesterday against 7,415 for his Conservative opponent, Maj. F. Crowder.

Masked Men Raid Center Of British Hitler Cult

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—A group of masked men, reported to have said they were determined to "stamp out this Hitler cult," last night raided the Kingdom House, headquarters of the Legion of Christian Reformers, and beat up the custodian.

Some of the raiders were in naval uniforms, according to Arthur Schneider, the man who was beaten.

Schneider was seized, bound and gagged after he opened the back door to investigate noises, and was later driven in a motor car for three miles into Pentworth, Sussex, and dumped.

Venerate Hitler

The legion, whose spokesmen have said they consider that Hitler was a divine instrument, first came to public attention two weeks ago at the auction of furniture, Nazi symbols and busts of Hitler at the former German Embassy.

A massive bust of the former Führer, described by the auctioneer as "this piece of granite," was bought by Capt. Gordon Canning for $2,000 and later was reported installed in the stone mansion on the 16-acre headquarters estate of the legion in Sussex.

Canning, one-time member of the British Union of Fascists and of the Anglo-German Society, the Link, was detained under guard for two years during the war.

Hitler "God's Judge"

Pamphlets distributed by "legionnaires" during the auction declared: "We Englishmen, true to God and to England, declare the judgment, the final struggle between God and Mammon, and the God-appointed mission of Adolf Hitler as God's judge.

Capt. St. Barbe Baker, leader of the legion, arrived at Kingdom House shortly after the raid. He told reporters he would do nothing about it.

"I have forgiven them," he said. "I can see how they were misled."

PATTON TO RETURN TO U.S. BY PLANE

AS SOON AS ABLE

O'REGAN

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 15—(AP) [illegible] Patton will be moved back to the United States for hospitalization "as soon as his condition permits," Col. R. Glen Spurling, chief specialist attending Patton, said today.

He said that the move to the United States would be by air, probably within the next four to six weeks.

Spurling, Army neurosurgical consultant who was flown to the 15th Army commander's bedside from Washington, said there was a "possibility" that Patton never would be able to command his troops again.

"Barring unforeseen complications, Patton is out of danger of death," Spurling declared. "It cannot be said, however, that he is out of danger of partial paralysis for life."

Meanwhile, Lt. Col. Paul S. Hill, Jr., of Saco, Me., chief surgeon of the 130th Station hospital, declared the general had been eating regularly.

General Eats Well

"This morning," Hill said, "he had three scrambled eggs, toast and jam, grapefruit and coffee with milk and sugar."

Both Spurling and Hill said Patton is being given one or two ounces of whiskey a day. They stressed the fact that it is part of Patton's medication.

Capt. William Duane, neurosurgeon of the 97th General hospital who maintains a 24-hour watch over the general, added "if Patton doesn't eat, he probably gets a shot of whiskey."

Earlier Seventh army public relations officers had issued a denial that one of Patton's nurses had said he refused to eat or drink unless he got whiskey.

Spurling said it will be impossible to predict for at least three or four weeks the outcome of the automibile accident that has put Patton in a traction apparatus, flat on his back in the 130th Station hospital, suffering a broken neck.

He added that doctors might have to wait as much as six months before they knew whether the General would regain full control of his limbs.

Patton's spinal cord has been injured—to what degree it was still impossible for Spurling to say—in the dislocation of the cervical vertebrae. The surgeon said the vertebrae in Patton's neck are now almost perfectly realigned.

Patton Out of Danger of Death

But Doctor Says He May Never Command Army Again—To Be Moved to U. S. Later.

Heidelberg, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Col. R. Glen Spurling, chief specialist attending Gen. George S. Patton Jr., said today that he was "out of danger of death, but there was a possibility that he never would be able to command his troops again."

He described Patton's condition as a touch and go affair. He said the General might recover fully from the broken neck he received in an automobile crash last Sunday, but again that he might be partly paralyzed for life. Spurling said it would be impossible to forecast the effects of Patton's injuries for at least three or four weeks.

Spurling, who was flown to Heidelberg from Washington with Mrs. Patton, said the General is unable to move his hands or legs voluntarily but is able to move his shoulders. There is a small amount of movement in his right upper arm. Patton will be in a traction apparatus for several weeks and then will be fitted with a neck brace or collar support, Spurling said.

To Be Flown to U. S.

"As soon as his condition permits, he will be moved back to the United States for hospitalization," the doctor said. "That probably will be within the next four or six weeks. He'll go by air.'

Explaining that the injury to the spinal cord cannot yet be determined, Spurling said doctors might have to wait six months to know definitely whether Patton would regain full control of his arms and legs.

Lieut.-Col. Paul S. Hill Jr. of Saco, Me., chief surgeon at the station hospital, said Patton was eating regularly, his breakfast today consisted of three scrambled eggs, toast, jam, grapefruit and coffee. Both Hill and Spurling, whose home is in Louisville, Ky., said Patton was given one or two ounces of whisky daily. They stressed that it was part of his medication.

Message From Truman.

Mrs. Patton spent most of the day at her husband's bedside reading him messages of sympathy from President Truman, Gen. Eisenhower, British Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and other friends. The President's message said:

"I am distressed at the painful accident which you have suffered and want you to know that I am thinking of you at this time. You have won many a tough fight and I know that faith and courage will not fail you in this one. I am thankful that Mrs. Patton will be at your side to strengthen and sustain you."

Lieut.-Col. Walter K[illegible]win Jr., Eisenhower's personal representative, is standing by at the hospital to keep the Chief of Staff informed of Patton's condition.

The "no visitors" sign still hung on Patton's door, and Spurling said it would stay there until the General was taken out of the traction apparatus. He added that a shipment of the new drug, striptomycin, was being rushed to Heidelberg against the possibility of urological infections which would not respond to penicillin or the sulfa drugs.

Spurling said Patton was optimistic and hopeful, although he realized the seriousness of his injury.

"He reacts much more philosophically than I would," said Spurling, "and is willing to do anything we ask."

This morning's medical bulletin said Patton's condition was excellent. It stated:

"Temperature 99, pulse 64, respiration 24," said the announcement. "The patient had a comfortable night, alert and cheerful. Scalp wounds are healing normally. Condition excellent. Neurological status unchanged."

Bevin in Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, landed here late today for an overnight stop on his way from London to Moscow. He was met by Sir William Strang, political adviser to Field Marshal Montgomery.

BANKS IN U. S. ZONE PUT ON NEW BASIS

Berlin, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—In a move designed to break the financial grip of the Reichsbank, the American Military Government has ordered the decentralization of banking in the American zone, and the reduction of bank supervision and control to a provincial level.

The presidents of all lander (provinces) within the zone received the details of a broad general plan by Joseph Dodge of Detroit, director of the finance division. Under this the banks will have a clearing arrangement with banks in other occupation zones, but there will be no control links between them. The lander central banks will have names which may not include the word "Reich" and will serve not as banks of issue or commercial banks, but as "bankers' banks" and as bankers for the provincial governments.

"Our decentralization project is an interim plan," Dodge said, "to bring about the decentralization of banks within the American zone pending action on a four-Power level to implement the Potsdam enunciation of decentralization principles."

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WAR COURT CURBS PRESS QUESTIONS

Bars German Lawyers From Giving Queries To Nazis

NIGHT

Nuernberg, Dec. 14 (AP)—German defense attorneys were ordered tonight by the international military tribunal's security section to cease putting questions to the Nazi defendants on behalf of news correspondents.

The security department's warning, posted at the information center, threatened contempt-of-court proceedings against anybody who orally or in writing obtained from defendants for transmission to the press any biographical data or political or scientific information.

A German defense attorney said, "This completely cuts us off from the world press, as anything we may say by the way of backgrounding correspondents may be held in contempt of court."

K. Taradankin, Soviet correspondent, who is covering the trials for *Izvestia*, criticized in a dispatch printed in Russia today the Associated Press for interviewing former Reichsmarshal Herman Goering and other defendants.

Newsmen's Queries Cited

On December 1, two Associated Press correspondents, Wes Gallagher and Louis P. Lochner, submitted a list of written questions to Goering through his attorney, Otto Stahmer, who transmitted them orally to Goering and received oral replies which he copied and turned over to the Associated Press.

Goering said flatly in his replies that he was still a Nazi and that if he had a chance to try again he would "again support the Führer" as he knew him in 1933. "I consider myself a true paladin of my Führer. I was a disciple and a follower," he said.

Rudolf Hess, in answer to questions submitted through his attorney, Gunther von Rohrscheidt, said he flew to England to try to halt the fight between two "noble races"—England and Germany—and not to enlist British aid in the attack on Russia, as widely believed.

He also said, "My loyalty toward the Führer is as great as it ever was."

G. I. WINS CLEMENCY

DAY

Frankfurt, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Sentence of death imposed on Pfc. Robert A. Colby for the murder of two United States Army officers last June has been commuted by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States forces in Europe, to life imprisonment at hard labor, it was announced today.

Colby, a 23-year-old ex-farmer from Greetingsville, Ind., was condemned by a court martial for shooting and killing Capt. Richard Brown and Lieut. Donald H. Wade, his commanding officers, after being reprimanded. His final clemency appeal was made to Gen. Eisenhower in October. Colby was a member of the Forty-ninth Engineer Combat Battalion. He served in Africa and England and landed in France on D-day.

Army Blacklists 2 Musicians In Reich

DAY

Bad Homburg, Germany, Dec. 14 (AP)—Two American concert soloists who spent the war years in Nazi Germany, Walter Morse-Rummel, a pianist, and Gulla Bustabo, a violinist, have been blacklisted by the United States Military Government.

Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, chief of the information control division, said that, although neither Morse-Rummel nor Miss Bustabo had joined the Nazi party, they received "large fees for concert appearances" and served "as tools of the Nazis . . . when most American nationals were being interned."

Both have been banned from the German concert stage and from making any further appearances before United States troops.

BYRNES LOST HOUR OVER RED CAPITAL

Secretary's Plane Caught in Blizzard; Expects Successful Parley.

GILFOYLE

MOSCOW, Dec. 14.—(AP) U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said tonight that if no formal announcement of an agreement followed the meeting of Big Three foreign ministers here he would not regard it as a "bad sign."

Byrnes, relaxing at Spasso House after a harrowing hour in a plane lost in a blizzard over Moscow, made the statement in answer to a question at a press conference.

NIGHT

Cooperation Important

"I think it a far more important thing if we make contact for an exchange of views rather than meet to make announcements," he said. "I think great progress will have been made if we achieve a better understanding."

Byrnes repeated what he said in Washington that the "purpose and only purpose of the meeting is to carry out the spirit of the Yalta meeting to meet every three or four months to preserve contacts between governments."

The secretary of state said he wanted it understood that "this is no peace conference. No delegation. No formal foreign council meeting. Just exploratory."

He added, "I am now asking for a meeting in March, although I have no assurance there will be any agreements."

"This meeting," Byrnes said, "really carries out the Yalta agreement and one which was insisted upon by Generalissimo Stalin at Potsdam.

"The record will show that Anthony Eden (former British foreign secretary) agreed that it should

BYRNES LOST HOUR OVER RED CAPITAL

(Continued from Page One)

be done and that it would not prejudice meetings of the council of foreign ministers," he added.

Talks with Clay

Byrnes said that he stopped over in Berlin long enough to talk to Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay and others about the situation in Germany, and stated he believed civilian administration can be turned over to Germans in the American zone by next April 1.

There was no word tonight as to whether British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would be able to fly into Moscow tomorrow. The weather remained bad with a blizzard raging and snow falling. (A Berlin dispatch said Bevin had landed in Berlin this afternoon on the first leg of his trip.)

In view of Byrnes' experience in being lost for an hour above Moscow, it seemed doubtful that the British official would attempt the trip immediately.

Byrnes landed at the Central airdrome today just before dark.

"I am very happy to be here," were Byrnes' first words as he stepped from his plane, wearing only a light tan covert cloth topcoat, light grey hat, and only a silk scarf around his neck to combat a whirling snowstorm. He had no gloves or rubbers.

He was greeted by Deputy Foreign Commissar V. G. Dekanozov, who said, "we are very glad to have you."

Informed that another deputy foreign commissar, Andrei J. Vishinsky, was waiting for Byrnes at another airport, the U. S. secretary said:

"I am sorry I have made my friend Vishinsky wait, but I am glad to be here. We had trouble finding Moscow, but we are not the only ones who had trouble getting here."

The obvious reference was to the task the Germans had in attempting to reach Moscow and Dekanozov said smilingly:

"Well, all's well that ends well."

Confident of Success

Asked to say something for a recording to be played later over the Moscow radio, Byrnes repeated his pleasure at his arrival, then added:

"I am confident our conversations will help draw our nations even closer together."

Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov was not present. He was conferring with French officials at a trade conference.

Interviewed later at the home of U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, who had been waiting with Vishinsky at the other airport, Byrnes said that being lost in the blizzard was the "first time I have ever had any anxiety in the air."

Byrnes said that at one time he said to Charles E. Bohlen, chief of the Russian section of the State department, "you know, we might run into the side of a mountain."

Bohlen told Byrnes not to worry because there were no mountains "around here," and Byrnes commented "that's fine—but do you know where 'here' is?"

Despite his experience Byrnes showed no sign of fatigue. He said the party got up at 3:30 a.m. for the takeoff from Frankfurt, Germany and was in the air most of the time except for a landing in Berlin. He said the plane ran into the blizzard about three hours out of Moscow.

"I was looking out of the window all the time," Byrnes said.

He said he asked the pilot how much gasoline the plane had, and was assured there was enough to fly back to Paris.

Also greeting Byrnes was the United States Minister Counselor, George Kennan, and the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

When Byrnes's plane landed the snow was so thick his plane was not visible until it came within 500 yards of the waiting delegation.

Those arriving with Byrnes included Bohlen; H. Freeman Matthews, director of European affairs in the State Department; Ben V. Cohen, special adviser; Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University and consultant on atomic problems, and John Carter Vincent, director of the State Department's Far Eastern section.

While no official announcement has been made as to where the meetings of the ministers will be held, it was assumed that they would take place in Speridonifka Palace, a two-story house in the residential section of Moscow.

Byrnes In Moscow; Lost In Air Hour

Moscow, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lost in a blizzard over the Moscow area for an hour, Secretary of State Byrnes landed in an American transport plane at the Central airdrome at 4.12 P.M. today, just a few minutes before darkness closed in. He came here for the Foreign Ministers Conference.

At the airport to greet him was Deputy Foreign Commissar V. G. Dekanazov. Another deputy commissar, Andrei J. Vishinsky, was waiting at another airport.

DAY

"I am sorry I have made my friend Vishinsky wait," said Byrnes, "but I am glad to be here. We had trouble finding Moscow, but we are not the only ones who had trouble getting here."

Recording Broadcast

The statement was not lost on Dekanazov and other Russians who knew at first hand the trouble the Germans had.

"Well, all's well that ends well," commented Dekanazov. "It's an old Russian saying."

"I am very happy to be here," Byrnes commented for a recording which later was broadcast over the Moscow radio.

"I am happy to see my friends and colleague, Mr. Molotov. I am confident our conversations will help draw our nations even closer together."

Byrnes was attired in a light topcoat and light hat and thin silk scarf, and was without overshoes or gloves.

United States Counsellor George Kennan was bundled up at the airport in fur-trimmed overcoat and fur hat pulled down over his ears, as was British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

[British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin landed late today at Berlin for an overnight stop on his way from London to Moscow. He was greeted by Sir William Strang, political adviser to Field Marshal Montgomery. Bevin will resume his trip tomorrow morning.]

Bevin Stops in Berlin

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain had not arrived today for the conference.

A Berlin dispatch said he had landed in Berlin's Gatow Airport and would stay overnight.

NIGHT

Mr. Byrnes said that he had talked in Berlin with Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay and others about the situation in Germany, and said he believed civilian administration could be turned over to the Germans in the American zone by April 1.

Russian Scores AP For Goering Interview

Moscow, Dec. 14 (AP)—Soviet Correspondent K. Taradankin, who is covering the Nuernberg war-crimes trial for Izvestia, criticized the Associated Press today for interviewing former Reichsmarshal Herman Goering.

DAY

"The world press represented at Nuernberg gives the press a great, important meaning," Taradankin wrote in a dispatch reprinted throughout the Soviet Union, "but sometimes dangerous chasing after sensation leads some representatives—even of influential organs—of the press away from the correct procedure.

"This unprecedented interview happened thus: A representative of the Associated Press gave to Goering's defense attorney a list of questions which the lawyer gave to the accused.

"Regretfully, this is not the only case. A day or two earlier the same Associated Press correspondent received a written interview from defendants Joachim Ribbentrop and Eric Raeder.

"Such journalistic tricks are undeniably harmful. They do not help, but, on the other hand, do just the opposite. They disturb the most responsible and noble work on the international (military) tribunal. One must hope that publication of the interviews with Fascist criminals will cause a certain reaction and censure in order that in the future such 'sensations' will not be repeated."

Pravda Irritated By Our Troops

NIGHT

Moscow, Dec. 14 (AP)—The presence of British and American troops in foreign countries was challenged today in *Pravda*, official Communist party organ, in an outspoken handling of a subject which may be discussed by the Big Three Foreign Ministers.

Writing under the title "Problems Which Deserve Attention," David Zaslavsky, one of the Soviet Union's foremost commentators, asked why the presence of Russian troops in Iran was questioned by Britain and the United States while they kept troops in Java, Egypt, Greece, Palestine, China and other countries.

Questions "Brushed Aside"

Zaslavsky accused some politicians with maintaining a demo-

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cratic tone "when it is beneficial to them and when it is not they brush aside delicate questions with: 'That's not your business.'"

The commentator said the clamor which "reactionary circles" were raising about Russian troops in Iran was aimed to "distract attention from their police struggle with the democratic movement in Iranian Azerbaijan."

Seeks Closer Relations.

Moscow, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The Soviet press reported today the formation of a Russian society to promote closer "cultural relations" with Iranian Azerbaijan, where autonomists are fighting Government troops.

A dispatch from Tehran, quoting the newspaper Rakhbar, said Southern Iranian tribesmen were being supplied with foreign arms, some of them British and Czech rifles.

Loot From Poland Listed

Warsaw, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Polish press agency today said lists of looted machinery submitted by 2,425 Polish firms disclosed the Germans took away in the war 217,747 machines, worth $575,000,000 at prewar rates. The Germans even took 70 streetcars from Warsaw.

Paris to Act.

Paris, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The French Cabinet today decided to ask for immediate ratification of the Bretton Woods plan by the Constituent Assembly. The Cabinet also decided, at the request of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, to ask legislative approval of a $550,000,000 credit offered to France by the United States Import-Export Bank.

UNRRA BUYS BULK OF E.T.O. SURPLUSES

Paris, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The Surplus Property Liquidation Commission announced today that almost $56,000,000 worth of American war goods have been sold in the European theater, the greatest share going to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. UNRRA's purchases were put at almost $40,000,000 worth. Of these about $28,000,000 worth were allocated to Poland, including eight 1,000 - bed hospitals, seventy-five locomotives, 2,500 box cars and fleets of trucks.

France, spending more than $9,000,000 as the top government buyer, recently took 7,000 tons of cotton for almost $3,000,000, and assorted Army clothing for more than $5,000,000. Belgian purchases have totaled $5,500,000. Additional sales of almost $8,000,000 have been made in the Mediterranean theater, where the Italian Government was the principal purchaser.

End Staging Camps In France by Dec. 31

Paris, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—All United States Army redeployment staging area camps in France will be closed by December 31, Service Forces Headquarters said today.

The announcement did not say what route will be used for redeployment next year, but the military authorities said they believed Antwerp would become the main outgoing channel. The installations in the French camps will be turned over to the Liquidation Commission for sale, the Army to retain custody of the sites until Government property has been liquidated.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Dec. 14 (AP)—The lower house of Parliament ratified today a resolution for participation by the Netherlands in the Bretton Woods financial agreement.

Asks Right to Open Synagogue in Spain

Barcelona, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Isaac Weissman, delegate to the World Jewish Congress, asked permission of the Government today to organize in Barcelona the first synagogue in metropolitan Spain since the civil war.

...ans Hopeful.

...c. 14 (A. P.).—Premier ...de de Gasperi today voiced the hope that the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow would recognize the need of scrapping the armistice restrictions imposed on Italy so that her people may "regain their sense of dignity and responsibility."

SYRIANS RESERVED

Damascus, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The Syrians accepted the news of the signing of the Anglo-French accord on the Levant with reservations today.

Although the pact agreeing to the withdrawal of all British and French troops from Syria and Lebanon was hailed as a victory for the Syrians in their fight for complete independence, it was reported that the treaty also provides for special accords to be reached between the French and Syrians on cultural and other interests. The Syrian attitude is that there should be no preferential position.

FALL OF 2 CITIES TO IRANIAN REBELS IS EXPECTED SOON

GOODWIN

TEHRAN, Dec. 14—(AP) Leaders of the local autonomy movement in Azerbaijan province were reported tonight to be in virtual control of Tabriz, while 2,000 rebellious tribesmen were demanding immediate surrender of the government garrison at Ardabil, 110 miles to the east.

A high source in the Iranian government said fall of the two cities appeared imminent.

Government troops in both the capital city and Ardabil were said to be awaiting orders from Tehran instructing them whether to fight or yield in the face of superior forces. Orders were dispatched to them in code last night, but their nature was not disclosed.

Provincial Governor Bayatt, who arrived in Tehran last night from Tabriz, said he had been forced to leave by leaders of the autonomy movement. Bayatt said he was accompanied to his plane by Jafar Pishevari, president of the newly formed Azerbaijan government, who had advised him to quit the province.

Meanwhile Sir Raeder Bullard, British ambassador, and John D. Jernegan, U. S. embassy representative, boarded a Russian plane for Moscow. Spokesman at both embassies said the purpose of the trip was "obviously" to discuss the Soviet attitude toward the revolt which has cut off the northwest province from the rest of Iran.

Neutral diplomatic sources in Tehran said that the small garrison at Tabriz was restricted to the city by orders of the Democratic party and the Russian commandant in that area. The Ardabil garrison was reported to number less than 1,000.

Iranian Premier Ibrahim Hakimi also prepared to leave for Moscow for discussions with the Soviet government. The Iranian ministry of foreign affairs has appealed to Russia, Britain and the United States to withdraw their troops from the country immediately.

(A Moscow dispatch said that the Soviet press reported today formation of a Russian society to promote closer "cultural relations" with Iranian Azerbaijan.

(Dispatches from Tehran quoting the newspaper Rakhbar said southern Iranian tribesmen were being supplied with foreign arms, some of them British and Czech rifles, Moscow added).

Tabriz, Ardabil Threatened By Iran Rebels

GOODWIN

Tehran, Dec. 14 (AP)—A high Government source said today that rebellious tribesmen threatened imminent capture of the Azerbaijan province capital of Tabriz, and the town of Ardabil, 110 miles to the east.

The announcement came as Provincial Governor Bayatt arrived in Tehran by air from besieged Tabriz. Bayatt said he had been forced to leave by leaders of the movement for local autonomy. He said he was accompanied to his plane by Jafar Pishehvari, president of the newly formed Azerbaijan Government and Democrat party leader.

Iranian garrisons in both cities were reported surrounded by insurgent forces, demanding immediate surrender. The embattled force at Ardabil was said to be hemmed in by 2,000 attackers.

Garrison Awaiting Orders

The Tabriz garrison, said a Government official, was awaiting orders from Tehran to fight or surrender. Orders to both garrisons were dispatched in code last night, but their nature was not disclosed.

British Ambassador Sir Reader Bullard and United States Embassy Representative John D. Jernegan left Tehran by plane for Moscow today and the three-power Foreign Ministers' meeting. Spokesmen at both embassies said the purpose of the trip obviously was to discuss the Soviet attitude toward what the Russians have described as a democratic party revolt in the troubled northwestern Iran area.

Appeal To Big Three

Premier Ibrahim Hakimi also prepared to leave for Moscow for discussions with the Soviet Government. The Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs appealed to Russia, Britain and the United States to withdraw their troops from the country immediately.

Official reports earlier in the week from the turbulent northwest province told of small skirmishes taking place there, although information has been scarce ever since Iranian troops were turned back by a Russian commander southeast of Zenjan.

The official Russian explanation for not permitting Government troops to enter the Soviet-occupied territory was that such a move might cause unnecessary bloodshed.

Brief Holdout Seen

A prominent member of the Iranian Parliment said Tuesday that the Government garrison at Tabriz could not hold the city more than two weeks without assistance.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the continued presence of foreign troops on Iranian soil "has caused the integrity of Iran to be violated and caused many accidents, brought many difficulties, and the thoughts of Iranians are disturbed."

"Discipline and order are destroyed," the statement continued, "and there is no longer tranquillity among the people."

5 Japanese Charged With Murder Of 8

DEC 15

Tokyo, Dec. 14 (AP)—The murder of eight Allied nationals was charged today in specifications filed by the United States 8th Army against the first five Japanese to be prosecuted in Japan for prison atrocities.

A United States military commission appointed to conduct the trials will meet in Yokohama Monday morning and arraignments may be held then. No date has been set for the trials, however.

The five Japanese are former prison-camp officials and the specifications charge them with inflicting brutalities and suffering in hundreds of specific cases involving thousands of prisoners. Each defendant is charged with the death of at least one American.

Defendants Named

The defendants, first of 300 to face trial:

Tatsuo Tsuchiya, a guard known to his suffering prisoners as "Little Glass Eye," accused of beating one American to death with the aid of such Nipponese prison characters as "Mush Mouth," "Punk," "Speedo," "Mickey Mouse" and "Big Glass Eye," not otherwise identified.

Capt. Kaichi Hirate, of Muroran camp, Hokkaido, accused of causing the death of three Allied prisoners.

Accused In Bayonet Slaying

Lieut. Kei Yuri, commander of a Kyushu camp, accused of responsibility for the bayonet slaying of one American and the starving of another.

Chotaro Furushima, commander of Gifu camp, Honshu, charged with one death.

Hiroji Honda, commander of Onahama camp, Honshu, charged with one death.

Few Victims Named

A few of the victims were named, including these dead:

Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, Private Noah G. Heard and Corporal James G. Pavlokus. (Home towns unavailable.)

Cruelties listed in the specifications included deliberate starvation and forcing prisoners to stand naked in the snow.

As Allied occupation authorities filed the accusations of "cruel, inhuman and brutal atrocities," opposition to one of General MacArthur's directives for Nippon's reform appeared opening in the ranks of Diet members.

Shows City, Farms Split

The expressed opposition to the directive, which is aimed at helping thousands of Japanese farmers to acquire ownership of land, accented

EIGHT MORE JAPS ORDERED SEIZED FOR BRUTALITIES

TOKYO, Dec. 14—(AP) Arrest of eight more Japanese guards and officials for abusing prisoners of war was ordered today by Allied headquarters as five already in custody were formally accused and slated for prosecution at Yokohama.

The new list includes seven civilians and soldiers from the first branch at Muroran, Hokkaido, and a Major Umino, former commandant of a camp in the Pontianak area of Borneo. All are charged with "atrocities and offenses against the persons of United Nations nationals."

The five others scheduled to be the first defendants in war crimes trials in Japan were accused of murdering eight American, British and Dutch prisoners, and brutally treating hundreds of others by such devices as deliberate starvation and forcing them to stand nude in the snow.

Date for the trials has not been set, but a U. S. military commission which will conduct them will meet in Yokohama Monday to make arrangements.

General MacArthur's headquarters also called upon the Japanese government to make full reports on six "notorious incidents" which occurred in Japan between 1937 and the summer of 1940.

No information was disclosed concerning these incidents except that one of them included an assassination plot in July, 1940, against the then Premier Mitsumaso Yonai and Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira.

Headquarters in another directive demanded that the government explain why it had not acted to

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the growing estrangement in post-war Nippon between city and rural inhabitants. The Diet critics said the farmers already were better off than many urbanites and were refusing to sell much-needed food.

The Diet is treading such a wary path that the session to date has produced not a single piece of major legislation toward the peace-time reconstruction and reconversion of the beaten country.

Emperor Hirohito was reported by Kyodo news agency to have accepted the resignations of three members of the House of Peers who have been named as war-criminal suspects by General MacArthur's headquarters. All three had been appointed by the Emperor.

Train Workers Strike

But independent movements are at work in Japan which would have been suppressed under the military dictatorship. Japanese workers on one of Tokyo's electric train systems struck for higher wages, continuing to operate the lines but allowing passengers to ride free.

Criticism of MacArthur's directive for the expropriation of extensive lands came from seven members of the House of Representatives who told correspondents their opinion was shared generally in the lower House.

Aimed At Absentee Owners

The directive was aimed particularly at absentee owners but an official of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry said that as few as 10,000 absentee owners might be affected. He said many others could avoid expropriation by working their own soil.

The seven House critics said the directive applied to rural Japan of "ten years ago and conditions no longer true today."

The food situation is so critical that Premier Shidehara has promised the Diet that Cabinet members would tour the country after the session seeking to enlist the aid of farmers in sending foodsuffs to the cities.

Restrict Axis Envoys

The Allied command also:

Demanded full reports on six "notorious indcidents" in Japan between 1932 and 1940, including a plot in July, 1940, to assassinate former Premier Mitsumasa Yonai and Minister of the Imperial Household Tsuneo Matsudaira.

Ordered confined to their present prefectures all Axis diplomatic and puppet diplomatic staffs left in Japan. Thailand (Siam) was excepted.

Ordered the arrest of eight more Japanese prison officials as war-crimes suspects.

JAPS EXTEND DIET SESSION

Labor Union Measure Passed By Representatives

NIGHT

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Government today extended the special Diet session by four days after a last-minute rush of business resulted in passage by one house of a major bill—a labor union law—and the introduction of a resolution favoring a "united states of the world."

The House of Representatives yesterday passed and sent to the Peers a labor law granting workers the rights of unionization and collective bargaining. The representatives also passed twenty other measures, most of them abolishing war-time laws.

The House delayed action on the controversial farm-reform bill, subject of a directive by General MacArthur aimed at absentee landlords.

29 Bills Unenacted

Tokyo newspapers said another brief extension of the session probably would be necessary. Twenty-nine bills remain unenacted.

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The new list includes seven civilians and soldiers from the first branch camp at Muroan, Hokkaido, and a Major Umino, former commandant of a camp in the Pontianak area of Borneo. All are charged with "atrocities and offenses against the persons of United Nations nationals."

Accused Of Murdering Eight

The five others scheduled to be the first defendants in war-crimes trials in Japan were accused of murdering eight American, British and Dutch prisoners and brutally treating hundreds of others by such devices as deliberate starvation and forcing them to stand in the snow.

Date for the trials has not been set, but a United States military commission which will conduct them will meet in Yokohama Monday to make arrangements.

end a strike in the Hokkaido coal mines and said that steps to increase coal production had been insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Government sources announced that Premier Kijuro Shidehara's promise for revision of the Japanese house of peers next year does not include any plan to make the upper chamber of the diet completely elective, government sources said today. Aristocrats will hold the reins.

2,400 Yanks Scheduled To Leave Japan Today

Yokohama, Dec. 14 (AP)—Hoping to be home for Christmas are 2,400 men of the 27th Division, all scheduled to ship out tomorrow. Since December 1, some 35,000 United States troops have sailed for home.

Denies British Terms Would Enslave Siam

Singapore, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—M. E. Dening, chief political advisor to Admiral Mountbatten, said today that negotiations for ending the state of war with Siam were proceeding, but denied assertions, which were published, he said, in the United States that Britain's terms would amount to perpetual bondage for the Siamese.

HOLLAND OPPOSES UNO INTERFERENCE IN JAVA REVOLT

HAUGLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 14—(AP) Dr. Hubertus van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, asserted today that the Dutch government believes the Indonesian revolt should not be tossed in the lap of the United Nations Organization or similar body "which has not yet found its range.'

On the eve of his departure for

conferences with Dutch government officials in the Netherlands, van Mook restated the Dutch view that direct discussions with the Indonesians, now in progress, will achieve a solution.

NIGHT

Van Mook told a news conference that although the military situation had eased in western Java, it remained tense in the central portion of the island.

Two Indian soldiers were killed and four wounded when Indonesians armed with machine guns and mortars ambushed a Punjab patrol near the naval base city of Soerabaja.

At Belawan, near Medan, Sumatra, Indonesians wounded four soldiers in an Indian patrol in a rifle and grenade attack.

British communiques reported scattered firing around Batavia's dockyard gasoline dump and small scale attacks on refugee camps at Buitenzorg.

A British spokesman announced that two companies of the Third and Fourth Gurkha divisions and a battalion of the British Sixth airborne division had arrived in Java. The Sixth air borne fought at Arnheim in Holland.

British military police announced the arrest of J. Peterson, notorious Nazi leader of the German community in Batavia and about 100 Indonesians in an early morning raid in the Kramat district.

Meanwhile U. S. consul Walter A. Foote cabled Washington urging the immediate re-opening of the Medan, Sumatra, consulate. Foote recommended that a new consul be flown out.

The only pre-war American consulate in Sumatra was at Medan, which was the center for most big American-owned rubber plantations.

East Indies, today rejected Indonesian suggestions that the dispute over Indonesian demands for independence be referred to the United Nations Organization.

Direct Talks Favored

Van Mook, on the eve of his departure for Holland, declared at a press conference that his Government felt the situation in the East Indies was primarily a matter for direct discussion between the Dutch and the Indonesians.

The Dutch view, he said, is that better results may be obtained by direct discussions.

A British statement reported

minor clashes at several points, including Soerabaja, Ambarawa, Buitenzorg and Batavia in Java and Belawan in Sumatra.

DAY

Patrol Is Ambushed

Two Indian soldiers were killed and four wounded when Indonesians with machine guns and mortars ambushed a Punjab patrol near Soerabaja. Four Indian soldiers were wounded in a skirmish at Belawan, near Medan.

Fighting at the other points was limited to desultory exchanges of shots between Indonesians and British patrols.

British military police arrested J. Petersen, notorious Nazi leader of the German community here, and about 100 Indonesians in an early morning raid in the Kramat district. The raid was made as the result of the shooting and subsequent disappearance of a European on a street here yesterday. It was not learned whether the victim was killed or wounded.

BRITISH LAND MORE TROOPS IN INDIES

3 New British Units In Java; Dutch Refuse UNO Inquiry

HAUGLAND

Batavia, Dec. 14 (AP)—A British spokesman said today that two companies of the 3d and 4th Gurkha divisions and a battalion of the British 6th Airborne Division had arrived in Java to augment the military force engaged in restoring order in Java.

Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general of the Dutch

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DAY

China to Deport All Germans

Austrians Also to Go—Exceptions Possible for Technicians and Missionaries.

MOOSA

Chungking, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—All Germans and Austrians in China, including Jews, will be repatriated unless they obtain permission of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior to remain in the country, it was announced officially today. Pending repatriation, they will be interned unless they produce "valuable guaranties," either Chinese or foreign.

All such nationals who were suspected of spying, sabotage, or collaboration with the Japanese during the war will be punished according to Chinese law, the Government statement added.

The decisions, which affect approximately 20,000 European Jews in Shanghai alone, were drawn up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and approved by the Executive Yuan November 27, the announcement explained.

German nationals must report possession of arms or other articles of military value, or face severe punishment. Germans and Austrians—including Jews—who have proved "reliable technicians," however, may be given employment in China by Government or private organizations, the announcement said, if the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior approve.

Regulations provide that German missionaries not suspected of spying or sabotage may carry on missionary activities in areas where they formerly worked, or in areas designated by the Chinese Government—provided the missionaries are "guaranteed" by responsible officials of their churches.

STRONG, MODERN ARMY FOR CHINA

IS RECOMMENDED

NIGHT

CHUNGKING, Dec. 14—(AP) China must have a strong, modern army patterned after that of the United States, plus some adaptation of Japanese methods, Gen. Pai Chung-Hsi reported to the National Military Council today.

Pai, deputy chief of staff, urged one year of compulsory military training for all secondary-school graduates, establishment of retaining schools for the professional army, and creation of a non-professional reserve on American lines.

Since most of China's military equipment is of American origin, it is necessary for training programs and methods to follow the American model, he declared, but noted that changes would be made to conform with "peculiar conditions prevailing in China" with "no wholesale imitation of West Point."

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The army already has undergone a sweeping change, Pai said, as a result of abandonment of mass recruitment in favor of a smaller but more highly-qualified force.

With a smaller professional army, the importance of training cannot be overestimated, he said, so that army schools along the lines of the former Japanese army would be established.

A Chinese dispatch received here today reported that government troops, in a fighting advance had reached a point 11 miles from Kupehkow Pass on the border of Jehol province north of Peiping.

Another dispatch said that in Manchuria, the Russian occupation troops would continue to be responsible for order in Changchun territorial capital, until their departure, which is scheduled for Jan 3, regardless of the presence of Chinese government troops there.

Fight on Way to Jehol

CHUNGKING, Dec. 14 (AP) — Chinese Government troops advancing northward along the Peiping-Jehol Railway have reached a point eleven miles from Kupehkow Pass leading to Jehol Province, but fighting still is in progress, Government dispatches reported today.

A semi-official dispatch from Manchuria, said that Russian troops would be responsible for maintaining order in Changchun, the capital, until they withdraw, Jan. 3, regardless of the presence of Chinese Government forces.

Shanghai To Hong Kong Flight Made By Barbey

Hong Kong, Dec. 14 (AP)—Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the United States 7th Fleet, flew here today from Shanghai to confer with Rear Admiral Elliott Buckmaster, commander of American naval forces in South China.

En route in a seaplane, Admiral Barbey gave a hitchhike lift to Mrs. George D. Hopper, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., wife of the American consul general at Hong Kong. She had been temporarily stranded at Shanghai after a twenty-day boat trip from San Francisco en route to China.

Horseback Riding Ends For Tientsin Marines

Peiping, Dec. 14 (AP)—Horseback riding in the outskirts of Tientsin—a favorite recreation of United States Marines stationed there—has been forbidden in an effort to forestall further incidents such as the recent shooting of an unarmed Marine by Chinese civilians in that area.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commanding the 3d Marine Amphibious Force, disclosed today that he had declared the bridle paths off bounds.

Seven Marines Listed Dead In China Crashes

Peiping, Dec. 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey announced today that seven Marine flyers were listed as dead, three were missing and two were injured and still in the interior as the result of crashes of six Marine Hellcat planes during a snowstorm December 8.

Aerial searchers have sighted five of the wrecked planes in Communist-held territory about 80 miles northwest of Tsingtao on the Shantung Penisula and are still hunting the other.

Rockey said negotiations were in progress for returning the injured survivors to Tsingtao.

Negotiations also still are under way for the return of six other Marine flyers who bailed out in Communist-held territory in Shangtung province more than a month ago.

6 Prosecutors Named For Trial Of Gen. Homma

Manila, Dec. 14 (AP)—A six-man staff, headed by Lieut. Col. Frank E. Meek, of Caldwell, Idaho, was named today by the war crimes branch of United States Army forces in the Pacific to prosecute Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma on charges of condoning atrocities, including the death march on Bataan.

The staff includes a Philippine Army major, Manuel Lim, of Manila; Navy Lieutenant Benjamin Schwartz, of Los Angeles; Capt. S. C. Hill, of Wamego, Kan., and Lieuts. Paul T. White, of Lincoln, Neb., and Abram Raff, of New York.

Homma's indictment probably will be returned December 18 and his trial will begin about January 7.

Homma Arraignment Scheduled For Tuesday

Manila, *Saturday*, Dec. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gen Masaharu Homma will be arraigned at 8.30 A.M. next Tuesday on war-criminal charges in the same courtroom where Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita heard his death sentence, army headquarters announced today.

Homma, who has acknowledged "I'm ready to take responsibility for any acts of my subodinates," was in command of Japanese forces who staged the "death march" on Bataan.

Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer named Brig. Gen. Robert G. Gard, of the 96th Division, and Warren H. McNaught, of the 93d, as final appointees o nthe commission which will hear Homma's case.

Colombia Political Prisoners Are Freed

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 14 (AP)—Twenty-five army officers serving terms up to four and a half years in connection with the Pasto revolt of July 10, 1944, and other subversive acts, were freed today by presidential decree.

Thirteen others, including Gen. Eduardo Bonitto, who led a revolt inside Bogota Penitentiary where he was serving a term for participating in the conspiracy against the Government, already had been freed.

Alfonso Lopez, then president, was held prisoner for a day when rebellious army officers staged the revolt at Pasto during army maneuvers.

INQUIRY LASTING FOR LONG PERIOD SEEN BY LAWYERS

Refusal to Stick to 'Essential Facts' Cited by Chief Counsel.

LUCAS PROTESTS

Barkley May Retire as Chairman of Senate-House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—(AP) Controversy over the widening scope and copious detail of the Pearl Harbor inquiry shook the Senate House committee today and produced:

1. Notice from the entire legal staff of four that they can continue work no longer than early January and want to be replaced. William D. Mitchell, chief counsel, said he had believed the "essential facts" could be presented in a relatively short period but that it has become apparent that some committeemen take a different view of what is essential and that the hearings will go on for months.

2. A statement from Senator Barkley (D-Ky.) that he is considering resigning as chairman. He said he would make a decision in a few days, that he must decide whether his duty to the committee or to the Senate as majority leader is the greater.

Hits Repeated Questions

3. An angry protest by Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) against witnesses being asked "the same questions over and over again."

"I cannot for the life of me understand why there are these repetitious questions," Lucas said at a time when Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) was questioning Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow.

Barkley told Lucas that he as chairman could do nothing about repetitious questions except to express the hope that the committee members, in the interest of expediting the hearings, would not ask them.

Ferguson protested that he was not asking repetitious questions.

Gerow appeared the least ruffled of any of the principals as he related to the committee his recollections of War department events Dec. 6 and 7, 1941. He was chief of the war plans division at the time.

He testified he was in his office by 10 a. m. on Sunday, Dec. 7, but never saw the intercepted Japanese note to this country until he was called about 11:30 to a conference in the office of Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

It was after this conference that Marshall drafted a message to overseas commanders advising that Japanese ambassadors were presenting the note at 1 p. m., and there might be some concurrent Japanese action at that hour.

Arrives Too Late

The message to Hawaii did not reach Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short there until seven hours after the Japanese attack which was timed to coincide with the delivery of the note.

Ferguson wanted to know what Gerow would have done had he been shown the intercepted Japanese messages when he reached his office.

"I certainly would have drafted a message to overseas commanders," Gerow said. "I would have tried to get in touch with General Marshall and if I couldn't reach him I would have talked to the secretary of war and put a message on the line as quickly as possible."

Gerow also testified that he never saw prior to Dec. 7, any Japanese message implementing the "Winds code."

In mid-November, a decoded Japanese message disclosed they intended, if communications failed, to broadcast "East Wind, Rain" in event there was a break in relations with the United States.

The committee has been trying to learn whether there was such a broadcast before the Pearl Harbor attack.

Ferguson told Gerow that Col. Otis K. Sadtler had testfied before the Army inquiry board that about Dec. 4 he discussed with Gerow a report the Navy had received the implementing broadcast.

Gerow said he had no recollection of it but that any such discussion must have been of an "unverified" report.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The Navy had what it terms a "false" message about that time. It took the stand last August when the Navy Pearl Harbor inquiry board's report was released that no actual Winds broadcast was received by it.

The committee also has been advised by Gen. Douglas MacArthur that the Japanese in Tokyo say there was no such broadcast.

Senator Brewster (R-Me.) told reporters he would suggest Hugh Fulton as chief counsel in place of Mitchell. Fulton formerly was counsel for the Senate War Investigating committee. Some Democrats indicated, however, that they did not believe Fulton would be an appropriate choice.

Mitchell, former attorney general, said he had taken the position of counsel hoping to perform a public service by giving Congress and the people the material essential to an informed judgment on responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster. He said he and his staff were "depressed" by their inability so far to get into the record much new information which they have readied for presentation.

He said he had accepted the position with the understanding that his services would not be needed longer than early January. The resolution creating the inquiry committee directed that it report by Jan. 3.

Long Session Apparent

"Since the start of the hearing it has become increasingly apparent that some members of the committee have a different view than that entertained by counsel, either as to the scope of the inquiry or as to what is pertinent evidence," Mitchell added in a statement read to the committee.

"This has been reflected in extensive examination by some members of the committee far beyond what the legal staff anticipated."

Mitchell pointed out that the committee began hearings Nov. 15 and thus far has completed the examination of only eight witnesses.

"There remain at least 60 witnesses to be examined," he said. "Many of these witnesses are quite as crucial as those who have testified."

The other members of the legal staff are Gerhard Gesell, chief assistant counsel, and Jule M. Hannaford and John E. Masten, assistant counsel.

Mitchell said that securing new counsel should cause "no serious break" in the hearings and that the present legal staff would be willing to continue for the rest of December and for a short time in January.

When Mitchell completed his

Legal Staff's Move To Quit Job Shakes Pearl Harbor Probe

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Pearl Harbor Counsel Staff Asks Release; Barkley May Quit

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Pearl Harbor investigation hit two big snags today which threatened its future.

First, the entire legal staff of the joint Senate-House Probe Committee asked to withdraw from the case.

Then the committee's chairman, Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), said he was thinking of resigning his post in the inquiry. Both cited the widening scope of the investigation and the prospects of a prolonged sitting as a factor.

This pair of unexpected developments posed the question of how the investigation would continue. It had been planned to conclude it by January 3, but Willliam D. Mitchell, chief counsel of the committee, said there were at least 60 more witnesses. Months would be required to examine them, he estimated.

Republicans Silent

Republican members of the committee sat in silence as their Democratic colleagues discussed the problem without reaching any immediate solution.

The legal staff offered to help any new counsel the committee might secure, but Mitchell said that he and his aides could not remain longer than the early part of January.

Barkley called the staff's request to withdraw a "tragic" development and said he had "no idea" who might be willing to take over its work.

In discussing the possibility that he, too, might withdraw, Barkley said he expected to reach a final decision in the next few days.

Will Weigh Obligations

Before making it, he said, he would weigh his "relative obligations" to the committee and to the Senate where he is majority leader.

When the committee recessed at noon, Barkley said he thought there was "no chance" that Mitchell and his staff would reconsider their action. He added that he would have no further statement about his own plans for several days.

He let those rest with his statement to the committee: "If I conclude that my obligations are greater to the Senate, I shall resign as a member of the committee."

Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) said he thinks the committee must go on with its work "with or without counsel." He had no suggestions about a successor to Mitchell.

Will "Stick To The End"

"I didn't solicit membership on this committee," Keefe declared, "but I'm going to stick to the end."

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said he had "seen this thing coming."

Mitchell asserted in his statement that "all of my staff accepted their places on my expectations and assurances that they would not be held up for any considerable time after January 1. My own obligations and responsibilities put me in the same position."

Mitchell said when he accepted the counsel's post weeks ago that he wanted to be relieved of duty by the first of the year.

Barkley noted that Mitchell and some of his assistants had said they desired to serve without compensation.

Hadn't Wanted To Serve

The chairman said that he had not wanted to serve on the committee in the first place because as majority leader he had "all any one human ought to be asked to do."

Since the hearings started, Barkley added, he had been forced in effect to give up his work as majority leader "and almost as senator."

It now had become apparent, Barkley said, that the invesigation could not be concluded by January 3, as Congress had stipulated in its enabling resolution.

Only Eight Testified

"At the rate of progress made," he said, "it would be difficult to prophesy how many months may be required to complete the investigation."

In announcing the legal staff's desire to withdraw, Mitchell read to the committee a statement, noting that although the inquiry had been in progress since November 15, the examination of only eight witnesses had been completed.

Barkley told the committee he had "no idea who might be willing to take over the job" of the legal staff and help complete the work of the committee.

Barkley said Mitchell had communicated his staff's decision to him as chairman late yesterday and he had asked the group to think it over during the night.

"It is a tragedy that we are to lose the services of these men," he said, adding that the selection of a new counsel and assistants would present extreme difficulties.

Planned To Recess

Senator Barkley said that it was planned to recess for Christmas either December 21 or 22, and that he had been assured that Mitchell and his staff would certainly continue until then.

Senator George (D., Ga.) commented that he had always been willing to let the committee counsel lay out the inquiry in an orderly way.

George said he recognized the right of all members of the committee to crossexamine but had wondered whether the whole issue might not become confused, "rather than arrive at an answer in which the public may have any confidence."

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), Represenative Cooper (D., Tenn.), and Representative Murphy (D., Pa.) likewise praised the work of the counsel and expressed regrets.

No Comment From Republicans

During the course of this comment, nothing was said by the Republican members, Senator Ferguson, whom the record shows to be the most persistent questioner of witnesses; Representative Gearhart (Cal.) or Representative Keefe. The other Republican member, Senator Brewster (Maine), has been absent several days because of the death of his father.

Representative Clark (D., N.C.) passed up also his turn to comment.

After this opening bombshell, the committee resumed hearing testimony by Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, who was chief of the war plans division in the War Department at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

60 More Witnesses Listed

Mitchell in his statement said at least 60 more witnesses were to be examined.

The legal staff's move to retire from the investigation came as Gearhart demanded that the inquiry be broadened to include testimony from enlisted men who were on duty at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack. He claimed this would develop "the real story."

Mitchell said members of the legal staff had been working days, nights and Sundays for two and a half months.

Others On Staff

Besides Mitchell, the staff includes:

Gerhard Gesell, chief assistant counsel; and Jule M. Hannaford and John E. Masten, assistant counsel.

Mitchell made his request for release in a 700-word statement.

The text follows:

"When I undertook to serve the committee as chief counsel, I believed that my services would not be needed beyond early January. This resulted from several factors:

"I had and still have a definite conviction that the real purpose of this committee was to present facts which would permit a final answer to this basic question:

"Who was responsible for the failure of our forces at Hawaii to be on the alert and for the admitted failure to use to the best advantage such defense facilities as were available at Pearl Harbor?

"Sitting For A Month"

"The point we have reached in the hearings makes it evident that a complete replacement of the committee's legal staff is necessary.

"The committee began its hearings November 15 and has been sitting regularly for a month, including all Saturdays but one. During that period only eight witnesses have been completely examined and we estimate that as the field of inquiry by committee members has widened out and new witnesses have been added to the list, there remain at least 60 witnesses to be examined.

"Many of these witnesses are quite as crucial as those who have testified. At the rate of progress during the past month, it seems certain that several more months of hearings will be required.

Final Report Due January 3

"The joint resolution of the Congress under which the committee is acting requires a final report of the committee to be made not later than January 3, 1946. I assumed that time limit meant what it said.

"I had every reason to feel that the essential facts bearing on this basic question could be presented thoroughly within the time set. There had already been six inquiries into this question. As a result, we had as a starting point the testimony of most of the principal participants and a substantial amount of documentary material previously assembled.

"At the beginning of my employment, as I then informed the committee, I undertook with my staff to spend approximately six weeks in the preparation of evidence and stated to the committee that commencing on or about November 15 we would be in a position to present in an organized and orderly fashion the evidence which we had assembled.

Outlines Procedure

"I have never had the idea, nor do I have it today, that counsel should be the sole judge as to what evidence should be presented to the committee or what avenues of inquiry the committee should follow.

"I thought that there are certain essential facts, as to which there could be no doubt as to pertinence or relevance, which counsel should present at the outset in order to lay out the basic groundwork.

"I thought, and so stated to the committee, that at the conclusion of this presentation, which we had every reason to feel could be completed well within the time limit set, the committee would then be in a position to appraise the case as a whole and determine what additional evidence was required or whether any other witnesses should be called.

Cites Different Views

"Since the start of the hearing it has become increasingly apparent that some members of the committee have a different view than that entertained by counsel, either as to the scope of the inquiry or as to what is pertinent evidence. This has been reflected in extensive examination by some members of the committee far beyond what the legal staff anticipated.

"This unexpected development during the last month has made it clear to me and all of my staff that it is not possible to complete the hearings within anything approximating the time I originally anticipated, and, accordingly, I am certain of my own inability, and that of my staff, to see the job through to the end.

"All of my staff accepted their places on my expectation and assurances that they would not be held for any considerable time after January 1. My own obligations and responsibilities put me in the same position.

Didn't Want The Task

"This outcome is a source of deep concern and regret to me, and to the other members of my staff. I did not want the place as counsel, but under the circumstances I felt I could not refuse it.

"I had hopes to perform a useful public service in aiding to present publicly all the pertinent facts which would permit the committee, the Congress, and the public to answer the questions in their minds. Our entire staff has worked days, nights and Sundays for two months and a half.

"We have produced, or prepared for introduction, much pertinent evident that has never been pro-

statement, Barkley told him:

"So far as this committee, the Congress and the country is concerned, this development is tragic."

During a luncheon recess, Barkley told reporters he had learned only last night of Mitchell's decision. He said he thought there was no chance the legal staff would reconsider and that he had no idea who might be obtained as replacements.

Barkley would not expand on his statement regarding his possible resignation.

He made congressional history with a resignation in February, 1944. This was when he broke with the White House over President Roosevelt's criticism of congress when vetoing a tax bill.

Angered, Barkley resigned as majority leader but was re-elected by his Democratic colleagues.

Though Mitchell named no names, his complaint obviously was aimed primarily at Republican members who have questioned witnesses in great detail.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) personally questioned General George C. Marshall for two days.

Asked for comment on Mitchell's action, Ferguson declared delays had been occasioned by the legal staff's failure to supply committee members with pertinent documents well in advance of the appearance of witnesses who were to testify concerning them.

The committee still does not know all the information the counsel has," he said.

Declaring congress never had a "more serious job" than investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack, Ferguson said each member has a responsibility to see that all facts are developed.

Representative Keefe (R-Wis) said he saw no reason the committee could not go ahead without a counsel if necessary.

Getting information had been "like pulling pin feathers from a turkey" Keefe commented, adding: "I'm going to stay here until I get it."

The committee's present plans are to take a Christmas recess Dec. 21 or 22. This will mean it will get in only about one more full week of hearings before the Jan. 3 deadline for its report.

It presumably will ask the House for more time.

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duced at any previous inquiry about Pearl Harbor. We are all depressed that because of the course of the proceedings we have not been able to present it.

Makes Request

"It is necessary for me to ask the committee to arrange for other counsel to carry on. If that is done with reasonable promptness there should be no serious break in the hearings. We have already done a large part of the work in digging out and organizing basic material and documents, and arranging for the witnesses.

"I want to make it clear that there has been no restriction placed upon counsel by any member of the committee or by any agency of the Government as far as presenting pertient evidence is concerned. We have had access to all pertinent records and have received complete co-operation from all Government departments concerned. I feel sure that this same condition will continue.

"We will make every effort to aid the new counsel in preparing for their work and, during that process, we can, if the committee desires, continue, for the rest of December and for a short time in January, presenting evidence to the committee so that the new legal staff can pick up the case and carry on."

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO ASSURE JOBS

Lays Down Federal Policy of Maintaining High Level of Employment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(AP) Legislation aimed at assuring plenty of jobs in the future was approved today by the House, 254 to 126.

The measure—a substitute for the so-called "full employment" bill requested by President Truman—lays down a federal policy of maintaining "a high level of employment, production and purchasing power."

Three-Man Council

It provides for creation of a three-man economic council to make recommendations toward achieving that goal.

Action on the measure came after the House rejected, 185 to 95, the original "full employment" bill and defeated a plan for an inventory of the nation's assets and liabilities.

The House also turned down, 243 to 136, a move to send all of the bills back to the Expenditures committee which drafted the measure finally adopted.

Final action came after two days of stormy debate and more than two months of controversy in the Expenditures committee.

The substitute now goes to a Senate-House conference committee, which will try to iron out differences between the bill and a modified version of the "full employment" bill passed by the Senate in October.

If the House bill finally becomes law, it would call on the economic council to study economic trends and make suggestions to the President, starting in 1947, regarding ways to keep employment and production at "high levels."

The President then would report to Congress his recommendations. There a joint Senate-House committee established by the measure would act on his proposals.

The Senate-approved bill retains the goal of "full employment" but specifies it must be consistent with the "needs and obligations" of the federal government. It also carries the stipulation that all able-bodied Americans wanting jobs are entitled to opportunity for them.

Both bills say that the government should step in only if private enterprise can't provide enough jobs.

Want Stronger Bill

Proponents of the original "full employment" measure still were hopeful of getting a stronger bill in conference than either the senate or House approved.

Chairman Manasco (D-Ala) of the Expenditures committee, who will head the House conferees, served notice, however, that his group did not intend to go along on other measures. He termed the House bill "a workable, sensible act which will allow us to take constructive action to prevent unemployment and still preserve our form of government."

While Mr. Truman has not expressed an opinion about the substitute, Manasco said he believed the President "will be satisfied."

During the closing hours of debate, when it became apparent the "full employment" plan could not succeed, many administration spokesmen swung to the substitute. They said they didn't like it, but that "half a loaf is better than none."

Criticism of all types was heaped on the substitute measure, before it finally passed. Some legislators said it went too far. Others complained that it did nothing.

Representative Judd (R-Minn) said the substitute "is full of fraud and deceit." Representative Bender (R-Ohio) termed it a "hoax" and Representative Coffee (D-Wash) assailed it as "neither fish nor fowl nor even a good red herring."

Manasco and others asserted, however, that if "high levels" of employment and production are maintained as contemplated, a major scarcity of jobs need not exist again in the nation.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO ASSURE JOBS

(Continued from Page One)

Labor Bill Before Christmas Hope Dashed by Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—(AP) The administration's hope of getting the new labor bill through congress in time for the steel strike set for Jan. 14 went up the chimney today.

The Senate Labor committee recessed its hearings until after congress returns from its Christmas holidays. Chairman Murray (D-Mont) told reporters, the hearings then will run for another month—100 or more witnesses have asked to testify.

Thus the fact-finding board which President Truman proposes to name for the steel wage dispute will have to depened upon voluntary cooperation from the companies and the union, like the board that was appointed for the General Motors strike. There will be no law to stop the C.I.O. Steelworkers from striking as they have voted to do.

Urged by President

The bill which the President urged congress to pass before Christmas would ban strikes or lockouts while fact-finding boards deliberate. The boards would be armed with legal authority to call witnesses and examine records.

The Senate committee decided, Chairman Murray said, "that it would be absolutely impossible to conclude reasonable hearings and get Senate action on the bill before Christmas."

The House Labor committee gave indications of winding up its hearings but speedy action by the House would go for naught in view of the Senate group's decision. The House committee today heard the objections of Philip Murray, C.I.O. president. Previously it had heard testimony of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, William Green, president of the A.F.L.; Eric Johnson, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach.

Acting chairman Ramspeck (D-Ga) of the House committee said he believed any more testimony would be largely repetitious and that the committee would vote tomorrow whether to hold further hearings.

The C.I.O.'s Murray reiterated his assertion that "the motive and purpose behind this bill is to destroy labor." He contended that the fact-finding boards would be forced to take court action to obtain the records of some companies and that unions thus might be barred from striking for months at a time.

Cyclotron Destruction Laid To War Department Error

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson said today the destruction by American occupation forces of a cyclotron in Japan "was a case of mistake in the War Department."

He was asked at a news conference about a statement by General MacArthur's headquarters yesterday which said the General had ordered destruction of cyclotrons in Japan "on specific instructions" from Patterson's office.

Patterson said "that is quite correct." He added that he did not personally see the original order which went out because "hundreds of messages" are sent which he cannot see personally.

No Discipline Planned

"In this particular case," Patterson said, "I believe the matter was handled without the thorough consideration the subject wanted and that the sending of this particular message was a mistake."

He said MacArthur acted in an entirely correct matter in carrying out the order.

In answer to another question he said no one would be disciplined because of the mistake.

Atomic Energy Discussion

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—President Truman spent 45 minutes today discussing the future of atomic energy, particularly in relation to forthcoming talks with Russia, in a conference with congressional investigators.

Senator McMahon (D.. Conn.), chairman of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee, told reporters:

"We discussed with the President atomic energy generally as well as the preliminary discussions with the Russian Government on control."

He would not elaborate. The entire committee made the White House call.

New $750,000,000 Is Voted For UNRRA

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Senators voted another $750,000,000 today for relief of war victims and then adjourned after agreeing to an unusual Saturday session to complete work on a $2,500,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill.

The catch-all legislation included not only the $750,000,000 fund for UNRRA but such dissimilar items as funds for salaries of court criers and a statute of George Washington.

The bill was 66 pages long and the Senate had fought its way through only six of them at quitting time.

U.S. Not Getting Credit

The money for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was approved by a voice vote after sharp arguments that the United States wasn't getting proper credit among those receiving the aid.

Earlier this week Congress filled the $550,000,000 balance of its initial pledge of $1,350,000,000 to UNRRA. Legislation already has been approved by the House to authorize expenditure of a second $1,350,000,000. The sum approved by the Senate today would be the first installment on that.

Big Need This Winter

Senators Connally (D., Texas), Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and McKellar (D., Tenn.) told their colleagues the big need for relief is coming this winter and it is only just to make available the greater part of the fund as soon as possible. Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he realized it was impossible to please everybody, even those getting relief.

"Some of the people will be mad at us when it stops," he said. "They'll be mad because it's not more lavish. . . . But we're committed to this thing, and it should go down as one of the most magnanimous acts in the history of the world."

SENATE VOTE BARS CONGRESS PAY RISE

Washington, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The Senate refused today to vote a temporary 33 per cent pay increase for Senators and Representatives. The vote was 45 to 23.

Action came on an amendment proposed by Senator Bankhead (D.-Ala.), t oa deficiency appropriation bill of more than $2,000,000,000. It would have raised the $10,000 salary of members of the Senate and House to the rate of $13,300 and the $15,000 pay of the Vice - President and Speaker to the rate of $19,950, for the remainder of the acurrent fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

The vote followed an earlier one of 47 to 24 against a bill provision granting Senators a $2,500 increase in expenses.

This latter vote came after more during which Majority Leader Barkley (D.-Ky.) declared: "No member needs this more than I do" but "I am unwilling to come through the kitchen for a raise."

Senator White (R.-Me.), the Republican leader, supported the proposed increase, pointing out that this already had been voted to members of the House.

Both Barkley and Senator Byrd (D.-Va.), veteran economy advocate, termed the expense increase a "subterfuge."

Senator Bridges (R.- N. H.), who won approval of the Senate Appropriation Committee for the expense ride said it would be a sad day for the country, if the Senate degenerates into a millionaires' club.

Party lines split widely in the rollcall vote.

Senator Bankhead (D.-Ala.), after the rejection of the expense allowance, offered an amendment to provide a direct pay increase of 33 per cent to Senators and representatives, the Speaker of the House and the Vice-President.

This would lift the pay of members of the Senate and House from the present $10,000 to $13,300 and the salary of Speaker and Vice-President from $15,000 to $19,950.

Bankhead said Congressmen had not had a pay raise since 1925 and that the cost of living had increased 33 per cent since 1941.

Jewish Child Care Unit Elects.

Chester Rohrlich was elected president of the Jewish Child Care Association at a meeting of the association's board of trustees yesterday at Federation Building, 71 West 47th street. He succeeds I. Howard Lehman, who was named chairman of the board of trustees.

PROSECUTION RESTS IN TRIAL OF M'VAY

Ensign Tells That Many Men Were Trapped Below Decks on Indianapolis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Between 250 and 330 officers and men were trapped below decks when the heavy cruiser Indianapolis sank after an explosion at night July 30, according to evidence given today at a court-martial which is trying Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, skipper of the ship, on charges of negligence and inefficiency in her loss while en route from Guam to Leyte.

It heard testimony from Ensign John Woolston of Seattle, who was damage control officer.

Woolston, who was on watch that evening, said he had made several patrols of the ship to check her condition. He estimated that 250 to 300 men were sleeping in forward compartments in the area where fatal explosions occurred, and that an additional thirty officers and men were on duty station in that area. Sleeping quarters were not full, he said, because many men were on deck because of the heat.

His account was in line with previous testimony of many witnesses that more than 800 of the ship's total company of 1,196 got off the ship before she sank within fifteen minutes after the explosion. The final toll of dead and missing was 880.

The charge of inefficiency against Captain McVay is based specifically on his alleged failure to issue "timely" orders to abandon ship, resulting in the loss of many lives.

The prosecution ended its presentation of direct evidence today, and the defense will begin presentation of witnesses tomorrow.

At its final direct evidence, the prosecution offered paraphrased transcripts of secret official records purporting to substantiate earlier testimony that warning of a submarine contact near her course had been transmitted to the cruiser after she departed from Guam, en route to Leyte.

Capt. John P. Cady, counsel for the accused officer, said he hoped to complete presentation of witnesses by Tuesday. A one-day recess may be taken for preparation of final arguments.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—National leaders of veterans organizations were urged today by Alan Stevenson, past commandant of the Marine Corps League, to protest the admission of a former Japanese submarine commander as a witness in the court-martial of the commander of the sunken cruiser Indianapolis.

In letters to all national commanders, Mr. Stevenson declared the action of the Navy in permitting Iko Hashimoto to testify at the court-martial in Washington of Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, warranted "the strongest possible protest" by all veteran organizations and all American citizens.

ARMY, NAVY FIGHT ANOTHER ROUND IN MERGER TILT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—(AP) The Army and the Navy fought another round today in their "you're another" battle over unification.

The War department at its news conference handed out a Navy pamphlet about the merger plan which Army spokesmen thought was pretty fancy and they made some remarks about the cost. They also made some remarks about freedom of speech of Army and Navy officers.

The Navy department at its news conference gave out an Army staff memorandum which the Navy people interpreted to mean that Army officers could not speak freely on unification.

As for the argument itself, Secretary of War Patterson said that the Navy plan outlined in the pamphlet was a "diversionary attack" and didn't meet the Army's points at all. Assistant Secretary of the Navy H. Struve Hensel said that Patterson must not understand it.

Patterson's conference was held first and the Navy had some scouts there. Hensel's conference followed, but the Army was not represented —unless it had spies in disguise.

The blow-by-blow description follows:

Pamphlet — Patterson exhibits brochure entitled "The Navy Plan for National Security" and calls it "fancy." Lt. Gen. J. Lawton Collins says War department does not have "any money to answer this." Collins adds, "I have been unable to find out who printed it and who paid for it." Hensel replies Navy paid for it—says Government Printing Office couldn't handle job in time and in sufficient quantity so Navy got private printing firm to print 10,000 copies; bill is expected to be $8,400 and will be paid from Navy's "printing and binding" appropriation.

Free speech — Patterson says "charge is being repeatedly made by the Navy that the Army has muzzled its officers. This is ridiculous." Regarding Secretary of the Navy Forrestal's suggestion that Army tell its personnel they may "say what they think" about merger, as Navy did yesterday, Patterson says Army did so weeks ago. Hensel produces memorandum he says was issued Nov. 5 by Brig. Gen. H. I. Hodes, assistant deputy chief of staff. It reads, "it is imperative that all officers of the Army be conversant with the War department's views and statements regarding the establishment of a single department." It outlined major purposes Army feels should be accomplished and says, "War department feels that only these basic matters should be discussed." Hensel comments that regardless of what Patterson says, this directive still stands, that "when the assistant deputy chief of staff speaks, the boys are going to behave. I think it means the party line."

Reserve Officers Seeking Berths

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—(AP) Secretary of the Navy Forrestal said today that the Regular Navy probably will be able to absorb only half of the reserve officers applying for permanent berths.

His statement noted that more than 17,000 applications have been received so far and 1,500 are being made weekly.

A sample poll showed, he said, that 4.4 per cent of reserve officers who are not applying for regular commissions gave as their reason "probable discrimination against reserve officers." The rest listed factors which Forrestal said are "beyond control of the Navy department and which are inescapably incident to a military life.'

"When we consider that the Navy expanded to some 312,000 reserve officers," the secretary continued, "I am quite gratified that so small a percentage as 4.4 per cent feel disgruntled over their naval service."

The sampling was taken among 4,502 reserve officers.

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Charges Troops Being Trained

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—(AP) C.I.O. President Philip Murray said today he had asked Secretary of War Patterson to investigate reports that troops were being trained for "intervention in industrial disputes."

Murray made public a letter to Patterson in which he wrote that he had heard of such "alleged preparations". He told a news conference that discharged veterans had told him of such training a few days ago.

"I would appreciate it if an investigation could be made of this matter in order that if there are any such preparations being made by local officials they should be immediately discontinued," Murray wrote.

In response to questions, Murray said he did not object to use of troops to put down riots but that he did object to any use of soldiers against union picket lines.

He handed out copies of what appeared to be a diagram outlining use of various types of hand grenades against "rioters halting war work" in an industrial area. The diagram bore the name of "T. H. Murphy, Colonel, CWS, chemical officer". In the margin was written, "Cape Monmouth, N.J."

Church View On Training

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America urged Congress today to seek world peace through international co-operation before acting on universal military-training legislation.

The council's views in opposition to the plan advanced by President Truman were presented to the House Military Committee by Dr. John W. Rustin, pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington.

Insisting that he is "not a pacifist," Dr. Rustin said he feared adoption of universal training by the United States at this time would indicate "a lack of trust" in other nations.

UNO Policy Cited

The executive committee of the Council of Churches, he said, last month committed itself to "the policy of international co-operation embodied in the United Nations Organization."

"The prevention of war is the only sure defense" against future conflict, he added, urging world control of the atomic bomb and control and limitation by international agreement of "all means to wage war."

He urged the United States to seek reduction and regulation of armaments and universal abolition of compulsory military training, asserting such action is necessary "to prevent a race in armaments whose end might well be the destruction of civilization and possibly of mankind itself."

Commission Proposed

The Council of Churches, he told the committee, advocates creation of a civilian commission to make a survey of national defense needs "consistent with the expressed desire of the nation to seek security through international co-operation."

The Rev. Charles L. Bell, Jr., of the First Baptist Church, Madison, Wis., told the committee "conscription and the maintenance of a large Army and Navy are not the right way to go about securing peace."

"If America wants real peace, the way to get it is by working for justice and fairness among the nations," he added.

Dr. Bell said he spoke for the Wisconsin Committee Against Peacetime Conscription and the Madison Council of Churches.

'Threat To . . . Democracy'

"Some of us," he said, "fear that one of the real reasons the military wants a large army and conscription is that there are generals and other officers who don't want to lose rank and who prefer the security such a place offers to the alternatives.

"Some of us fear that behind this lies a real threat to what democracy we have left in our land. We fear that it may be used to support British imperialism in the East and Dutch holdings in the Pacific and French territory in Africa."

He said he was "deeply concerned . . . that the Congress not present the church with the alternative of forsaking its God or forsaking its Government."

Dr. Bell filed with the committee a copy of what he said was an army order issued at Truax Field, Madison, Wis., that soldiers must forward correspondence to congressmen through military channels.

"Is this the proper way to make a democracy work and learn the real opinion of the people?" he asked.

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Admiral King Awarded Gold Star By Presiden

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—President Truman presented a Gold Star in lieu of a third Distinguished Service Medal today to Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, who directed the world's mightiest navy to victory.

The retiring chief of naval operations received the Gold Star at ceremonies attended by the Cabinet, members of Congress and men of the Army and Navy who served with him, in the East Room of the White House.

While a navy band played "Hail to the Chief," the President entered the crowded room to read a citation paying tribute to King's "astute military acumen" and his "guiding influence in the Allied strategy of victory."

Acknowledging the tribute, King declared that the job he had done could not have been achieved without the valor, fidelity and patriotism of the 4,000,000 men of the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps.

Army Releasing 400 Millions In Scarce Goods

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The War Department advised Senators today it is releasing immediately more than $400,000,000 worth of scarce civilian goods.

The war investigating committee was given a list of items valued at $203,721,370 and an aide said that another $200,000,000 worth also is being released, although a tabulation of items is not yet available.

The list was submitted after Under Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall and Gen. Courtney H. Hodges had assured members that the Army would do its best to alleviate civilian shortages, consistent with essential military activity.

11,937 Trucks Listed

Hodges is chairman of an army board created recently to establish policy on reserves of supplies and equipment.

The surplus list includes 11,937 trucks, ranging from 1½-ton size to 7½-ton prime movers.

Some of the other items are several million feet of steel and culvert pipe, 4,681,000 pounds of bleaching material, approximately 6,000 radio receivers, 244,319 telephone head sets, 771,000 pairs of combat coats, 1,493,000 pairs of wool ski sox, 2,098 outboard motors and 3,632 tractors.

Tugboats, Ice Plants, Handcars

There also were varying quantities of such items as ocean-going steam tugs, camouflage nets, insect spray, blasting caps, ice plants, pumps, electrical equipment, passenger boats, barges, life preservers and handcars.

Royall also informed the committee, during his testimony, that the Army is declaring surplus 500,000 yards of lining for clothes—"more than one third of our total stock."

Policy Explained

Under Secretary Royal said the department's new surplus-disposal program is based on a decision of Hodges's board to release supplies of civilian type goods, except the quantities needed during demobilization and that part of the occupation period up to June 30, 1949.

Royall said there were two important exceptions: Items which cannot be properly stored a long time will be released earlier; items critically short for civilians will be declared surplus.

MARSHALL READY FOR CHINA FLIGHT

Washington, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—General of the Army George C. Marshall will leave by plane at 9:00 A. M. tomorrow, weather permitting, for his special diplomatic assignment in China.

The new Ambassador to Chungking called at the White House today, and Charles G. Ross, press secretary, said he spent fifteen minutes with President Truman in a farewell consultation.

Ross said that Marshall will take with him a directive outlining American policy toward China and that President Truman will issue a public statement on which the directve s based.

Ths statement, Ross said, will run from 1,000 to 1,500 words and will be released for publication on Sunday.

Marshall will be accompanied by both a military aid and a State Department aid. Given faforable flying weather, he expects to reach Chungking next Thursday, Chinese time.

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Marshall Faces Delicate Job

By JAMES D. WHITE
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14—(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall cannot be expected to accomplish alone the objectives of his possibly historic mission to China.

Official American concern and interest in China probably has never been higher. Short of President Truman himself, probably no one could be going to Chungking as our new ambassador with greater personal prestige.

Problems Are Complicated

Even so, Gen. Marshall will be faced with delicate and complicated problems. They are two-fold, but intimately mingled:

1. How to complete the disarming and repatriation of Japanese troops in China and at the same time to keep American forces helping in this job from getting mixed up in China's long-threatened civil war.

2. How to help the Chinese avoid that civil war and unite for a strong and democratic China that will strengthen the peace.

There is no question but that the Chinese would like to avoid civil war. Each side hesitates only at the possible price which it fears it may have to pay for peaceful unity.

The Communists hesitate to submit their independent armies to the Central government because they say that government still is a dictatorship and intends to go on dictating.

The Central government hesitates to institute democratic reforms which would give the Communists the political voice they demand because it fears the Communists would take strong-arm measures to control all China.

These fears and suspicions are rooted in 18 years of intermittent civil strife. The Communists and the Nationalist Kuomintang part worked together to overthrow th old Republican regime in 1927, bu then the Kuomintang outlawed th Communists, and this war followe by a bloody civil war that lasted until the early thirties. During this civil war both sides committed the usual excesses and neither has forgotten.

Right now the Central government has made it plain that it is in no hurry to complete the disarming and repatriation of Japanese troops in China until it has time to get enough of its own forces into the areas concerned to take care of Communists forces if necessary.

In many cases the Communists have demonstrated their readiness to rush into such areas and take over in defiance of Chungking's orders.

Hard to Get Around

China is so big and so hard to get around in that not even the Chinese instinct toward compromise has been able to overcome this stalemate, for the impulse to compromise is based on the human tendency to bargain and—if bargaining won't do the trick—to stall and try to use outside factors to advantage.

That is where we and Soviet Russia, (and, to an extent, Britain) come in. And that is where the success of General Marshall's mission may depend upon what happens at the Big Three foreign ministers' meeting in Moscow.

If the chief external powers concerned about China have or can find a common policy toward China, then China's internal deadlock—in the opinion of many—would dissolve.

But if these external powers contend against one another in their China policies, then the two Chinese factions may be expected to keep on trying to play off one external power against another, thereby hoping to delay the time when one side or another sacrifices its bargaining power in the interests of national unity.

The Chinese knew all the angles to that business a full 2,000 years before Machiavelli first codified it for a gawking Western world.

Doolittle, First Tokyo Raiders Gather in Florida for Reunion

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 14—(AP) Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle flew to Miami Beach today for a reunion with the fliers whose last rendezvous was over Tokyo, and as usual the general was "on the target" a little ahead of his men.

A huge birthday cake, commemorating his 49th birthday, greeted the stocky smiling officer as he walked into temporary "headquarters" at a hotel overlooking the Atlantic.

But the week-end party for 54 airmen who took off with him April 18, 1942 from Shangri-La—the deck of the carrier Hornet—to drop the first bombs on the Jap capital, that will be on the general.

"We're here for two purposes; to pay tribute to those of the original 80 who lost their lives—and for a comradely get-together," said the one-time commander of the Eighth Air Force in Europe, who is now attached to U. S. Army Air Forces headquarters in Washington.

Two airmen were killed in crash landings in China immediately following the historic Tokyo raid, and four more died from starvation or ill treatment in Jap prison camps.

Gen Doolittle scouted speculation that Tokyo was primary target for initial atom bomb raids on the Nip homeland and that Nagasaki and Hiroshima were secondary goals.

"Nagasaki and Hiroshima were untouched; Tokyo had already been devastated," he explained. "It would not have been effective to employ a new weapon against a city already desolated."

The general said he had followed the atom bomb forays with great interest but had no particular desire to be "in" on them.

"I am also awaiting with interest the day when atomic energy will be harnessed to constructive purposes instead of destructive," he said. "And that it only a matter of time."

As fliers winging in from every section of the country began to arrive, Gen. Doolittle welcomed each with a warm handshake.

By nightfall tomorrow, 54 of the 61 members of the original Tokyo flight still living are expected to be on hand for a reunion program that calls for a banquet, deep sea fishing, an aquatic show and a farewell supper party Sunday night.

Among the airmen, ranging in rank from corporal to general, will be Capt. George Barr, Tokyo raider rescued from a Jap prison camp three months ago, who will be flown from Schick General hospital, Clinton, Iowa, for the get-together.

Early Monday morning Gen. Doolittle will leave for Kittyhawk, N. C., where he will attend ceremonies commemorating the Wright Brothers' first flight.

A-Bomb Pacific Test Likely

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The atomic bomb is expected to get its ocean test in a remote corner of the Pacific sometime next spring.

Although a White House announcement that President Truman himself suggested the joint Army-Navy test against warships indicates a desire for early action, those in a position to know say the preparations may require as much as five months.

In addition to selecting and preparing target ships, it will be necessary to assemble precision instruments and scientists to work with army and navy officials.

Then will come what the two services describe as "large problems of logistics"—moving this gigantic floating and flying laboratory to a distant ocean area and supplying it prior to and during the actual experiments.

Policing of the test area in itself will be a major task. Scientists can only conjecture and estimate the results of an atomic bomb explosion over or in the ocean.

The weather, particularly the winds, must be checked closely to determine the drift of air charged with radio activity by an explosion. Similar guards must be established in relation to the sea, with its mineral content capable of radio activity.

Officials say it is obvious that the bombing range will be located as far as possible from populated coast lines or shipping lanes and also that it will be desirable to keep away from commercial fishing areas where the explosions and radio activity could cause serious damage.

These specifications for a proving ground point to the Pacific, although final determination has not been made. The Pacific, with its millions of square miles, has waters of tremendous depth.

Some A-bomb experts have suggested that tests against warships should include detonation of the explosive in very deep water to determine the pressure effect on hulls and its range.

Mr. Truman's suggestion (which was interpreted by the services as an order) apparently was motivated by two factors: to give prompt guidance in broad planning for national defense; to provide a yardstick for measuring forthcoming appropriations for both the Army and Navy. This view is reflected on Capitol Hill.

Representative Snyder (D., Pa.), chairman of a House appropriations subcommittee on army funds, said today that "we have a picture of what the atomic bomb will do on land, but we don't know its effect in water."

He added that the type needed for use against naval craft should be determined now so that future expensive readjustments in production will not be necessary.

British Note to Us on Iran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The text of the British answer to the United States proposal that all foreign troops be evacuated from Iran [Persia] by Jan. 1, 1946, as made public today by the State Department:

As the United States Government will recall, His Majesty's Government requested to the Soviet Government at the London meeting of the Foreign Ministers that the Soviet Government and His Majesty's Government should agree to withdraw by the middle of December their respective forces from the whole of Persia, except certain defined zones, leaving only small parties for the disposal of surplus property and installations.

The Soviet Government were unable to accept this proposal; nonetheless, His Majesty's Government proceeded with the arrangements suggested in their proposal to the Soviet Government and, except for small administrative parties, such British troops as now remain in Persia have been withdrawn southward as quickly as possible and are stationed in the extreme southwest of the country.

His Majesty's Government take the view that the Allied troops were stationed in Persia only for the purposes connected with the war, and that the war being ended, they should withdraw as soon as possible. Therefore, upon the receipt of the United States Government's proposal that all Allied troops should be withdrawn from Persia before the first of January, 1946, His Majesty's Government as a matter of urgency commenced an examination of the practicability of withdrawing their forces by that date.

The Soviet Government, having intimated to the United States Government that they are not prepared to accede to the United States Government's proposal, British military authorities are not continuing their plans to examine the details involved in the arrangements for withdrawal by Jan. 1, 1946.

His Majesty's Government entirely agrees with the view that fulfillment of assurances contained in the Declaration of Teheran of Dec. 1, 1943, requires that the Government of Iran should have full freedom to move its armed forces in such matter as it considers necessary in order to preserve its authority and maintain internal security.

Philippine Elections Will Be By April 30

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—President Truman today signed a resolution fixing the date for national elections in the Philippines as April 30 or earlier.

The earlier date might be fixed by the Philippine Congress, but, unless it does so, the elections must be held on April 30 for President, Vice President and all members of the House and two thirds of the Senate.

While the term of President Osmena continues until a successor is elected and qualifies, the terms of the legislators expire December 30, 1945. The new Congress would take office not later than May 28, 1946.

Normally Philippine elections are held in November, but President Truman told Congress "it was not possible" to hold them at that time this year.

Floor Of $375 Is Put Under Airline Fares To London

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board acted under a general grant of power today to put a floor of $375 under fares to London and clear away the major difficulty in providing full-scale North Atlantic air service.

At the same time, the board recognized an informal understanding whereby the British will permit United States carriers to make fourteen round trips weekly to England.

The CAB granted seven trips each to Pan American Airways and

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American Overseas Airlines, with a limitation that each not offer more than 250 seats.

About 35 A Trip

This averages about 35 passengers a trip, and is more than can be carried in the DC-4's now in use.

The biggest question in informal talks with the British has been whether the CAB had the authority to protect foreign carriers against uneconomic fare cutting. The same problem arose in negotiations with France for a formal commercial air agreement.

The board's action today may materially hasten the conclusion of such an agreement.

To Withdraw Flying Boats

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Pan American Airways will withdraw flying boats from the Atlantic services immediately after Christmas, a spokesman for the airline said today, and will discontinue serving Bermuda until commercial landplane operations are permitted there.

Pan American has used flying boats on the run to Lisbon, by way of Bermuda and the Azores, since 1938, but intends to replace seaplanes with land planes wherever airports are available.

The United States suggested that Great Britain permit commercial use of airfields built at bases on which 99-year leases for military purposes were obtained in exchange for some overage destroyers before the United States entered the war. One of those fields is at Bermuda.

when Chiang demanded his removal from China.

"This is when Hurley first entered the act," Delacy added. "Instead of backing Stilwell, he backed Chiang. He saw that Stilwell was removed.

"Next he moved into the diplomatic arena where Ambassador Gauss, a man who knew and understood China, had been working for unity and democracy.

"Unity Went Glimmering"

"Hurley brought the northern Chinese Communists and Chiang back together. But because he told Chiang in advance that he could write his own terms—some say he actually used the words 'blank check'—because he offered Chiang United States aid no matter what position the Generalissimo took, he destroyed the long work of Ambassador Gauss. Unity and the hope of democracy went glimmering. Ambassador Gauss resigned. . . .

"Those are the brutal facts," Delacy commented. "They are facts which led irrevocably to civil war in China."

General Hurley said he had no comment to make on the Delacy speech. There was no comment from either the State Department or the War Department.

Olds Named Chairman Of Power Commission

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission today elevated Vice Chairman Leland Olds, of New York, to the commission chairmanship for the remainder of his term expiring June 22, 1949.

Olds succeeded Basil Manly, who resigned on October 1 to enter private business.

The commission selected Commissioner Nelson Lee Smith, of New Hampshire, to serve as vice chairman for the remainder of this year and for 1946.

Olds first was appointed to the commission in June, 1939, and served as chairman from January, 1940, to June, 1944. Since September, 1944, he has served as vice chairman.

Smith joined the commission in October, 1943, and since September, 1945, has been supervising commissioner of the FPC's nationwide natural gas investigation. He is a former member of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission.

Stilwell Ouster, Resignation Of Gauss Blamed On Hurley

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Representative Hugh Delacy (D., Wash.) said tonight that Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley caused the removal of Gen. Joseph Stilwell in China and brought about the resignation of Ambassador Clarence Gauss.

In a broadcast, Delacy said General Hurley, then special envoy to China, "sided with Chiang Kai-shek against ourn own military leader in China, General Stilwell."

Into Diplomatic Arena

Delacy said Stilwell had nearly achieved military unity in China

RECONVERSION MAY END SWPC

Maverick's Unit Would Lose Lending Power To RFC

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Smaller War Plants Corporation, Maury Maverick's agency of 1,150 employés, may be one of the first consolidated out of existence with signing of the Federal reorganization bill.

Two months ago, it was learned today, an executive order was circulated within the Government eliminating SWPC, giving its lending functions to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its remaining jobs to the Commerce Department.

$200,000,000 Revolving Fund

The order was blocked almost on the eve of its issuance by the Justice Department, which held that only Congress could dissolve an agency created by act of Congress. The measure awaiting President Truman's signature would clear away that obstacle.

John W. Snyder, reconversion director, has not changed his mind in the meantime, it was said by persons familiar with his plans. They predicted action shortly. The shift would give RFC the bulk of the personnel.

At SWPC a spokesman insisted there had been "no official notification," but admitted knowledge of the pending order. Maverick has repeatedly refused to comment.

Has Loaned $500,000,000

The proposed shift would give RFC a revolving fund of $200,000,000, from which to make loans for the reconversion of small business, and authority to call on Congress for $150,000,000 more as needed.

Under Maverick, former mayor of San Antonio and Democratic Texas Representative in Congress, SWPC has loaned small companies about $500,000,000 with an average loss of less than one half of one per cent.

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House Group Favors U.S. News Bureau

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved legislation authorizing the State Department to set up a world-wide organization to disseminate news about the United States.

Subject to approval by both branches of Congress, the legislation would give permanent status to the temporary State Department division handling many of the programs formerly under the jurisdiction of the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

It provides for use of newspapers, radio, motion pictures and other channels of news distribution, for the use of schools, libraries and community centers abroad, and for the interchange of students, professors and outstanding persons between this country and other nations.

HALIFAX CITES U.S. INDIES JOB

Says British Follow Orders Of Combined Chiefs Of Staff

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, declared tonight that the United States shares with Britain the responsibility for the operations of British Empire forces in the revolt-torn Dutch East Indies.

In an address before the twenty-fifth anniversary banquet of the English Speaking Union, the diplomat declared:

"We did not send our troops to Java on our own initiative. They went there to carry out work which had been assigned to them by the combined chiefs of staff. The decision was not British but Anglo-American."

70,000 Live In Daily Danger

The combined chiefs of staff is an organization of British and United States land, sea and air commanders.

Halifax declared that the troops are in the Indies primarily to disarm the Japanese and secondarily to provide safety for Allied prisoners of war and persons interned by the Japanese, "a large proportion of whom are women and children."

Some internees have "already been murdered," he said, and 70,000 women and children in Batavia alone live in daily danger.

Anglo-American Unity Urged

"However anxious we may be to avoid bloodshed and to keep out out of the internal affairs of the Dutch Indies," Halifax said, "we have been given a job to do and it is surely our duty to see it through."

Halifax appealed for the closest possible Anglo-American understanding. He declared that the peace after the last war really was wrecked by the disunity which then came between the United States and Britain.

He said he did not believe that either Germany or Japan "would have entered upon a career of crime" in the face of real unity between the English-speaking nations.

U. S. OFFERED TO BUY '46-'47 CUBAN SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The United States offered to buy the 1946 and 1947 Cuban sugar crops at 3.675 cents a pound as a means of breaking a deadlock in the negotiations for next year's Cuban crop, it was learned today.

The offer, a sugar official said, was made yesterday by American negotiators, and was rejected by the Cubans now negotiating for the sale of their sugar, on the ground that they were interested in long-term security for their industry and the offer did not provide for that.

The negotiations came to a deadlock some time ago when the United States refused to accept Cuban demands that they be allowed to supply at least 40 per cent of what sugar the United States consumed in the next ten years. The United States held to its offer of 3.675 cents a pound for Cuba's 1946 sugar crop.

In a joint statement today, the Department of Agriculture and the Cuban sugar delegation announced the postponement of the negotiations until after the first of the year.

The statement said the conferees "agree that progress has been made" and that they expect an agreement to be reached after the meetings are resumed.

UNRRA Plans To Spend 675 Millions In China

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration plans to spend an estimated $675,000,000 for relief in China between now and March 31, 1947, Roy Hendrickson, UNRRA deputy director, said today.

With the United States final contribution of $1,350,000,000 destined for congressional approval, Hendrickson said the China program soon will be in full swing.

MRS. LIPPMANN NAMED TO RED CROSS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—(AP) Selection of Mrs. Walter Lippmann, wife of the columnist, as secretary of the American Red Cross, was announced today by Chairman Basil O'Connor.

Mrs. Lippmann, who has been national director of the Red Cross Volunteer Nurse's Aide corps since 1941, succeeded Mabel T. Boardman. Miss Boardman resigned a year ago after serving as secretary for a quarter of a century.

Santos Coming North for Rest.

Miami, Dec. 14 (AP).—Former President Eduardo Santos of Colombia arrived aboard a Pan American Clipper last night on a trip to New York which he said is a vacation.

UNION WILL FIGHT G-M TO BITTER END,

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LEADER DECLARES

Plan to 'Sweat This Out to Finish', Reuther Tells Company.

AGREE ON POINT

White Collar Workers to Be Permitted in Some Plants.

DETROIT, Dec. 14—(AP) The United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) disclosed today that U.A.W. Vice Chairman Walter P. Reuther told General Motors corporation, "you are asking for a fight, brother, and, brother, you are going to get it."

The union said Reuther, who heads the U.A.W.'s General Motors division, also told the company, "if it's the last thing we do, brother, we are going to sweat this one out to the bitter end."

An official U.A.W. spokesman confirmed General Motors disclosure that Reuther made the statements during negotiating sessions Thursday as 213,000 General Motors workers in more than 70 cities remained idle in the strike that began Nov. 21.

Released in Part

General Motors today released a partial stenographic report on Wednesday's discussions between its representatives and U.A.W. officials. The union later released an additional portion of the exchanges at the meeting, and Frank Winn, director of public relations for the union, said the portion released by General Motors was "apparently accurate."

Other developments on the auto industry's troubled labor scene:

1.—General Motors and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. came to understandings to permit white collar workers and supervisory employes—all non-union strikers—to return to work in some plants.

2.—President Truman's fact-finding board announced it would begin public hearings in the General Motors strike Dec. 20 but that a final report would be withheld until the board was certain its findings would "facilitate a settlement."

Representatives of both General Motors and the U.A.W. will go to Washington to appear before the fact-finding board. GM said C. E. Wilson, president of the corporation; Harry W. Anderson, vice president in charge of personnel, and S. M. DuBrul, director of labor economy, will represent GM. Reuther and nine members of the top General Motors negotiating committee, will appear in behalf of the union.

3.—The Ford Motor company and the U.A.W.-C.I.O., engrossed in problems of "company security" and the 30 per cent wage issue as well, held a "satisfactory discussion" and recessed their negotiations until Monday.

Release of the portions of the

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

General Motors-U.A.W. negotiations showed Reuther and Vice President Harry W. Anderson, the corporation's chief negotiator, in sharp exchanges.

At one time Reuther suggested that he and Anderson both take shop jobs in a General Motors plant.

"Let me pick a job out for you and you pick one out for me and if you can last 40 hours on that job you can have my pay for the week," the transcript quoted Reuther.

"You would pay that much," Anderson was quoted as saying, "to get that kind of a publicity stunt for yourself."

Lewis Name Mentioned

At another point the name of John L. Lewis was mentioned and Thomas A. Johnstone, a U.A.W.-CIO negotiator, demanded: "Who said John Lewis was a labor leader?"

This had followed a statement by Anderson that:

"I can go out and get a committee of manufacturers that have nothing to do with General Motors and have them come out and state the union's position is the most ridiculous position in the world. I think I can get a committee of union people to look at it and say the U.A.W.'s position is the most ridiculous position in the world."

A corporation charge of "illegal picketing" had been brought into the courts Thursday as General Motors sought injunctions against U.A.W.-C.I.O. locals in Cleveland and Chicago, charging pickets had used force and "intimidation" against non-strikers.

Common Pleas Judge Frank S. Day of Clevland, acting in the GM suit brought in connection with picketing at the Fisher Body plant of that city, ordered the number of pickets limited to 55.

Judge Day held that no evidence had been presented to support a company charge that union members had molested or threatened persons attempting to enter the strike-bound plant. He said he therefore had not ordered removal of all pickets.

The Chicago injunction request will be heard Friday.

General Motors and the union agreed meanwhile to arrangements for clerical and supervisory employes to enter certain plants in Detroit, Flint, Janesville, Wis., and Linden, N. J. Union officials said they agreed on condition the non-strikers would not undertake to do striker's work.

The dispute over picketing has interfered with negotiations over the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase, basis of the walkout.

At one time General Motors refused to consider further wage discussions until the picketing issue was settled. Later, however, it consented to continue the wage parleys, which are to be resumed Monday.

Thousands of Happy Troops Disembark at New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—(AP) Joyful thousands of home-for-Christmas soldiers crowded through the port of embarkation today, but none was happier than the 1,126 who clambered from the Saturnia, Army transport which picked them up in Bermuda from two disabled ships.

The Queen Mary, which landed 11,287 troops, also arrived and the Joseph Hooker, plodded upward port, her pumps fighting seawater pouring through starboard plates. The Hooker, with 562 servicemen aboard, was under escort of the cruiser Honolulu.

Twelve other ships also were headed for port here.

In addition to troops, the Queen Mary brought 84 Army nurses, 41 Red Cross workers, 14 war brides and 160 civilians.

British Actor Arrives

David Niven, 35, British actor; Richard F. Wood, son of Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States; Admiral Sir Henry Moore, former chief of the British home fleet; and Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong of Detroit, former commander of American bases ine United Kingdom also were Queen Mary passengers

The soldiers on the Saturnia had been passengers aboard the Henry Ward Beecher, which lost a propeller in rough seas, and the George McCrary, which developed boiler trouble. Both ships were directed by the Navy to put in at Bermuda, the Beecher under tow, the McCrary under her own power.

The Saturnia was sent from New York to pick up the soldiers.

Oscar J. Trevisan, the Saturnia's captain, said two crew members, John Lopatra, discharged Marine of Box 14, Muse, Pa., and L. Lujowski, a native of Poland, were missing. Their rowboat capsized in rough waters off Bermuda as they were returning to the ship, Trevisan said.

Niven, the actor, said he was enroute to Hollywood and that his wife and two children still were in England.

Wood, son of Lord Halifax, was met by his mother. Both his legs had been blown off above the knees by a bomb while he was with the British army in Africa. He said he would visit American Army hospitals in an effort to bolster morale of incapacitated soldiers.

Sir Henry Moore said he was on his way to Washington to head the British admiralty legation there.

22 Ships Scheduled

In all, 22 troopships were scheduled to arrive at three East coast ports, and 52 others were due on the West coast, as follows:

Arriving at New York—Queen Mary with 11,287 troops; J. W. McAndrew, 1,949; Colby Victory, 1,535; Croatan, 1,236; Saturnia, 1,126; Tabitha Brown, 567; Samuel Ashe, 552; Reverry Johnson, 580; F. J. Luckenbach, 166; Brand Whitlock, 22; George Bellows, 21; Milford Victory, 1,492; and Merak, 360.

At Newport News, Va.—Peter Minuit, 544; Joseph Hollister, 589; Philip Doddridge, 22; John Blair, 566; E. A. Peden, 30; and William Halstead, 75.

At Boston—Samuel Livermore, 600; and Smith Thompson, 617.

At Los Angeles—Shamrock Bay, 1,352; Callaway, 1,679; Canberra, 216; St. Louis, 427; Yarmouth, 967; Independence, 1,706; White Marsh, 228; Grant, 1,366; Thistle, 172; War Hawk, 1,528; Valeria, 432.

At Portland—Gage, 2,206.

At San Diego—LST 966, 89; LST 902, 123; Hambleton, 29; Patrol Craft 461, 7; LSM 275 and 277 with total of 17; and 14 LCIS with 359.

At San Francisco—General Aultman, 3,907; Calvert, 1,068; Warwick Victory, 796; Ancon, 637; LST 1107, 129; LST 284, 284; Sunnad n, Uranus, High Flyer, LSMS 345, 448, 450, 447 and 350 with a few each.

At Seattle—Carlisle, 1,026; Horney, 3,613; Carl Shurz, 1,367; White Plains, 1,025, and Lamar, 1,735.

At Tacoma—Brookings, 1,478.

The George Baker due at Newport News with six soldiers was diverted to Baltimore The Marine Panther with 2,373 and the Montclair Victory with 1,484 due at New York were delayed. The Admiral Capps with an unknown number of troops, and the Thaddeus Kosciusko with 570 were delayed arriving at Newport News. The Sitka, with 1,903, due at Seattle, also was delayed.

18 SHIPS TAKING GOODS TO RUSSIA

Load $40,000,000 Order of Industrial Machinery.

Baltimore, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Eight Liberty ships were being loaded in Baltimore today with a $40,000,000 rush order of manufactured equipment to be used for rebuilding the devastated industrial power of Russia.

Officials of the Moore-McCormack Lines, forwarding agents, said the Soviet Purchasing Commission hoped to get most of the ships, destined for Odessa and Murmansk, on the high seas by Christmas. Similar cargoes are being loaded on six Liberties in Philadelphia and two Russian Liberties in New York harbor.

Turbo-generators, dam sluices, structural steel and almost 100 locomotives and tenders make up part of the cargoes which cost an estimated total of $100,000,000. Each Baltimore and Philadelphia ship also is loading approximately 450 tons of Russian war relief supplies.

The shipments are part of a $400,000,000 credit arrangement signed between the United States and the Soviet Union in order to enable Russia to receive the lend-lease goods on which delivery was halted after V-J day.

A ninth Liberty ship sailed last week from Baltimore and another one was scheduled to leave today. A Baltimore shipping man described the cargoes as "what you would need to rebuild a whole State from the ground up after it was wrecked by war."

ANTI-NAZI ORDERED OUT

Deportation Is Set For Father Of Three In Portland

Portland, Ore., Dec. 14 (AP)—Walter E. Baer, Portland civil engineer and outspoken anti-Nazi who was on the verge of deportation throughout the mid-30's, has been ordered to leave for Germany with

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the next deportation party.

The famed Baer case was fought through Oregon and New York courts from 1934 to 1937 by friends who claimed he could not remember Germany nor even speak the language.

A group of 120 Portland attorneys appealed today to Gov. Earl Snell to pardon Baer, 47, for two 25-year-old check forgery convictions, on which the deportation is based. Baer's attorney, Irvin Goodman, said Baer served sentences on the charges in 1919 and 1921, but had been a good citizen since. He came to this country from his native Germany in 1907.

"Grave Violation"

The petitioning lawyers claimed that separating Baer from his Oregon-born wife and three children—one in the Army—would be a "grave violation of the principles of democracy."

V. W. Tomlinson, officer in charge of the immigration service here, said "all we are doing is executing a warrant of deportation," as ordered by the commissioner of immigration and naturalization.

"Baer could not be deported before," Tomlinson said, "because of the war situation."

Bette Davis And Husband Return

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 14 (AP)—Bette Davis and her husband, William Grant Sherry, left here this morning for her home in New Hampshire, following a honeymoon trip to Mexico City.

Actor, Pianist, Director, Become U.S. Citizens

Los Angeles, Dec. 14 (AP)—Two foreign-born film personalities and a distinguished musician today became United States citizens.

They were Andrew de Toth, 32-year-old director and husband of Actress Veronica Lake; Paul Henreid, 35-year-old actor, and Vladimir Horowitz, concert pianist.

De Toth was born in Hungary and came to the United States five years ago. Henreid, born in Austria, also has been here since 1940.

Horowitz, born in Kiev in 1904, renounced his Russian citizenship in 1925. He came to this country in 1939.

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NIGHT LEAD UNITED NATIONS

LONDON, DEC. 14-(AP)-PARLIAMENTARY MANEUVERS BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION TODAY FORCED POSTPONEMENT UNTIL TOMORROW OF A VOTE ON THE RECOMMENDATION TO PLACE THE UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

EVERY INDICATION WAS THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT GAIN THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY ON THE FIRST BALLOT. BUT MANY DELEGATES SUPPORTING A EUROPEAN SITE SAID PRIVATELY THE VOTE

DELEGATES SUPPORTING A EUROPEAN SITE SAID PRIVATELY THEY WOULD VOTE FOR THE UNITED STATES ON THE SECOND.

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WITH FRANKFURT

LONDON, DEC 14-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOOK OFF TODAY FROM NORTHOLD AIRDROME FOR MOSCOW TO ATTEND THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

MRS. BEVIN WENT ABOARD THE SKYMASTER PLANE JUST BEFORE ITS DEPARTURE AND TALKED WITH HER HUSBAND FOR A FEW MINUTES. LATER SHE SAID: "I FEEL CONFIDENT THEY WILL COME BACK SUCCESSFUL."

LONDON DEC 14-ADD LOAN

...DER TERMS."

BEVIN TERMED CHURCHILL'S ASSERTION A "LIBEL ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES".

CHURCHILL ASKED HIS CONSERVATIVE ADHERENTS TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING, WARNING THAT A HEAVY OPPOSITION VOTE WOULD INJURE BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE UNITED STATES. ANSWERING CHURCHILL'S ABSTENTION INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSERVATIVES, BEVIN REMARKED:

"THE EGOISM OF IT, THE ACTUAL BOASTFULNESS OF MY RIGHT HONORABLE FRIEND, THE HORRIBLE ASSUMPTION THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WOULD GO ON ITS KNEES TO HIM BECAUSE THERE WAS A LABOR GOVERNMENT IN BEING.

"I SAY TO MEMBERS OF MY OWN PARTY, DON'T LET US HAVE ANY COWARDS ON THIS SIDE. THE FACT IS WE HAVE TO BORROW AND ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO DICTATE TERMS. THEREFORE, WE HAD TO NEGOTIATE."

BEVIN DECLARED NO ONE COULD "COME AWAY FROM A MONEY-LENDER'S OFFICE AND CALCULATE THE REPAYMENTS" WITHOUT FEELING DISCOMFORT.

"THIS DISCOMFORT," HE SAID, "IS ADDED TO WHEN THE CATASTROPHE FALLS UPON YOU AFTER YOU HAVE BEEN A MONEY-LENDER FOR SO LONG."

CHURCHILL SAID HE "WAS ASTONISHED THAT THE UNITED STATES THINKS IT WORTH WHILE TO EXTRACT THE EQUIVALENT OF 1.62 PER CENT INTEREST IN THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH WE FIND OURSELVES. IT IS A PITY WE SHOULD HAVE ALLOWED A COMMERCIAL LOAN AGREEMENT TO BE LINKED UP AND MIXED UP WITH OTHER TRANSACTIONS. I DON'T LIKE A MIXTURE."

OLIVER STANLEY, COLONIAL SECRETARY IN THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT, SAID HE COULD NOT VOTE AGAINST THE LOAN BECAUSE REJECTION "WOULD LAND US IN A CATASTROPHE IN WHICH THERE WOULD BE NO RECOVERY."

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC 14-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, ENROUTE TO MOSCOW FOR A CONFERENCE WITH SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M. MOLOTOV AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, MADE A BRIEF STOP IN FRANKFURT TODAY.

SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING HERE FROM PARIS, HIS PLANE TOOK OFF FOR BERLIN, WHERE BYRNES WILL MAKE ANOTHER STOP BEFORE GOING ON TO MOSCOW.

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LONDON DEC 14-ADD TURKISH

DEMONSTRATORS." ... LONDON QUOTED BY THE RADIO, THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE NOTE AS SAYING RUSSIA "CANNOT OVERLOOK SUCH PROVOCATIVE ACTIVITIES." A TURKISH ANSWER DELIVERED DEC. 11, AS QUOTED BY SHOUTS OF "PURELY STATED THAT INVESTIGATIONS SHOWED THE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE OF THE CROWD INTERNAL CHARACTER," AND "X X X JUDGED EITHER BY THEIR ACTUAL A CHARACTER HOSTILE TO ANY FOREIGN POWER."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE TURKISH ANSWER DENIED POLICE ACTED CONTRARY TO THEIR DUTY OR THAT THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT HELD ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEMONSTRATIONS.

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BAD HUMBURG, GERMANY-ADD

BOTH HAVE BEEN BANNED FROM THE GERMAN CONCERT STAGE AND FROM MAKING ANY FURTHER APPEARANCES BEFORE U.S.TROOPS.

MORSE-RUMMEL, GRANDSON OF THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEGRAPH, WAS BORN IN BERLIN OF A BRITISH FATHER AND AN AMERICAN MOTHER. HE SPENT ONLY A FEW YEARS OF HIS YOUTH IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THEN RETURNED TO GERMANY TO STUDY MUSIC AND REMAINED HERE. MCCLURE SAID THE PIANIST ACCEPTED GERMAN CITIZENSHIP IN 1944.

HE WAS SAID TO HAVE EARNED ABOUT 250,000 MARKS A YEAR DURING THE WAR, THROUGH APPEARANCES IN MOST LARGE GERMAN CITIES.

MISS BUSTABO, BORN IN WISCONSIN OF AN AMERICAN MOTHER AND AN ITALIAN FATHER, HAS LIVED IN GERMANY SINCE 1935. SHE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN WARNED TO GET OUT OF GERMANY BY THE U.S.CONSULATE SIX MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR. SHE SAID SHE WAS OBLIGED TO STAY TO COMPLETE CONCERT WORK.

SW1030AES

B113

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PARIS, DEC. 14-(AP)-GEN. HENRI FERNAND DENTZ, FORMER FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SYRIA AND ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE VICHY REGIME, DIED IN FRESNES PRISON THURSDAY OF A HEART ATTACK.

~~DENTZ WAS SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE, COMMUTED FROM DEAURPXZDOMDBLLWZIOVE~~

DEC 1519

HEART ATTACK.

DENTZ WAS SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE, COMMUTED FROM DEATH, FOR PERMITTING THE GERMANS TO USE AIR BASES IN SYRIA IN 1941 IN THEIR EFFORT TO SUPPORT AXIS-INSPIRED, ANTI-BRITISH FORCES IN IRAQ.

KA356PES

A1

PARIS FIRST (ADD REDEPLOYMENT XXX LIQUIDATED.
SERVICE HEADQUARTERS SAID A REDEPLOYMENT ADVANCE PARTY OF THE
SOTH INFANTRY DIVISION HAD ARRIVED AT LE HAVRE AND THAT THE 100TH
INFANTRY DIVISION WAS SLATED TO MOVE TO A STAGING AREA ABOUT
DEC. 17.
OTHER UNITS IN THE REDEPLOYMENT PROCESS INCLUDED THE 79TH
INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE SEAS OR HOME; THE 26TH, 36TH, AND
89TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND 16TH CORPS; ON THE SEAS; THE 90TH
INFANTRY DIVISION, MAJOR PORTION ON THE SEAS; AND THE 82ND
AIRBORNE DIVISION, SHUTTLING FROM LE HAVRE TO ENGLAND FOR SHIPMENT
HOME.
ALERTED FOR SHIPMENT: 29TH, 34TH AND 94TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS,
SECOND ARMORED DIVISION AND 22ND CORPS HEADQUARTERS.
GH405PES

A9

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE SYRIANS ACCEPTED THE NEWS
OF THE SIGNING OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH ACCORD ON THE LEVANT WITH
RESERVATIONS TODAY.
ALTHOUGH THE PACT AGREEING TO WITHDRAWAL OF ALL BRITISH AND
FRENCH TROOPS FROM SYRIA AND LEBANON WAS HAILED AS A VICTORY FOR

DEC 15 1945

SYRIANS IN THEIR FIGHT FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE. IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE TREATY ALSO PROVIDED FOR SPECIAL ACCORDS TO BE REACHED BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND SYRIANS ON CULTURAL AND OTHER INTERESTS.

THE SYRIAN ATTITUDE IS THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO PREFERENTIAL POSITION.

NO3:AES

A134WX (BATTLESHIP)
BY A.I.GOLDBERG

(130)(WX) ABOARD U.S.S.WASHINGTON,DEC.14-(AP)-THE BATTLESHIP WASHINGTON, HEROINE OF SOUTH PACIFIC BATTLES AND MURMANSK RUN, LEFT SOUTHAMPTON EARLY TODAY FOR NEW YORK WITH 1,500 HIGH POINT TROOPS WHO HOPED TO MAKE IT HOME FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE SHIP IS DUE TO DOCK DEC.21, WITH SOLDIERS OF THE 354TH REGIMENT, 89TH DIVISION; AND MEMBERS OF AT LEAST A SCORE OF ORGANIZATIONS LUMPED INTO THE 701ST TANK BATTALION. IT IS THE WASHINGTON'S SECOND TRIP ON THE NAVY'S PROGRAM TO SPEED HIGH POINT MEN HOMEWARD.

THE CARRIER CHAMPAIGN TOOK OFF TWO DAYS AGO WITH UPWARDS OF 5,000 AND THE ENTERPRISE IS DUE TO SAIL FROM SOUTHAMPTON BEFORE THE WEEK'S END WITH ANOTHER 5,000.

THE WASHINGTON SAILED WITHOUT TWO PASSENGERS, ONE SCHEDULED, THE OTHER UNSCHEDULED. THE FIRST WAS GENERAL GEORGE PATTON, WHO WITH AIDES HAD EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES BUT INSTEAD IS IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL. THE OTHER WAS A BRITISH STOWAWAY, WHO MUMBLED HE HAD SECRET INFORMATION TO GIVE CAPTAIN FRANCIS MCINERNEY, OF CHEYENNE,WYO., COMMANDING THE SHIP.

THE SHIP WAS STOPPED WHILE PROCEEDING OUT OF THE HARBOR IN ORDER TO GET THE STOWAWAY OFF.

FR1217AES

A159

SINGAPORE, DEC. 14-(AP)-M.E.DENING, CHIEF POLITICAL ADVISOR TO ADM. LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SAID TODAY NEGOTIATIONS FOR ENDING THE STATE OF WAR WITH SIAM WERE PROCEEDING, BUT DENIED ASSERTIONS WHICH HE SAID HAD BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES THAT BRITAIN'S TERMS WOULD AMOUNT TO "PERPETUAL BONDAGE" FOR THE SIAMESE.

FD1255PES

A160

A154KX
(15

A153KX
CHUNGKING, DEC 14 (AP)-CHINESE PRESS REPORTS SAID TODAY THAT GENERAL MARSHALL AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK MIGHT HAVE THEIR FIRST MEETING IN CHINA AT SHANGHAI INSTEAD OF CHUNGKING, THE CURRENT CAPITAL.

THE REPORTS, NOT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED, DECLARED THAT THE GENERALISSIMO, NOW IN PEIPING, WOULD PROBABLY GO ON NORTH TO "AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION" IN MANCHURIA, THEN FLY TO SHANGHAI IN TIME TO MEET MARSHALL'S, THE NEW U.S.ENVOY.

DATE OF MARSHALL'S EXPECTED ARRIVAL HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

GG1142ACS

WW717APS

A112FX
CHUNGKING, DEC. 14-(AP)-GEN. PAI CHUNG-HSI, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, TODAY PROPOSED A MODERN WAR MACHINE FOR CHINA, INCLUDING COMPULSORY TRAINING AND ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY SCHOOLS.

HIS REPORT TO THE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL URGED:

1. A YEAR OF COMPULSORY TRAINING FOR GRADUATES OF ALL MIDDLE SCHOOLS.
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS FOR RETRAINING CHINA'S PROFESSIONAL ARMY.
3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESERVE, NON-PROFESSIONAL ARMY SIMILAR TO AMERICA'S RESERVES.
4. REORGANIZATION OF OFFICERS' TRAINING.

SINCE MOST OF CHINA'S CURRENTLY-USED MILITARY EQUIPMENT WAS SECURED FROM AMERICA, HE SAID, IT WAS NECESSARY TO MODEL CHINA'S TRAINING PROGRAMS AND METHODS LARGELY ON AMERICAN LINES.

HE STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT HIS PROGRAM WOULD INCLUDE "NO WHOLESALE IMITATION OF WEST POINT," AND THAT THE CHANGES WOULD BE MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH "PECULIAR CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN CHINA."

WW720APS NM

30. 24-32 403

A155KX
(150)
DEC 14 1945

SHANGHAI,DEC 14 (AP)-A JOINT U.S.ARMY AND NAVY BOARD TODAY ISSUED A LIST OF CEILING PRICES TO 136 SHANGHAI NIGHT CLUBS AND CAFES, BUT ADDED THAT CONTROLLING PRICES IS FARTHEST FROM ITS THOUGHTS.

IT'S JUST THAT "ALL ESTABLISHMENTS FINDING IT NECESSARY TO CHARGE PRICES ABOVE THIS LEVEL WILL BE PLACED OFF LIMITS BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL," THE BOARD HASTENED TO EXPLAIN.

UNDER THE CEILINGS, AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WILL PAY NO MORE THAN 1,000 CHINESE DOLLARS (ABOUT 90 CENTS AMERICAN) FOR A STEAK WITH TWO VEGETABLES. SOME PLACES HAVE BEEN CHARGING AS MUCH AS 2,600 CHINESE DOLLARS.

SCOTCH WHISKY HIGHBALLS, WITH AN OUNCE AND A HALF JOLT, WERE LISTED AT 1,100 CHINESE DOLLARS, OR ABOUT 95 CENTS EACH. A QUART OF BEER WS PRICED AT 425 CHINESE DOLLARS, OR 36 CENTS. SERVICEMEN HAVE BEEN BILLED AS HIGH AS $2.50 FOR SCOTCH AND $1.00 FOR BEER.

BEST BUY UNDER THE CEILINGS IS A PLATE OF HAM AND EGGS, FOR 350 CHINESE BUCKS OR 30 CENTS.

GG1146ACS NM

RAFF, NEW YORK.

MANILA DEC 14- ADD STAFF

HOMMA'S INDICTMENT PROBABLY WILL BE RETURNED DEC.18 AND HIS ~~TRIAL WILL~~ BEGIN ABOUT JAN.7.

PHILIPPINE ARMY MAJ.GEN.BASILIO J.VALDES, MAJ.GEN.LEO DONOVAN AND BRIG. GEN.ARTHUR TRUDEAU ALREADY HAVE BEEN NAMED TO THE HOMMA TRIAL COMMISSION. TWO OTHERS ARE TO BE ANNOUNCED. GENERAL DONOVAN WAS ON THE COMMISSION WHICH TRIED GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA AND SENTENCED HIM TO BE HANGED.

YAMASHITA'S COUNSEL REPORTED THEY HAD BEEN DENIED ACCESS TO THEIR CLIENT SINCE HE WAS HUSTLED FROM THE COURTROOM AFTER HIS SENTENCE LAST FRIDAY.

CAPTAINS MILTON SANDBERG AND ADOLF REEL SAID MAJ.GEN.W.A. WOOD, JR., CHIEF OF STAFF OF ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, TOLD THEM HE WAS UNABLE TO FIND "ANY ESSENTIAL REASON" WHY THEY SHOULD SEE YAMASHITA.

YAMASHITA STILL HAS AN APPEAL PENDING BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PM132APS NM

A91FX
FOLO MANILA
TOKYO, DEC. 14-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

"WAS LT.GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALL JAPANESE FORCES, OF WHATEVER BRANCH, WHENEVER THOSE FORCES WERE ON THE LAND IN THE PHILIPPINES?"

"DID HOMMA HAVE SUPREME COMMAND OVER THE JAPANESE AIR FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES?"

HOMMA'S TRIAL ON CHARGES OF CONDONING ATROCITIES IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN IN MANILA NEXT MONTH.

WW614APS

DEC 15 1945

A109WX
A113KX
(130)

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC.15-(AP)-WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS OF JAPANESE LEADERS ACCUSED OF PERPETRATING THE PACIFIC WAR OF AGGRESSION WILL NOT START UNTIL ABOUT FEB.1--TWO WEEKS LATER THAN PREVIOUSLY EXPECTED--PROSECUTOR JOSEPH B.KEENAN TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY.

EARLIER HE INDICATED THE TRIALS WOULD GET UNDER WAY ABOUT MID-JANUARY, BUT THE NEW DATE WAS ESTIMATED AFTER A WEEK OF STUDYING ACCUMULATED MATERIAL.

THE PROSECUTOR SAID THE FIRST DEFENDANTS HAD NOT BEEN CHOSEN, BUT

A102KX
(WEST OUT) (110)

TOKYO, DEC 14 (AP)-JAPAN'S "POWERFUL EXPEDITIONARY ARMY" IN CHINA, AS WARTIME NIPPONESE PROPAGANDIST,

CHINA, AS WARTIME NIPPONESE PROPAGANDISTS DESCRIBED IT, ACTUALLY WAS AN ILL-EQUIPPED, SHABBY CREW LED BY DECADENT OFFICERS AND READY TO DESERT AT SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION, A FORMER DOMEI NEWS AGENCY ASSERTED TODAY.

KEIZO MIZUTANI, OF DOMEI'S SHANGHAI BRANCH, WAS AT CHANGSHA AS A SOLDIER AT THE TIME JAPAN SURRENDERED, AND DECLARED THAT JAPANESE IN CHINA WERE HOPELESSLY BEATEN EVEN THOUGH THEY HADN'T BEGUN TO FIGHT ANY FINAL MAJOR BATTLE.

HE GAVE THIS PICTURE OF JAPANESE TROOPS IN HUNAN PROVINCE:

HUNGER DROVE THEM TO ROBBERIES; WITHOUT SUFFICIENT UNIFORMS, THEY WORE STRAW SLIPPERS AND CHINESE SUITS; AND ONLY A THIRD OF THE MEN HAD RIFLES, OTHERS USING BAMBOO SPEARS. BAMBOO REEDS SERVED AS CANTEENS.

(EDITORS: AT END OF FIRST PARAGRAPH READ X X X A FORMER DOMEI NEWS AGENCY R E P O R T E R ASSERTED TODAY).

GGXA909ACS NM

DEC 15 1945

IT GENERALLY IS BELIEVED HERE THAT EX-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND SOME OF HIS CABINET MINISTERS, WHO WILL BE TRIED JOINTLY, WILL BE NOMINATED.

KEENAN STATED THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE, CHINA, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA HAVE NOT YET SUBMITTED NAMES OF MEN FROM WHOM COURT MEMBERS AND PROSECUTORS WILL BE SELECTED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR. THERE WILL BE FOUR JUDGES, EACH WITH AN ALTERNATE, AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF PROSECUTORS.

EW1030PCS

A88FX
(90)

TOKYO, DEC. 14-(AP)-JAPAN'S HARASSED GOVERNMENT PEEKED INTO ITS NEARLY-BARE CUPBOARD TODAY AND PROMISED, FOR THE TRADITIONAL, WEEK-LONG NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY:

EACH RESIDENT WILL BE PERMITTED TO BUY THREE POINTS OF SAKE (RICE WINE), EXCEPT FOR A SINGLE WOMAN. THEY'RE CUT OFF WITH A PINT.

SMOKERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO BUY 30 CIGARETS; AND A DAILY RATION OF FOUR INSTEAD OF THE CURRENT THREE WAS PROMISED FOR JANUARY.

RATIONING MAY ALSO BE RELAXED SLIGHTLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS ON SUCH ITEMS AS SPECIAL RICE FOR TRADITIONAL CAKES, AND FISH AND VEGETABLES.

AS USUAL, HOWEVER, PEOPLE WITH MONEY WILL PATRONIZE BLACK MARKETS.

WW607APS

A89FX

TOKYO, DEC.14-(AP)-WITH 755,611 JAPANESE NATIONALS RETURNED TO THE HOMELAND FROM THE END OF HOSTILITIES TO DEC. 9, SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 6,000,000 REMAIN SCATTERED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO AUSTRWIA, INDO-CHINA, MANCHURIA AND RUSSIA.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ADDED THAT IN THE SAME PERIOD 492,455 KOREANS AND 25,909 CHINESE WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELANDS. STILL AWAITING REPATRIATION ARE 551,245 KOREANS, 5,690 CHINESE AND 30,900 FORMOSANS.

JAPANESE REMAINING TO BE REPATRIATED INCLUDE 1,900,000 IN MANCHURIA; 1,563,299 IN CHINA; AND 936,500 IN RUSSIA.

WW610APS

A93

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 14-(AP)-A CROWD ESTIMATED AT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS GATHERED.

A93

BUENOS AIRES,DEC.14-(AP)-A CROWD ESTIMATED AT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS GATHERED HERE TODAY AS THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED LABOR PARTY LAUNCHED ITS CAMPAIGN IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF COL.JUAN PERON.

LABOR PARTY MANAGERS ESTIMATED THAT A MILLION AND A HALF PEOPLE WERE PRESENT TO CHEER PERON. IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS PLACED THE CROWD AT BETWEEN 200,000 AND 300,000. SHORTLY BEFORE THE ORATIONS BEGAN THE SPEAKERS' PLATFORM COLLAPSED. POLICE SAID NONE WAS INJURED.

LUIS MONZALVO, PARTY SECRETARY, SAID THE NEW ORGANIZATION WOULD FIGHT AGAINST THE "POWERFUL FORCE COMPOSED OF BIG LANDOWNERS X X X BANKERS AND THOSE WHO LIVE ON INCOMES X X X."

EJ1037PES

A120 (230)

HALIFAX, DEC. 14-(AP)-CRIPPLED SHIPPING, FROM THE FISHING BANKS SOUTH AS FAR AS BERMUDA, PITCHED AND TOSSED IN THE TEMPESTUOUS NORTH ATLANTIC TONIGHT, BUT WAS ENCOURAGED BY MODERATING SEAS FOLLOWING THE WORST STORM OF THE SEASON.

MOST IMMEDIATE DANGER WAS FELT FOR THE BOSTON TRAWLER GALE, CAUGHT NEAR SABLE ISLAND, 170 MILES OFF THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST, KNOWN AS THE "GRAVEYARD OF THE ATLANTIC." NAVAL AUTHORITIES REPORTED THE 17-MAN CREW HAD BEEN RESCUED, BUT THE LONG LIST OF SHIPS WRECKED ON THE ISLAND WOULD BE ADDED TO THE TRAWLER PROBABLY

ANOTHER BOSTON TRAWLER, THE HAZEL B. CRIPPLED BY A SINGLE MOUNTAINOUS SEA, WAS TOWED INTO PORT HERE TONIGHT WITH HER DECKS DISABLED, HER DECKS COATED THICKLY WITH ICE AND HER CREW OUT OF WATER AND ON SHORT RATIONS. SHE WAS IN TOW OF ANOTHER BOSTON VESSEL, THE TRAWLER ROSEMARIE.

TWENTY-SEVEN CANADIAN SEAMEN FROM THE VENEZUELAN FREIGHTER INDEPENDENCIA, THE FORMER CANADIAN CORVETTE DUNVEGAN, WHICH RAN AGROUND OFF NANTUCKET, WERE TAKEN TO VINEYARDS HAVEN' TODAY ABOARD A UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TUG. THE MERCHANT SEAMEN REPORTED THE FOUNDERING OF A SISTER SHIP IN GASPE BAY, QUE., AND THIS VESSEL WAS IDENTIFIED AS THE FORMER CORVETTE, AMHEST, RENAMED AS THE CARABOBO BY THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT.

THE SEAMEN TAKEN FROM THE INDEPENDENCIA WERE SURVIVORS OF THE CARABOBO. THE INDEPENDENCIA WAS FLOATED BY NAVY TUGS AND WAS BEING TOWED TO BOSTON FOR REPAIRS WITH 22 SEAMEN STILL ABOARD.

THE LOBSTER SMACK FANNIE, EN ROUTE FROM NOVA SCOTIA TO GLOUCESTER WHEN IT RAN OUT OF GASOLINE, SAID IT WAS PROCEEDING TO BOSTON, BUT DID NOT EXPLAIN HOW IT HAD OBTAINED FUEL. THE COAST GUARD CUTTER THETIS WAS ON THE WAY TO AID THE FANNIE.

EJ1138PES

DEC 15 1945

30.24 — 32403½

DAS (q)

ST CZ WE

WITH WAR CRIMES

NUERNBERG, DEC 14-(AP)-LAWYERS FOR 21 NAZI LEADERS ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES OBJECTED TODAY TO THE INTRODUCTION OF AFFIDAVITS AS EVIDENCE, CONTENDING THAT WITNESSES SHOULD APPEAR IN PERSON TO TESTIFY AND BE CROSS-EXAMINED.

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL RULED THAT ALLIED PROSECUTORS COULD PRESENT AFFIDAVITS AS EVIDENCE AND POINTED OUT THAT DEFENSE COUNSEL COULD CALL THE WITNESSES THEMSELVES IF THEY WISHED CROSS EXAMINATION.

JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, CHIEF U.S. PROSECUTOR, AND LT. GEN. R. A. RUDENKO, SOVIET PROSECUTOR, VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED THE MOVE TO BAR AFFIDAVITS WHERE WITNESSES COULD BE SUMMONED, DECLARING THAT THE TRIAL WOULD BE UNDULY PROTRACTED BY LENGTHY QUESTIONING. THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PROSECUTORS ALSO OPPOSED THE DEFENSE MOTION.

BUELGARIE

ATHENS, DEC.14-(AP)-LEONIDAS TASSONIDES, MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE, RESIGNED FROM THE CABINET TODAY.

MOSCOW, DEC. 14--(AP)--THREE PERSONS WERE ORDERED SHOT BY SOVIET COURTS TODAY FOR MURDERS COMMITTED IN MOSCOW.

S.I. IUSHIN AND E.D. PAVLOV WERE CONVICTED OF KILLING A WELL-KNOWN MOSCOW ACTOR, M.M. LEBEDEV, IN A STREET ROBBERY. R. KLINKIN WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR MURDERING A WOMAN WHILE ROBBING HER APARTMENT.

PARIS, DEC.14-(AP)-THE SURPLUS PROPERTIES LIQUIDATION COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALMOST $36,000,000 WORTH OF U.S. WAR GOODS HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WITH THE GREATEST SHARE GOING TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

UNRRA'S PURCHASES WERE PUT AT ALMOST $40,000,000 OF WHICH ABOUT $24,000,000 WAS ALLOCATED TO POLAND. AMONG THE ITEMS BOUGHT FOR POLAND WERE EIGHT 1,000-BED HOSPITALS, 75 LOCOMOTIVES, 2,500 BOX CARS AND FLEETS OF TRUCKS.

FRANCE, SPENDING MORE THAN $9,000,000 AS THE TOP GOVERNMENT BUYER, RECENTLY TOOK 7,000 TONS OF COTTON FOR ALMOST $3,000,000, AND ASSORTED ARMY CLOTHING FOR MORE THAN $5,000,000.

BELGIAN PURCHASES HAVE TOTALLED $5,500,000. ADDITIONAL SALES OF ALMOST $8,000,000 HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THE PRINCIPAL PURCHASER.

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30.24-32405

A61WX (250)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 14)
(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, DEC 14-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TODAY LAID DOWN A FOUR-POINT SET OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE 12-MAN COMMITTEE SET UP TO INVESTIGATE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

THE "TERMS OF REFERENCE," MADE PUBLIC SIMULTANEOUSLY IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON, DIRECT THE COMMITTEE TO:

1. EXAMINE "POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS," IN PALESTINE TO DETERMINE HOW THEY AFFECT JEWISH DESIRES FOR INCREASED IMMIGRATION INTO THE HOLY LAND, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE WELL BEING OF THE PEOPLE NOW LIVING THERE.

2. INVESTIGATE THE PLIGHT OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN EUROPE AND ESTIMATE HOW MANY WANT TO MIGRATE TO PALESTINE AND ALSO TO SEE "WHAT PRACTICAL MEASURES" HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR ARE CONTEMPLATED IN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHERE THEY NOW LIVE TO ENABLE THEM TO LIVE WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION OR OPPRESSION.

3. HEAR THE VIEWS OF "COMPETENT WITNESSES AND TO CONSULT REPRESENTATIVE ARABS AND JEWS" ON PALESTINE PROBLEMS BEFORE MAKING SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

4. MAKE "SUCH OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS X X X THAT MAY BE NECESSARY" TO FACILITATE THE EMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF JEWS TO COUNTRIES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE EUROPE.

JUDGE JOSEPH HUTCHESON OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS IN TEXAS, HEAD OF THE SIX-MAN AMERICAN DELEGATION, WILL ALTERNATE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE WITH THE LEADER OF THE BRITISH GROUP, SIR JOHN E. SINGLETON. THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO REPORT WITHIN 120 DAYS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 14)
SU721AES

DEC 15 1945

A172WX (110)
WASHINGTON, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT IS WITHHOLDING FROM THE CIVILIAN MARKET 20,000,000 POUNDS OF GOVERNMENT BUTTER UNTIL NEEDS OF THE MILITARY SERVICES ARE DETERMINED.

THIS BUTTER IS A PART OF MORE THAN 80,000,000 POUNDS WHICH THE ARMY TURNED OVER SEVERAL WEEKS AGO FOR SALE TO CIVILIAN DISTRIBUTORS.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT PROSPECTS OF A CONTINUED SHORT SUPPLY OF BUTTER THROUGH 1946 LED THE MILITARY SERVICES TO ASK THAT THE 20,000,000 POUNDS BE WITHHELD UNTIL THEY CAN REVIEW SUPPLIES.

THE DEPARTMENT WILL CONTINUE THE RELEASE OF 67,000,000 POUNDS WHICH IT ALREADY HAS SOLD OR IS IN THE PROCESS OF SELLING TO CIVILIAN DISTRIBUTORS.
GW128PES

DEC 15 1945

A169WX (100)
WASHINGTON, DEC. 14-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SPENT 45 MINUTES TODAY DISCUSSING THE FUTURE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO FORTHCOMING TALKS WITH RUSSIA, IN A CONFERENCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE, TOLD REPORTERS:

A32WX (360)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:45 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, FRIDAY, DEC. 14)
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC. 14-(AP)-REP. HUGH DELACY (D-WASH) SAID TONIGHT THAT MAJOR GEN. PATRICK J. HURLEY, CAUSED THE REMOVAL OF GEN. JOSEPH STILWELL, IN CHINA AND BROUGHT ABOUT THE RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR CLARENCE GAUSS.

IN A TALK PREPARED FOR BROADCAST OVER NBC, DELACEY SAID GEN. HURLEY, THEN SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA, "SIDED WITH CHIANG KAI-SHEK AGAINST OUR OWN MILITARY LEADER IN CHINA, GENERAL STILWELL."

DELACY SAID STILWELL HAD NEARLY ACHIEVED MILITARY UNITY IN CHINA WHEN CHIANG DEMANDED HIS REMOVAL FROM CHINA.

"THIS IS WHEN HURLEY FIRST ENTERED THE ACT," DELACY ADDED. "INSTEAD OF BACKING STILWELL, HE BACKED CHIANG. HE SAW THAT STILWELL WAS REMOVED.

"NEXT HE MOVED INTO THE DIPLOMATIC ARENA WHERE AMBASSADOR GAUSS, A MAN WHO KNEW AND UNDERSTOOD CHINA, HAD BEEN WORKING FOR UNITY AND DEMOCRACY.

"HURLEY BROUGHT THE NORTHERN CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND CHIANG BACK TOGETHER. BUT BECAUSE HE TOLD CHIANG IN ADVANCE THAT HE COULD WRITE HIS OWN TERMS--SOME SAY HE ACTUALLY USED THE WORDS 'BLANK CHECK'--BECAUSE HE OFFERED CHIANG U.S. AID NO MATTER WHAT POSITION THE GENERALISSIMO TOOK, HE DESTROYED THE LONG WORK OF AMBASSADOR GAUSS. UNITY AND THE HOPE OF DEMOCRACY WENT GLIMMERING.

"THOSE ARE THE BRUTAL FACTS," DELACY COMMENTED. "THEY ARE FACTS WHICH LED IRREVOCABLY TO CIVIL WAR IN CHINA."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:45 P.M. E.S.T. TONIGHT, FRIDAY, DEC. 14).
EG58PES

A56WX

HASHIMOTO (230)

BY ARTHUR EDSON

DEC 151945

WASHINGTON, DEC 14-(AP)-THE LITTLE MAN LOOKED ABOUT AS FEROCIOUS AS A CHOCOLATE MILK SHAKE.

NEITHER HIS PANTS NOR HIS CHAIR FIT HIM. HIS PANTS WERE TOO SMALL. THE CHAIR WAS TOO LARGE. BY SITTING ON ITS EDGE AND LEANING FORWARD, HE COULD PUT HIS FEET FLAT ON THE FLOOR.

HE LOOKED AS IF HE MIGHT BE APPLYING FOR A JOB AS MESSENGER BOY OR NIGHT WATCHMAN.

THIS WAS COMDR. IKO HASHIMOTO OF THE JAPANESE NAVY. THE JAPANESE SAY HE IS THE MAN WHO SANK THE U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS. EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY LIVES WERE LOST.

HASHIMOTO APPEARED YESTERDAY AT THE COURT MARTIAL OF CAPT. CHARLES B. MCVAY, 3RD, WHO IS BEING TRIED ON CHARGES OF NEGLIGENCE AND INEFFICIENCY. MCVAY COMMANDED THE INDIANAPOLIS.

ALL WHILE HASHIMOTO TESTIFIED, YOU HAD TO KEEP REMINDING YOURSELF: "HERE IS A FELLOW WHO COMMANDED A 300-FOOT SUBMARINE. HERE IS THE GUY WHO WAS A CONSTANT THREAT TO U.S. SHIPPING AND LIVES."

YOU HAD TO KEEP REMINDING YOURSELF--OR YOU'D NEVER BELIEVE IT.

FOR HASHIMOTO LOOKS, AND ACTS, THE EXACT OPPOSITE OF ALL THAT AMERICANS EXPECT IN A NAVAL MAN.

HE LUMBERED IN (DESPITE HIS SMALL, COMPACT SIZE, HE'S AWKWARD), AND BOWED STIFFLY.

THEN, THROUGH QUESTIONING, HE TOLD HOW HIS SUB BOBBED UP ONE JULY NIGHT. THERE WAS A LARGE WARSHIP IN THE DISTANCE. HE SAID HIS SUB HASTILY CRASH DIVED, AND THEN CREPT UP CLOSE TO PUMP THREE TORPEDOES INTO HER.

THERE WAS NO EMOTION IN HISVOICE. IF HE WAS PROUD, HE DIDN'T SHOW IT. IF HE WAS HUMBLE, HE DIDN'T SHOW THAT, EITHER. OFTEN HE SPOKE SO SOFTLY THE TWO INTERPRETERS ON EACH SIDE HAD TO LEAN FORWARD TO HEAR.

WHEN HE WAS FINISHED, THE COURT KNOCKED OFF WORK UNTIL TODAY, WHEN THE PROSECUTION WILL CONTINUE ITS CASE.

HASHIMOTO GAVE A FINAL BOW.

UP STEPPED MARINE CAPT. GEORGE CORDEA OF AKRON, OHIO, A VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL. "I GOTTA TAKE THIS MONKEY BACK," HE SAID TO ANOTHER MARINE.

AND OFF THEY WENT--CORDEA, 6 FEET 3 INCHES TALL, A 210-POUNDER, AND HIS HALF PINT PRISONER.

SU706AES

A6WX

PMS BUDGET (350)

COTTON

BY OVID A.MARTIN

WASHINGTON, DEC.14-(AP)-GERMANY MAY BECOME AN OUTLET FOR A PART OF THIS COUNTRY'S SURPLUS OF LOW-GRADE COTTON.

THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING WAYS OF PLACING AT THE DISPOSAL OF GERMAN TEXTILE MILLS A PART OF THE 2,500,000 BALES OF SUCH COTTON

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THE GOVERNMENT ACQUIRED BEFORE THE WAR UNDER ITS GROWER PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM.

THE OBJECTIVE IS TWO-FOLD: TO HELP DEFEATED GERMANY GET BACK ON ITS ECONOMIC FEET AND TO PROVIDE MORE COTTON CLOTHING FOR NEEDY EUROPE.

BEFORE THE 30'S, GERMANY WAS ONE OF THIS COUNTRY'S BIGGEST COTTON CUSTOMERS. THEN THE REICH TURNED TO OTHER COTTON AND TO SYNTHETIC FIBER.

THE BIG PROBLEM IN THE PROGRAM NOW UNDER STUDY IS ONE OF FINANCING. ONE SUGGESTION IS THAT THE COTTON BE MADE AVAILABLE TO GERMANY BY MEANS OF A LOAN PROVIDED EITHER BY THE U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OR THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. THE LATTER AGENCY HOLDS TITLE TO THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED COTTON.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL WOULD INVOLVE PURCHASE OF THE COTTON BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. UNRRA THEN WOULD TAKE PAYMENT FOR THE COTTON FROM THE GERMANS IN THE FORM OF TEXTILE FOR RELIEF OF OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

AS YET NO DECISION HAS BEEN MADE. THE MATTER IS BEING STUDIED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON AND A COTTON EXPORT ADVISORY COMMITTEE, COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY, AND BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

ANNOUNCED THAT IT FAVORS A POLICY OF PROVIDING FUNDS TO HELP GERMANY IMPORT HER NECESSITIES OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

ANDERSON IS EAGER TO DISPOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S COTTON HOLDINGS DURING THE NEXT YEAR OR SO.

THE FOREIGN FIELD IS LARGE, BUT THE EFFECTIVE DEMAND IS LIMITED BY A LACK OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, AND BY THE FACT THAT AMERICAN COTTON IS PRISED CONSIDERABLY ABOVE THAT OF COTTON GROWN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

30.24-32407

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BY A LACK OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BY THE FACT THAT AMERICAN COTTON IS PRICED CONSIDERABLY ABOVE THAT OF COTTON GROWN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

THIS COUNTRY NOW IS PAYING A SUBSIDY OF FOUR CENTS A POUND ON COMMERCIAL EXPORTS.

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED A $5,000,000 LOAN TO FINLAND TO BE USED TO BUY 46,000 BALES OF COTTON, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT SOME OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES NOW NEGOTIATING CREDITS HERE WILL USE PART OF ANY FUNDS OBTAINED FOR SIMILAR PURCHASES.

UNDER TERMS OF THE LOAN TO FINLAND, PURCHASES WILL BE MADE BY PRIVATE IMPORTERS DIRECTLY FROM AMERICAN SHIPPERS.

VH249AES

A121WX

WX LOCALS OUT

WASHINGTON.DEC.14-(AP)-THE WASHINGTON POST SAID TONIGHT THAT GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, HAS TOLD FRIENDS HE ASPIRES TO NO POLITICAL OFFICE.

SENATOR CAPPER (R-KAS) RECENTLY SUGGESTED THAT EISENHOWER BE NOMINATED FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1948.

THE POST SAID THAT EISENHOWER HAS ADVISED FRIENDS THAT SUGGESTIONS THAT HE WOULD ENTER POLITICS SERVE NO PURPOSE EXCEPT TO EMBARRASS HIM IN HIS MILITARY DUTIES.

HE EMPHASIZED, THE POST SAID, THAT HE ASPIRES TO NO POLITICAL POSTS, WHETHER IT BE A SMALL TOWN OFFICE OR THE PRESIDENCY.

FR1140PES

B90 (200)

DT KX FOR DALLAS

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., DEC. 14-(AP)-MORE THAN 300 OFFICERS AND 4,000 ENLISTED MEN, MEMBERS OF THE COLORFUL 36TH "TEXAS" INFANTRY DIVISION THAT STORMED THE BEACHES AT ITALY AND SALERNO, WILL REACH AMERICAN SOIL TOMORROW ABOARD THE ADMIRAL CAPPS. MORE ARE DUE HERE OVER THE WEEKEND.

THE CAPPS WAS DELAYED BY STORMS.

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT T.STACK, 47, IS ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER OF THE [illegible]

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...HIS WIFE LIVES IN DETROIT.

UNITS OF THE FIGHTING 36TH DUE ON THE CAPPS INCLUDE: HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY AND HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL TROOPS, MT. PLATOON OF THE 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION; 736TH ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE COMPANY, THE 36TH SIGNAL COMPANY, 142ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY OF THE DIVISION ARTILLERY.

THE TUSCULUM VICTORY, ALSO DUE TOMORROW, AND CARRYING 110 OFFICERS AND 1,460 ENLISTED MEN, WILL BRING THE 132ND, 133 D, /-,$ 155TH FIELD ARHILLERY BATTALIONS. THE FREDERICK LYKES, DUE SUNDAY, WILL BRING 87 OFFICERS AND 2,313 ENLISTED MEN, WITH SOME ELEMENTS OF THE 36TH INCLUDING THE QUARTERMASTER COMPANY, THE 143RD INFANTRY REGIM

OFFICERS AND 1,460 ENLISTED MEN, WILL BRING THE 132ND, 133RD, AND 155TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALIONS. THE FREDERICK LYKES, DUE SUNDAY, WILL BRING 87 OFFICERS AND 2,313 ENLISTED MEN, WITH SOME ELEMENTS OF THE 36TH INCLUDING THE QUARTERMASTER COMPANY, THE 143RD INFANTRY REGIMENT, AND THE 111TH MEDICAL BATTALION.

DUE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, ARE 102 OFFICERS AND 1,425 ENLISTED MEN OF THE HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 141ST INFANTRY, AND 143RD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

GH152PES

DT

A129 (300)

NIGHT LEAD TROOPSHIPS

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-NEW YORK HARBOR WAS COLD BUT IT WAS HEAVEN TODAY AND TONIGHT FOR MORE THAN 1,500 SEA-WEARY SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN ABOARD THREE TROOP TRANSPORTS WHICH RAN INTO TROUBLE IN THE STORM SWEPT ATLANTIC.

A TOTAL OF 1,126 ARRIVED ON THE SATURNIA, ARMY TRANSPORT WHICH PICKED THEM UP IN BERMUDA FROM TWO DISABLED SHIPS AND 526 WERE ABOARD THE CONVERTED LIBERTY SHIP JOSEPH HOOKER WHICH DOCKED WITH MORE THAN SIX FEET OF WATER IN HER NO. 3 HOLD.

THEY WERE IN ADDITION TO 11,287 HOME-FOR-CHRISTMAS SOLDIERS WHO DEBARKED FROM THE QUEEN MARY.

CAPT.CECIL E.FOLTZ, JR., 32 OF (135 HILLTOP ACRES) YONKERS, N.Y., ON HIS FIRST TRIP AS SKIPPER OF THE HOOKER, WHICH LEFT MARSEILLE NOV. 28, SAID THE SHIP SENT OUT A DISTRESS MESSAGE DEC. 12 AS "PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE."

HE SAID THE HOOKER'S BOTTOM PLATE PROBABLY HAD BEEN FRACTURED, FILLING THE VESSEL'S DOUBLE BOTTOM WITH ABOUT SEVEN FEET OF WATER AND THE HOLD TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST SIX FEET.

LT.CLYDE O.COOPER OF (ROUTE 1) CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TRANSPORT OFFICER, SAID MANY OF THE MEN, MOSTLY HIGH-POINT TROOPS ASSIGNED TO THE 141ST FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, "SLEPT RIGHT THROUGH THE WORST NIGHT."

AT ONE TIME, FOLTZ SAID, THE SHIP WAS REDUCED TO A SIX-KNOT SPEED BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF CAPSIZING.

SEEPING WATER CAUSED 500 TONS OF RUBBLE BALLAST IN THE HOLD TO SHIFT, HE SAID. A TURN IN THE WEATHER, HOWEVER, ENABLED THE SHIP TO PROCEED TO PORT UNDER ITS OWN POWER--BUT ESCORTED BY THE CRUISER HONOLULU.

1ST LT.RUSSELL LOMBARDY OF MARION, N.C., A MEMBER OF THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION, SAID "ONE-TON BLOCKS OF CEMENT KEPT ROLLING AROUND LIKE ICE BLOCKS IN THE HOLD BELOW THE DINING ROOM.

EJ&SN1206AES

A156

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-A POLICE-ESTIMATED MILLION NEW YORKERS STOOD IN FREEZING TEMPERATURES ALONG SNOW-COVERED STREETS TODAY TO SHOUT A GREETING TO ANOTHER OF THE WAR'S GREAT LEADERS--FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY.

DEC 15 1945

B101 (150)

FIRST LEAD TROOPSHIPS

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-"OPERATION SANTA CLAUS"--SO KNOWN TO ARMY PERSONNEL--ENDED SUCCESSFULLY TODAY WHEN THE 24,000-TON TROOPSHIP SATURNIA BROUGHT 1,126 SEA-WEARY GI'S HOME FOR A CHRISTMAS THEY THOUGHT THEY WOULD MISS WHEN THEIR TRANSPORTS WERE DISABLED IN THE ATLANTIC.

THE MEN HAD BEEN PASSENGERS ON THE HENRY WARD BEECHER AND THE GEORGE MCCRARY. THE BEECHER LOST A PROPELLER AND WAS TOWED TO BERMUDA AND THE MCCRARY LIMPED TO BERMUDA UNDER ITS OWN POWER AFTER IT DEFELOPED BOILER TROUBLE.

MAJ. GEN. CLARENCE M.KELLS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION, SENT THE SATURNIA TO BERMUDA DEC. 6. TO PICK THE MEN UP. SHE ARRIVED THERE LAST SATURDAY. KELLS

EUNDLED IN A HEAVY COAT, THE FIVE-STAR BULL OF THE PACIFIC WAVED AND SMILED FROM AN OPEN TOURING CAR ON A 15 MILE RIDE FROM LA GUARDIA FIELD TO CITY HALL, WHERE HE WAS MADE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE CITY. ADMIRAL HALSEY WILL BE THE CITY'S GUEST TONIGHT AT AN OFFICIAL DINNER AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

JS-FD1247PES

30.24-32409

WAS ON HAND TO GREET THE MEN WHEN THEY ARRIVED TODAY.

CAPT. OSCAR J.TREVISAN, THE SATURNIAS SKIPPER, ESTIMATED THAT "OPERATION SANTA CLAUS" COST $12,6 [illegible].

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE AT CAMP KILMER, N.J., TO SEND THE HOLIDAY-BOUND SOLDIERS TO RECEPTION CENTERS WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE TIME OF THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE PIER IN NEW YORK.

THE SATURNIA WAS ONE OF 26 TROOP CARRIERS SCHEDULED TO DOCK AT THREE EAST COAST PORTS TODAY WITH 27,600 SERVICEMEN. ON THE WEST COAST 53 VESSELS ARE DUE WITH ABOUT 34,400 PACIFIC VETERANS.

ARRIVING AT NEW YORK, ETC., SECOND GRAF PREVIOUS.

GH258PES

DEC 15 1945

LINE CARGO AND CAN BE ATTACHED TO LIN[illegible]
DEGREE SHARK REPELLENT[illegible] TO A LIT[illegible]
THE ANTI-SHARK CHEMICAL WAS ONE OF [illegible]
TOP SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WAR [illegible]
DISPLAY TOMORROW.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS REVEALED TODAY WERE RADAR DEVICES, RADIO-CONTROLLED BOMBS AND SHELLS AND ANTI-SUBMARINE EQUIPMENT.

RATED AS THE NAVY'S ONLY TO [illegible] THE ATOM BOMB AS THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR, WAS THE RADIO-PROXIMITY FUSE, WHICH EXPLODES SHELLS WHEN THEY COME TO WITHIN A TARGET.

A66

NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-THE DISABLED TROOPSHIP JOSEPH HOOKER, WITH 562 HOMECOMING SERVICEMEN ABOARD, LIMPED TOWARDS SHORE TODAY, HER PUMPS BATTLING WITH THE SEAWATER POURING INTO HER BROKEN HULL.

THE AIR-SEA RESCUE OFFICE OF THE EASTERN SEA FRONTIER REPORTED TODAY THAT THE HOOKER, ESCORTED BY THE CRUISER HONOLULU, WAS DUE AT MONTAUK POINT--THE TIP OF LONG ISLAND--AT 3 P.M. (EST) TODAY. LATEST REPORTS WERE THAT THE SHIP WAS IN NO DANGER.

MEANWHILE, THE ARGENTINIAN CORVETTE INDEPENDENCIA, WHICH HAD BEEN AGROUND ON A REEF WITHIN SIGHT OF NANTUCKET ISLAND, FLOATED FREE WITH THE AID OF A STRONG WIND AND HIGH TIDE, THE COAST GUARD SAID.

TWENTY-TWO MEMBERS OF THE CORVETTE'S CREW WERE TRANSFERRED TO A RESCUE CRAFT FOR TRANSPORTATION TO VINEYARD HAVEN AND A NAVY TUG MANEUVERED TO GET A LINE ABOARD THE SHIP SO IT COULD BE TOWED TO BOSTON FOR EXAMINATION AND REPAIRS.

J744AES

526-536PT

NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-THE NAVY TODAY UNCORKED A CHEMICAL WHICH IT SAID, WOULD MAKE A SHARK TURN UP HIS NOSE AT A MAN IN WATER.

THE NAVY SAID THE REPELLENT, WHICH IS PRESSED INTO SMALL, SOAP-

WITH

A61CX (STRIKES & G U N M A N)
NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) LABOR DISPUTES IDLE 410,000.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
ADMINISTRATION--SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE RECESSES HEARINGS UNTIL AFTER CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS; ADMINISTRATION'S HOPE OF PASSAGE OF FACT-FINDING LABOR BILL IN TIME TO DEAL WITH SCHEDULED JAN. 14 STEEL STRIKE KILLED WHEN COMMITTEE DISCLOSES ANOTHER MONTH OF HEARINGS SCHEDULED ON MEASURE. GENERAL MOTORS FACT-FINDING BOARD, MINUS LEGAL AUTHORITY, PLANS PUBLIC HEARINGS DEC. 20; SAYS CORPORATION AND UNION AGREE TO ATTEND.
AUTOMOTIVE--FORD MOTOR COMPANY RECESSES NEGOTIATIONS WITH CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS ON WAGE AND "COMPANY SECURITY" ISSUES RECESSED UNTIL MONDAY AFTER "SATISFACTORY CONFERENCE." COMMON PLEAS COURT AT CLEVELAND LIMITS PICKETS AT GM FISHER BODY PLANT TO 55 AFTER CORPORATION SEEKS INJUNCTION; UAW LAWYER PROMISES CHICAGO COURT PEACEFUL PICKETING WILL PREVAIL AT GM PLANT THERE IN SIMILAR INJUNCTION CASE.
QZ725PCS

A62CX
(110)

A42CX (STRIKES)
M(420)
NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
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THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE RECESSED ITS HEARINGS UNTIL AFTER THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AND CHAIRMAN MURRAY (D-MONT) SAID TESTIMONY THEN COULD CONTINUE FOR ANOTHER MONTH ON THE FACT-FINDING BILL ADVOCATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
THE DASHING OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S EXPECTATIONS THAT THE NEW LABOR BILL WOULD BECOME LAW BEFORE CHRISTMAS CAME AS THE COURTS TOOK A HAND IN THE GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE AND CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY DESCRIBED THE NATION'S ENTIRE INDUSTRIAL PICTURE AS EXPLOSIVE.
THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY AND THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS RECESSED THEIR CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS UNTIL MONDAY AFTER A SESSION YESTERDAY WHICH BOTH SIDES DESCRIBED AS "BRIEF AND SATISFACTORY."
BECAUSE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S ACTION, THE FACT-FINDING BOARD WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ANNOUNCED HE WILL NAME TO CONSIDER THE STEEL DISPUTE WILL BE WITHOUT LEGAL AUTHORITY, THE SAME AS THE BOARD HE APPOINTED TO LOOK INTO THE GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE.
BOTH BOARDS MUST RELY ON COOPERATION OF THE COMPANIES AND UNIONS.
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MEANWHILE IN THE GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE, WHICH HAS ACCOUNTED FOR

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REUTHER TOLD THE GM REPRESENTATIVE THAT "YOU ARE ASKING FOR A FIGHT. BROTHER, AND YOU ARE GOING TO GET IT. X X X IF IT'S THE

213,000 OF THE NATION'S 410,000 IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES. THE [illegible] LABOR DISPUTES JUDGE FRANK PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT CAME AT CLEVELAND WHERE COMMON PLEAS JUDGE FRANK S. DAY LIMITED PICKETING AT THE GM FISHER BODY PLANT TO 55 MEMBERS. HE ACTED AFTER GENERAL MOTORS SOUGHT A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKING UAW MEMBERS OF CHARGES OF ILLEGAL PICKETING.
IN A SIMILAR INJUNCTION CASE IN CHICAGO, A UAW LAWYER TOLD SUPERIOR JUDGE DONALD S. MC KINLAY THAT ONLY PEACEFUL PICKETING WOULD PREVAIL AT THE GM ELECTRO-MOTIVE DIVISION PLANT THERE.
THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL MOTORS FACT-FINDING BOARD ANNOUNCED IT WOULD BEGIN PUBLIC HEARINGS DEC. 20 BUT WOULD WITHHOLD ANY FINAL REPORT UNTIL IT WAS CERTAIN ITS FINDINGS WOULD "FACILITATE A SETTLEMENT."
THE BOARD SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH SIDES HAD AGREED TO COME TO WASHINGTON FOR THE DISCUSSIONS. IT EMPHASIZED THE PUBLIC HEARINGS WERE NOT INTENDED TO INTERFERE WITH NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND UNION IN DETROIT.
MURRAY, TESTIFYING BEFORE THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE IN OPPOSITION TO THE FACT-FINDING LABOR BILL, SAID THAT SITUATIONS IN MAJOR INDUSTRIES "ARE CRITICAL AND DANGEROUS." HE ADDED:
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AJ-FY550PCS

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LAST THING WE DO, BROTHER, WE ARE GOING TO SWEAT THIS ONE OUT TO THE BITTER END."

ANDERSON ACCUSED REUTHER OF PLANNING "A PUBLICITY STUNT" WHEN THE UNION LEADER SUGGESTED THE TWO TAKE SHOP JOBS IN THE PLANT TO SEE IF THEY COULD "LAST 40 HOURS."

QZ704PCS

EDITORS (PMS)

HAL BOYLE IS ONE WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO HASN'T HAD A SHORTAGE OF THINGS TO WRITE ABOUT SINCE THE WAR ENDED.

BOYLE'S COLUMN, A DAILY FEATURE IN HUNDREDS OF ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER PAPERS SINCE THE AFRICAN INVASION IN 1942, IS CONTINUING ON THE SAME HIGH PLANE OF INTIMATE REPORTING THAT HE SET IN BOTH THE EUROPEAN AND PACIFIC THEATERS.

IN RECENT WEEKS, BOYLE HAS GONE FROM JAPAN TO THE ASIATIC MAINLAND. HE HAS GIVEN HIS READERS INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF LIFE IN BOTH THE COMMUNIST AND NATIONALIST ARMIES, HIS REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA CLASSIFIED AS PAGE ONE NEWS.

BUT HE HASN'T FORGOTTEN THE LITTLE, INTENSELY HUMAN STORIES THAT MADE HIM ONE OF THE FAVORITE CHRONICLERS OF GI JOE'S LIFE. FOR INSTANCE, TAKE A LOOK AT HIS COLUMN FOR TODAY (A113-114 WEDNESDAY) IN WHICH HE TELLS THE STORY OF A SAILOR WHO TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE AND NOW WANTS TO LIVE FOREVER.

AP NEWSFEATURES, DEC.13

MK442AES

B49DT

NY MP

(120)

DETROIT, DEC.14-(AP)-AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP OF FRITZ KARL STREUER, 43, FORMER GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND LEADER, HAS BEEN RESTORED BY FEDERAL JUDGE EDWARD J.MOINET.

STREUER'S CONVICTION IN A NEW YORK FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT IN 1942 ON CHARGES OF VIOLATING SELECTIVE SERVICE AND ALIEN REGISTRATION ACTS WAS REVERSED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. HE WAS RELEASED LAST JUNE FROM THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT MILAN, MICH., WHERE HE HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO SERVE FIVE YEARS.

IN HIS PETITION FOR RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP STREUER CLAIMED HE HAD A RIGHT TO JOIN THE BUND "AS LONG AS THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT PERMITTED IT TO EXIST.

ARRESTED SHORTLY AFTER PEARL HARBOR, STREUER IS NOW BELIEVED UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION AT FORT LINCOLN, N.D.

X958AES

DEC 151945

30.24-32411

B57

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, FRIDAY, DEC. 14

EIGHT LEAD HALSEY (NYR 147) (490)

(ADVANCE, NEW YORK, DEC 14)(AP)-FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY SAID TONIGHT THAT MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES MUST LEAD TO MILITARY DISTINCTION.

AT HE A STEP BACKWARD". HALSEY SAID, AFTER A DAY DURING WHICH A MILLION AND TWENTY-THOUSAND TO POLICE DETAILS-HEADED COLD WEATHER AND SLEET, SWEPT STREETS TO WELCOME HIM.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ AND GENERAL JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT RECEIVED SIMILAR WELCOMES DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL.

SPEAKING AGAINST MULTIPLICATION OF THE SERVICES, HALSEY SAID HE

DEC 151945

"ALL ABLE ADMINISTRATORS KNOW THAT THE PROBLEMS OF COORDINATION AND OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL INCREASE RAPIDLY WITH THE EXPANSION OF ORGANIZATION SIZE. IT IS VAIN AND USELESS TO ASSUME THAT BY MERGING TWO GREAT DEPARTMENTS WE WILL ACHIEVE MORE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION. BOTH ARMY AND NAVY EXPERIENCE DURING THE WAR SHOWS THE NEED OF DECENTRALIZING--NOT CONGLOMERATING--PROCUREMENT."

EARLIER TODAY HALSEY RECEIVED A 17-GUN SALUTE AND WAS PRESENTED THE CITY'S MEDAL OF HONOR AND A CITATION FOR "DISTINGUISHED AND EXCEPTIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE" BY MAYOR F.H. LAGUARDIA. HE RODE UP FIFTH AVENUE THROUGH A SHOWER OF TICKER-TAPE AND TORN PAPER.

HE CAME TO NEW YORK BY TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON AND WAS MET BY MRS. HALSEY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, FRIDAY DEC. 14)

BT736PES

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WORLD DESTROY THE INITIATIVE OF THE INDIVIDUAL SERVICES. IT WOULD MANACLE THEIR RIGHT TO ADVANCE. IT WOULD DEPRIVE THEM OF REPRESENTATION BEFORE THE CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE. IT WOULD SUBSTITUTE MILITARY CONTROL FOR CIVILIAN CONTROL. IT MIGHT LEAD TO MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

"IT DEALS ONLY WITH THE FIGHTING FORCES. IT NEGLECTS THE NON-MILITARY ASPECTS OF TOTAL NATIONAL SECURITY."

HALSEY SAID HE BELIEVED "STRONGLY IN UNIFIED FIELD COMMAND--IN TRIPHIBIOUS WARFARE IT IS A PREREQUISITE TO SUCCESS."

"I WORKED CONTINUOUSLY FROM THE EARLY DATE OF THE PACIFIC WAR TO DEVELOP COORDINATION AND TEAMWORK," HE DECLARED. "I HAD IT PAY OFF. BUT, LET ME EMPHASIZE--IT DIDN'T TAKE THE MAGIC OF GENIUS TO ACHIEVE IT.

"THIS COORDINATION WAS ACHIEVED MOST SATISFACTORILY THROUGH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. THE PLANNING THEY DID WAS SOUND. IT WAS SOUND BECAUSE IT WAS COMPREHENSIVE. IT WAS NOT THE FROZEN, PREJUDICED, ARBITRARY DECISION OF ONE MIND."

THE SPOKESMEN OF THE ARMY PLEA," HALSEY SAID, "HAVE TOLD US THAT MERGER OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS WILL ELIMINATE WASTE AND DUPLICATION AND THEREBY EFFECT ECONOMY.

"LET ME REMIND YOU THAT THE PROBLEMS OF ONE SERVICE ARE NOT THOSE OF THE OTHER. EACH IS LARGE, EACH IS COMPLEX, EACH IS HIGHLY SPECIALIZED.

DEC 15 1945

30-24-32413

B38 (Q)

(1,350)

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED REDEPLOYMENT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)... SEVENTY TROOPSHIPS CARRYING MORE THAN 55,000 SERVICEMEN AND OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TODAY (SATURDAY) AT SEVEN EAST AND WEST COAST PORTS.

ELEVEN TROOP-CARRYING VESSELS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK WITH 10,277 PASSENGERS; FIVE SHIPS WITH 703 AT BOSTON AND THREE SHIPS WITH 5,203 AT NEWPORT NEWS.

FROM THE PACIFIC, 19 SHIPS WITH 20,362 TROOPS ARE DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO, 17 WITH 12,154 AT LOS ANGELES, 11 WITH 3,387 AT SAN DIEGO AND FOUR WITH 3,879 AT SEATTLE.

SHIPS AND UNITS ARRIVING:

--AT NEW YORK--

JOHN HOWLAND FROM LE HAVRE, 582 TROOPS INCLUDING 280TH ORD. MAINT. CO. (AA); HQ. AND HQ. BTRY. 47TH AAA BRIGADE; 312 ORD. REBUILT CO.

CHARLES AYCOCK FROM LE HAVRE, 632 TROOPS INCLUDING 450TH BOMB SQ. OF 450 BOMB GP, 738TH FA BN. 170 GEN HOSP.

BOCHFONTEIN FROM ANTWERP, 1,234 TROOPS INCLUDING 149TH ENGR. CONST. BN., 983D ORD. DEPOT CO. 21 CIVILIANS.

COLBY VICTORY FROM LE HAVRE, 1,535 TROOPS INCLUDING MP PLATOON 89TH DIV, 714TH ORD LIGHT MAINT. CO, 405TH QM CO, 89TH SIGNAL CO, 881ST AIR ENGR SQ., 22ND PHOTO RECON SQ. AND MISCELLANEOUS TROOPS.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE FROM LE HAVRE, 625 TROOPS INCLUDING 26TH SIG.

DEC 15 1945

LIGHT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING -- MONTCLAIR VICTORY FROM LE HAVRE, 1,484; SAMUEL ASHE FROM MARSEILLE, 552; F. J. LUCKENBACH FROM ANTWERP, 166; MERAK FROM ICELAND, 360; MARYVILLE VICTORY FROM MARSEILLE, 1,554; ALTOONA VICTORY FROM MARSEILLE, 1,543.

--AT BOSTON--

SAMUEL LIVERMORE FROM ANTWERP, 600 TROOPS INCLUDING 555TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BATTALION.

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS ON FOLLOWING -- JOHN H. MURPHY FROM BARRY, WALES, 7; USCG EASTWIND FROM GREENLAND, 31; FRYBARGER, 4, AND CRONIN, 61, FROM PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

--AT NEWPORT NEWS--

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO (ORIGINALLY DUE FRIDAY) 570 TROOPS INCLUDING 756TH RY SHOP BN.

ADMIRAL CARPS, (ORIGINALLY DUE FRIDAY) 4,603 INCLUDING UNITS OF HQ. AND HQ. CO. AND SPEC TRPS 36TH INF DIV., MP PLAT 36TH INF DIV., 736TH ORD L. MAINT CO, 36TH SIG CO, 142ND INF REGT, HQ AND HQ BTRY 36TH DIV ART.

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON E. A. PEDEN, 30. (ORIGINALLY DUE FRIDAY)

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--AT SAN FRANCISCO --

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--CARRIER LEXINGTON FROM JAPAN, 1,014 NAVY, 207 MARINES, 1,654 ARMY; CARRIER INTREPID FROM JAPAN, 379 NAVY, 1,961 ARMY; TRANSPORT DARKE FROM PEARL HARBOR, 2,175 NAVY; TRANSPORT BINGHAM FROM MANILA, 1,956 ARMY, 89 CIVILIANS; CARRIER JACINTO FROM SAIPAN, 1,295 NAVY AND MARINES, 694 ARMY; TRANSPORT ST.CROIX FROM MANILA, 1,813, MOSTLY ARMY; TRANSPORT NAPA FROM MANILA, 1,800, MOSTLY ARMY; CARRIER NATOMA BAY FROM MANILA, 1,150 NAVY; TRANSPORT CATRON FROM MANILA, 1,131, MOSTLY ARMY; KENMORE FROM GUAM, 986 MOSTLY NAVY; ADRIAN VICTORY FROM MANILA, 809 ARMY; MARIA SANFORD FROM MANILA, 779 ARMY; OTHERS WITH FEW EACH INCLUDING IMPECCABLE, TRIUMPH, JOHN HIBBEN, WILLIAM P.MCARTHUR, TUSCON VICTORY, CAPE LAMBERT, MARGARET FULLER.

--AT LOS ANGELES--

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--VALERIA FROM SAIPAN, 432 ARMY; RAYMOND INGERSOLL FROM MANILA, 21 ARMY; LUNGA POINT FROM SAIPAN, 1,067 ARMY, 143 NAVY; LONG ISLAND FROM YOKOHAMA, 952 ARMY; TAKANIS BAY FROM HONOLULU, 1,034 ARMY; WHITE MARSH FROM HONOLULU, 224 ARMY, 4 RED CROSS; GRANT FROM HONOLULU, 1,356 ARMY, 72 CIVILIANS, 12 RED CROSS; WAR HAWK FROM MANILA, 1,529 ARMY, 62 NAVY, 10 CIVILIANS; KOTA [illegible]ONG FROM LINGAYEN, 1,766 ARMY MOSTLY OF 37TH DIVISION; INDEPE[illegible]DENCE FROM IOW JIMA, 1,706 ARMY, 206 NAVY; YUGOSLAVIA FROM HONOLULU, 72 ARMY; ASTORIA FROM HONOLULU, 88 NAVY, 15 MARINES; LEE FOX FROM HONOLULU, 123 NAVY, 15 MARINES; ROLF FROM HONOLULU, 68 NAVY, 25 MARINES; ROMBACH FROM HONOLULU, 145 NAVY, 25 MARINES;

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SHIPS AND UNITS ARRIVING YESTERDAY (FRIDAY)

--AT NEW YORK--

QUEEN MARY FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 11,409 TROOPS INCLUDING 32ND HEAVY BOMB SQUAD; C AND D BATTERY 557TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY WARNING BATTALION; 223RD CHEMICAL BASE DEPOT COMPANY; 168TH STATION HOSPITAL; 1595TH ORDNANCE SUPPLY MAINTENANCE COMPANY; 302ND TRANSPORT WING; 187TH GENERAL HOSPITAL; 687TH GENERAL HOSPITAL COMPLEMENT; 332ND BOMB SQUAD OF 94TH BOMB GROUP; 338TH, 350TH, 351ST, HEAVY BOMB

THISTLE FROM HONOLULU, 167 ARMY, 5 ARMY NURSES; TANAMO FROM HONOLULU, 10 NAVY.

--AT SAN DIEGO--

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--CATSKILL, 1,171 NAVY, MARINES AND COAST GUARD; ATTACK TRANSPORT HAMPTON, 1,910 NAVY AND MARINES; FLEET TUGS NIPMUC AND NO. 211, 4 AND 2 PASSENGERS RESPECTIVELY; LSM'S 156, 327, 332, 383, 435, 443 AND 496 WITH TOTAL OF 300.

--AT SEATTLE--

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--SITKA FROM MANILA, 1,930 ARMY; LA PORTE FROM MANILA, 1,895 ARMY; USS WILLIAM MCARTHUR FROM KOREA, 24 ARMY; AZTEC FROM HONSHU, 30 ARMY.

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SQUADS; 435TH FIGHTER SQUAD; HEADQUARTERS AND BASE SERVICE SQUAD OF 411TH AIR SERVICE GROUP; 411TH AIR SERVICE GROUP OF 661ST AIR MATERIAL SQUAD; HEADQUARTERS AND BASE SERVICE SQUAD OF 412TH AIR SERVICE SQUAD; 838TH AIR ENGINEER SQUAD OF 412TH AIR SERVICE GROUP; 662ND AIR MATERIAL SQUAD OF 412TH AIR SERVICE GROUP; 19TH AAF PHOTO INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT; 5TH AIRDROME SQUAD; 365TH AIRDROME SQUAD; 55TH DEPOT SUPPLY SQUAD; 20TH MEDICAL SUPPLY PLATOON; 188TH MEDICAL DISPENSARY; 313TH TRANSPORT SQUAD; 2003RD ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE COMPANY; 306TH STATION HOSPITAL; 309TH PORT COMPANY; 53RD GENERAL HOSPITAL; 444TH ENGINEER BASE DEPOT COMPANY; 319TH QUARTER-MASTER DEPOT SUPPLY COMPANY; 4233RD QUARTERMASTER STERILIZATION COMPANY; 241ST QUARTERMASTER DEPOT SUPPLY COMPANY, AND MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL.

MARINE PANTHER FROM CALCUTTA, 2,373 TROOPS INCLUDING 96TH SIGNAL BATTALION; 1880TH ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION; 43RD, 46TH AND 48TH PORT SURGICAL HOSPITALS.

J.W. MC ANDREW FROM MARSEILLES, 1,949 TROOPS INCLUDING 7[illegible]TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, 631ST TANK DESTROYER BATTALION AND 648TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION.

CROATAN FROM LE HAVRE, 1,236 TROOPS INCLUDING 750TH TANK BATTALION; DETACHMENT 713TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION; DETACHMENT 296TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION.

SATURNIA FROM BERMUDA, 1,126 TROOPS FROM THE GEORGE MCCRARY AND THE HENRY WARD BEECHER INCLUDING 542ND ORDNANCE HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FIELD ARTILLERY; 544TH ORDNANCE HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, FIELD ARTILLERY; HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 177TH

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--AT NEWPORT NEWS --

JOSEPH HOLLISTER FROM MARSEILLE, 589 TROOPS INCLUDING UNITS OF REAR DET. WUTH EVAC HOSP, SERV. CO. 314TH INF REGT., CO E 314TH INF., CO H 314TH INF.

JOHN BLAIR FROM MARSEILLE, 566 TROOPS INCLUDING 186TH FA BN.

PHILIP DOBRIDGE FROM LE HAVRE, 22 TROOPS INCLUDING 526TH CIC DET.

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--WILLIAM HALSTEAD FROM NAPLES, 75; USS VESUVIUS FROM CANAL ZONE, 184 NAVY, 7 ARMY, STEPHEN M. CABIRILL FROM EGYPT, 2 ARMY, REDSTONE SEAM FROM ANTWERP, 9 (ORIGINALLY DUE THURSDAY).

(PETER MINUIT DUE TODAY NOW SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY, GEORGE BAKER DUE

QUARTERMASTER BATTALION.

TABITHA BROWN FROM MARSEILLES, 567 TROOPS INCLUDING 314TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

L AND M AND ANTI-TANK COMPANY OF THE 314TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--REVERDY JOHNSON FROM LE HAVRE, 580; BRAND WHITLOCK FROM ANTWER, 22; GEORGE BELLOWS, 21; MILFORD VICTORY, 1,492.

TODAY DIVERTED TO BALTIMORE AND COTTON MATHER DUE TODAY DIVERTED TO NEW YORK)

--AT BOSTON--

NO ARRIVALS.

--AT PORTLAND--

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--GAGE FROM MANILA, 2,206.

--AT LOS ANGELES--

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--SHAMROCK BAY FROM PEARL HARBOR, 1,352; CALLAWAY FROM MANILA, 1,679; CANBERRA FROM BALBOA,

HARBOR, 1,352; CALLAWAY FROM MANILA, 1,679; CANBERRA FROM BALBOA,
216; ST.LOUIS FROM RUSSEL ISLANDS, 427; YARMOUTH FROM PEARL HARBOR, 967; FRANKLIN BELL FROM JAPAN, 400; WAXHAWS, 30 NAVY.

--AT SAN DIEGO--

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING, ALL FROM PEARL HARBOR--LST 996, 89; LST 902, 123; DESTROYER-MINESWEEPER HAMBLETON, 29; PATROL CRAFT 461, SEVEN; LSN 275 AND LSM 277, COMBINED TOTAL OF 17 NAVY; 14 LCI'S WITH COMBINED TOTAL OF 359.

--AT SAN FRANCISCO--

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--GEN. AULTMAN FROM MINDINAO, 3,907 ARMY, MOSTLY OF 31ST DIVISION; CALVERT FROM PEARL HARBOR, 1,068 NAVY; WARWICK VICTORY FROM MANILA, 796 ARMY; ANCON FROM TOKYO, 637; LST 1107 FROM PEARL HARBOR, 129; LST 284 FROM PEARL HARBOR, 284; SUNNADIN, URANUS, HIGH FLYER, LSMS 345, 448, 450, 447 AND 350,

HYDE PARK, NY Dec. 14 (AP Six Argentine motorists who recently completed a 40-week, 14,000 mile tour of the Pan American highway, today placed a wreath on the grave of the late President Roosevelt.

Louis Elias Sojit, leader of the group, praised the late President as a friend of all the Americas and a man who was revered in Argentina. #

ALL WITH A FEW EACH.

--AT SEATTLE--

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL ON FOLLOWING--LAMAR FROM YOKOHAMA, 1,735 ARMY; CARLISLE FROM OKINA, 1,026 ARMY; HORNET FROM GUAM, 3,613; CARL SCHURZ FROM ADAK, 1,367; WHITE PLAINS FROM GUAMTM

ARMY; CARLISLE FROM OKINAWA, 1,026 ARMY; HORNET FROM GUAM, 3,613; CARL SCHURZ FROM ADAK, 1,367; WHITE PLAINS FROM GUAM, 1,025.

--AT TACOMA--

BROOKINGS FROM KORE, 1,473 MISCELLANEOUS ARMY PERSONNEL.

HJ852PES

BROOKINGS FROM KOREA, 1,473 MISCELLANEOUS ARMY PERSONNEL.

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UNITED STATES WINS FIGHT FOR UNO SITE

Preparatory Commission Votes 30 to 14 to Locate Here—Mrs. Roosevelt May Hold Important Office.

DAY

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The United States was selected today as the site for the United Nations Organization. After a roll call vote of 30 to 14, with six abstensions in the committee of the Preparatory Commission, Canada moved to make the decision unanimous. This motion was seconded by Philip Noel-Baker for Great Britain and the Norwegian delegate.

Noel-Baker, who had fought for a site in Europe, then declared, "His Majesty's Government will do everything in their power to make the organization a great success."

The selection of the United States as the permanent home followed one of the hardest-fought battles of the preparatory conference. The deciding vote came after delegates had voted down a motion to locate the site in Europe, 25 to 23.

Mrs. Roosevelt May Get Post.

Washington, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is under White House consideration for appointment to an important position with the United Nations Organization, it became known today.

Sources close to the administration who asked not to be quoted directly said that the delegation to the UNO would be announced before very long and that there was ground for speculation that the widow of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt might be in the group.

The vote confirmed a previous recommendation of the executive committee.

Sitting in the visitors' gallery when the decision was announced was Major Robert Lapham of San Francisco, who has invited the new world organizatoin to make his city its home. The committee agreed to meet Monday to select the city in the United States at which the headquarters will be located.

The Colombian delegate was the only delegate among the Latin Americans to vote against the United States. Ecuador, however, abstained.

3,000 POLICE SWEEP LONDON

54 Scotland Yard Arrests Fail To Stop Crime Wave

CREAGH

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—Scotland Yard, moving swiftly in the wake of a series of unprecedented raids, had clues tonight from 54 arrested men which may solve many of the recent armed robberies, kidnapping and other violent crimes in this metropolis, authorities announced.

NIGHT

But London's crime wave was not wiped out. Even as 3,000 Scotland Yard men and military police of three nations struck, a half dozen new major offenses were reported—some within the cordon which had been thrown about the heart of London.

The raiders hit suddenly last night with a vast dragnet, under the code name of "operation dragnet." From all parts of the city—from swank Mayfair to the back alleys of the Soho dist ict—15,161 persons were brought in for questioning.

Newspaper Complaints

All day long there was a constant procession in and out of police stations. Most of those questioned were persons who lacked identity cards when they were halted.

One of those brought in was an a.w.o.l. American officer. Three American enlisted men also were apprehended by American authorities for service violations.

The *Evening Star* complained of "Gestapo" methods and said the arrests was a "small result." It hoped the authorities would not make a habit of "violating the tradition of English life."

Idlers Go Indoors

Tonight there was a noticebale thinning out of idlers in Piccadilly Circus, London's Times Square, where the net had been drawn tightiest. Scotland Yard said it was satisfied with the results.

The drive, police said, had been aimed principally at 10,000 American, British and Canadian army deserters who they believed were hiding out in London. One newspaper estimated that 6,000 military policemen of Canada, Britain and the United States aided the police.

The dragnet swooped down with military precision, blocking off main arteries, halting pedestrians, covering suspected places of entertainment and subway entrances. Men stationed at the back doors of many places were rewarded with a large net of suspects.

Police Enter Big Dance Hall

Thirty jeeps in formation swept up to one of London's largest dance halls. As police entered, the 2,000 patrons stopped their merrymaking and were lined up against the wall while police moved quietly among them, questioning suspects.

During the afternoon an RAF military police group on motorcycles surrounded a football stadium and questioned RAF personnel found there.

15,161 Are Quizzed In London Hunt

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—Thousands of London bobbies and military police of three nations questioned 15,161 persons last night and today as they searched central London in a drive aimed at rounding up 10,000 army deserters and curbing the city's worst crime wave.

The police arrested two persons for housebreaking, four for larceny and nine for unlawful possession.

Thirty-two others, including one United States officer and three enlisted men, were detained by military authorities for service violations.

DAY

Scotland Yard Satisfied

Scotland Yard, nerve center of the drive, said it was satisfied with the results.

During the manhunt four burglars entered a store just outside the cordon of police and hauled away a safe containing 200 pounds ($800).

RAF military police on motorcycles surrounded a football stadium this afternoon and questioned RAF personnel.

Striking suddenly, 2,000 London policemen aided by military police of three nations, estimated by one newspaper at about 6,000, sealed metropolitan London and searched the city with the precision of a military invasion.

Police Stations Jammed

The check continued until daybreak, when police stations were jammed with hundreds of persons unable to satisfy officials as to their identity. Newsmen, checking the arrests, reported that from 500 to 800 persons had been brought in during the first five hours of the roundup.

Searchers blocked the principal streets and bridges, then swooped down on London's theaters, restaurants, bars, night clubs, hotels, railway stations and other night spots.

The net was drawn tightest in the area around Piccadilly Circus, London's Times Square. Traffic was tied up as police swept in on hundreds of vehicles and poured out of subway entrances.

Identity Cards Required

Vehicles and pedestrians were halted. All persons were required to produce identity cards. Those who could were given printed forms to display and were permitted to continue.

During the search, streets were blocked by crowds who followed police as they made door-to-door checks. In an effort to discourage these bystanders, police several times turned on them and subjected them to identity checks.

Thirty jeeps sped to one of London's largest dance halls. MP's covered all entrances while police went inside.

Dancers Line Wall

The music stopped and 2,000 dancers lined up against the wall. In some clubs dancing continued while plainclothes men moved about the floor questioning the patrons.

The search, given the code name of "Dragnet," was so secret that participating policemen and MP's were not given instructions until a few minutes before "zero hour."

Russ Paper Hits Finn War-Crimes Trials

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Moscow radio today quoted the Soviet newspaper *Trud* as saying the Finnish war crimes trial was "nothing less than an arena for political discussions where former Premier Risto Ryti in his orations propagates the righteousness of his cause and that of Germany."

"This shows that Finland still continues to be influenced by those who do not want honestly and sincerely to carry out their obligations of the treaty of armistice and Article 13 (punishment of war criminals)," the article said.

"*Trud*" is an organ of the Soviet trade-unions.

British Reprisal Challenged

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Laborite R. W. Sorensen said today he had asked Minister of War J. J. Lawson to tell the House of Commons Tuesday "whether it will continue to be the practice of British troops in Java to destroy native villages as a reprisal."

The question arose as a result of dispatches from Java that British air and ground forces had razed the Indonesian village of Bekasi, near Batavia, in reprisal for the massacre of British and Indian survivors of a plane crash.

France Asks Aid In Spain Rift

WILSON

Paris, Dec. 15 (AP)—France, anxious to break with the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, asked the United States and Great Britain today to consult with her on rupture of relations with the Spanish Government.

NIGHT

The Foreign Office announcement recalled a report last Saturday from a French Constituent Assembly source that France had asked Britain and the United States to state their positions on the question of continued relations with the Franco government.

Major Parties Advocate Break

All three of France's major parties—the Communists, the popular Republican movement (MRP) and the Socialists—have been advocating a break. There has been no agreement, however, among the parties nor within the Cabinet of President de Gaulle, on recognition of the Spanish Republican Government in Exile, headed by Jose Giral Pereira.

The official Government position has been to question whether the Giral group is representative of all the anti-Franco elements within Spain. The Communist and Socialist parties favor Juan Negrin, Prime Minister of the last Spanish Republican Government.

Foreign Office sources made it clear that France would like to break relations with Franco—but preferably in a joint action with Britain and the United States. Meanwhile, the French Government is remaining aloof from any official contact with the Giral group in Mexico.

It was known that when Manual Torres Campana, Minister of Interior of the exiled Government, attempted to see Andre Marlaux, French Information Minister, he was refused. The official French attitude is that members of the Giral Government can come to France if they wish, but only as private citizens.

U.S. Receives French Note

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—The State Department acknowledged today that the United States has received a note from the French Government proposing discussion of Anglo-American-French relations with the Franco Government of Spain.

The department declined to say what its attitude toward the proposal might be. Nothing will be done about it until Secretary of State Byrnes returns from Moscow, a spokesman told reporters.

FRANCE PROPOSES PARLEY ON SPAIN

Paris, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office announced today that a note had been sent to the United States and Great Britain proposing consultations on their relations with Spain. Ministry spokesmen made it clear that France wishes to break off relations with the Franco govern-

DAY

ment, but only jointly with Britain and the United States.

Although the three main parties in France—the Communists, the Socialists and the Popular Republicans—are strongly in favor of breaking relations, there is no agreement among them on recognizing the exiled Republican regime in Mexico.

Washington, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The State Department acknowledged today that the United States has received a note from the French Government proposing discussion of Anglo-American-French relations with the Franco Government of Spain. The department declined to say what its attitude toward the proposal might be. Nothing will be done about it until Secretary Byrnes returns from Moscow, a spokesman told reporters.

Improvement Reported In Patton's Condition

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 15 (AP). Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., improved steadily today and "his general condition is excellent," army bulletins announced.

DAY

The United States 15th Army commander, who suffered a broken neck last Sunday in an automobile accident near Mannheim, showed "slight but significant improvement in sensation" over night, a bulletin said, and he maintained the improvement throughout the day.

The former 3d Army leader "continues alert and cheerful," the Army said.

Patton A Bit Better

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 15 (AP). The condition of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was described as excellent today in an official bulletin which noted a "slight but significant improvement in sensation during the past twenty-four hours."

The bulletin added that the former 3d Army commander, whose neck was broken in an auto crash last Sunday, "continues alert and cheerful." His temperature was given as 100 and his pulse as 60.

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DEC 16 1945

U.S. Staff Tries To Restrict Nuernberg Trial For Speed

GALLAGHER

Nuernberg, Dec. 15 (AP)—The United States prosecution is fighting to present the Nazi war crimes case to the international military tribunal entirely in affidavits and documents in order to prevent the trial from bogging down in a long-drawn-out legal wrangle that might last into next summer.

DAY

Even if there are no long legal arguments, which have become more frequent of late, the best guess here was that the prosecution could not finish its case before the end of January. With 21 defendants and six organizations each calling witnesses, it was difficult to see how the defense could finish in less than two and one half months.

Would Limit Witnesses

[In Moscow, the Communist newspaper *Pravda* criticized what it called the torrent of witnesses which threatened to slow the trial unnecessarily. An article written by Prof. Alexander Trainin said documents were the main evidence, and that the defense should be limited in the type of witnesses called.

[The defense witnesses should present only pertinent testimony, he wrote, and not, for instance, testimony that Nazi philosopher Alfred Rosenberg carried on good agricultural organization in the East.]

The documentary evidence itself seems endless. One of the most amazing things about the trial has been the testimony of captured Nazi records demonstrating that even the wildest tales which leaked from wartime Germany under Hitler were in actuality under-statements of the mass slaughter that was being carried on there.

Goering Depressed

The constant flow of damning documents has jolted the jaunt ego of the defendants. The usually jovial Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering has become depressed. Hans Frank, quondam governor of Polish territory, complained of nightmares, after a week of hearing himself singled out as the instigator of mass murder of thousands of Jews and Poles.

Even some of the defendants appeared shocked by the testimony in the record—of mobile gas vans which rolled up, killed hundreds of Jews and rolled on to new points of mass shootings and mass torture; of mass extermination of whole communities.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, is trying to paint a broad, historical picture of the growth of nazism. But so complicated has the testimony in the Nazis own records become and so vast the crimes charged against them that there is every prospect of weeks of legal wrangling.

Effect On Reich Feared

It was feared here that if the trial went on for months, with drawn-out bickering over testimony of witnesses, the effect on the German people is bound to be one of confusion, if not outright boredom.

The defense has objected to Jackson's plan to limit testimony to documents and affidavits, and in some cases has been upheld by the court. The defense wants live witnesses for cross-examination, and claims affidavits tell only part of the story.

Jackson has agreed that affidavits are not as effective as witnesses themselves, but said the affidavits were necessary if the case is to end "within the memory of anyone now living."

The only prosecution witness to appear thus far has taken up two days on the stand with direct and cross-examination, but affidavits often take only two minutes to present.

Requires Reading In Court

It had been Jackson's original intention to outline the contents of documents and let the court consider them in full, but the court has ruled that only the parts of documents which are actually read in court would be considered evidence in the record. This, too, has slowed the procedure.

The American presentation has been highly detailed in many cases. The United States prosecution is anxious for speed, but at the same time wants to present a full picture. On the other hand the British prosecution covered a tremendous amount of ground in four days by weeding out detail.

It is true, however, that preparation of the bulk of the case has fallen upon the United States. Because of the swift advance of American armies in the last days of the war, nine tenths of the captured material for this case fell into American hands.

For example, one United States attorney had 200 documents which he considered essential to his presentation. Jackson ordered the number cut to 38. Then he ordered it cut again.

No Arrangements To Try Lesser German Generals

Berlin, Dec. 15 (AP)—Robert D. Murphy, United States political adviser, said tonight there were no present arrangements for the trial of German generals below the rank of those now on trial at Nuernberg.

But when the trials of the lesser generals come, he said, they will be on a zonal rather than an international basis with each power trying those it had in custody in its zone of occupation.

Asked whether, as sections of the Berlin press suggest, any will be handed over to the Germans for trial as "criminals against Germany," he said he doubted that would happen.

MOLOTOV GREETS BYRNES, BEVIN ON CONFERENCE EVE

Session of Big Three Ministers Will Get Underway Monday.

BRITISH PARTY DELAYED

Only Single Plane Gets Through Storm to Moscow.

GILMORE

MOSCOW, Dec. 15.—(AP) Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov met individually today with United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and with British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, and indications tonight were that the three foreign ministers would hold the first formal sessions of their conference on Monday.

NIGHT

Bevin said at a press conference tonight that "patience is a great thing now—a more important word than hope—in settling international problems. x x x If things are formalized and settled too soon, then we may be faced with the problem of revision."

Has No High Hopes

Answering questions as to his hopes for the meeting he said, "I came with practical hopes—neither high nor low."

In reply to a question as to Britain's place and influence in the postwar era, the foreign secretary declared:

"We are not down and out. We will not have less influence than any other country in the world, but we shall not talk so much about it."

Moscow newspapers gave the conference an auspicious send-off. The arrival of the ministers was prominently displayed in Izvestia, Pravda and Red Star, indicating the importance the Russians attach to the forthcoming talks. But the press still refrained from editorial comment on the meeting or its prospects.

Control of atomic energy is the prime subject for discussion.

The British foreign secretary arrived in a British plane this afternoon from Berlin, bundled up against the bitter Russian weather. Three other planes in his party had turned back.

Welcomed By Red Official

Bevin was greeted at the airport by Deputy Foreign Commissar A. J. Vishinsky and expressed thanks for the cordial welcome.

"I bring you greetings of the people of Great Britain and I hope that this conference and our association will still further strengthen the bond of friendship between us and help to contribute toward peace and prosperity," Bevin said in a statement.

Shortly afterward Bevin met with Molotov, Vishinsky, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British ambassador, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, British undersecretary for foreign affairs. Earlier Byrnes had made a courtesy call on the Soviet foreign minister.

When Bevin arrived in Moscow, officials still were awaiting a Soviet plane from Tehran, bearing British Ambassador to Iran Sir William Reader Bullard and John D. Jernigan, U. S. legation attache in Iran. The question of Azerbaijan province, where a movement has started seeking autonomy within the Iranian state, is on the Big Three agenda.

Despite his long, hard trip during which his plane was lost in a storm for an hour, Byrnes remained up late last night at Spasso House, home of U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and held informal discussions with the ambassador and his aides.

The U. S. Secretary of State spent a restful night, however, and was up early, preparing his plans. His secretarial staff also was busy at an early hour, making themselves at home in special quarters set aside for them at Spasso House.

Bevin Reaches Moscow For Parley

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 15 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin arrived in Moscow by plane today for the Big Three Foreign Ministers Conference. Meanwhile United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes made a courtesy call on Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

DAY

A spokesman said the three men might meet informally tonight and would probably hold their first business session Monday.

Bevin flew to Moscow through a blizard which forced three other planes carrying members of his party to turn back. The British Foreign Secretary was so bundled up when he reached the airport that he had to come sideways down the steps of his big four-engined plane.

Byrnes's Preparations

Byrnes, who arrived here late yesterday after his plane was lost for an hour in the storm, spent the night at Spasso House, the residence of the American Ambassador, where he conferred with his staff and made last-minute preparations for the talks.

Foreign observers here felt that several issues have already taken definite shape. Conceding that the question of controlling atomic energy will be the main issue, observers pointed to Iran and Japan—in the light of recent developments—as subjects that appeared likely to come up for discussion.

Byrnes, at a press conference last night, gave no indication of what subjects were on the agenda, but he declared he wanted it understood that "this is no peace conference."

Spirit Of Yalta

He said the "only purpose of the meeting is to carry out the spirit of the Yalta meeting—to meet every three or four months to preserve contacts between the governments." The present conference, he said, was "just exploratory."

Byrnes said he would not regard it as a "bad sign" if no formal announcement of an agreement follows the conference.

"I think it is a far more important thing," he added, "if we make contact for an exchange of views rather than meet to make announcements."

To Propose New Parley

Byrnes said he was going to propose another meeting of the "Big Three" next March.

As final preparations for the conference were made, Soviet censors—already at work handling advance stories—got ready fo their busiest time in two years. All stories written for transmission abroad, no matter what their source or subject, must have the censor's stamp.

Censorship was relaxed recently and then tightened again. The Associated Press has made no effort to test the tightened censorship, but in handling the news as it developed has had no dispatches held up or cut.

Motherhood Teacher Case Stirs Danes

Copenhagen, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Copenhagen School Board announced today it would decide Wednesday whether an unmarried, 42-year-old school principal should keep her job after giving birth to a child.

The board said that Miss Inger Merete Nordentoft, principal of one of Copenhagen's largest schools, had stated she would become a mother in April.

Member Of Parliament

The newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* said Miss Nordentoft, a newly elected Communist member of Parliament, first disclosed in an interview that she was expecting a baby.

Miss Nordentoft was quoted by Danish newspapers as saying: "The public has given me the responsibility for other people's children. Should I not be able to bring up a child of my own, then? Definitely, I think I should return to my work as school principal."

Her declaration resulted in a storm of mixed comment. Paul Brodersen, minister and dean of a diocese, said that a teacher who gave lessons on the Ten Commandments and did not keep them herself must retire.

26 Teachers Oppose Her

Twenty-six teachers from her school adopted a resolution demanding that she retire. The Danish press published numerous letters for and against Miss Nordentoft's retaining her position.

She has applied for leave until after the baby is born, the school board said.

Pope Sees Monsignor Going To Yugoslavia

Vatican City, Dec. 15 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today received Msgr. Joseph Patrick Hurley, former bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., who will leave soon for Yugoslavia as regent of the Apostolic Nunciature of Belgrade.

DAY

The Pope also received Brig. Gen. Charles Dasher, of Washington, D.C., commandant of American forces in Rome, and Brig. Gen. James Fry, of Idaho, commandant of the 88th Division occupying Venezia Giulia.

Christian Peace Unity Appeal Made

Vatican City, Dec. 15 (AP)—An appeal to the Christian churches of the world to collaborate for the maintenance of peace has been issued by "Unitas," an international association of Christian faiths, headed by the very Reverend Charles Boyer, S.J., dean of theology at the Vatican's Gregorian University.

The appeal was described by well-informed Vatican sources as "praiseworthy" but not inspired by the Vatican itself.

Unitas, which was founded this year, aims at grouping Christian clergy and laymen of all denominations in an international peace organization. It plans to establish national councils, composed two thirds of Catholics and one third of other denominations, throughout the world.

FINDS BANDIT SHE KILLED IS BROTHER

Rome, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Dora Camusso of the village of Para Sabina, near Rome, last night sold some cattle for 180,000 lire. She worried about taking so much money home. So she stopped at her brother's house and asked him to go with her. He was too busy, he said, but gave her a pistol.

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On the way she met two villagers, who examined the weapon, found it unloaded and gave her two cartridges.

A little farther on she met two masked men who demanded money. She fired twice, killing both. Then she went over to the bodies and lifted the masks. The men were her brother and first cousin.

Leftists Oppose Greek Premier

Athens, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Communist party and the Leftist EAM (National Liberation Front) are reported planning simultaneous mass meetings and demonstrations against the Government of Premier Themistokles Sophoulis tomorrow in Athens and the provinces.

Sophoulis told a press conference that necessary measures had been taken to maintain order, and that police and gendarmerie had been standing by since 9 A.M. today.

The action by the EAM, which is seeking to enforce demands for a general amnesty, may embarrass the Government at a time when the Big Three Foreign Ministers are meeting at Moscow. Leaflets attacking the Government were circulated by the Communist party last night.

Czechs To Seek U.S. Goods

Prague, Dec. 15 (AP)—Hubert Ripka, Minister of oreign Trade, told a press conference today that Czechoslovakia would send a trade commission to the United States in January to attempt to buy machinery, rubber, leather, cotton goods and other items.

Belgium Joins Bretton Pact

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet decided today to recommend parliamentary ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary plan. Belgium will subscribe $225,000,000 to the monetary pool, giving that nation fifth place after the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union and entitling her to a permanent seat on the executive committee.

Prince Konoye Kills Self Rather Than Surrender For War Criminal Trial

FORMER PREMIER TAKES POISON IN HIS TOKYO HOME

Princess Finds Her Husband's Body in Bedroom.

DIES AFTER PARTY

Jap Leader Commits Suicide After Entertaining Friends, Relatives.

BRIMES

TOKYO, Sunday, Dec. 16.—(AP) Prince Fumimaro Konoye, thrice premier in the decade of Japan's belligerency leading up to the Pearl Harbor attack, took his life with poison early today at his lavish home, rather than surrender today as a suspected war criminal.

Princess Konoye went into the prince's bedroom at 6 a. m. and found him lying in a Japanese-style bed on the floor, with a vial of poison at his side. She reported he left no note.

NIGHT

Japanese newspapermen and photographers had swarmed to the entrance of Sugamo prison where Konoye had until midnight tonight to report. Shocked when informed of his suicide, they made a dash for his home on Tokyo's outskirts.

The man who was premier the last time just before Hideki Tojo replaced him and began the war, killed himself when he had only a few hours of freedom left before his scheduled surrender.

Entertained Close Friends

Last night he entertained close friends and relatives at his modern residence. He gave no indication he had any plan other than to give himself up before midnight.

Around 2 a. m., he retired to his bedroom.

After discovery of the body, an American doctor was rushed out by counter intelligence officers to investigate. The doctor took charge of the poison vial.

Others in the household reported Konoye was "normal" when he retired. He had talked late into the night with his friends and relatives. The guests included many persons high in Japan's social and political life.

Among them were the Baron Miyagawa and wife, the wife of Marquis Oyama—she is Konoye's sister—and his brother, Viscount Hidemaro, who recently returned from Germany.

Wife Finds Body

Princess Konoye was prompted to investigate on noting a light still was burning. The time of his death was estimated at about 5 a. m.

Konoye's secretary, T. Uchiba, said the body was still slightly warm when he arrived shortly after 6:30 a. m.

Konoye's act, marking him as among the highest-ranking Japanese officials to commit suicide since Nippon's surrender, was a distinct surprise. He belonged to a family ranked next to the imperial household.

Uchiba said, however, "looking back it is obvious now Konoye did not intend to give himself up to American authorities."

Konoye's last days had been restless, worried ones.

Helped Arrange Surrender

At the time of the surrender, some Japanese had said that Konoye was among a select few responsible for persuading the emperor to accept terms. These Japanese talked of assassination. Konoye seldom slept in his own house, moving from one friend's house to another to elude would be assassins.

American officers today clamped a tight guard on the Konoye residence, restricting correspondents to the small entrance hall where three tall U. S. soldiers, in stocking feet, stood guard.

The family first objected to pictures. Later they agreed to dress the body and permit a photographer from each service to take pictures. An official photographer took a picture earlier.

Konoye, 54, had been premier three times in the past 10 years.

The "China incident" occurred during his first term, and he stated that Japan would not discuss peace with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

His second term was marked by the introduction of a single domestic political party, regimentation of the Japanese and the sign-

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the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* said Konoye had refused to meet any visitors, including Saburo Kurusu, who was in Washington as a negotiator when Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Others Reporting To Prison

"I directed my best efforts for friendly relations between Japan and the United States," he was quoted by *Asahi*. "The truth will become known after I return to Tokyo."

Other high-ranking war criminal suspects named on the December 6 list began reporting today to Sugamo prison.

The first to surrender were: Viscount Masatoshi Okachi, former head of the Riken Industries and advisor to the Tojo Cabinet; Count Tadamsa Saki, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the 1940 Abe Cabinet and director of the Imperial Rule Association, and Shigeo Odate, first mayor of occupied Singapore and home minister in the Loiso Cabinet.

Arrive With Many Servants

Next to report were retired Vice Admiral Takuo Godo, member of two cabinets, and Hiroshi Oshima, wartime ambassador to Berlin.

All arrived with a retinue of servants and members of their families carrying heavy bundles of bedding and personal belongings.

A crowd of Japanese, gathered at the prison gates, appeared shocked when relayed the report of Konoye's suicide.

The United States prosecutor of Japan's high war criminal suspects charged today that they or their friends "destroyed, alerted or secreted" incriminating documents before the Americans landed.

Joseph B. Keenan, veteran prosecutor assigned to bring Hideki Tojo and others before the Allied bar of justice, made his statement in announcing that the trials would begin about February 1.

Tojo's Trial Likely To Be First

"The men we are going to try or their friends had many days in which to act before our troops landed," Keenan said.

Consequently, he and his staff are having to "dig out everything we get," and cannot possibly be ready for the first trials by mid-January as originally planned.

"My staff now has taken over the top cases entirely," Keenan added, "and the charges against the men from whom the first defendants will be selected are being prepared."

Keenan said the first defendants had not been chosen, but it is regarded here as likely that Tojo would be the first to face trial.

The thread of evidence is so snarled, Keenan said, that a member of his staff will go to Germany to obtain documents in the European war-crimes trial that have a bearing on those in Japan.

Small-Fry Trials This Week

The court will be made up of members from China, Great Britain and Russia as well as the United States.

The first of approximately 300 war criminals trials of small-fry Japanese will begin next Tuesday in Yokohama courthouse, Col. Robert V. Laughlin, United States 8th Army Judge Advocate, said.

General MacArthur's recent listing of additional suspects among men high in Japan's councils forced two additional changes today in the Japanese Government.

Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Premier of the last wartime Cabinet, was made president of the Privy Council succeeding Baron Kichiro Hiranuma, who is on MacArthur's "wanted" list.

Baron Iwakusu Ide, another on the list, resigned from the House of Peers.

JAPS ORDERED TO PUT END TO STATE SHINTO

Directive Of MacArthur Aims To Free People From Compulsion

NIGHT

Tokyo, *Sunday*, Dec. 16 (AP)—General MacArthur today ordered state Shintoism abolished in Japan to destroy the compulsory religious ideology which his staff asserted led the nation into war—and defeat.

With the expressed aim of freeing people from "direct or indirect compulsion" to believe in "manufactured" religion, the Allied directive laid down a program of broad revision, calling for:

1. Withdrawal of all Government control and support of state Shinto—"the way of the gods."

2. Purging of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology from doctrine of the cult which preaches ancestor worship and defies the Emperor.

3. Removal of Shinto teachings from schools.

Allied officers emphasized that today's action, carrying out the policy announced recently by the United States State Department, involves state Shintoism but does not affect the sect of Shinto which, in 1941, had an estimated 17,000,000 adherents. Nor is it an attempt, they said, to dictate religious beliefs of any kind to the Japanese.

All Creeds On Same Basis

However, the entire population of 70,000,000 is considered members of state Shinto, including 45,000,000 Buddhists and 315,000 Christians.

Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, who described development of state Shinto as "a masterly job of promotion," said MacArthur's order liberates the Japanese from compulsory support of the ideology which "has contributed to their war guilt, defeat, suffering, privation and the present deplorable condition."

General Dyke is chief of the information and education section which drafted terms of the new religious freedom in Japan. In a statement for the Japanese press, he said that all creeds, religions and faiths are placed upon exactly the same legal basis.

No Word On Emperor's Divinity

"Shinto shrines that have a real religious following," he said, "will be able to exist on voluntary contributions."

Navy Lieutenant William K. Bunce, former professor of Oriental history and dean of Otterbein College, who prepared the text of the directive, expressed belief at a press conference that action in divorcing Shinto from government control would cause its influence to wane.

Asked whether steps affecting the Japanese conception of the Emperor's divinity were contemplated, General Dyke said he could not answer that question at this time.

He added that he saw no reason why the Emperor should not continue to worship at the Grand Shrine of Ise, to which Hirohito journeyed recently to report war's end to his ancestors. In the future, however, the Emperor cannot be accompanied by state officials.

"The Emperor is still the spiritual head of Japan," said the General.

Under the heading of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology which must be abolished are doctrines that the Emperor is "superior to heads of other states" and the Japanese superior to other peoples because of ancestral descent or special origin—the Sun Goddess, by Japanese mythology.

The directive abolishes the Home Ministry's shrine bureau, which has exercised jurisdiction over all shrines, written nature-loving rituals, appointed and supervised priests of state Shinto. Of 110,000 Shinto shines in Japan, 220 are state shrines which have received full government aid.

Total contributions to all shrines from village to national sources has amounted to approximately 2,500,000 yen ($166,666) annually. The expressed Allied intention is to return the shrines to local communities.

A radio broadcast explaining the directive's objectives is planned for Monday.

Japan to Export All Silk

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (AP)—Japan's textile industry hopes to convert all its silk production facilities to manufacturing for export, cutting off domestic supplies of short-cut fibre and amassing 157,000 bales of raw silk for foreign buyers by December, 1947.

This was disclosed today in one of the first seven Japanese industrial surveys completed at the request of Allied headquarters. The study eventually will cover all of Japan's major industries.

Jap War Documents Not Available To Allies

Tokyo, Dec. 15 (AP)—Joseph B. Keenan, who will prosecute Hideki Tojo and other Japanese leaders accused of launching the Pacific war, said today the Nipponese have "destroyed, altered or secreted" documents which might establish the guilt of the men to be tried.

"The men we are going to try, or their friends, had many days in which to act before our troops landed," Keenan declared. "Documents have been destroyed, altered or secreted."

To aid the prosecution, Keenan plans to send Otto Lowe, of Cape Charles, Va., a member of his staff to Germany to obtain any documents used in European war crimes trials which might bear on the Japanese trials. The latter hearings are expected to begin about February 1.

Not Like Reich

Keenan commented: "It is a different situation here than in Germany. There the Nazi Government was stubborn to the end and when it cracked there was no Government to destroy documents that pointed to the guilt of the men now being tried there."

Pointing out Japan's long-established policy of secretiveness, Keenan said his group has to "dig out everything we get."

Japanese isolation is another factor making his work difficult, he asserted. In Europe much information about war-crime suspects could be obtained from persons who moved from or traveled in Germany. Such activities were limited in Japan before and during the war.

It is believed here that ex-Premier Tojo and some of his Cabinet members will be nominated for the first trials.

In Yokohama, December 18 was announced as the trial date for the first of approximately 300 small-fry Japanese charged with mistreatment of Allied prisoners. A commission of the United States 8th Army will conduct the trials.

The Japanese Government shake-up continued with the appointment of Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, former *aide de camp to* Emperor Hirohito and Premier of the last wartime Cabinet, as president of the Privy Council. He succeeds Baron Kichiro Hiranuma, war-criminal suspect.

Ide Quits House Of Peers

Kyodo news agency reported the resignation of Baron Iwakusu Ide, another war-criminal suspect, as a member of the House of Peers was accepted by Hirohito—an action which may presage resignations of other members of that body similarly charged.

Meanwhile, as the House of Representatives passed a labor-union law, the Government extended the current special Diet session for four days. The House-approved measure provides workers with the right to organize and bargain collectively. There has been no House action as yet on General MacArthur's agrarian reform directive to break up larger farms.

Wants "United States Of World"

An elderly Independent, Yukio Ozaki, 86 caustic critic of Nipponese militarists, suggested in the House of Representatives the formation of independent nations into a "United States of the world" with a central government for enforcement of peace.

Japs' Fishing Areas Stand

Tokyo, Dec. 15 (AP)—Fishing areas available to Japanese fleets cannot be expanded unless the industry demonstrates it has exhausted every possible means to increase catches.

This was announced today by supreme Allied headquarters, which expressed disappointment that "fishing is not being resumed on a scale commensurate with the number of fishermen, boats and nets available."

INDONESIANS MASS IN JAVA

British May Throw People's Peace Army Against Revolt

HAUGLAND

Batavia, Java, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Indonesian People's Peace Army (TKR) forces may be hurled full strength against their Nationalist compatriots, the British indicated today amid ominous reports of Nationalist activity in western areas of Java.

The British announced that the Indonesian army chief, Arosdji, had recommended strong action against the Nationalist forces, "even to full military action."

The British press statement added that despite reports of Nationalist movements east of Batavia and in the Bandoeng area, "there is more evidence of positive action by the Indonesian TKR in co-operating with "British authorities."

Convoy British Supplies

Indonesian Army units have been convoying British supplies to and from Bandoeng, northwest of which increasing Nationalist activity was reported.

At Tjikampek, about 70 miles east of Batavia, Nationalist forces were reported by the Dutch news agency Aneta to be massing in an attempt to make the town the anchor of a "first line of defense" to slow down any Allied advance eastward from Batavia.

The agency said several thousand Nationalists were based in readiness at Tjikampek, strategic junction of two main rail lines running from Batavia through north and south Java.

Nationalists Shift Pivot

The pivot of Nationalist defense was said to have been shifted from Bekassi, which was almost destroyed by the British Thursday in reprisal for the recent slaying of occupants of an RAF transport plane. Some 600 houses there were reported leveled.

[In London, Laborite R. W. Sorenson announced in Commons he had submitted to J. J. Lawson, Minister of War, a demand to tell the House next Tuesday "whether it will continue to be the practice of British troops in Java to destroy native villages in reprisal."]

Aneta said considerable quantities of arms had been transported from the Bandoeng area to Tjikampek, and that reinforcements had been reported arriving there from various parts of the island.

Generally, however, Java was quiet today, with only scattered incidents reported.

Indonesian Battle Move Reported

Batavia, Java, Dec. 15 (AP)—Indonesian forces were reported today to be massing at Tjikampek, 70 miles east of Batavia, for a stand against the British.

The Dutch news agency Aneta said considerable quantities of arms had been transported from Bandoeng to Tjikampek, an important railroad junction, and reinforcements had been arriving there recently from various parts of Java.

More Bandoeng Disorders

The British announced that the chief of the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps, a uniformed force of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, had recommended "full military action," if necessary, against extremist forces in Java.

At the same time, a British press statement said disorders were increasing in the northwestern sector of Bandoeng, summer capital of Java, where sporadic fighting has been in progress for several weeks.

Despite continued outbreaks of violence, the statement said, "there is more evidence of positive action by the Indonesian TKR [Peace Preservation Corps] in co-operating with British authorities."

Skirmishes Near Soerabaja

Skirmishes between British and Indonesian forces were reported near the Dutch naval base of Soerabaja and near Semarang, central Java resistance center.

A British patrol near Semarang dispersed about 80 armed Indonesians, the British announced, while a Punjab company occupied the village of Tjerme, near Soerabaja, after overcoming slight opposition.

The British said they captured a train, a Bofors anti-aircraft gun and many other weapons at Tjerme.

72,000 Americans Left In Burma-India Theater

New Delhi, India, Dec. 15 (AP)—United States Army tabulations disclosed today that on the basis of present progress in demobilization there would be 33,500 United States troops remaining in the India-Burma theater on February 1. At present there are 72,000.

All Americans who were to reach home by Christmas already have departed, with the exception of a small number of air travelers.

OFFICERS' GAG LIFTED BY BRITISH IN JAVA

HAUGLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 15 (AP)—Maj. R. B. Smyth, in charge of public relations for the British in Java, said today that restrictions that prohibited officers from talking to newsmen had been removed and that this would be made clear to officers immediately.

Correspondents have charged that the curb prevented them from getting news and constituted a form of censorship at the source.

The blanket prohibition was ordered several weeks ago after a press conference by Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, British commander in Java, had caused the British War Office to clamp down. General Christison resumed off-the-record talks later and correspondents were again permitted to confer with other officers. The only restriction in effect recently has been against officers' giving advance operational information.

Correspondents can write and cable home anything they wish on the Indonesian situation. Indian newsmen, for example, have filed without interference stories critical of British policy in Java.

While this freedom on outgoing news has been allowed, there has been suppression of a local news outlet as well as one case of field censorship.

New Charge Made Against Gen. Homma

Manila, Dec. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, already accused of permitting the Bataan death march, was charged today with refusing quarter when General Wainwright offered to surrender May 6, 1942.

The new charge was announced by United States Army headquarters, which also postponed for one day the arraignment of the former Japanese commander in the Philippines. Homma will be arraigned Wednesday and will go on trial for his life before a military commission shortly.

The criminal information alleged that despite Wainwright's offer Homma fired on Corregidor and three other islands in Manila Bay, "thus killing and wounding United States troops."

More Crimes Laid To Gen. Homma

Manila, Dec. 15 (AP)—United States Army headquarters today announced filing of additional war-crime charges against Japanese Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, "Death March" commander, including the allegation that he refused to grant quarter to United States and Allied forces on May 6, 1942, when General Wainwright offered to surrender.

Homma's arraignment was set for Wednesday, a day later than originally planned.

Homma fired on Corregidor and three other fortified islands in the mouth of Manila Bay despite Wainwright's surrender offer, the new criminal specifications charged, "thus killing and wounding United States troops."

His trial is expected to begin about January 7, in the same courtroom in which Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita recently was convicted and sentenced to death.

F.B.I. Man Smashes Manila Car-Theft Ring

Manila, Dec. 15 (AP)—A young Federal Bureau of Investigation operative on military leave today smashed Manila's biggest auto-theft ring and recovered a dozen staff cars stolen from the United States Army.

The former FBI man, Master Sergeant Harry J. Painter, of Parsons, W.Va., picked up the trail when military police discovered a Filipino civilian driving a sedan that had originally been painted olive drab.

5 GI's Ordered Arrested

Police said arrest orders were issued for five American soldiers, presently or formerly connected with the Army Headquarters motor pool—two of whom were already en route home aboard transports.

Solving crimes is no novelty to Painter. Although serving in combat, he found time during his fourteen months overseas to round up Japanese stragglers and saboteurs, and last June sent fourteen American enlisted men and one officer to jail for five to seven years for black marketing.

Suspicions first were aroused in the auto-theft case, Painter said, when police noted that not one missing staff car had been recovered. GIs often "borrow" jeeps illegally, but almost always abandon them shortly afterward; yet none of the missing sedans had been located.

Slow Identification

Hours of testing by Tom Baty, Brisbane (Australia) criminologist who heads the Manila police laboratories, identified the stolen vehicles from among scores of late-model automobiles checked by officers.

Registration numbers were faked and one Philipino mechanic said he was paid $300 per car to repaint them, turning out two-tone jobs with rechromed trimming.

Filipinos Oppose McNutt's Creditor-Debtor Bill

Manila, Dec. 15 (AP)—United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's pet bill to standardize the creditor-debtor transactions consumated during the Japanese occupation was received today with something less than wild enthusiasm by the Philippine Congress.

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Elpidio Quirino, Senate president *pro tempore*, told Frank N. Belgrano, MANILA financial adviser, after a committee hearing that unless a "compelling" reason was shown later the committee would not recommend passage.

"Is it because American businessmen would not come here unless this question of adjustment of the relation of Jap invasion currency to the Philippine peso is settled?" Quirino asked Belgrano.

Belgrano said there was "no selfish American interest or ulterior motive" in urging passage of the measure, which he argued holds the key to restoration of normal economy in the Philippines.

To contentions that the measure would benefit the "buy and sell boys,' Belgrano replied it is possible to take away wartime collaborating profits by taxation and recommended a 90 per cent take of such profits.

Santiago Fonacier, president of the closed Bank of the Philippine Islands, said enactment would require the repayment of 40,000,000 pesos made in "Mickey Mouse" (fiat Japanese pesos) and his bank would be unable to meet such payments.

India-Burma Yanks Getting Out Fast

New Delhi, India, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—United States Army tabulations disclosed today that on the basis of present progress in demobilization there would be 33,500 American troops remaining in the India-Burma theater on February 1. At present there are 72,000. All Americans who were to reach home by Christmas already have departed, with the exception of a small number of air travelers.

China Rule Alarms Jews, Austrians

Shanghai, Dec. 15 (AP)—A Chungking announcement that all Germans, Austrians and Jews will be repatriated from China unless granted special permits caused consternation today among Shanghai's big foreign colony, where most such nationals are concentrated.

Government officials in Shanghai said they had received no word of the order, announced yesterday after its approval by the executive Yuan in Chungking November 27. Some Shanghai officials expressed surprise, particularly over inclusion of Austrians and Jews.

Germans Being Interned

A steady internment of Germans, beginning with about 200 suspected of Nazi leanings, has been under way for several weeks. It was reported unofficially that all 2,400 Germans in Shanghai will be sent to the fatherland.

But it's another matter with the Austrians and Jews. The 4,000 Austrians in the city understand that they again are nationals of that country and no longer so-called stateless refugees. Some want to return to Austria, but many prefer to return to business here.

14,000 Jews Affected

Jews, numbering 14,000, make up the bulk of the foreign population which would be affected. They had been residing in semi-squalor in crowded Shanghai and were segregated by the Japanese at the behest of the Germans. They are clearly alarmed by the statement from Chungking.

Most of the Jews fled to Shanghai during Hitler's blood purges. Only a few desire to return to Europe, and the 9,000 or so who came from Germany openly fear an eventual repetition of anti-Semitism would follow their return.

200,000 Cheer Peron Speech

Buenos Aires, Dec. 15 (AP)—Launching his campaign for the presidency, Col. Juan Perón, former Vice President who resigned in the midst of Argentina's recent political upheaval, told an estimated crowd of more than 200,000 last night that his party rejects all extreme ideologies.

Neutral foreign observers said the crowd, packed into ten blocks of the 400-foot wide Avenue Nueve de Julio, was one of the largest gatherings ever seen in Buenos Aires and was surpassed in modern times only by the throng celebrating the Allied victory.

Spectators Fall From Tree

Police said five persons were injured when tree branches, overburdened by spectators, gave way. Fifteen were overcome by the 94-degree heat. The top of Perón's automobile, parked near the speaker's stand, was wrecked by spectators who climbed on it. Two other cars were damaged in the same manner.

At one point in his speech, when Perón referred to his supporters as a "ragged mob," members of the audience tied a ragged shirt to the staff of an Argentine flag and passed it up to the former Vice President. He seized the flag and waved it.

He declared again and again that his victory would open the road to labor participation in the Government, which he said has been "heretofore closed." He asserted that "true democracy" means workers must "have access to the administration and government of the country."

PROMISES CUBAN SUGAR

Casanova Says Halt of Talks Will Not Stop Exports

HAVANA, Dec. 15 (AP)—Senator José M. Casanova, president of the National Association of Sugar Mill Owners and a member of the Cuban Sugar Sale Commission, said today Cuba would export sugar to the United States, despite the suspension of purchase negotiations.

In Washington it was announced yesterday that the talks had been postponed until January. The Cuban Commission had rejected a United States offer of 3.675 cents per pound for the 1946 and 1947 crops.

"Cuba will send her sugar to the United States, pending resumption of the negotiations and an agreement on price, so the American people will not lack this commodity," Senator Casanova said.

Luis Mendoza, spokesman for the Cuban sugar industry, urged that Cuba officially declare its willingness to ship 85 per cent of its 1946 crop at 3.675 cents a pound "to avert accusations of speculation."

Cartoonist Coughlin Receives British Honor

Ottawa, Dec. 15 (AP)—W. G. (Bing) Coughlin, of Brookline, Pa., whose cartoons of "Herbie," a little Canadian sapper with a faculty for getting into trouble, delighted the Canadian Army overseas, has been awarded the decoration of member of the Order of the British Empire.

His cartoons appeared regularly in the Canadian Army newspaper, *Maple Leaf*.

End of China Civil War Is Marshall's First Aim

Truman Proposes Meeting of All Factions to Unify Nation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 — (AP) President Truman disclosed today that Gen. George C. Marshall's first objective in China will be an end to hostilities between the Nationalists and Communists.

Beyond that the President called for a conference of all Chinese factions to work out a permanent political settlement for unification of the country in a broadened national government.

At the same time, in a major policy statement on China, Mr. Truman linked American economic aid with his peace and unity program. He said this country would be prepared to grant credits and loans as China moves "along the lines described."

Affects Peace in Pacific

He based the injection of American diplomacy into the internal affairs of China on the assertion that peace and unity in that nation are essential to peace in the Pacific.

The Chief Executive thus furnished Gen. George C. Marshall with a specific program for putting an end to factionalism in China. Marshall, special presidential representative with the rank of ambassador, left for Chungking by plane today carrying a secret letter of instructions from the President on which the White House statement, released tonight, was based.

Marshall succeeds Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley in China and diplomatic authorities estimated that the policy laid down by Mr. Truman brings greater pressure to bear on the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek than General Hurley was ever willing to use.

China already has asked the United States for a loan of an undisclosed amount, through the Export-Import bank, and has spoken of an ultimate credit of at least $2,000,000,000. The President's policy declaration presumably puts those on the shelf pending reports from General Marshall on the success of his mission.

Two 'Essential' Actions

In his public statement released at the White House the President set forth these two "essential" actions:

"(1) That a cessation of hostilities be arranged between the armies of the National government and the Chinese Communists and other dissident Chinese armed forces for the purpose of completing the return of all China to effective Chinese control, including the immediate evacuation of the Japanese forces.

"(2) That a national conference of representatives of major political elements be arranged to develop an early solution to the present internal strife — a solution which will bring about the unification of China."

In connection with evacuation of the Japanese troops, of whom about 325,000 are in Communist-contested north China and upwards of a million in the rest of China, the President reiterated that American Marines are in China to help get those troops out. He said emphatically that United States support for the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek "will not extend to United States military intervention to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife."

The political conference for which the President calls would, according to Mr. Truman, have as its objective the creation of a Chinese National government giving "a fair and effective representation" to major political factions in the country.

Change in Political Theory

This would require a drastic change in the theory of "political tutelage" set up by the founder of the Chinese republic, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, by which one party would rule China until it was ready for full-fledged democracy.

On the other side of the issue, the President declared that when such a broad-based government was created the Communists would have to give up their independent armies and merge their forces into the Chinese national army.

Throughout his 1,200 word declaration, Mr. Truman constantly referred to the need to have in China a cornerstone of world peace and to his idea that this can only be accomplished by unifying the Chinese and getting the Japanese there back to Japan.

"The maintenance of peace in the Pacific may be jeopardized, if not frustrated," the President declared, "unless Japanese influence in China is wholly removed and unless China takes her place as a unified, democratic and peaceful nation.

"This is the purpose of the maintenance for the time being of United States military and naval forces in China."

The detailed steps necessary to achieve unity must be worked out by the Chinese themselves, the President said, and "intervention by any foreign government in these matters would be inappropriate."

"The United States government feels, however," he continued, "that China has a clear responsibility to the other United Nations to eliminate armed conflict within its territory as constituting a threat to world stability and peace—a responsibility which is shared by the national government and all Chinese political and military groups."

The variety of factions referred to grows out of the fact that while there are two principal groups in China backed by force—the Nationalists and the Communists—there are in addition, according to diplomats familiar with the country, various less powerful war lord parties and regional factions which must be taken into consideration.

Truman China Policy Text

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's statement on United States policy toward China:

The Government of the United States holds that peace and prosperity of the world in this new and unexplored era ahead depend upon the ability of the sovereign nations to combine for collective security in the United Nations Organization.

It is the firm belief of this Government that a strong, united and democratic China is of the utmost importance to the success of this United Nations Organization and for world peace.

A China disorganized and divided either by foreign aggression, such as that undertaken by the Japanese or by violent internal strife, is an undermining influence to world stability and peace, now and in the future.

The United States Government has long subscribed to the principle that the management of internal affairs is the responsibility of the peoples of the sovereign nations. Events of this century, however, would indicate that a breach of peace anywhere in the world threatens the peace of the entire world.

It is thus in the most vital interest of the United States and all the United Nations that the people of China overlook no opportunity to adjust their internal differences promptly by methods of peaceful negotiation.

Names Two Essentials

The Government of the United States believes it essential:

1. That a cessation of hostilities be arranged between the armies of the National Government and the Chinese Communists and other dissident Chinese armed forces for the purpose of completing the return of all China to effective Chinese control, including the immediate evacuation of the Japanese forces.

2. That a national conference of representatives of major political elements be arranged to develop an early solution to the present internal strife—a solution which will bring about the unification of China.

The United States and the other United Nations have recognized the present National Government of the republic of China as the only legal government in China. It is the proper instrument to achieve the objective of a unified China.

The United States and the United Kingdom by the Cairo declaration in 1943 and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by adhering to the Potsdam declaration of last July and by the Sino-Soviet treaty and agreements of August, 1945, are all committed to the liberation of China, including the return of Manchuria to Chinese control. These agreements were made with the National Government of the republic of China.

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Definite Obligation

In continuation of the constant and close collaboration with the National Government of the republic of China in the prosecution of this war, in consonance with the Potsdam declaration, and to remove possibility of Japanese influence remaining in China, the United States has assumed a definite obligation in the disarmament and evacuation of the Japanese troops. Accordingly the United States has been assisting and will continue to assist the National Government of the republic of China in effecting the disarmament and evacuation of Japanese troops in the liberated areas. The United States Marines are in North China for that purpose.

The United States recognizes and will continue to recognize the National Government of China and co-operate with it in international affairs and specifically in eliminating Japanese influence from China. The United States is convinced that a prompt arrangement for a cessation of hostilities is essential to the effective achievement of this end. United States support will not extend to United States military intervention to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife.

The United States has already been compelled to pay a great price to restore the peace which was first broken by Japanese aggression in Manchuria. The maintenance of peace in the Pacific may be jeopardized, if not frustrated, unless Japanese influence in China is wholly removed and unless China takes her place as a unified, democratic and peaceful nation. This is the purpose of the maintenance for the time being of United States military and naval forces in China.

Advocates Conference

The United States is cognizant that the present National Government of China is a "one-party government" and believes that peace, unity and democratic reform in China will be furthered if the basis of this Government is broadened to include other political elements in the country. Hence, the United States strongly advocates that the national conference of representatives of major political elements in the country agree upon arrangements which would give those elements a fair and effective representation in the Chinese National Government.

It is recognized that this would require modification of the one-party "political tutelage" established as an interim arrangement in the progress of the nation toward democracy by the father of the Chinese republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The existence of autonomous armies such as that of the Communist army is inconsistent with, and actually makes impossible, political unity in China. With the institution of a broadly representative government, autonomous armies should be eliminated as such and all armed forces in China integrated effectively into the Chinese National Army.

In line with its often-expressed views regarding self-determination, the United States Government considers that the detailed steps necessary to the achievement of political unity in China must be worked out by the Chinese themselves and that intervention by any foreign government in these matters would be inappropriate.

China's Responsibility

The United States Government feels, however, that China has a clear responsibility to the other United Nations to eliminate armed conflict within its territory as constituting a threat to world stability and peace—a responsibility which is shared by the National Government and all Chinese political and military groups.

As China moves toward peace and unity along the lines described above, the United States would be prepared to assist the National Government in every reasonable way to rehabilitate the country, improve the agrarian and industrial economy, and establish a military organization capable of discharging China's national and international responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and order.

In furtherance of such assistance, it would be prepared to give favorable consideration to Chinese requests for credits and loans under reasonable conditions for projects which would contribute toward the development of a healthy economy throughout China and healthy trade relations between China and the United States.

Atlantic Charter Conference--Dewey Tip Studied.

Washington, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The late President Roosevelt was disclosed today to have cabled Winston Churchill on August 18, 1941, that he had made a vigorous statement to the Japanese about their militaristic actions.

Counsel put into the records of the Joint Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee a copy of a message from the President to the British Prime Minister advising him of Mr. Roosevelt's conversation with the Japanese Ambassador.

Republican members had demanded any available evidence of a Roosevelt-Churchill agreement at the Atlantic Conference on parallel action with regard to Japan.

Churchill Broadcast Read.

Mr. Roosevelt told Churchill that on his return to Washington he had called in the Japanese Ambassador and had informed him in language "no less vigorous than and substantially similar to the statement we had discussed."

As evidence that Britain also warned the Japanese, Gearhard Gesell, committee counsel, read into the record an excerpt from a radio broadcast on August 24, 1941, by Churchill cautioning the Japanese against further advances.

Advising Churchill of what he told the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I made to him a statement covering the position of this Government with respect to the taking by Japan of further steps in the direction of military domination by force along the lines of the proposed statement such as you and I had discussed. The statement I made to him was no less vigorous than and was substantially similar to the statement we had discussed."

Seeks Dewey's Source.

After today's session ended Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) declared that the committee should find out how Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York first learned of American interception of Japanese diplomatic and military messages. Lucas told reporters that indications are that Dewey received information on the operation of "Magic," as it was called, before the matter was brought to his attention by Gen. George C. Marshall.

Marshall, then Chief of Staff, addressed two letters to Dewey in the autumn of 1944, during the presidential campaign, discussing some details of the code-breaking operation and urging Dewey to guard against any disclosures of this nature.

"A magazine article has indicated that Dewey knew of this operation before he received Marshall's letters," Lucas said. "I think it is high time the country knows who was slipping out this vital information on national defense for political reasons."

'Magic' Known to Few.

The Illinois Senator previously had brought out in questioning of Lieut.-Gen. L. T. Gerow, former War Plans Chief, that only five War Department officials, including Secretary Stimson, saw the intercepted Japanese messages in 1941. Gerow said other officers undoubtedly knew of "magic," but did not see the messages.

In a series of questions, Lucas sought Gerow's opinion on the charge that might be brought against an Army officer for divulging the secret, which both he and the witness termed "vital." Gerow said an officer who deliberately gave away the secret, knowing what he was doing, might be charged with treason. He said that in such a case, he personally would vote for the death penalty.

Before Gerow resumed the stand, the committee received a copy of a message dispatched to Washington at 7:55 A. M., Eastern standard time, December 6, 1941, by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, then commander of the Asiatic Fleet (in the South China Sea), reporting the movement of two Japanese convoys, one of forty-five ships and the other of ten. He also reported thirty ships and one large cruiser were anchored in Camaranh Bay.

The Navy notified the State Department of this significant movement of the Japanese the same day. Gerow said he could not remember receiving the message, but had a hazy recollection that he had been informed of Japanese troop movements that day.

Gessell, who intends to follow the entire legal staff in withdrawing from the case because it probably will continue long beyond the original termination date of January 3, presented the Hart message.

Questioned by Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.), Gerow disputed the Army Inquiry Board's assertion that the War Department's warning of November 27, 1941, to the Hawaiian command was a "do-don't" message.

Calls Message Specific.

The former war plans chief said he thought the message that Marshall sent to Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short ten days before the Japanese attack was specific in its terms.

"This message gave Gen. Short the right to do anything he believed was necessary to protect the island of Oahu," the witness said.

Ferguson contended that the message was indefinite. He cited the fact that Marshall had said "Japanese future action unpredictable but hostile action possible." He noted also that Short was told to carry out defense measures in such a way as not to alarm the civilian population.

"That was a weak message, wasn't it?" Ferguson demanded.

"I don't think it was weak, under the circumstances," Gerow replied.

Two Democrats Object.

As Ferguson went along with his questioning, both Lucas and Representative Murphy (D.-Pa.) showed signs of irritation.

Ferguson noted that naval Capt. R. E. Schuirmann had described Roosevelt's August 17, 1941, discussion with the Japanese as an "ultimatum." The Senator posed several questions to draw from Gerow whether he thought it was an ultimatum.

"Mr. Chairman, I submit that is an unfair question," Murphy declared.

Lucas said: "I am getting tired of this trying to trap a great general."

Gerow said he did not in fact know at the time that President Roosevelt had made the statement to the Japanese. It was to the effect that the United States would look after its interests in event of further Japanese aggression.

Question Twice Repeated.

Later, Ferguson asked: "If there had been a proper alerted condition existing at Pearl Harbor, do you think the Japanese would have been defeated in their attack?"

Gerow replied that there are degrees of defeat, but that he thought "our losses would have been much less and theirs much greater."

Ferguson rephrased the question and Gerow said the Japanese might have lost carriers and other vessels in addition to aircraft.

Murphy commented: "That question has been asked twice in the last five minutes."

Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.) was back in his job as presiding officer. He said yesterday that within the next few days he will make up his mind whether to continue as chairman or quit to devote attention to his other duties as a Senator and majority leader in the Senate.

Inquiry to Be Continued.

Before today's session began committee members agreed that the investigation will go on for a long, long time and conceded they don't know where they will get new counsel.

The committee's present chief counsel, William D. Mitchell, has announced that he and his staff plan to quit by early January. This left up in the air the presentation of what he described as "pertinent evidence that has never been produced at any previous inquiry about Pearl Harbor."

Barkley, the chairman of the inquiry, told reporters there was no use arguing with Mitchell or any of his staff. He said they mean to quit. Other committee members who didn't want to be quoted by name discounted the possibility that Barkley would withdraw from the scene.

Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) suggested to reporters that the committee go ahead without counsel, if necessary. But Ferguson said he didn't think that would work.

Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) said he would propose Hugh Fulton, former counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee, as Mitchell's successor. Barkley was known to oppose this, although he said he had no idea where a man could be found to take over.

ROOSEVELT TOLD CHURCHILL OF STIFF WARNING TO JAPS

Cabled London on Return From His

Gerow Contends Note To Short Was Clear

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. L. T. Gerow disputed today the Army inquiry board's assertion that the War Department's November 27, 1941, warning to the

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Hawaiian army command was a "do-don't" message.

The former War Plans chief told congressional Pear Harbor investigators he thought the message that Gen. George C. Marshall sent to Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short ten days before the Japanese attack was specific in its terms.

"This message gave General Short the right to do anything he believed was necessary to protect the island of Oahu," the witness said.

Ferguson's Contention

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) contended that the message was indefinite. He said the army board had classified it a "do-don't" warning.

Ferguson cited the fact that Marshall had said "Japanese future action unpredictable but hostile action possible." He noted also that Short was told to carry out defense measures in such a way not to alarm the civilian population.

"That was a weak message, wasn't it?" Ferguson demanded.

"I don't think it was weak, under the circumstances," Gerow replied.

Message From Hart

The investigating committee received a copy of a message dispatched to Washington at 7.55 A.M., E.S.T., December 6, 1941, by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, then commander of the Asiatic Fleet.

Hart reported the movement of two Japanese convoys, one of 45 ships and the other of ten. He also reported 30 ships and one large cruiser were anchored in Camaranh Bay.

The Navy notified the State Department of this significant movement of the Japanese the same day. Gerow said he couldn't remember receiving the message but had a hazy recollection that he had been informed of Japanese troop movements that day.

Probe To Continue

Committee members agree that the investgiation will go on for a long, long time and conceded they don't know now where they will get a new counsel.

The committee's present chief counsel, William D. Mitchell, has announced he is resigning because an end to the probe is not in sight.

Mitchell said he and his staff plan to quit by early January. This left up in the air presentation of what he described as "pertinent evidence that has never been produced at any previous inquiry about Pearl Harbor."

They Mean To Quit

Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) said there is no use arguing with Mitchell or any of his staff. He said they mean to quit. Further, he is thinking of doing the same.

Other committee members discounted the possibility that Barkley would withdraw.

The chairman, who also is Senate majority leader, said a heavy legislative program after the first of the year would demand his attention and he would have to weigh in the next few days where his chief responsibility lies.

"Without Counsel" Suggested

Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) suggested that the committee go ahead without counsel, if necessary. But Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said he didn't think that would work.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said he would propose Hugh Fulton, former counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee, as Mitchell's successor. Barkley was known to oppose this, although he said he had "no idea" where a man could be found to take over.

Committee members agreed that hearings won't end January 3, as originally planned. Mitchell said 60 witnesses remain to be examined. He noted that only eight had completed their testimony in a month of hearings.

Scope Widened, Charge

Mitchell complained in a formal statement he read to the committee members had widened the scope of the investigation.

Representative Clark (D., N.C.) said "I don't blame him a bit for quitting," adding that some of the questioning "ranks close to pettifogging."

Marshall Off By Air For Post In China

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall left the Capital at 9.08 A.M. today by plane for his new diplomatic post in China.

High ranking military and diplomatic figures were on hand to see him off, including the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff.

Accompanying the General to the Orient was a military attaché, Col. Henry A. Byroade, and a State Department aide, James R. Shepley.

Due In Middle Of Week

The General is expected tc reach Chungking about the middle of next week.

Marshall carried with him to Chungking a directive on United States policy in China. He tackles there a job that has stumped others—unification of China.

The outline of this United States policy, given him by President Truman, will be relased for publication tomorrow.

Unity Of Factions Sought

Diplomats said there was no doubt Marshall's major job was to bring about harmony between the Communist elements of North China and the National Government forces led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, who resigned November 27 with a blast at State Department career diplomats, whom he accused of failing to support his work in Chungking.

On Marshall's efforts may depend:

Tasks He Faces

1. The expeditious removal of 325,000 Japanese troops still in North China.

2. The withdrawal of American Marines who are committed to stay until the Japs are out.

3. The elimination of China as a possible scene of power rivalries among Britain, Russia and the United States.

4. Development of China as a strong nation capable of acting as one of the peace-keeping powers of the United Nations.

Agrees On Need

Diplomats advising Secretary of State Byrnes and President Truman appeared to be agreed that the only solution holding hope of a permanent settlement of China's troubles is an agreement which would bring the Communists into the Chinese Central Government.

General Marshall is expected to put as much pressure as the United States can use in China—and that is considerable—on both sides to force them together. This was foreshadowed in a statement by Secretary Byrnes to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a few days ago, when he declared that success in efforts to bring about Chinese unity would depend on concessions by both factions.

HEWITT SAYS MERGER MEANS 'CHAOS' IN NAVY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Admiral H. K. Hewitt told the Senate Military Committee today that the immediate effect of combining the armed services would be "chaos as far as the Navy is concerned."

Instead, he recommended retention of individual departments coordinated at the top by a National Security Council, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff functioning as a strategic planning and executive agency.

At the same time, Admiral Hewitt urged that the officers of each service be educated in the functions and problems of the other, through interchange of schooling and training and through frequent joint exercises.

"We have now the greatest navy in the world," declared Admiral Hewitt, a member of the navy general board. "The retention of a strong navy is of the utmost importance to our national security and to the playing of our part in the United Nations Organization. This navy should not be placed under the control of those who do not understand its functions and problems."

Under the plan he recommended, the National Security Council would be composed of Secretaries of State, War, Navy (and Air, if a separate air department should be established), plus the chairman of a national security resources board and the heads of emergency agencies.

Admiral Hewitt said the need for unity of command in the field was fully shown in the war just ended, but that this can be achieved without a unified department of national defense.

Navy Court Gets McVay's Side Of Case

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Navy general court-martial of Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, met in Saturday session today to begin hearing testimony from defense witnesses.

The prosecution rested its case yesterday and the chief defense counsel, Capt. John P. Cady, said he hoped to complete presentation of testimony by Tuesday.

A day's recess may be taken to permit preparation of final arguments by each side.

Charges Of Negligence

Captain McVay is being tried on charges of negligence and inefficiency in the loss of his ship, the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, which was sunk with a heavy toll of casualties last July 30 while en route from Guam to Leyte.

The court heard testimony from one of the last prosecution witnesses yesterday that from 250 to 330 men were trapped below deck by explosions which preceded the sinking.

That testimony, given by the ship's damage control officer on watch at the time, Ensign John Wolston, of Seattle, Wash., conforms to testimony of other witnesses that more than 800 of the ship's total complement of 1,196 officers and men got off the ship in the 15 minutes which elapsed between the explosions and the sinking.

Woolston said from 250 to 300 men were sleeping in crew quarters in the area where the explosions occurred, and an additional 30 officers and men were on duty in the area. He said the crews' quarters were not filled when he inspected them on his regular rounds, because many men had been driven by the heat to sleep on deck.

Transcript From Navy Files

As its final evidence, the prosecution offered a paraphrased transcript of secret documents from navy files substantiating earlier testimony that after departing from Guam, the Indianapolis was warned by radio of a submarine contact in the area.

A message received at fleet headquarters on Guam from the merchant ship Wild Hunter told of sighting and firing at a periscope 50 miles south of the Indianapolis's track and 180 miles ahead of her position. That message was retransmitted on a radio frequency being monitored by the Indianapolis.

SURVIVORS HEARD ORDER FROM M'VAY

Washington, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Most of eleven defense witnesses heard Friday at the general court-martial of Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d, charged with inefficiency and negligence in the loss of the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, testified they received orders to abandon ship in time to get safely over the side. Before the court recessed until Monday, four of the eleven said they did not hear the orders, but added this might have been the result of noise and confusion.

Opening the defense testimony, K. M. Lanter, seaman 3/c, said he was asleep on deck when two explosions occurred and the cruiser sank, between Guam and Leyte with a loss of 880 lives.

After dressing and getting a lifejacket, he related, he heard the captain and the executive officer talking on the signal bridge. The executive officer reported the extent of damage, Lanter said, and McVay immediately instructed him to pass the word to abandon ship.

Similar testimony was given by Radioman H. H. Hodge, Lyndhurst, N. J., who said he received word from his immediate superior officer to abandon ship "nine to ten minutes before the ship sank." H. T. McLain, seaman 1/c, Detroit, also testified he heard word to abandon ship from the communications deck, although he was unable to recognize the source.

Nimitz Assumes Highest Navy Position

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today took over as chief of naval operations and pledged in a sixteen-word statement to do his utmost.

The former Pacific Fleet commander relieved Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King who is retiring after holding the Navy's top job since November 18, 1942.

Nimitz, who led the fleet to victory after the Japanese blasted it at Pearl Harbor, told fellow officers at the Navy Department upon assuming his new duties:

"I have just taken on a great responsibility. I will do my utmost to meet it."

Expresses Thanks

In a farewell message, King gave thanks to the men of the Navy and the Army, and to the Allies, for their efforts in defeating the Axis. He said:

"I wish to express to all hands of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard may deep and abiding appreciation for the wholehearted efforts and devotion to duty which have enabled us to defeat our enemies.

"I wish also to express to our sister service—the Army—in all of its arms and branches, my best thanks for the co-operation and teamwork which made unity of effort the reality without which the war certainly could not have been won.

Praises Allies

"To the armed forces of our allies I extend my respect and admiration for their fortitude and for their deeds throughout the world where comradeship in arms and faith in our common cause brought about the final victories in Africa, Europe, Asia and in the Pacific.

"In now taking leave of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard—men and women—regulars and reserves—officers and men—I wish you one and all, God speed."

Atomic Energy Bill Due After Christmas

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Senate atomic energy committee will consider interim legislation for control of the newly discovered power source shortly after the congressional Christmas recess, Chairman Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) announced tonight.

Stassen Opposes Atom-Bomb Ban

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—Former Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota said last night outlawing of the atomic bomb by all nations would "have the effect of placing a high premium on lawlessness."

At a dinner of the American Association for the United Nations, Stassen said:

"If any nation, and it could be a comparatively small nation, violated the international agreement against atomic bombs, and surreptitiously prepared even a moderate quantity of them and then carried them by stealth to the major powers of the world, or poised them for supersonic delivery, it could demand submission of the major nations of the world."

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Free Election Certain In Greece, Grady Says

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Henry F. Grady expressed belief today that every opportunity will be given for a "free election" in Greece March 31. Grady is chairman of the American group which has been set up to observe the Greek election along with groups from other Allies. He made his comment after a conference with President Truman.

"I know that arrangements are being made that will give every opportunity for a free election," Grady told reporters. "I believe the Greek Government wants to do that."

Pauley Sees Slim Jap Reparations

Los Angeles, Dec. 15 (AP)—Materially, Uncle Sam stands little chance of realizing much from its war with Japan, thinks Edwin W. Pauley, just back from an aerial survey trip to the Orient.

He says that against an estimated $100,000,000,000 war cost, this country will be lucky to get $1,000,000,000 in Nipponese assets.

The chief of the United States reparation mission to Japan held a press conference before leaving by air for Washington to report to President Truman.

Congressmen Pleased by Step

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP) — Selection of the United States as the site for the UNO aroused quick approval by Congressmen today. Some promptly stepped up their campaigns to have a city in their States chosen as the permanent home.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat of New York, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he was "very glad." "All that remains now," he added, "is to choose some place in New York like Hyde Park or New York City as the specific site."

Senator Joseph Guffey, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said he "still favored Philadelphia, the cradle of liberty."

A few hours before the Preparatory Commission decided to choose a site in the United States, Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had urged such action as one way to keep the American people "internationally minded."

"When we have the organization in our lap we won't go to sleep again," he said.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he was "immensely pleased" because it means the headquarters of the new peace-keeping organization will be "detached from the stresses and strains of Europe, where quarrels are whirling all the time."

"It also will give the people of the Western Hemisphere an attachment to the organization which is very essential for its success," he added.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, commented: "It is perfectly proper and suitable."

Senator Clyde M. Reed, Republican, of Kansas, observed that "as a patriotic citizen of this country I should say I favor the location, but I really think it should have been Geneva."

WASHINGTON SAILS HOME WITH 1500

Aboard U. S. S. Washington, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The battleship Washington was speeding from Southampton for New York today with 1,500 high point troops who hoped to make it home for Christmas.

The ship is due to dock December 21, with soldiers of the 354th Regiment, Eighty-ninth Division, and members of at least a score of organizations lumped into the 701st Tank Battalion. It is the Washington's second trip on the Navy's program to speed high point men homeward.

The carrier Champlain took off three days ago with upwards of 5,000 and the Enterprise is ready to sail from Southamption with another 5,000.

The Washington sailed without two passengers, one scheduled, the other unscheduled. The first was Gen. George Patton, who, with aids, had expected to leave for the United States but instead is in a German hospital. The other was a British stowaway, who mumbled he had secret information to give Capt. Francis McInerney of Cheyenne, Wyo., commanding the ship. The ship was stopped while proceeding out of the harbor in order to get the stowaway off.

Destroyer Kennedy in Service

BOSTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A new 2,200-ton destroyer, named for Lieut. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., eldest son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, was placed in commission today at the Navy Yard. Lieutenant Kennedy, a naval aviator, was killed in the European theatre of operations on Aug. 12, 1944, and was awarded posthumously the Navy Cross for "Valor in carrying out a perilous undertaking."

MRS. LUCE WARNS OF NEW ARMS RACE

Declares Atomic Energy Group Should Be Named by Security Council.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. — (AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn), said tonight that it "would be a very grave error" for a United Nations atomic energy commission to be named by the Security council instead of the General Assembly of the UNO.

"I feel," she said in a broadcast address over CBS, "that most people in the United States and in the smaller nations particularly, believe that so important a commission, upon whose recommendations and operations may depend the very lives of millions and millions of people of all nations large and small, should be appointed by the General Assembly, wherein they are all represented."

Mrs. Luce suggested that present diplomatic negotiations in Moscow might throw the appointment of the commission into the hands of the Security council. On that council the big five nations have voting control.

Urging adoption of her House resolution advocating international disarmament and especially control of atomic energy, the Connecticut representative said "the atomic bomb has projected the subject of disarmament as a prime part of the security problem itself.

"Just as national disarmament cannot safely come without comparable measures of international security, so these measures of security cannot develop safely within the psychology of a national arms race. x x x

"We must not, we dare not, drift into an arms race, with its mobilization of laboratories, its regimentation of industry, and the spirit of aggressiveness, which will be born of such a race. The brains of our scientists, the hands of our workers, the skill of management, must all be used for the happiness of mankind, not for the production of new and more terrible ways of destroying ourselves."

Disarmament through united nations organization procedure, she asserted "is just one step, but a sure step in the direction of peace."

TRUMAN LABOR PLAN SHELVED

Congress Puts The Lid On Program Until '46

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Congress today put the lid on new labor legislation for this week, and key legislators said it probably will be mid-February before major action is taken.

Following the pattern set yesterday by its Senate counterpart, the House Labor Committee voted against considering new labor bills now and called for resumption of hearings on a broader basis in January.

President Truman had asked specifically for passage by Christmas of legislation setting up fact-finding commissions to recommend solutions for major industrial disputes.

Fisher Motion Rejected

The House committee's decision for delay was by a unanimous vote. It came after rejection by a 10-to-7 count of a motion by Representative Fisher (D., Texas) to meet again Monday to ballot on the President's proposal.

While the latter vote was not a direct one on Mr. Truman's plan, Fisher told newsmen he offered his motion "in order to get an expression from the members on how they stand on the presidential suggestion." In a statement issued later Fisher said the effect of the committee's action is to "kill the bill."

Another committee member said privately, "This means Mr. Truman's idea is definitely out of the window." All labor witnesses heard this week have assailed it, while Mr. Truman has named for the automobile industry strike and the one he proposes to name for the threated steel strike will have to depend on voluntary co-operation from the disputants.

Supporters of the President's plan have a slight hope yet for speedy action. Some of them favor a move to get the House Military Committee to attach the proposal to a pending bill repealing the strike-vote section of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act. Several members of the military group said, however, that such action appears unlikely.

Meanwhile the Senate disagreed with the House version of the so-called "full employment" bill and sent the measure to conference.

And the Veterans of Foreign Wars in letters to congressional leaders urged legislation for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

Omar B. Ketchum, V.F.W. legislative representative, said in the letter that the organization favored this step "to assure every veteran, as well as every other American worker, the right to work at a steady job with a fair living wage."

management representatives have recommended many changes.

Filibuster Threatened

Acting Committee Chairman Ramspeck (D., Ga.) said in an interview that he had hoped for action before the first of the month, "but some members wanted to filibuster."

He added that if committee members insist on broadening the inquiry and hearing a large number of witnesses, as indicated in the postponement resolution, it will be six or eight weeks before final action is taken.

Likewise, Chairman Murray (D., Mont.) of the Senate Labor Committee told reporters yesterday that his group will hold hearings for at least a month when they are resumed in January, with at least 100 witnesses wanting to be heard.

The congressional action means that the fact-finding board which

'CATCH-ALL' BILL PASSED

$2,500,000,000 Deficiency Measure O.K.'d By Senate

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP) — The Senate today passed a catch-all deficiency appropriation of more than $2,500,000,000 for Government agencies, including another $750,000,000 for foreign relief under UNRRA.

The measure now goes back to the House for action on more than $950,000,000 of Senate increases.

Largest of the funds added by the Senate are the UNRRA item; $167,400,000 to the National Housing Administration for housing war veterans and $19,576,000 for the Federal Works Administration.

Minor Aid Given Senators

Although amendments to increase pay of legislators and to give Senators another $2,500 a year for expenses were rejected, two minor items were left in the bill to aid Senators. One is $48,500 to provide each Senator with $500 more for stationery. The other is authority to install three-way inter-communicating telephones in their offices.

The Senate also added $1,650,000 for additions and improvements to the White House.

The Senate left undisturbed House funds of $928,000,000 for the Veterans' Administration for national service life insurance; $182,000,000 for veterans' hospitals and housing; some $80,000,000 for the Reclamation Bureau, and $25,000,000 for the Federal Security Administration for grants to states for unemployment compensation administration.

SENATE VOTE SPURS PROGRAM OF UNRRA

Seven Mission Chiefs, Here From Needy Countries, Map Spending of $750,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Spurred by a Senate-approved appropriation of $750,000,000, UNRRA officials prepared detailed plans today for continuing relief supplies to Europe and Asia through 1946.

Seven UNRRA mission chiefs, six for Europe and one for China, gathered at headquarters here to draw up next year's supply program for each of their assigned "non-paying" countries.

Arrived from overseas at various times during the current month, the mission chiefs are:

Gen. C. M. Drury, a Canadian, for Poland; Spurgeon Keeny, an American, for Italy; P. I. Alexeez, a Russian, for Czechoslovakia; Colonel Oakley-Hill, a Briton, for Albania; Buell Naben, an American, for Greece; M. A. Sargerchic, a Russian, for Yugoslavia, and Harry Price, an American, deputy for China.

A spokesman said they were proceeding with their individual budgets although final release of the new money still requires general Congressional approval of UNRRA's $1,350,000,000 assessment on the United States for 1946.

In addition, the House must now approve the new $750,000,000 Senate appropriation before the world relief agency can actually make use of the money.

Administration leaders, who voiced strong support of the 1946 UNRRA measures, said the full budget had been halved to speed legislation on at least those funds needed to tide Europe and China through the winter.

The seven mission chiefs will lay their plans before UNRRA's six-nation central committee around Christmas.

U.S. Accepts Custody Of German Paintings

Washington, Dec. 15 [Special]—Trustees of the National Gallery have agreed to accept custody of paintings from German museums which might be brought to the United States for safekeeping until conditions in Germany insure their proper care.

Approximately 200 paintings have arrived at the gallery, having been transported to the United States by the United States Army and will be stored in the air conditioned room of the gallery.

Among these are the work of Botticelli, Breughel, Corregio, Albrecht Durer, Giotto, Frans Hals, Holbein, Fra Filippo Lippi, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Velasquez, Watteau.

The German art objects will be retained by the United States Government and returned to their rightful owners when the ownership is established.

WAC Training Program Ended

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 15 (AP)—The training program of the Women's Army Corps ended officially today with the closing of the post here as a training center.

After more than three years—during which WAAC's became WAC's and women came from states all over the nation to take courses in administration, baking and cooking, motor maintenance, signal communications, officer candidate courses and basic training—the training program closed with a record of 120,000 women trained, 65,076 of them here.

Training started at the first

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WAAC training center in July, 1942, after the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps was created.

September 1, 1943, the corps became a part of the Army of the United States. Those then in the WAAC were given their choice of being discharged or re-enlisting, and the majority re-enlisted.

There were 444 women in the first classes. When the first WAAC officer were commissioned in the following month they took over training of commissioned and non-commissioned personnel, previously directed by men.

Enlistments for the WAC stopped last August 29, soon after V-J day. Basic training was completed October 22 and the last officer candidate class was commissioned November 17. Members of the last classes for cooks and clerks received certificates December 4.

Tokyo Raiders Guests of Doolittle

54 Flyers Assemble in Peace at Miami Beach to Swap Stories of Glory and Death.

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Fifty-four men who rocked the Japanese Empire on April 18, 1942, with the first bombs to explode on that aggressor nation assembled in peace today and swapped stories of glory and death.

Central figure at this first rendezvous since the take-off from "Shangri-La" for Tokyo was Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle. He led them from the deck of the carrier Hornet on that fateful flight.

"We've been renewing old acquaintances," said Col. Stanford Chester. "The bunch has a great deal to talk about. There's time for fun later on."

Gen. "Jimmy" himself told the rest of the "bunch" about Capt. George Barr, one of the raiders rescued from a Jap prison camp three months ago who was being flown here from the Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa, to join reunion festivities.

Doolittle stopped in to see Barr Thursday and as Barr lay on his hospital bed, the General promoted him in rank. Not only that, but Doolittle cited him for the Distinguished Service Cross, the presentation to be made during a formal dinner here tonight.

A lot more talking and a bit of sightseeing and swimming were on the program. Tonight there will be cocktails, the formal dinner, dignitaries in attendance—and a moment of silence.

Tomorrow the "bunch" will go deep sea fishing, and then the party breaks up. But there will be a new feeling among them for, together, they will have paid homage to two comrades who died in crash landings in China immediately after the raid, three who were put to death by the Japanese, and others who succumbed from treatment in enemy prison camps.

Medal For Hearst, Chennault

Indianapolis, Dec. 15 (AP)—The naitonal executive committee of the American Legion voted today to award the Legion's distinguished service medal to William Randolph Hearst, publisher, and Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault at the 1946 national convention.

GAS WARFARE TRAINING GIVEN TO ARMY TROOPS

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., Dec. 15.—(AP) The public relations office at Fort Monmouth said today that six-hours of chemical warfare training was being given a number of signal corps units containing individuals scheduled for overseas shipment.

The public relations office said the course involved "defense against chemical attacks" and was included in the regular signal corps basic training.

C. I. O. President Philip Murray announced in Washington yesterday that he had sent a letter to Secretary of War Patterson asking him to investigate reports that troops were being trained "for intervention in industrial disputes."

TROOPS JAM PORTS ALONG WEST COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 (AP)—Home-bound troops are debarking at Pacific Coast ports faster than they can be moved East and, by Monday, staging areas in the San Francisco region will be filled to a point exceeding their capacity, Maj. Gen. Homer M. Groninger, commanding the San Francisco port of embarkation, said today.

So great is the flow that it will be necessary to tie up some troop ships to the piers and leave the men aboard until further movement to the East releases space in the staging areas, General Groninger explained.

"All camp units of the San Francisco port of embarkation, including Camp Stoneman, Camp Knight, Fort Mason and Fort McDowell, are filled to capacity," the General said.

In Los Angeles the situation was so acute that Brig. Gen. J. K. Herbert, commanding the port, reported that 1,900 troops were being held aboard the U. S. S. Olmstead in the harbor for 24 hours to give the staging area time to clear. Staging camps were bulging with 17,000 men awaiting transportation to separation centers, he said.

At least 75,000 Army personnel are scheduled to arrive in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland in the last fifteen days of December, bringing the total of debarkation for the month close to 150,000. During December 385,000 troops are expected to reach West Coast ports, all of which face the same bottleneck of rail transportation.

UNION CALLS ON LABOR GOVERNMENT TO ACT AS LARGE G.M. STOCKHOLDER

Thomas Suggests Attlee Tell Company The Profits Are Workers' Concern—British-Owned Shares Are Put At 434,000

Detroit, Dec. 15 (AP)—The CIO United Auto Workers, describing the British Government as a holder of General Motors Corporation common stock, today asked Prime Minister Clement Attlee's Labor Government to intervene in the 25-day-old G.M. strike.

R. J. Thomas, UAW president, disclosed that he had made a direct appeal in a letter to the Prime Minister, but Attlee said at London, "I have not seen the letter."

Thomas suggested that the Prime Minister "make known" to the corporation his (Attlee's) feelings that "profits are indeed the concern of the workers and the owners of any company."

Tells Of "434,000 Shares"

The UAW president said he was "reliably informed" that "as of October, 1945, the British Government was the owner of 434,000 shares of General Motors common stock, 36,000 shares of the common stock of Chrysler Corporation and 34,800 shares of common stock of the Briggs Manufacturing Company."

A General Motors spokesman said Thomas's disclosure was "news to me" and that any comment on the reported British interest in G.M. would "have to come from the company's stock transfer division at New York."

At Washington, Charles Campbell, chief of the British Information Service, said today that the British Government owns a block of G.M. stock outright and controls the stock's voting rights.

Unable To Verify

Campbell said no official report had been released on the extent of the British holdings and he added he was unable to confirm or deny Thomas's figure of 434,000 shares.

The British official gave this explanation of how his Government acquired control of the stock:

During the war, it took over all American assets from British subjects. It paid them in sterling for these assets. Some were sold. Some, turned in after the sales, were kept.

Of the latter, the greater part was put up as security for a loan from the American Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In Assets Not Sold

The block of General Motors stock is included in the assets which were not sold.

Spokesmen at the British Treasury and Foreign Office in London said no one in authority would be available to comment on Thomas's letter before Monday.

The surprise move by UAW executives followed repetition of their assertions that General Motors has refused to discuss profits during current bargaining with the union. The company said Friday that 64 of its 79 plants are closed as a result of the strike, with 162,273 union workers idle.

Ideas Questioned

Thomas said he was confident the "present management" of General Motors "does not reflect the thinking of the vast majority of the owners of the corporation," and added:

"And above all we are certain that it by no means reflects the attitude and opinion of the British Labor Government, a substantial owner of General Motors shares.

"For that reason and because a statement by the Labor Government of Great Britain would be a welcome demonstration of the solidarity that binds together the working people of all nations, we are hopeful that you will be able to make known to the management of General Motors Corporation your belief that profits are indeed the concern of the workers and the owners of any company."

Thomas's letter to Attlee, a 700-word document, came as General Motors and the union were preparing for appearances next week before President Truman's fact-finding board which is to inquire into the dispute.

Several representatives of both General Motors and the UAW-CIO will appear at the Washington hearing. The union's strike over its demand for a 30 per cent wage increase within G.M.'s present price structure has made idle approximately 200,000 workers.

General Motors was informed of Thomas's letter to Britain's Prime Minister, but a spokesman said there probably would be no comment from the corporation.

Holds Stock, He Says

Thomas opened his letter to Attlee with the statement:

"It has been brought to my attention that the British Government through ownership of large blocks of shares in various American industries has a substantial interest in this country's automobile industry."

He then said he was informed the British Government, as of October, 1945, "was the owner of 434,000 shares of common stock of the General Motors Corporation, 36,000 shares of common stock of the Chrysler Corporation, and 34,800 shares of common stock of the Briggs Manufacturing Company."

From all of these, as well as other auto manufacturers, the union seeks a 30 per cent wage increase.

Wage Increase A Factor

The dispute with General Motors, Thomas wrote Attlee, is "over the matter of wage increases," adding:

"But in its broadest sense it bears directly on matters which in the long run will determine very materially whether or not the United States and all other nations will again follow the road that leads to depression and war or the road that leads to peace and prosperity with constantly rising standards of living for the common people."

Thomas called Attlee's attention to the recent London Trade Union Conference's expression of policy in behalf of the workingman's economic security.

"World Significance" Cited

"It is to guarantee this right to the workers of the United States that we are now fighting," Thomas wrote. "I am sure you will agree with me that upon the outcome of this struggle will, in no small measure, depend the welfare and livelihood of workers throughout the world."

Earlier in the letter Thomas said General Motors in negotiations had met the union "at every turn with the rebuff that 'profits are none of our business' and that, in fact, they are not even the concern of the stockholders, the real owners of the corporation."

"To every union proposal it (General Motors) has countered with the statement that our facts are wrong," Thomas said. "At the same time, however, it persists in its refusal to present the evidence that will disprove the union's charges of profits so swollen that they will easily bear the cost of our wage demands."

To Resume Negotiations

Negotiations in the UAW-CIO's wage disputes with both General Motors and the Ford Motor Company resume Monday.

It was felt that the General Motors meeting, coming shortly prior to the Washington sessions with President Truman's fact-finders, might not be immediately productive.

On the other hand, reports persisted today that Ford would offer the union a wage proposal despite the company's demand for full "employé productivity" before wage discussions.

Ford has reported production of only 20,000 automobiles since reconversion compared to what it said was an estimate a few months ago that it would produce 80,000 cars by this time.

G.M. Files New Picket Action

General Motors Corporation, which previously sought court injunctions at Chicago and Cleveland to halt what it termed "illegal picketing" by the UAW, filed a third action at Trenton, N.J., Friday.

Vice Chancellor Wilfred H. Jayne, of New Jersey Chancery Court, issued a temporary injunction restraining pickets at the Fisher-Ternsted plant at Trenton.

The court set Wednesday for a show-cause hearing at which the union must outline its reasons why the order should not be made permanent.

Jayne's order limits pickets to a maximum of five at plant gates at any one time, forbids them to walk or stand less than 10 feet apart and prohibits them from threats or use of violence against anyone entering or leaving the plant.

LaGuardia To Join Newspaper Staff

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia will join the staff of *PM* to contribute one article a week after he leaves office December 31, the newspaper announced today.

LaGuardia will write on any subject he desires and his copy will not be censored, the paper said. His salary was not disclosed.

The Mayor also will do a weekly radio broadcast after he leaves office, at a reported salary of $100,000 or more a year.

55,000 GI's Due Home On 70 Vessels

[By the Associated Press]

More than 55,000 service men are scheduled to arrive at seven ports on the East and West coasts today on 70 vessels. Ships and units arriving:

AT NEW YORK—John Howland, from Le Havre: 582 troops, including 280th Ordnance Maintenance Company (anti-aircraft); headquarters and headquarters battery, 47th Anti-Aircraft Brigade; 312th Ordnance Rebuilt Company.

Charles Aycock, from Le Havre: 632 troops, including 45th Bomb Squadron of 450th Bomb Group, 738th Field Artillery, 170th Battalion General Hospital.

Bochfontein, from Antwerp: 1,234 troops, including 149th Engineer Construction Battalion, 983d Ordnance Depot Company.

Colby Victory, from Le Havre: 1,535 troops, including MP Platoon, 89th Division; 714th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, 405th Quartermaster Company, 89th Signal Company, 881st Air Engineer Squadron, 22d Photo Reconnaissance Squadron and miscellaneous troops.

Grenville M. Dodge, from Le Havre: 625 troops, including 26th Signal Light Construction Company.

Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Montclair Victory, from Le Havre: 1,484.

Samuel Ashe, from Marseille: 552.

F. J. Luckenbach, from Antwerp: 166.

Merak, from Iceland: 360.

Maryville Victory, from Marille: 1,554.

Altoona Victory, from Marseille: 43.

Boston, Newport News

AT BOSTON—Samuel Livermore, m Antwerp: 600 troops, includ- 555th Anti-Aircraft Artillery tomatic Weapons Battalion.

Miscellaneous units of following: John H. Murphy, from Barry, ales: 7.

USCG Eastwind, from Greenand: 31.

Frybarger: 4.

Cronin, from Panama Canal Zone: 61.

AT NEWPORT NEWS — Thaddeus Kosciuszko, originally due yesterday: 570 troops, including 756th Railway Shop Battalion.

Admiral Carps, originally due yesterday: 4,603, including units of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, and special troops, 36th Infantry Division, Military Police Platoon, 36th Infantry Division: 736th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company; 36th Signal Company, 142d Infantry Regiment; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 36th Division Artillery.

E. A. Peden, originally due yesterday: 30.

San Francisco List

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Carrier Lexington, from Japan: 1,014 Navy, 204 Marines, 1,654 Army.

Carrier Intrepid, from Japan: 379 Navy, 1,961 Army.

Transport Drake, from Pearl Harbor: 2,175 Navy.

Transport Bingham, from Manila: 1,956 Army, 89 civilians.

Carrier Jacinto, from Saipan: 1,295 Navy and Marines, 694 Army.

Transport St. Croix, from Manila: 1,813, mostly Army.

Transport Napa, from Manila: 1,800, mostly Army.

Carrier Natoma Bay, from Manila: 1,150 Navy.

Transport Catron, from Manila: 1,131, mostly Army.

Kenmore, from Guam: 986, mostly Navy.

Adrian Victory, from Manila: 809 Army.

Maria Sanford, from Manila: 779 Army.

Others with few each: Impeccable, Triumph, John Hibben, William P. MacArthur, Tucson Victory, Cape Lambert, Margaret Fuller.

Los Angeles Arrivals

AT LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Valeria, from Saipan: 432 Army.

Raymond Ingersoll, from Manila: 21 Army.

Lunga Point, from Saipan: 1,067 Army, 143 Navy.

Long Island, from Yokohama: 952 Army.

Takanis Bay, from Honolulu: 1,034 Army.

White Marsh, from Honolulu: 224 Army, 4 Red Cross.

Grant, from Honolulu: 1,356 Army, 72 civilians, 12 Red Cross.

War Hawk, from Manila: 1,529 Army, 62 Navy, 10 civilians.

Kota Ageong, from Lingayen: 1,766 Army, mostly of 37th Division.

Independence, from Iwo Jima: 1,706 army, 206 navy.

Yugoslavia, from Honolulu: 72 army.

Astoria, from Honolulu: 88 navy, 15 Marines.

Lee Fox, from Honolulu: 123 navy, 15 Marines.

Rolf, from Honolulu: 68 navy, 25 Marines.

Rombach, from Honolulu: 145 navy, 25 Marines.

Thistle, from Honolulu: 167 army, 5 army nurses.

Tanamo, from Honolulu: 10 navy.

Other Pacific Ports

AT SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Catskill: 1,171 navy, Marines and Coast Guard.

Attack Transport Hampton: 1,910 navy and Marines.

Fleet Tugs Napmuc and No. 211: 4 and 2 passengers respectively.

LSM's 156, 327, 332, 383, 435, 443 and 496 with total of 300.

AT SEATTLE—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Sitka, from Manila: 1,930 army.

La Porte, from Manila: 1,895 army.

U.S.S. William McArthur, from Korea: 24 army.

Aztec, from Honshu: 30 army.

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LONDON--~~3RD LD~~ ADD UNITED NATIONS X X X TO 23.
THE VOTE CONFIRMED A PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
SITTING IN THE VISITORS' GALLERY WHEN THE DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED WAS MAJ. ROBERT LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO HAS INVITED THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION TO MAKE HIS CITY ITS HOME.
THE COMMITTEE AGREED TO MEET MONDAY TO SELECT THE CITY IN THE UNITED STATES AT WHICH THE HEADQUARTERS WILL BE LOCATED.
THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATE WAS THE ONLY DELEGATE AMONG THE LATIN AMERICANS TO VOTE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. ECUADOR, HOWEVER, ABSTAINED.
FD&SW333PES

A15
NIGHT LEAD UNO (500)
BY FLORA LEWIS

TO CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS AS TO THE SPECIFIC

LONDON, DEC 15-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WAS CHOSEN TODAY AS THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AFTER A LONG, HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE, AND THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION DECIDED TO MEET MONDAY TO [redacted] CITY IN WHICH THE WORLD PEACE AGENCY WILL BE LOCATED.

THE SELECTION BECOMES FINAL WITH THE STAMP OF APPROVAL OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND BELGIAN AND FRENCH DELEGATES, WHO WITH BRITISH DELEGATES LED THE FIGHT FOR A EUROPEAN SITE, SAID THE CHOICE WOULD NOT BE CHALLENGED AGAIN.

A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY WAS NEEDED

THE UNITED STATES WON OUT ON A ROLL CALL VOTE OF 30 TO 14, WITH SIX NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, ABSTAINING. PREVIOUSLY THE DELEGATES VOTED DOWN A MOTION FAVORING A EUROPEAN SITE BY A TALLY OF 25 TO 23.

CANADA, WHICH CAST ITS BALLOT FOR EUROPE, MOVED SUCCESSFULLY TO MAKE THE VOTE FOR THE UNITED STATES UNANIMOUS. THE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP J.NOEL BAKER, WHO HAD FOUGHT THROUGHOUT FOR A EUROPEAN SITE.

BAKER SAID "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WILL DO EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO MAKE THE ORGANIZATION A GREAT SUCCESS."

ADDRESSING THE DELEGATES, ADLAI STEVENSEN, U.S.REPRESENTATIVE, ASKED THEM NOT TO HARBOR ANY FEELING OVER THE VOTE. HE TOLD THEM "THE UNITED STATES IS IN FOR KEEPS THIS TIME."

VOTING FOR THE UNITED STATES ON THE ROLL CALL WERE ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BYELO-RUSSIA, CHILE, CHINA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, IRAN, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, THE SOVIET UNION, TURKEY, THE UKRAINIAN

REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA AND YUGOSLAVIA.
VOTING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES WERE BELGIUM, CANADA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GREECE, IRAQ, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, SAUDI ARABIA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ABSTAINING WERE COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, ETHIOPIA, NEW ZEALAND, SYRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.
THE VOTE WAS PRECEDED BY A KNOCK-DOWN-AND-DRAG-OUT BATTLE DURING WHICH THE DELEGATES FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS DEBATED PROCEDURE. THE DELEGATES FOUGHT SO HARD THAT UKRAINIAN DELEGATE D.Z.MANUILSKY ROSE TO SAY "THIS IS MAKING A PAINFUL IMPRESSION," AND NETHERLANDS DELEGATE A.A.PELT TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THEY LACKED DIGNITY.
THE ONLY SURPRISE IN THE VOTING WAS WHEN EGYPT, WHICH HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO VOTE FOR EUROPE, SAID NO.
EMERGING FROM THE TENSE SESSION, DELEGATES SAID THEY HAD NOT EXPECTED A DECISION SO QUICKLY. AN AMERICAN DELEGATE SAID HE EXPECT-

30.24-32427

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ED THE ROLL OF A SCORE OR MORE CITIES SEEKING TO BECOME THE UNITED NATIONS HOME WOULD BE NARROWED DOWN CONSIDERABLY BY THE COMMITTEE OVER THE WEEKEND.

STEVENSON (CORRECT) SPEAKING FOR EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, U.S.REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, TOLD THE DELEGATES:

A16

"MUCH HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE EFFECT ON AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION OF HAVING THE ORGANIZATION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. BUT WE MUST KE ALIVE THE VITAL INTEREST OF PEOPLES EVERYWHERE."

BRITAIN AND FRANCE SOUGHT A SECRET BALLOT, BUT STEVENSON VOTED AGAINST IT. HE SAID IT WAS NOT TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS THAT HE VOTED AGAINST THE MOTION, BUT BECAUSE HE WAS AGAINST SECRECY IN PRINCIPLE.

"SECRECY IS A BAD POLICY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS," STEVENSON SAID. "OUR DECISIONS SHOULD BE REACHED FRANKLY AND FREELY."

THE SECRECY MOTION, WHICH NEEDED ONLY A SIMPLE MAJORITY, FAILED BY A VOTE OF 26 TO 24.

SW528PES

AP22

LONDON, DEC 16-(AP)-A BRITISH TREASURY OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S WARTIME CONTROL OF FOREIGN SECURITIES HELD BRITISH NATIONALS HAD BEEN MISCONSTRUED BY THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION AS OWNERSHIP OF GENERAL MOTORS SHARES.

THE OFFICIAL RECALLED THAT ALL FOREIGN SECURITIES HAD BEEN DECLARED BY INDIVIDUAL OWNERS HERE DURING THE WAR IN ORDER TO BOLS THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN CREDITS. THESE STOCKS, HE SAID, WERE HEL BY THE GOVERNMENT BUT WERE THE LEGAL PROPERTY OF THE OWNERS.

MEANWHILE A SPOKESMAN AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET SAID THAT THE REQUEST OF THE UAW FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION IN THE GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE HAD NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED, AND HE DECLINED FURTHER COMMENT.

R.J. THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE UAW, SAID IN DETROIT YESTERDAY HE HAD CALLED ON PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE FOR INTERVENTION IN THE STRIKE BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH THOMAS DESCRIBED AS A "SUB STANTIAL OWNER OF GENERAL MOTOR STOCKS."

THE SUNDAY TIMES (NO CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON TIMES) QUOTED A BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL AS SAYING THAT MORE THAN 400,000 GENERAL MOTORS SHARES HAD BEEN PLEDGED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE U.S. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AS COLLATERAL AGAINST A LOAN MADE EARLY IN THE WAR.

"THE SHARES ARE HELD IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NAME, BUT ANY DIVIDENDS ARE PAID TO THE ORIGINAL BRITISH OWNERS FROM WHOM THEY WERE BORROWED EARLY IN THE WAR," THE OFFICIAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

Z936AES NM

A154

(110)

LONDON,DEC.16-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT REPORTED THAT IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS GARRISONED IN TABRIZ, CAPITAL OF EMBATTLED AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, HAD "SURRENDERED ARMS" TO SEPARATIST DEMOCRAT FORCES.

THE SOVIET BROADCAST REFERRED TO THE INSURRECTIONIST FORCES WHO HAVE DEMANDED AUTONOMY FOR THE NORTHWESTERN IRANIAN PROVINCE AS "THE AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY SOURCES HAD REPORTED LAST TUESDAY THAT TABRIZ HAD BEEN ENCIRCLED BY THE SEPARATIST FORCES. A DEPUTY WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME SAID AT THAT TIME THAT THE PROVINCE ALONG THE IRANIAN-RUSSIAN BORDER "SEEMS DEFINITELY LOST" TO IRAN.

EV104AES

A66

LONDON, DEC. 15-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW REPORTED THAT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ARRIVED IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL THIS MORNING BY PLANE FOR THE "BIG THREE" FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

JR743AES

A103

LONDON-FIRST ADD BEVIN XXX CONFERENCE.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID BEVIN EXPRESSED THANKS FOR A "VERY CORDIAL WELCOME" AND ADDED IN A BROADCAST STATEMENT:

"I BRING TO YOU THE GREETINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE HOPE THAT THIS CONFERENCE AND OUR ASSOCIATION WILL STILL FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE BOND OF FRIENDSO BETWEEN US

THE HOPE THAT THIS CONFERENCE AND OUR ASSOCIATION WILL STILL FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN US AND HELP TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS PEACE AND PROSPERITY."

EZ1051AES

AP5

MOSCOW, DEC 16--(AP)--RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER TODAY GAVE CONSPICUOUS FRONT-PAGE STORIES TO THE ARRIVAL OF BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN YESTERDAY AND TO PLANS FOR THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE WHICH OPENS OFFICIALLY TOMORROW.

BEVIN'S ARRIVAL AT THE BLIZZARD-SWEPT AIRPORT GOT AS MUCH SPACE IN THE MOSCOW PAPERS AS HAD THE ARRIVAL OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES 25 HOURS EARLIER. THE PRESS REPORTED THE INDIVIDUAL VISITS OF BEVIN AND BYRNES ON SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYASHASLAV MOLOTOV.

0K543AES NM

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AP6

MOSCOW, DEC 16--(AP)--A TASS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN REPORTED TODAY THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT GARRISON AT TABRIZ HAD SURRENDERED TO INSURRECTIONISTS WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN, NORTHWESTERN IRANIAN PROVINCE ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER.

(PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR BAYATT RETURNED TO TEHRAN FRIDAY AND REPORTED HE HAD BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE TABRIZ, CAPITAL AND LARGEST CITY OF AZERBAIJAN, BY FORCES OF THE SEPARATIST DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH HAS DEMANDED AUTONOMY FROM THE TEHRAN REGIME.)

THE SURRENDER OF THE TABRIZ GARRISON, TASS REPORTED, RESULTED FROM NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN JAFAR PISHEHVARI, PRIME MINISTER OF THE NEW

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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN, AND GENERAL DARAHSHANI.
TASS SAID THAT GENERAL DARAHSHANI HAD AGREED TO SURRENDER ALL ARMS AND TO PLACE THE GARRISON COMPLETELY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. THE AGREEMENT, THE TASS ARTICLE SAID, PERMITS ALL OFFICERS NOT WISHING TO SERVE IN TABRIZ TO RETURN TO TEHRAN.
OK6AES NM

AP11
MOSCOW--FIRST ADD TABRIZ SURRENDERS X X X TO TEHRAN.
THE SOVIET AGENCY SAID THE NEW, SELF-PROCLAIMED NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN WAS ORGANIZED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE AZERBAIJA MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT) IN A TABRIZ MOTION PICTURE THEATER.
THE MAJLIS ELECTED PISHEHVARI AS PRIME MINISTER AND HE IMMEDIATELY APPOINTED 11 OTHER CABINET MEMBERS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNING BODY, TASS SAID. GUESTS AT THE MEETING INCLUDED REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES, THE PRESS, LOCAL TABRIZ OFFICIALS AND "VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION," TASS SAID.
THE SEPARATIST DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS AGITATED FOR MORE THAN A MONTH FOR AN AUTONOMOUS STATUS. RUSSIAN ARMY COMMANDERS OCCUPYING THE PROVINCE HAVE REFUSED TO PERMIT THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT TO REINFORCE AZERBAIJAN GARRISON ANS PUT DOWN DISORDERS.
W736AES

CLR 838AES AP12NX

AP8
MOSCOW, DEC 16-(AP)-TEN LOW-RANKING GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE BROUGHT BEFORE A MILITARY TRIBUNAL AT SMOLENSK YESTERDAY TO FACE TRIAL ON A SERIES OF WAR CRIMES CHARGES, INCLUDING THE ACCUSATION THAT THEY DRAINED BLOOD FROM RUSSIAN CHILDREN FOR TRANSFUSIONS TO GERMAN WOUNDED.
THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SAID THE 10 DEFENDANTS WERE CHARGED WI PARTICIPATING IN THE KILLING OF 135,000 SMOLENSK CITIZENS AND LOOTING. ALSO AMONG THE CHARGES IS THAT THE GERMANS USED CAPTIVE RUSSIANS FOR DRUG EXPERIMENTS.
THE IZVESTIA DISPATCH SAID ALL THE SOLDIERS WERE CARRYING OUT ARMY GROUP ORDERS OF GENERAL VON SCHENKENDORF.
OK610AES NM

A59
FRANKFURT--[redacted]T ADD NIGHT LEAD PATTON X X X ARMY SAID.
ARMY SOURCES AT THE 130TH STATION HOSPITAL, NEAR HEIDELBERG, WHERE PATTON IS BEING ATTENDED BY SPECIALISTS, SAID A MEDICAL REPORT INDICATED THE GENERAL MIGHT BE WELL ON THE WAY TO REGAINING CONTROL OF HIS PARALYZED LIMBS. THEY STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS NOT YET POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE WOULD RECOVER FULLY.
TA809PES

A76
BERLIN, DEC 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION OF SOVIET OCCUPIED BRANDENBURG ANNOUNCED PERMISSION TODAY TO FORMER MEMBERS OF THE HITLER YOUTH ORGANIZATION TO TAKE PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS AND ENGAGE IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.
THE DECISION APPLIES TO YOUTHS UP TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, BUT EXCLUDES FORMER SALARIED OFFICERS OF THE HITLER YOUTH AND S.S. MEMBERS, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.
BZ827AES

A52
BRUSSELS, DEC 15-(AP)-THE BELGIAN CABINET DECIDED TODAY TO RECOMMEND PARLIAMENTARY RATIFICATION OF THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY PLAN.
BELGIUM WILL SUBSCRIBE $225,000,000 TO THE MONETARY POOL, GIVING THAT NATION FIFTH PLACE AFTER THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA AND ENTITLING HER TO A PERMANENT SEAT ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J649AES

A18
PARIS, DEC 15-(AP)-REAR ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION ARE NOW ON THE SEA EN ROUTE HOME ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE OUTFIT, SERVICE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
AN ADVANCE PARTY OF THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION IS AT A STAGING AREA AT MARSEILLE TO PREPARE FOR THE UNIT'S EMBARKATION. A SIMILAR PARTY IS AT LE HAVRE FOR THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
THE STATUS OF OTHER GROUPS IN REDEPLOYMENT:
MAJOR PORTION AT HOME--79TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
ON THE SEAS--26TH, 36TH AND 89TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND 16TH CORPS.
SHUTTLING FROM LE HAVRE TO ENGLAND FOR SHIPMENT HOME--82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION.
ALERTED FOR SHIPMENT--29TH, 84TH AND 94TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, SECOND ARMORED DIVISION AND 22ND CORPS HEADQUARTERS.
SW535PES

A124
ROME, DEC. 15-(AP)-CHILD ROBBER GANGS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MODERN "FAGINS" ADDED TO THE WOES TODAY OF ITALIAN POLICE ATTEMPTING TO CURB THE WIDESPREAD CRIME WAVE.
ONE BAND WHICH HAD STOLEN TEN TONS OF DRIED FRUIT FROM ROME MARKETS WAS SMASHED WITH THE ARREST OF 30 BOYS, 10 TO 16 YEARS OLD, LED BY A YOUTH WHO CALLED HIMSELF "THE CAT." ANOTHER BAND OF 40, ROUNDED UP AT AVEZZANO NEAR ROME, HAD COMMITTED SCORES OF ROBBERIES, INCLUDING A RAID ON A BISHOP'S HOME.
JR1108PES

A39
NAPLES, DEC. 15-(AP)-A BLIND, 8-YEAR-OLD ITALIAN BOY WAS AMONG THE 6,000 U.S. TROOPS WHO LEFT TODAY ABOARD THE CARRIER RANDOLPH BOUND FOR AMERICA.
LITTLE GUILIANO CABBIA, WHO LOST HIS SIGHT WHEN A HORSE KICKED HIM AND THE GERMANS REFUSED TO GIVE HIM MEDICAL ATTENTION, IS GOING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A DELICATE EYE OPERATION. THE OPERATION WILL BE PAID FOR BY $3,400 RAISED BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN ITALY WHO ADOPTED THE BOY AS THEIR MASCOT.
TA939PES

30.24-32429

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A61

TEHRAN, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE IRANIAN MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT) MET IN CLOSEI SESSION TODAY AND USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES SAID THAT NATIONALIST DEPUTIES HAD ASKED 73-YEAR-OLD PREMIER HAKIMI TO RESIGN.

A SOURCE WHICH HAS ACCURATELY REPORTED PREVIOUS MOVES IN THE PRESENT CRISIS SAID HAKIMI ANSWERED THE DEMAND WITH A TERSE: "I WILL THINK ABOUT IT."

RQ814PES

A21

PRECEDE MOSCOW

TEHRAN, DEC 16-(AP)-AN IRANIAN GENERAL OFFICER ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE GARRISON AT TABRIZ, CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN, HAD SURRENDERED TO DEMOCRATIC PARTISANS, THAT THE GOVERNMENT STATION AT REZAIEH WAS SURROUNDED AND THAT THE BESEIGED GARRISON AT ARDEBIL HAD NOT BEEN HEARD FROM IN ELEVEN DAYS.

THE GENERAL BLAMED RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR THE TABRIZ SURRENDER.

HE SAID THE RUSSIANS RESTRICTED THE SMALL GARRISON TO BARRACKS AND CONFISCATED THE OFFICERS' SIDEARMS WHILE "WELL ARMED DEMOCRATIC PARTY FORCES OCCUPIED THE HIGHER BUILDINGS COMPLETELY SURROUNDING THE BARRACKS."

THE POST AT REZAIEH, HE SAID WAS SURROUNDED BY "KURDS, ASSYRIANS AND PARTISANS."

Z932AES

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A168FX

V"95"

4TH NIGHT LEAD JAP TRIALS

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, SUNDAY, DEC. 16-(AP)-PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, WHO WAS PREMIER THREE TIMES IN JAPAN'S SWASH-BUCKLING DECADE LEADING UP TO THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, TOOK HIS LIFE WITH POISON TODAY BECAUSE "I CANNOT STAND THE HUMILIATION OF BEING APPREHENDED BY AND TRIED BY THE AMERICAN COURT

HE HAD UNTIL MIDNIGHT TONIGHT TO SURRENDER AS A SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINAL.

HE GAVE A NOTE OF EXPLANATION FOR HIS ACT TO HIS SECOND SON SHORTLY AFTER 1 A.M.; RETIRED AROUND 2 AND APPARENTLY DIED OF THE POISONING ABOUT THREE HOURS LATER.

"I HAVE BEEN MOST GREATLY CONCERNED WITH THE FACT I HAVE COMMITTED CERTAIN ERRORS IN THE HANDLING OF STATE AFFAIRS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CHINA INCIDENT (1937)," THE NOTE STATED.

A169FX

"I CANNOT, HOWEVER, STAND THE HUMILIATION OF BEING APPREHENDED AND TRIED BY THE AMERICAN COURT. I CANNOT BUT FEEL ESPECIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OUTCOME OF THE CHINA INCIDENT AND FOR THIS REASON I TRIED MY BEST TO ATTAIN AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN IN THE HOPE THAT SUCH AN UNDERSTANDING ONLY COULD SOLVE THE CHINA PROBLEM.

"IT IS INDEED A MATTER OF GREAT REGRET TO HAVE BEEN NAMED AS A WAR CRIMINAL BY THE UNITED STATES WITH WHOM I WANTED AND TRIED TO WOR TOGETHER FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

"I BELIEVE MY REAL INTENTION IS EVEN NOW UNDERSTOOD AND APPRECIATED BY MY FRIENDS INCLUDING NOT A FEW FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

A170FX

"PUBLIC OPINION OF THE WORLD, WHICH IS AT PRESENT FULL OF THE OVER EXCITEMENT AND PASSION OF WAR, MISUNDERSTANDING INNOCENCE AND OTHERWISE MALICIOUS LIBELS AND UNFOUNDED RUMORS WILL IN TIME RESTORE ITS CALMNESS AND BALANCES.

"X X X ONLY THEN A JUST VERDICT WILL BE GIVEN AT THE COURT OF THE GODS."

PRINCESS KONOYE WENT INTO THE PRINCE'S BEDROOM AT 6 A.M. AND FOUND HIM LYING IN A JAPANESE-STYLE BED ON THE FLOOR, WITH A VIAL OF POISON AT HIS SIDE. 3d

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERMEN, ETC., 3D GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

DS1140PPS NM

A79FX

VBY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, DEC. 15-(AP)-THEY DON'T GIVE MEDALS IN JAPAN TO MEN LIKE SUB-LT. SABURO SAKAI OF THE JAPANESE NAVY. THERE WERE NO DEMONSTRATIONS WHEN HE RETURNED QUIETLY FROM SEVEN YEARS OF WAR; HE WAS NOT RECEIVED AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

TODAY HE'S MERELY AN OFFICE CLERK--AND THE NATION'S TOP LIVING AIR ACE. HE SHOT DOWN, HE SWEARS, 63 AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH AIRPLANES.

NO ONE RECOGNIZES HIM NOWADAYS AS HE WALKS ALONG THE STREETS, INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM ALL THE OTHER SHABBILY DRESSED PEOPLE.

BUT TODAY HE TERMINATED AN INTERVIEW BY ARISING, BOWING STIFFLY, AND SAYING:

"I APOLOGIZE TO THE RELATIVES OF THE MEN I HAVE KILLED."

HIS RECORD OF KILLS, HE SAID, WAS DEFINITE; "THE NAVY WAS VERY STRICT ABOUT FIGURES. I WATCHED EACH OF THESE PLANES CRASH."

ACTUALLY, HE SAID, THERE WAS AN EVEN GREATER ACE IN THE JAPANESE NAVY--SUB-LT. TETSU IWAMOTO, WHO BAGGED MORE THAN 100 ALLIED PLANES--BUT NO ONE KNOWS WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.

ASKED HOW THE HANDFUL OF NEAL NIPPONESE ACES COULD CLAIM SUCH HIGH SCORES, SAKAI REPLIED:

"THERE WERE ONLY A FEW JAPANESE EXPERTS. THE AMERICAN ACES WERE SENT HOME AS INSTRUCTORS, BUT THE TOP JAPANESE PILOTS, BECAUSE OF OUR SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER, WERE LEFT IN COMBAT TO DIE."

SAKAI DIDN'T DIE, BUT HE'S STILL PARTLY PARALYZED. AFTER HIS BIGGEST VICTORIES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, HE WAS HIT AT GUADALCANAL AUG. 7, 1942. HE SHOT DOWN TWO AMERICAN SBD'S (DIVEBOMBERS) HE SAID, BUT TWO HEAVY SHELLS FROM THEIR GUNS CRASHED INTO HIS COCKPIT.

UNCONSCIOUS AT FIRST, HE RECOVERED AND PULLED OUT OF HIS DIVE ABOVE THE WATER--SO LOW THAT AMERICAN SHIPS WERE FIRING AT HIM WITH MACHINEGUNS. DAZED, BLINDED, PARTLY PARALYZED, "I WANTED TO CRASH INTO A WARCRAFT BUT COULDN'T FIND ANY," HE RELATED.

EVENTUALLY, AFTER FLYING MORE THAN FOUR HOURS IN BLOODY DELIRIUM, HE CRASH-LANDED SAFELY AT [redacted] BASE. 1115

HE RETURNED TO COMBAT ONLY ONCE AFTER THAT: AT IWO JIMA, IN JUNE, 1944, WHEN HE SAID HE SHOT DOWN THREE AMERICAN NAVY FIGHTERS--"THE TOUGHEST FIGHT OF MY EXPERIENCE." THE REST OF HIS WARTIME CAREER WAS SPENT AS INSTRUCTOR OR TEST PILOT.

ENDING THE INTERVIEW BY SHRUGGING INTO HIS WORN OVERCOAT, HE ASKED, HALF-APOLOGETICALLY, "I HAD TO TAKE TIME OFF FOR THIS--WILL YOU LET MY BOSS KNOW I'VE BEEN SPENDING THIS TIME WITH YOU?"

WW602APS NM

A118KX

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(130)

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC.15-(AP)-WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS OF JAPANESE LEADERS ACCUSED OF PERPETRATING THE PACIFIC WAR OF AGGRESSION WILL NOT START UNTIL ABOUT FEB.1---TWO WEEKS LATER THAN PREVIOUSLY EXPECTED--PROSECUTOR JOSEPH B.KEENAN TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY.

EARLIER HE INDICATED THE TRIALS WOULD GET UNDER WAY ABOUT MID-JANUARY, BUT THE NEW DATE WAS ESTIMATED AFTER A WEEK OF STUDYING ACCUMULATED MATERIAL.

THE PROSECUTOR SAID THE FIRST DEFENDANTS HAD NOT BEEN CHOSEN, BUT IT GENERALLY IS BELIEVED HERE THAT EX-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND SOME OF HIS CABINET MINISTERS, WHO WILL BE TRIED JOINTLY, WILL BE NOMINATED.

KEENAN STATED THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE, CHINA, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA HAVE NOT YET SUBMITTED NAMES OF MEN FROM WHOM COURT MEMBERS AND PROSECUTORS WILL BE SELECTED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR. THERE WILL BE FOUR JUDGES, EACH WITH AN ALTERNATE, AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF PROSECUTORS.

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EW1030PCS

--0--

TOKYO, DEC. 15-(AP)-TO PREVENT UNEXPECTED FOOD SHORTAGES, SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED NOTIFICATION BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WHEN STOCKS OF STAPLES FALL BELOW A 10-DAY SUPPLY IN ANY CITY OVER 100,000. LISTED AS STAPLES WERE RICE, WHEAT, MILLET, BARLEY, POTATOES, SOY BEANS AND OTHER BEANS.

WW523APS NM

A160FX

W-95-

TOKYO,SUNDAY,DEC.16-(AP)-MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO, CLOSE ADVISOR TO EMPEROR HIROHITO THROUGHOUT THE WAR AND A MAKER OF SUCH CABINET PREMIERS AS GEN.HIDEKI TOJO, ENTERED SUGAMO PRISON TODAY AS A WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT.

UM1039PPS NM

AP1FX

TOKYO,DEC.16-(AP)-SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE VATICAN.

THE ACTION CAME IN AN EXTENSION OF A PREVIOUS ALLIED DIRECTIVE DEMANDING RECALL OF VARIOUS JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ABROAD, AND PROVIDING THAT DIPLOMATIC PROPERTY OF JAPAN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BE TURNED OVER TO THE ALLIED POWERS.

HW216APS NM

AP2FX

TOKYO,DEC.16-(AP)-MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO, EMPEROR HIROHITO'S CLOSE ADVISER, ENTERED SUGAMO PRISON AS A WAR-CRIMES SUSPECT TODAY, DECLINING COMMENT ON THE SUICIDE OF PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE--ONE OF THE MEN HE HAD HELPED TO MAKE PREMIER OF JAPAN.

KIDO CARRIED A SUITCASE AND TWO BUNDLES AS HE STEPPED INTO THE PRISON. MILITARY POLICE MARCHED ON EITHER SIDE OF HIM ALTHOUGH HIS APPEARANCE WAS VOLUNTARY.

THEY ESCORTED HIM INTO THE RECEIVING ROOM, WHENCE HE WAS TAKEN FOR THE REQUIRED DELOUSING TREATMENT GIVEN ALL NEWCOMERS.

HW225APS NM

A143FX (LONSBRG)

K(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.16) (350)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

(ADVANCE)..TOKYO,DEC.15-(AP)-OVER THE DESERTED STREET CAME A DESPERATE CRY:

"KAIJI DATA." AGAIN AND AGAIN, "KAIJI DATA."

"FIRE!" OUR HOST SHOUTED, ON HIS WAY TO THE DOOR.

ONE BLOCK AWAY FROM HIS HOUSE IN ONE OF TOKYO'S SMALL NEIGHBORHOODS WE FOUND SMOKE FILTERING OUT OF WHAT APPARENTLY WAS THE KITCHEN OF A TWO-STORY CORNER BUILDING. A FEW PEOPLE STOOD SHIVERING IN THE MIDNIGHT CHILL. SGT.NICK KELLAS, CINCINNATI,O., TURNED THE JEEP'S LIGHTS ON THE PLACE.

JAPANESE MEN EXCITEDLY FORMED BUCKET BRIGADES, AND WE FOUR AMERICANS DID WHAT WE COULD. WE WENT INTO AN ADJOINING HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER CHARLES GORRY BROUGHT OUT A SLEEPY, SCARED YOUNGSTER.

THEN THE WHOLE THING TURNED INTO A RED, FLASHING NIGHTMARE. FLAMES BURST FROM THE CORNER BUILDING WITH A HOT FURY. WHIPPED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND THEY ATE INTO THE FLIMSY WOODEN STRUCTURE. FIREMEN WHO ARRIVED FINALLY WERE UNABLE TO GET WATER PRESSURE IMMEDIATELY.

FLAMES, LEAPING ONTO THE ROOF, LIGHTED UP THE OLD DREAF OF FIRE ON THE FACES OF SEVERAL HUNDRED NEICHBORHOOD PEOPLE WHO NOW WERE WATCHING. TENANTS OF ADJACENT HOUSES BEGAN DUMPING THEIR BELONGINGS OUT OF WINDOWS AND INTO THE STREETS. SOMETHING TUMBLED DOWN ON SGT.BOB MESCHES' HEAD, BUT THE NEW YORK BOY WASN'T HURT.

MORE FIRE COMPANIES ARRIVED AND TURNED STREAMS OF WATER ON THE BLAZE, BUT THE FLAMES RACED ON, DEFIANT AND UNCONTROLLED.

MEN SHUTTLED BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE STREET, RETRIEVING WHAT HOUSEHOLD GOODS THEY COULD. SOMEBODY ROPED OFF THE STREET WHERE FURNISHINGS WERE HEAPED IN CRAZY DISORDER.

GRAIN SPILLED FROM A CONTAINER ON TO THE STREET AND, WITH EMBERS SETTLING DOWN ON THEM LIKE A RED SNOWFALL, PEOPLE DROPPED TO THEIR

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30.24-32431

KNEES AND TRIED TO PICK UP THE TINY MORSELS OF FOOD.
AS WE LEFT, THE FLAMES ROARED ACROSS A THIRD HOUSE. THE CORNER BUILDING WAS A GLOWING SHELL BY NOW AND THE SECOND HOUSE WAS GUTTED. EACH OF US HAD THE SAME IDEA AS THE JEEP PULLED AWAY:

A144FX
"CAN YOU IMAGINE WHAT THIS PLACE WAS LIKE DURING A RAID WHEN THE B29'S DROPPED HUNDREDS OF INCENDIARIES?"
AND NICK SAID "I'LL BET ONE AMERICAN FIRE COMPANY WOULD HAVE HAD THAT FIRE OUT IN FIVE MINUTES."
----THIS MORNING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORTED FOUR BUILDINGS HAD BEEN DESTROYED. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.
(END ADVANCE FOR AM'S OF SUNDAY, DEC. 16--MOVED DEC. 14)
DS/UM1014PPS NM ASKT

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BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC 15-(AP)

JAVA.
~~WHILE THIS FREEDOM ON OUTGOING NEWS HAS BEEN ALLOWED, THERE HAS BEEN SUPPRESSION OF A LOCAL NEWS OUTLET AS WELL AS ONE CASE OF~~ FIELD CENSORSHIP.
BRITISH AUTHORITIES SUPPRESSED YESTERDAY'S EDITION OF THE EVENING NEWS, PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH PYSCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DEPARTMENT. THE AUTHORITIES SAID THIS ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF THE "DISPROPORTIONATELY HEAVY PLAY" THE NEWSPAPER GAVE TO A SPEECH IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS BY TOM DRIBERG, AN INDEPENDENT.
(DRIBERG CHARGES THAT FRENCH AND DUTCH "POLITICAL DICTATES" WHICH HE TERMED UNWISE PREVENTED BRITISH FIELD COMMANDERS FROM SETTLIN INDONESIAN AND INDOCHINESE DISTURBANCES WITHOUT BLOODSHED).
THE NEWSPAPER CARRIED A BOX TODAY SAYING: "THE EDITOR REGRETS THAT OWING TO A TECHNICAL BREAKDOWN IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO PUBLISH THE EVENING NEWS YESTERDAY."

A127
AN ACCOUNT OF DRIBERG'S SPEECH WAS AVAILABLE HERE, HOWEVER. THE NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER INDEPENDENT, EDITED BY A STRONGLY PRO-INDONESIAN INDIAN, FEATURED THE STORY WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM THE AUTHORITIES.
THE FIELD CENSORSHIP CASE OCCURRED DURING THE FIGHTING AT SOERABAJA WHEN THE BRITISH COMMANDER THERE ASKED CORRESPONDENTS TO PERMIT ONE OF HIS OFFICERS TO READ THEIR COPY BEFORE IT WAS FILED. THE OFFICER ONLY RARELY SUGGESTED ANY CHANGES, HOWEVER.
MAHOMMED DIAH, EDITOR OF THE INDONESIAN NEWSPAPER MERDEKA, AND HIS WIFE WERE ARRESTED YESTERDAY BY THE BRITISH. DIAH SUBSEQUENTLY WAS RELEASED BUT HIS AMERICAN AND TOKYO-EDUCATED WIFE STILL WAS HELD FOR REASONS WHICH THE AUTHORITIES WOULD NOT DISCUSS.
RQ1207PES

(AP)

A165
WITH INDONESIAN AMS BUDGET (170)
BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC.16-(SUNDAY)-SUTAN SJAHRIR, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, EXPRESSED THE HOPE TODAY THAT NETHERLANDS MARINES TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT BE USED TO FIGHT JAVA NATIONALISTS.
PREPARING TO LEAVE ON A TOUR OF JAVA TO ENLIST SUPPORT OF INSURGENTS FOR HIS GOVERNMENT, SJAHRIR SAID "I HAVE HEARD THAT DUTCH MARINES TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES AND NOW ON THE WAY TO THE INDIES PROBABLY WOULD BE USED NOT IN JAVA BUT IN THE OUTER ISLANDS."
"THERE WAS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF AMERICAN HELP FOR THE FRENCH CAUSE IN INDO-CHINA IN THE SHIPMENT OF TROOPS. I HOPE AMERICA WON'T SIMILARLY SERVE DUTCH INTERESTS HERE."
THE NATIONALIST LEADER SAID HE EXPECTED TO GET IN A FEW DAYS A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF DUTCH PROPOSALS TO END THE STRIFE IN JAVA OVER THE NATIVES' DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.
PREMIER SJAHRIR AND PRESIDENT I.R.SOEKARNO PLANNED TO LEAVE TODAY OR TOMORROW TO CONFER WITH LEADERS OF NATIONALIST RESISTANCE. SOME OF THE SO-CALLED EXTREMIST LEADERS FIGHTING THE BRITISH HAVE COMPLAINED THAT THE SJAHRIR GOVERNMENT WAS TOO MODERATE.
EV220AES

AP13
BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC 16-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS BURNED DOWN A SMALL VILLAGE NEAR BUITENZORG WHERE NATIVES HAD BEEN REPORTED SNIPING AT RAILROAD TRAINS, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT SAID: "BANDOENG SITUATION IS QUIET. THE INDONESIAN ARMY IS PROVING MORE COOPERATIVE AND HAVE EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO INCREASE THEIR EFFORTS TO RESTORE ORDER."
AT SEMARANG, NAVAL GUNFIRE AND ARTILLERY SUPPORT WERE CALLED FOR WHEN A BRITISH PATROL WAS FIRED UPON.
DN321AES

AP20
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, DEC 16-(AP)-THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL STRIKE, IN WHICH 20,000 MINERS ON A 14-DAY WALKOUT STOPPED MOST OF THE INDUSTRY IN THE STATE, WILL END TOMORROW.
APPROXIMATELY 3,000 OF THE STRIKING MINERS WHO ATTENDED MASS MEETINGS IN THE FIELDS DECIDED BY A MAJORITY OF 53 VOTES TO ACCEPT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS TO RETURN TO THEIR JOBS TOMORROW.
AFTER ONE-WEEK'S WORK THE MINERS WILL BEGIN A 16-DAY CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, HOWEVER, AND THEIR PRODUCTION IN THE NEXT FIVE DAYS WILL ONLY BE ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN SEVERELY RATIONED ELECTRICITY AND GAS SERVICES UNTIL OPERATIONS ARE AGAIN IN FULL SWING.
THE STRIKE STARTED AS A SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF STRIKING STEEL WORKERS WHO WALKED OUT OF THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY BECAUSE OF THE DISCHARGE OF A SINGLE WORKER. THE LATTER STRIKE IS BELIEVED NEAR SETTLEMENT.
Z929AES

A141FX (BENNETT)
V(650)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.16)
(ADVANCE)..SYDNEY, DEC.15-(AP)-LT. [illegible].H.GORDON BENNETT, COMMANDER OF AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN MALAYA IN 19[illegible], HAS ARRIVED IN SYDNEY FROM MELBOURNE TO AWAIT FINDINGS OF A PUBLIC HEARING INTO HIS ESCAPE FROM THE JAPANESE AT SINGAPORE.
A COMMISSIONER OF INQUIRY, JUSTICE GEORGE C.LIGERTWOOD, WILL DECIDE WHETHER BENNETT WAS JUSTIFIED IN FLEEING SINGAPORE WITHOUT ORDERS FROM HIS SUPERIOR, SIR ARTHUR PERCIVAL, BRITISH LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHO HAD ARRANGED THE SURRENDER WITH GENERAL TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA.
BENNETT AND OTHER OFFICERS ESCAPED IN A CHINESE JUNK, USING ONLY A PAGE FROM A SCHOOL ATLAS TO GUIDE THEM TO SUMATRA. WHEN JAPANESE PLANES APPEARED, THEY HID AND LEFT THEIR CHINESE CREW IN VIEW. THE CHINESE WERE PLACED BACK IN THE HOLD WHEN THE PLANES DISAPPEARED TO MAKE SURE THE JUNK WOULD NOT BE SAILED BACK TO SINGAPORE.

THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL LEFT SINGAPORE THE NIGHT OF THE SURRENDER, FEB.15, 1942. HE REACHED AUSTRALIA NINE DAYS LATER. SINCE THEN, THE COMMONWEALTH HAS BEEN DEBATING WHETHER HE WAS JUSTIFIED IN ESCAPING, EVEN THOUGH HE FLED WITH INTENTIONS OF PLACING IN ALLIED HANDS HIS KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE TACTICS.

TO PREPARE HIS REPORT ON THE INQUIRY FOR PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY, LIGERTWOOD IS PONDERING 250,000 WORDS OF TESTIMONY TAKEN FROM 22 WITNESSES IN 14 DAYS OF HEARINGS.

HOWEVER, WHEN COUNSEL COMPLETED THEIR ADDRESSES THURSDAY, THE MELBOURNE JUSTICE SAID HE DID NOT EXPECT THERE WOULD BE MUCH DELAY IN THE PRESENTATION OF HIS REPORT.

IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD ACT ON LIGERTWOOD'S RECOMMENDATION, WHATEVER IT MAY BE. AN ADVERSE RECOMMENDATION MIGHT SUBJECT BENNETT TO REMOVAL FROM THE RESERVE OFFICERS' CORPS. (THE GENERAL, UPON HIS OWN REQUEST, WAS REMOVED FROM ACTIVE COMMAND IN APRIL, 1944, AND PLACED ON RESERVE. HE RE-ENTERED CIVILIAN LIFE AS AN ACCOUNTANT.)

SHOULD BENNETT'S ACTION BE VINDICATED, NO POSITIVE STEPS APPEARED LIKELY. A GOVERNMENT APOLOGY PROBABLY WOULD BE CONSIDERED UNNECESSARY BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT REFRAINED THROUGHOUT THE INQUIRIES FROM EXPRESSING AN OPINION.

THE PUBLIC HEARINGS RESULTED FROM A REQUEST BY THE GENERAL AND STRONG PUBLIC DEMAND.

"IT WILL GIVE ME AN OPPORTUNITY TO CLEAR UP THE MATTER," BENNETT SAID WHEN THE INQUIRY WAS ANNOUNCED. "I AM NOT AFRAID OF THE RESULT."

A142FX

TWO WEEKS BEFORE, BENNETT WALKED OUT OF A MILITARY INQUIRY COURT ORDERED BY GEN.SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES, AFTER CLAMEY RECEIVED A REPORT FROM PERCIVAL. BLAMEY'S FINDINGS WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC.

WHILE THE MILITARY INQUIRY PROCEEDED IN HIS ABSENCE, BENNETT WAS IN SYDNEY WELCOMING BACK HIS EIGHTH DIVISION TROOPS WHO HAD BEEN IN JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS. THEIR CHEERS INDICATED HE HAD RETAINED HIS POPULARITY WITH THEM.

THE PUBLIC INQUIRY CONCERNED WHETHER BENNETT BECAME A PRISONER OF WAR AT THE MOMENT OF THE CEASE FIRE ORDER, AT 8:30 P.M. ON THE DAY OF SINGAPORE'S SURRENDER.

BENNETT AND HIS COUNSEL, BRIAN CLANCY, CONTENDED THAT FROM THAT TIME, BENNETT WAS UNDER COMMAND OF THE JAPANESE AND THAT IT WAS HIS DUTY TO ESCAPE IF HE COULD. WILFRED DOVEY, WHO APPEARED AS ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER IN A ROLE SIMILAR TO A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, CONTENDED THAT A SOLDIER DID NOT BECOME A PRISONER UNTIL HE WAS IN THE ENEMY'S PHYSICAL CONTROL AND THAT BENNETT SHOULD HAVE REMAINED WITH HIS TROOPS.

BENNETT'S BRAVERY OR MOTIVES IN ESCAPING WERE NOT QUESTIONED. ON THE FINAL DAY OF THE HEARING, JUSTICE LIGERTWOOD COMMENTED, "EVERYBODY HAS STATED THAT WHATEVER MOTIVES HAD ACTUATED BENNETT IN ESCAPING, THEY WERE NOT SELFISH."

"THERE WAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT," SAID DOVEY IN HIS FINAL ADDRESS, "THAT BENNETT ACTED IN HONEST BELIEF, HOWEVER UNFOUNDED, THAT HE WAS DOING WHAT HE DID IN THE INTERESTS OF AUSTRALIA--BUT HE COMMITTED A DELIBERATE BREACH OF HIS DUTY AS A SOLDIER."

CLANCY CONTENDED THAT BENNETT HAD SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE TACTICS, HAD EVOLVED METHODS TO COUNTER THEM, AND BELIEVED THAT "THE VERY FATE OF HIS COUNTRY DEPENDED ON HIS GETTING BACK TO AUSTRALIA TO EXPLAIN TO AUTHORITIES THE DANGERS THAT CONFRONTED IT."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.16-MOVED DEC.14)

DS1003PPS NM ASKED

AP15FX

SHANGHAI,DEC.16-(AP)-ROLAND SARLEY, FORMER DIRECTOR OF FRENCH MUNICIPAL POLICE AT SHANGHAI, AND L.K.KENTWELL, FORMER BRITISH ATTORNEY WHO RENOUNCED BRITISH CITIZENSHIP, WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY TODAY BY WOOSUNG (SHANGHAI) GARRISON HEADQUARTERS FOR INVESTIGATION. HEADQUARTERS SAID THE INVESTIGATION INVOLVED ALLEGED COLLABORATIONIST ACTIVITIES.

SARLEY'S ARREST WAS PROTESTED BY THE FRENCH, WHO CONTENDED IT WAS IN VIOLATION OF PRE-WAR TREATIES.

KENTWELL, GARRISON HEADQUARTERS SAID, ONCE SERVED IN THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN OF THE PUPPET NANKING GOVERNMENT.

HW623APS NM

A168KX (BJT)

AMS BUDGET

NITE LEAD CHIANG (300)

PEIPING,DEC.15-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK REITERATED TODAY HIS DETERMINATION TO BUILD A UNITED, FREE AND EQUAL CHINA, AND CALLED ON THOSE WHO STRUGGLED HEROICALLY AGAINST JAPANESE DOMINATION TO WORK WITH EQUAL DEVOTION FOR THE REGENERATION OF THEIR COUNTRY.

CHIANG SPOKE IN THE HALL OF CHERISHED BENEVOLENCE AT THE FORMER WINTER PALACE OF THE MANCHUS. HIS AUDIENCE INCLUDED MANY OF HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF EARLY REVOLUTIONARY DAYS AS WELL AS FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES AND A GROUP OF U.S. MARINE OFFICERS HEADED BY MAJ.GEN. KELLER E. ROCKEY, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS.

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK ALSO ATTENDED BUT DID NOT ADDRESS THE GATHERING.

AFTER THANKING HIS "OLD FRIENDS OF THE EARLY REVOLUTION" FOR THEIR STURDY RESISTANCE DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, THE GENERALISSIMO PAID TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. MARINES FOR THE PART THEY PLAYED IN CHINA'S LIBERATION.

THE VENERABLE GEN. CHIN YUN PENG, WHO WAS PREMIER OF CHINA IN THE DAYS WHEN THIS WAS THE CAPITAL, RESPONDED TO CHIANG'S ADDRESS WITH THE HOPE THAT CHINA WOULD HAVE "SIX FIVE-YEAR PLANS" AND THAT THE GENERALISSIMO WOULD LEAD THE NATION FOR ANOTHER 30 YEARS.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, SWISS, BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATS GREETED CHIANG IN THE BRILLIANTLY-ILLUMINATED HALL WHERE THE PRESIDENTS OF CHINA HELD THEIR RECEPTIONS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

AMONG THE CHINESE NOTABLES PRESENT WERE GEN. LI TSUNG-JEN, COMMANDER OF THE GENERALISSIMO'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS; GEN. MA TSUNG-HSAN, COMMANDER OF CHINESE FORCES AT MUKDEN WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADED MANCHURIA; PU CHI, BROTHER OF THE LAST EMPEROR OF THE CHING DYNASTY; DR. WILLIAM HUNG, DEAN OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY, AND THE REV. Z.T. KIANG, THE METHODIST CLERGYMAN WHO BAPTIZED CHIANG.

B231PCS

A23KX

PEIPING--FIRST ADD PEIPING NIGHT LEAD CHIANG (A168KX)

X X BAPTIZED CHIANG.

THE GENERALISSIMO WORE A PLAIN BROWN CHINESE ARMY UNIFORM WITHOUT DECORATIONS. MADAME CHIANG'S ANKLE-LENGTH CHINESE GOWN ALSO WAS BROWN. WITH IT SHE WORE GLITTERING RHINESTONE ERRINGS.

FLAGS OF BRITAIN, RUSSIA, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES WERE DRAPED ON THE WALL, WHILE ACROSS THE CEILING SPRAD THE HUGE, 12-POINTED SUN EMBLEM OF THE KUOMINTANG.

30.24-32433

DEC 16 1945

REFRESHMENTS SERVED TO THE GUESTS INCLUDED ONE HOMELY AMERICAN TOUCH---HOT-DOGS WITHOUT MUSTARD.

TOMORROW GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG WILL REVIEW THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF U.S. MARINES AND PRESENT AWARD TO MEN CITED FOR BRAVERY ON OKINAWA.

EW509PCS

AP4FX

CHUNGKING,DEC.16-(AP)-GEN.CHOU EN-LAI AND FOUR OTHER COMMUNIST DELEGATES TO THE FORTHCOMING CHINESE UNITY AND PEACE CONFERENCE HERE ARRIVED THIS AFTERNOON FROM YENAN. TWO OTHERS WERE ALREADY IN CHUNGKING.

THE DATE OF THE CONFERENCE HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED; IT IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN ABOUT DEC. 25.

ARRIVING WITH CHOU, THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, WERE HIS WIFE, ALSO A DELEGATE, WHO AS MISS TENG YIN-CHAO WAS IN 1924 A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL) PARTY; GEN.YEN CHIEN-YING, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE COMMUNIST ARMIES; WU YU-CHANG, ONE-TIME MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL AT HANKOW; AND LU TING-YI, CONNECTED WITH THE YENAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PUBLICATION.

ALREADY IN CHUNGKING WERE DELEGATES TUNG PI-WU, WHO WAS A COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION AT THE SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE; AND WANG JO-FEI, MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

HW242APS NM

CLR 833AES AP12 NXCLR744A

AP12FX

CHUNGKING,DEC.16-(AP)-CHINA AND RUSSIA HAVE AGREED ON SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR CHINA'S ASSUMPTION OF THE SOVIET-CONTROLLED ADMINISTRATION OF MANCHURIA, A CHINESE DISPATCH REPORTED TODAY.

DETAILS WERE DISCUSSED AT A SATURDAY CONFERENCE IN CHINHSIEN AT WHICH PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED GEN.TU LI-MING, CHINESE COMMANDER IN MANCHURIA, AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ELDER SON, CHIANG CHUNG-KUO.

THE DISPATCH ALSO REPORTED "SATISFACTORY" RESULTS OF A LATER CONFERENCE AT CHANGCHUN ON METHODS OF TAKING OVER MANCHURIA'S DEFEN AND AGREEMENT "IN PRINCIPLE" ON THE PROBLEM OF MILITARY SUPPLY FOR CHINESE FORCES.

HW502APS NM

AP14FX

FIRST LEAD TRUMAN REACTION

CHUNGKING,DEC.16-(AP)-GOVERNMENT LEADERS HAILED WITH ENTHUSIASM AND CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAILED WITH POLITENESS TODAY PRES TRUMAN'S DECLARATION OF AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD CHINA.

IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS, THE DECLARATION DISPELLED APPREHENSIONS OF AN UNFAVORABLE CHANGE; SPOKESMEN SAID THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT AGREES CLOSELY WITH CHINESE GOVERNMENT POLICY, AND THAT THEY "WARMLY WELCOMED" HIS ASSERTION ALL REASONABLE ASSISTANCE WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

COMMUNIST QUARTERS XXX PICKING UP PREVIOUS AT START.

HW603APS NM

DEC 16 1945

AP3FX

CHUNGKING,DEC.16-(AP)-COMMUNIST QUARTERS TODAY HAILED THE "WHOLE SPIRIT" OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT ON AMERICA'S CHINA POLICY, ASSERTING THAT THEY HAVE CONSISTENTLY FAVORED ESTABLISHMENT OF A BROAD COALITION GOVERNMENT RATHER THAN ONE-PARTY RULE.

TRUMAN'S STATEMENT, THEY SAID, ACKNOWLEDGES EXISTENCE OF ONE-PARTY RULE AT PRESENT.

REGARDING TRUMAN'S DECLARATION THAT "UNITED STATES SUPPORT WILL NOT EXTEND TO MILITARY INTERVENTION TO INFLUENCE THE COURSE OF ANY CHINESE INTETIEWLELY IMPLEMENTED."

HW230APS NM

HONG KONG, DEC 16-(AP)-THE PRESIDENT GRANT OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES ARRIVED AT HONG KONG TODAY FROM SAN FRANCISCOA VIA SHANGHAI WITH THE FIRST CARGO OF CONSUMER GOODS RECEIVED IN THIS PORT IN FOUR YEARS.

THE LONG-HERALDED CARGO, MOSTLY FOODSTUFFS, HAD BEEN ANXIOUSLY AWAITED BY MERCHANTS AND BUYERS.

G1044AES

A170WX (BJT)

(300) AMS BUDGET--NIGHT LEAD PEARL HARBOR

BY WILLIAM T.PEACOCK

WASHINGTON,DEC 16-(AP)-PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATORS RECEIVED A NAVY REPORT TODAY THAT THE U.S.CRUISER BOISE WAS NEVER CLOSER THAN 1400 MILES TO THE JAPANESE TASK FORCE WHICH STRUCK HAWAII DEC. 7, 1941, AND THUS COULD NOT HAVE SEEN ITS APPROACH.

THIS REPLY TO A QUESTION RAISED EARLY IN THE HEARINGS--WHETHER THE BOISE SIGHTED THE JAPANESE FORCE BUT DID NOT REPORT IT BECAUSE OF ORDERS FOR RADIO SILENCE--CAME DURING A SESSION MARKED BY CONTINUED BICKERING AMONG REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

AT ITS CLOSE, SENATOR LUCAS (D-ILL) TOLD REPORTERS THE COMMITTEE SHOULD FIND OUT HOW AND WHERE GOV.THOMAS E.DEWEY LEARNED THIS COUNTRY HAD "BROKEN" JAPAN'S CODES.

LUCAS HAD DRAWN FROM LT.GEN.LEONARD T.GEROW, THE DAY'S WITNESS, AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION EARLIER THAT ANY MILITARY OFFICER WHO DELIBERATELY DISCLOSED THE SECRET IN WARTIME WOULD DESERVE THE DEATH PENALTY.

FROM GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, THE COMMITTEE HAD HEARD LAST WEEK THAT HE LEARNED DURING THE 1944 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN THAT DEWEY APPARENTLY HAD LEARNED OF THE CODE-CRACKING. MARSHALL GAVE THE COMMITTEE COPIES OF LETTERS IN WHICH HE APPEALED TO THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE NOT TO DISCLOSE THE SECRET.

MARSHALL TESTIFIED THAT DEWEY, IN ADDITION TO KEEPING THE SECRET, OFFERED TO HELP QUIET AGITATION IN CONGRESS FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF PEARL HARBOR. HE SAID SOME MILITARY MEN FEARED THE JAPANESE MIGHT DEDUCE FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL TALK THAT THEIR CODES WERE BEING READ.

REP.GEARHART (R-CALIF) ORIGINALLY RAISED THE BOISE ISSUE. HE SAID EARLY IN THE HEARINGS THAT HE WAS INFORMED THE SHIP'S CREW HAD SEEN THE JAPANESE FORCE. HE DEMANDED THAT THE BOISE'S LOG BE PRODUCED.

GERHARD GESELL, CHIEF ASSISTANT COUNSEL, ANNOUNCING HE HAD THE LOG, READ IT INTO THE RECORD. IT RECORDED THAT IN LATE EVENING OF NOV. 27,1941, WHILE CONVOYING MERCHANT SHIPS TO THE PHILIPPINES, THE BOISE SIGHTED A DARKENED SHIP AND CHALLENGED IT. NO REPLY WAS RECEIVED.

ON THE FOLLOWING NIGHT, NOV.28, A DARKENED SHIP AGAIN WAS SEEN WHICH APPARENTLY WAS A JAPANESE CRUISER OF THE ATAGO TYPE.

IN AN ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT, THE NAVY SAID THAT NO CRUISER OF THE ATAGO TYPE TOOK PART IN THE PEARL HARBOR RAID AND THAT FROM "AVAIL-

ABLE INFORMATION" THE CLOSEST THE BOISE EVER WAS TO THE RAIDING FORCE WAS 1400 MILES.

A171WX
GESELL ALSO PRODUCED A GROUP OF OTHER DOCUMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN ASKED, INCLUDING A MESSAGE THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ON AUG.13,1941.
THIS WAS THE DAY FOLLOWING MR.ROOSEVELT'S RETURN FROM THE ATLANTIC CONFERENCE WHERE HE AND THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER HAD AGREED TO TAKE "PARALLEL ACTION" IN WARNING JAPAN AGAINST FURTHER AGGRESSION.
IT HAD BEEN DEVELOPED THAT AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION CHURCHILL HAD A MEMORANDUM WHICH SAID ANY FURTHER JAPANESE AGGRESSION WOULD COMPEL THE UNITED STATES "TO TAKE COUNTER MEASURES EVEN THOUGH THESE MIGHT LEAD TO WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN."
SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, TESTIFIED A "WATERED DOWN" WARNING WAS GIVEN JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR ON AUG.17.
TELLING OF HIS MEETING WITH THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, MR.ROOSEVELT ADVISED CHURCHILL:
"I MADE TO HIM A STATEMENT COVERING THE POSITION OF THIS GOVERNMEI WITH RESPECT TO THE TAKING BY JAPAN OF FURTHER STEPS IN THE DIRECTION OF MILITARY DOMINATION BY FORCE ALONG THE LINES OF THE PROPOSED STATEMENT SUCH AS YOU AND I HAD DISCUSSED. THE STATEMENT I MADE TO HIM WA NO LESS VIGOROUS THAN AND WAS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THE STATEMENT WE HAD DISCUSSED."
IN HIS FINAL DAY IN THE WITNESS CHAIR, GEROW WAS QUESTIONED FOR ONE HOUR AND 50 MINUTES. SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH) QUESTIONED FOR ONE HOUR AND SEVEN MINUTES.
EACH HOLDING A COPY OF ARMY REGULATIONS, GEROW AND FERGUSON WENT OVER THEM IN QUESTION AND ANSWER, DEVELOPING THAT THE MANUAL SAID ORDERS SHOULD BE "PRECISE" AND THAT THEY SHOULD "PROMOTE CLARITY."
THEY AGREED, IN FERGUSON'S LANGUAGE, THAT THERE IS "A BURDEN ON TH ONE WHO SENDS THE ORDER TO MAKE SURE THAT IT IS UNDERSTOOD."
BUT GEROW DISAGREED THAT A NOV.27 WARNING SENT TO LT.GEN.WALTER C. SHORT, COMMANDER AT HAWAII, WAS A "DO-DON'T ORDER." FERGUSON SAID AN ARMY BOARD OF INQUIRY HAD SO CHARACTERIZED IT.
GEROW CONTENDED IT LEFT SHORT "DISCRETION TO DO ANYTHING HE THINKS NECESSARY FOR THE DEFENSE OF OAHU."
AS HEAD OF THE WAR PLANS DIVISION, GEROW HAD DISPATCHED THE ORDER UNDER MARSHALL'S NAME. HE TESTIFIED MARSHALL, WHO WAS OUT OF TOWN ON THE 27TH, HAD SEEN A DRAFT THE DAY BEFORE. SOME CHANGES WERE MADE IN THE FINAL DRAFT ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON.

A172WX
THE DEMOCRATS WERE FIDGETING DURING ALL THIS AND LUCAS SOUGHT TO INTERRUPT WHEN FERGUSON WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER IN GEROW'S OPINION PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GAVE THE JAPANESE AN "ULTIMATUM" AUG. 17.
FERGUSON DECLINED TO YIELD BUT LUCAS NEVERTHELESS RUMBLED SOMETHING ABOUT "TRYING TO TRAP A GREAT GENERAL."
A MOMENT LATER, CHAIRMAN BARKLEY (D-KY) UPHELD FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE HEARINGS AN OBJECTION TO QUESTIONS.
FERGUSON WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER, IF THE HAWAIIAN GARRISON HAD BEEN ALERT, THE JAPANESE WOULD HAVE BEEN "DEFEATED."
"I THINK OUR LOSSES OUT THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH LESS IF THE COMMAND HAD BEEN ALERT," GEROW REPLIED, ADDING THAT THERE WERE "DEGREES OF DEFEAT," THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT HAVE LOST SOME CARRIERS TO A MORE ALERT DEFENSE.
FERGUSON PRESSED MORE QUESTIONS ALONG THE SAME LINE.
REP.MURPHY (D-PA), BOUNCING HALFWAY OUT OF HIS CHAIR, SHOUTED, "I OBJECT THAT THE QUESTION HAS BEEN ANSWERED TWICE IN THE LAST FIVE MINUTES."
BARKLEY BANGED HIS GAVEL AND SAID, "THE CHAIR SUSTAINS THE POINT OF ORDER."
A MOMENT LATER FERGUSON SURRENDERED THE WITNESS.
EGGG352PES

A77WX
(210)(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,DEC.16)
ATOMIC
(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,DEC.15-(AP)-THE SENATE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER INTERIM LEGISLATION FOR CONTROL OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED POWER SOURCE SHORTLY AFTER THE CONGRESSIONAL CHRISTMAS RECESS, CHAIRMAN BRIEN MCMAHON (D-CONN) ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.
HE SAID THE TAKING OF SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY IS NOW COMPLETE, AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS WILL BE HEARD NEXT WEEK.
MCMAHON SAID IN A STATEMENT:
"AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED THAT WE MUST HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF THIS TREMENDOUS QUESTION. LEADING SCIENTISTS GAVE US A BACKGROUND OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS, AFTER WHICH WE HEARD REPRESENTATIVE PHYSICISTS OF THE COUNTRY REGARDING THEIR VIEWS ON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE. THE COMMITTEE FEELS THAT THE PRELIMINARY PHASE OF ITS WORK WILL HAVE BEEN COMPLETED BEFORE THE CHRISTMAS RECESS.
"WHILE WE ARE IN AGREEMENT THAT THE INTERNATIONAL PHASE OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY PROBLEM IS OF FIRST CONCERN, WE ARE FACED WITH THE NECESSITY FOR UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE LEGISLATION FOR AT LEAST THE INTERIM HANDLING OF THE MANHATTAN PROJECT.
"THE HEARINGS OF THE COMMITTEE IN JANUARY, THEN, WILL NECESSARILY BE DEVOTED TO THE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN BILLS TO BE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FOR ITS CONSIDERATION. IN THE MEANTIME THE COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE ITS CONSIDERATION AND STUDY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS BECAUSE IT BELIEVES THAT THE CONGRESSIONAL DECISION ON THIS MATTER WILL BE OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE."
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.16)
VH/LH903PES

(200)
WASHINGTON,DEC.15-(AP)-SENATOR HART (R-CONN), FORMER COMMANDER OF THE U.S.ASIATIC FLEET, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE "MAKING THEMSELVES A GENERAL NUISANCE" IN THE U.S.-CHINESE EFFORT TO GET JAPANESE SOLDIERS OUT OF CHINA.
HART DISCUSSED THE PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES MARINES IN NORTH CHINA IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE RADIO (WTIC, HARTFORD), THE ADVANCE TEXT OF WHICH WAS RELEASED HERE. IT SAID:
"THERE HAS NOW BEEN SOME PROGRESS IN WITHDRAWING THE JAPANESE TO THE SEACOAST, BUT IT HAS BEEN SLOW BECAUSE THE COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS HAVE SEEN FIT TO INTERFERE WITH THE ENTIRE PROCESS BY TEARING UP RAILROAD TRACKS, SMASHING BRIDGES AND MAKING THEMSELVES A GENERAL NUISANCE INSOFAR AS GETTING THE FORMER ENEMY OUT OF CHINA IS CONCERNED.

DEC 16 1945

30.27-32435

"THE JAPANESE HAVE BEHAVED ALL RIGHT THUS FAR. BUT THEIR PRESENCE, MANY OF THEM ARMED, IS AN UNPLEASANT SITUATION--TO SAY THE LEAST.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE WE NEED FEAR THAT THE PRESENCE OF OUR MARINES IN NORTH CHINA WILL RESULT IN OUR INVOLVEMENT IN A FULL-SCALE CIVIL WAR BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS.

"THE MARINES ARE NEEDED THERE TO CARRY OUT THE WORK AT HAND, TO HELP GET THOSE 300,000 EXPLOSIVE JAPANESE OUT OF CHINA AND TO KEEP THE FIGHTING AWAY FROM TWO OR THREE LARGE CITIES WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

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ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

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ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

"IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THE TWO FACTIONS WILL SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES SOON. OUR INFLUENCE IS THE BEST OUTSIDE INFLUENCE TO THAT END, AND WE SHOULD USE IT--WITH FIRMNESS."

LH911PES

A20WX

(120)

WITH PEARL HARBOR

WASHINGTON,DEC.15-(AP)-CONGRESS' PEARL HARBOR COMMITTEE IS EXCHANGING DOCUMENTS WITH AMERICAN PROSECUTORS OF THE WAR GUILT TRIAL AT NUERNBERG, GERMANY.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WHEN GERHARD GESELL, ASSISTANT COUNSEL, INTRODUCED IN THE PEARL HARBOR INQUIRY RECORDS OF HITLER'S CONFERENCES MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA.

HITLER PROMISED IN APRIL, 1941, THAT GERMANY WOULD "ACCEPT THE CONSEQUENCES" IF JAPAN WOULD ATTACK THE UNITED STATES.

GESELL SAID OTHER DOCUMENTS USED AT NUERNBERG AND CONCERNED WITH GERMAN-JAPANESE COLLABORATION ARE BEING OBTAINED.

HE ADVISED THE COMMITTEE THAT HE IS SENDING TO JUSTICE ROBERT JACKSON, CHIEF AMERICAN PROSECUTOR OF THE WAR GUILT TRIALS, CERTAIN DECODED JAPANESE MESSAGES BEARING ON NIPPONESE UNDERSTANDINGS WITH THE NAZIS.

LH915PES

DEC 16 1945

A102WX

(120)

WASHINGTON,DEC.15-(AP)-UNITED STATES MEMBERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMITTEE SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CALL TODAY THEY WOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO EXPEDITE A DECISION.

JUDGE JOSEPH C.HUTCHESON OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT AT HOUSTON,TEX., AMERICAN CHAIRMAN SAID THEIR WORK WAS REVIEWED WITH THE PRESIDENT AT SOME LENGTH.

THEIR GOAL, HE SAID, IS TO PRODUCE A JOINT RECOMMENDATION WITH THE BRITISH BY THE END OF APRIL. THIS IS BASED ON THE PRESIDENT'S HOPE FOR A CONCLUSION WITHIN 120 DAYS OF THE INCEPTION OF THE INQUIRY.

THE COMMISSION WAS SET UP TO INVESTIGATE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE AS THEY BEAR ON THE PROBLEM OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT AS WELL AS TO EXAMINE THE POSITION OF JEWISH VICTIMS OF NAZI AND FASCIST PERSECUTION IN EUROPE.

LH1019PES

A104WX

(120)

WASHINGTON,DEC.15-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN SAID TODAY THAT A MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS EVENTUALLY WILL AGREE TO INTERVENE IN A WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRY THAT VIOLATES ITS PEOPLE'S INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND ITS INTERNATIONAL DUTIES.

URUGUAY PROPOSED SUCH A POLICY OF MULTILATERAL INTERVENTION LAST MONTH.

AS HE LEFT A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, BRADEN TOLD REPORTERS:

"THE URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL EVENTUALLY WILL GO OVER. IT IS PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT IT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR VIOLENCE. IF WE CAN HAVE INTERVENTION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE CAN NOT HAVE IT IN THIS HEMISPHERE."

BRADEN DISCLOSED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS SUBMITTED TO THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS ITS IDEAS FOR A DEFENSE TREATY FOR THE HEMISPHERE. THE TREATY WILL BE DISCUSSED AT A FORTHCOMING INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

LH1024PES

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A27WX (GM)

(160)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.16. RADIO RELEASE 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME. TODAY, SATURDAY, DEC.15)

FOLLOW DETROIT NIGHT LEAD STRIKE

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,DEC.15-(AP)-CHARLES CAMPBELL, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE, SAID TODAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS A BLOCK OF GENERAL MOTORS STOCK OUTRIGHT AND CONTROLS THE STOCK'S VOTING RIGHTS.

CAMPBELL TOLD A REPORTER NO OFFICIAL REPORT HAD BEEN PUT OUT ON HOW MUCH THE BRITISH OWN, SO THAT HE COULD NOT CONFIRM OR DENY THE FIGURE OF 434,000 SHARES OF COMMON STOCKS MENTIONED BY PRESIDENT R. J. THOMAS OF THE CIO'S UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION.

THOMAS ANNOUNCED IN DETROIT TODAY THAT THE UNION HAD SUGGESTED TO PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE OF BRITAIN THAT THE BRITISH LABORITE GOVERNMENT, AS A STOCKOWNER, ADVISE GENERAL MOTORS THAT PROFITS ARE THE CONCERN OF BOTH WORKERS AND THE COMPANY OWNERS.

CAMPBELL EXPLAINED HOW HIS GOVERNMENT ACQUIRED GENERAL MOTORS STOCK:

DURING THE WAR IT TOOK OVER ALL AMERICAN ASSETS FROM BRITISH SUBJECTS. IT PAID THEM IN STERLING FOR THESE ASSETS. SOME WERE SOLD. SOME, TURNED IN AFTER THE SALES, WERE KEPT. OF THE LATTER, THE GREATER PART WAS PUT UP AS SECURITY FOR A LOAN FROM THE AMERICAN RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. THE BLOCK OF GENERAL MOTORS STOCK IS INCLUDED IN THE ASSETS THAT WEREN'T SOLD.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.16. RADIO RELEASE 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, DEC.15).

AB/LH606PES

A141WX

(150) WASHINGTON,DEC 15-(AP)-DEAN ACHESON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, TODAY RECEIVED JUAN NEGRIN, LAST PRIME MINISTER OF REPUBLICAN SPAIN.

A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THE TWO MEN TALKED ABOUT SPAIN. HE DID NOT ELABORATE, BUT THE SUBJECT OF THE FRENCH NOTE CONCERNING THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT WAS NOT DISCUSSED, HE SAID. FRANCE HAS PROPOSED THAT THIS COUNTRY, ENGLAND AND FRANCE TALK ABOUT THEIR RELATIONS WITH FRANCO.

NEGRIN'S APPEARANCE SERVED TO EMPHASIZE IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES THIS GOVERNMENT'S DISPLEASURE WITH THE PRESENT SPANISH REGIME. IT HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BLUNTLY MORE THAN ONCE.

NEGRIN ASKED ACHESON FOR AN INTERVIEW, IT WAS SAID, AND GOT IT.

OTHER SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADERS HAVE TALKED FROM TIME TO TIME WITH STATE DEPARTMENT FIGURES AND THE VISIT WAS NOT UNPRECEDENTED IN THAT REGARD. HOWEVER, IT WAS THE FIRST TIME DIPLOMATS TONIGHT COULD RECALL THAT A REPUBLICAN OF NEGRIN'S HIGH RANK HAS MET WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S CHIEF.

NEGRIN LEFT SPAIN WITH HIS GOVERNMENT WHEN REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE COLLAPSED IN SPAIN. RECENTLY HE RESIGNED AS PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

HY1206AES

A173CX (STRIKES)
NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) APPROXIMATELY 400,000 REMAIN IDLE IN NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES.

MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOBILES--RUBBER WORKERS PLEDGE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO STRIKING GENERAL MOTORS EMPLOYES; NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN UNION AND AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS RESUME MONDAY; GM DISPUTE UP FOR REVIEW BEFORE PRESIDENT'S FACT-FINDING BOARD THIS WEEK.

TRANSPORTATION--SIX-WEEK STRIKE OF 2,000 SOUTHWESTERN GREYHOUND BUS DRIVERS ENDED; WORKERS RECEIVE 0.75 CENTS PER MILE WAGE HIKE. IN NEW YORK, STOCKHOLDERS OF GREEN BUS LINES MAN BUSES AS DRIVERS QUIT OVER CONTRACT PROVISIONS.

--DASH--

A174CX
NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (450)

(CX) THE 26-DAY OLD STRIKE OF GENERAL MOTORS EMPLOYES YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) WAS GIVEN ASSURANCE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY AN AFFILIATED UNION, THE CIO UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA.

THE URW VOTED UNANIMOUSLY AT ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION IN GRAND RAPI MICH., TO FURNISH THE STRIKING CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS WITH DIRECT DONATIONS FROM THE URW TREASURY AND WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ITS 190,000 MEMBERS. THE INTERNATIONAL CIO HAD ASKED ITS LOCALS AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS TO CREATE A SPECIAL STRIKE FUND TO SUPPORT THE G STRIKERS.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MANAGEMENT IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY AND T UAW-CIO WILL RESUME TOMORROW (MONDAY) AFTER A WEEKEND LULL. THE UNION, SEEKING A 30 PER CENT WAGE RATE INCREASE, WILL CONTINUE ITS MEETINGS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF GENERAL MOTORS AND THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY AND WILL HOLD ITS FIRST CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION, WHICH HAS TAKEN OVER THE WILLOW RUN BOMBER PLANT FOR AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION.

THE DETROIT TIMES SAID THAT FORD WAS PREPARED TO SUBMIT WHAT IT TERMED A SATISFACTORY" WAGE INCREASE OFFER TO THE UNION TOMORROW (MONDAY). A FORD SPOKESMAN SAID THE COMPANY DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT.

ALTHOUGH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST THAT NEW LABOR LEGISLATION BE PASSED BEFORE CHRISTMAS WAS APPARENTLY BY-PASSED BY CONGRESS, PUBLIC HEARINGS WILL BEGIN IN WASHINGTON NEXT THURSDAY ON THE GM DISPUTE BY THE PRESIDENT'S FACT-FINDING BOARD.

THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE'S HEARINGS ON A NEW MEASURE TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURE TO SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES WERE RECESSED UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, WHILE THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE MET TO DECIDE IF IT SHOULD HOLD FURTHER HEARINGS ON THE BILL, WHICH WOULD PROHIBIT STRIKES FOR 30 DAYS PENDING STUDY BY A FACT-FINDING COMMISSION.

THE FACT-FINDING BOARD WHICH WILL HEAR THE GM CASE HAS NO STATUTORY AUTHORITY, BUT BOTH COMPANY AND UNION HAVE AGREED TO COOPERATE WITH THE BOARD. THE GM DISPUTE HAS AFFECTED MORE THAN 200,000 WORKERS.

A175CX

IN FORT WORTH,TEX., A U.S. CONCILIATOR ANNOUNCED A STRIKE BY APPROXIMATELY 2,000 SOUTHWESTERN GREYHOUND BUS DRIVERS AND TERMINAL EMPLOYES, WHICH BEGAN NOV.4, HAS ENDED.

DRIVERS WILL RECEIVE THEIR DEMANDED FIVE-CENTS-PER MILE PAY, AN INCREASE OF 0.75 CENTS PER MILE, AND WILL ALSO RECEIVE 70 CENTS AN HOUR OVERTIME, E.M. MC FARLANE, UNION OFFICIAL, SAID. OTHER CLASSES OF EMPLOYES WILL RECEIVE PROPORTIONATE INCREASES. CONCILIATOR JOHN L. CONE SAID FULL OPERATION OF SCHEDULES WOULD BE RESUMED AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT. THE DRIVERS ARE MEMBERS OF THE AFL AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYES OF AMERICA.

IN NEW YORK CITY, STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GREEN BUS LINES, INC., GOT BEHIND THE WHEELS WHEN REGULAR DRIVERS QUIT IN WHAT A UNION SPOKESMAN SAID WAS A DISPUTE OVER CONTRACT PROVISIONS.

THE COMPANY TELEPHONED STOCKHOLDERS IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA AND 84 OF THE COMPANY'S 96 BUSES BEGAN ROLLING. THE LINE SERVES 160,000 PERSONS DAILY.

THE NATION'S TOTAL OF IDLE BECAUSE OF LABOR DISPUTES TOTALLED APPROXIMATELY 400,000.

RS304PCS

A145WX (VETS)

(350)(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY DEC.16)

BLIND VETS
BY ROBERT GEIGER

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC.15-(AP)-AMAZINGLY SUCCESSFUL METHODS THAT PROMISE TO REHABILITATE VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE 1,375 BLINDED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II ARE TO BE APPLIED TO 505 SIGHTLESS VETERANS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR STILL CONFINED TO GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

ANNOUNCING THIS TODAY, MAJ.GEN.PAUL R.HAWLEY, ACTING VA SURGEON GENERAL, SAID THE ARMY REHABILITATION PROGRAM OF WORLD WAR II HAS BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL THERE ARE ONLY SIX BLINDED MEN FROM THE RECENT CONFLICT IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS OR HOMES.

THE ARMY HAS ESTABLISHED INSTRUCTION CENTERS WHERE ITS BLINDED MEN ARE GIVEN TRAINING TO MINIMIZE THEIR HANDICAP.

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3027-32437

IN ONE OF THESE, OLD FARMS CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL AT AVON, CONN., THEY ARE TAUGHT TO SUBSTITUTE HEARING FOR EYESIGHT AS AN AID IN WALKING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES; THEY ARE TAUGHT TO READ IN BRAILLE AND TO ENGAGE IN A WIDE VARIETY OF OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND RECREATIONS. THESE NOT ONLY REKINDLE NORMAL INTERESTS BUT ALSO HELP VETERANS TO CHOOSE SUITABLE OCCUPATIONS.

AFTER MASTERING THE ARMY COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, 680 BLINDED WORLD WAR II VETERANS HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED AND RETURNED TO CIVILIAN LIFE. MOST OF THE OTHERS ARE RECEIVING TRAINING.

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FACES ONE COMPLICATION THE ARMY DID NOT HAVE TO MEET. MANY OF THE 320 WORLD WAR I VETERANS IN VA HOSPITALS, AND OF 135 IN VA HOMES, HAVE BEEN THERE FOR MANY YEARS. MOST ARE MORE THAN 50 YEARS OLD.

WHILE THE ARMY'S BLIND CENTER STAFFS ARE COMPOSED OF PHYSICIANS AND OTHER SPECIALISTS, AND OF PEOPLE WITH NORMAL SIGHT, THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION PLAN IS TO RETAIN BLIND INSTRUCTORS IN NINE SPECIAL INSTRUCTION CENTERS.

THEY HOPE TO MAKE MOST OF THE WORLD WAR I VETERANS SELF-RELIANT WITH THE IDEA THAT MANY OF THEM MAY LATER BE ABLE TO LEAVE VETERANS INSTITUTIONS.

THEY WILL BE TAUGHT BRAILLE; THE USE OF BRAILLE TYPEWRITERS AND WATCHES; THE USE OF TALKING BOOKS; PERCEPTION OF OBJECTS AND SOUNDS; RECOGNITION OF PEOPLE; HOW TO GET ABOUT WITHOUT AID; PERSONAL HYGIENE; PENCIL WRITING AND THE USE OF HAND TOOLS AND GAMES FOR THE BLIND.

FIRST INSTRUCTOR APPOINTED WAS GEORGE HACKENBURG, FOR 17 YEARS A FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND AND RECENTLY A DICTAPHONE OPERATOR FOR THE VA. EIGHTY VETERANS WILL BE PLACED UNDER HIS GUIDANCE AT THE DAYTON,O., VA HOME.

OTHER VA CENTERS FOR THE BLIND WILL BE IN THE BRONX,N.Y.; AND TUSKEGEE,ALA., VA HOSPITALS; AND IN THE FOLLOWING VA HOMES: BATH,N.Y.; BAY PINES,FLA.; KECOUGHTAN,VA.; LOS ANGELES,CALIF.; MOUNTAIN HOME,TENN., AND WOOD,WIS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY DEC.16--SENT DEC.14)

FR122AES

A162KX

(WEST OUT)

DENISON, TEX., DEC 15-(AP)-THE BIRTHPLACE HERE OF GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HAS BEEN PURCHASED IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF DENISON AS A PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO THE ALLIED COMMANDER IN WORLD WAR II.

GROUNDS AROUND THE HOUSE WILL BE LANDSCAPED BUT THE HOME DESIGN WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED. THE CITY OF DENISON WILL ASSUME PERMANENT MAINTENANCE.

NN1!(£

A145

(110)

NEW YORK, DEC.15-(AP)-HUSSEIN ALA, IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID IN AN ADDRESS TONIGHT THAT THE REVOLT IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE IN IRAN HAD BEEN "ARTIFICIALLY CREATED AND INCITED BY DISRUPTIVE ALIEN ELEMENTS COMING IN FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER."

THE AMBASSADOR DECLARED THE REVOLUTIONISTS WERE "ENCOURAGED BY THE PRESENCE OF THE RED ARMY, WHICH IS STILL STATIONED IN IRAN WITHOUT ANY JUSTIFICATION WHATEVER."

SPEAKING AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE IRANIAN CITIZENS OF AMERICA AND THE IRANIAN COLONY OF NEW YORK, THE AMBASSADOR DECLARED THAT "ALL ATTEMPTS OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE AN AMICABLE AGREEMENT TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED."

EV1229AES

MOSCOW, DEC.15-(AP)-AMERICAN DELEGATES TO A WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS, LED BY JOSEPH ENGEL OF NEW YORK, TODAY VISITED LENIN'S TOMB, THE TRETYKOV ART GALLERY, THE BOLSHOI THEATER OPERA AND MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY ON A TOUR OF THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

THE DELEGATES EXPLAINED THE PURPOSE OF THEIR VISIT WAS TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE LIFE AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE SOVIET YOUTH

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A63NR

ATLANTIC CITY,N.J.,DEC.15-(AP)-PAUL BAERWALD,HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, TOLD 800 AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS TODAY THAT THEY MUST FORMULATE PLANS AT A MEETING HERE TO RESCUE THE SURVIVING 1,250,000 JEWS IN EUROPE.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE OPENING SESSION OF THE THREE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE, BAERWALD SAID "THE FATE OF MANY THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN EUROPE WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE RESULTS OF T DELIBERATIONS OF THIS MEETING."

"THIS MEETING IS DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO HAVE SURVIVED," HE SAID "IT IS DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO LOOK TO US AND US ALONE TO GIVE THEM EVERY ASSURANCE WITHIN OUR POWER THAT WE SHALL DO OUR UTMOST TO LE THEM LIVE."

BAERWALD SAID THAT IN THE PROGRAM OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL AND THE NATIONAL REFUGEES SERVICE--THE THREE AGENCIES WHICH MAKE UP THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL--"WE HAVE THE INSTRUMENTS FOR ACCOMPLISHING OUR PURPOSE."

JR822PES NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC 15-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT TABULATION GAVE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE EURICO GASPAR DUTRA A WIDE MARGIN TODAY IN THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, AND OPPOSITION CANDIDATE EDUARDO GOMES SAID HE WOULD BROADCAST A STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE AS SOON AS DUTRA'S ELECTION WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

THE TABULATION, AS REPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT NEWS SERVICE FROM THE SUPREME ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL, INCLUDED ALL STATES AND THE FEDERAL DISTRICT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BUT EXCLUDED FEDERAL TERRITORIES.

IT GAVE DUTRA 2,287,898 VOTES; GOMES 1,506,071; COMMUNIST CANDIDATE YEDDO FIUZA 412,636, AND AGRARIAN CANDIDATE ROLLIM TELLES 7,727.

AN UNOFFICIAL TABULATION FROM THE EXCLUDED FEDERAL TERRITORIES GAVE DUTRA AN ADDITIONAL 7,198; GOMES, 4,175; FIUZA 605, AND TELLES 112, MAKING THE UNOFFICIAL TOTAL AS FOLLOWS: DUTRA 2,766,695; GOMES 1,740,967; FIUZA 475,170; TELLES 8,680.

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

BERLIN, DEC. 15-(AP)-BY RUNNING HALF-DAY SESSIONS AND IN SOME CASES USING OLDER PUPILS AS TEACHERS INSTRUCTION IS NOW BEING GIVEN TO 86.3 PER CENT OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE CHILDRENIN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

LT.COL.JOHN W.TAYLOR, 1157 PARK BLVD., BATON ROUGE, LA., CHIEF OF THE EDUCATION SECTION OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID THAT ON DEC. 1 THERE WERE 1,648,883 CHILDREN OF SIX TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN THE SCHOOLS AND 262,931 REMAINED TO BE ENROLLED.

TAYLOR SAID ALSO THAT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS OPERATING IN THE AMERICAN ZONE WERE BEING OPENED TO FOREIGN DISPLACED PERSONS.

HE SAID THAT SUCH INSTITUTIONS WILL BE REQUIRED TO ALLOT TEN PER CENT OF THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN EACH DEPARTMENT OF THE SCHOOL TO DISPLACED PERSONS. THE MOVE WAS MADE "IN FAIRNESS TO THESE NON-GERMANS AND ANTI-NAZIS WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN INTERRUPTED," HE ADDED.

TAYLOR SAID THAT THE FUEL SHORTAGE REMAINS A TERRIFIC PROBLEM, THREATENING TO CLOSE A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE SCHOOLS THIS WINTER. THERE IS ALSO A SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS.

TAYLOR SAID NEARLY 300 SECONDARY SCHOOLS ARE NOW IN OPERATION, AND 90 MORE HAVE BEEN GIVEN PERMISSION TO OPEN. FIVE UNIVERSITIES NOW OPERATING IN THE AMERICAN ZONE ARE OFFERING COURSES IN MEDICINE, LAW, THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

DEC 16 1945

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

BUCHAREST, DEC.15-(AP)-A MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH A COMPROMISE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTABLE BOTH TO KING MIHAI AND THE BIG THREE WAS LAUNCHED HERE TODAY, AS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES PREPARED TO OPEN THEIR CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW.

THE MOVEMENT, WHILE NO MORE THAN TENTATIVE, APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN ORIGINATED BY THE COMMUNISTS, WHICH WOULD IMPLY SOVIET APPROVAL. IT IS BELIEVED THAT EFFORTS WILL BE PUSHED TO COMPLETE THE NEW GOVERNMENT WHILE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ARE IN SESSION.

AS PROPOSED BY A COMMUNIST EMISSARY TO ONE OF MMM ROMANIA'S BEST KNOWN POLITIVAL NEUTRALS, THE PLAN CALLS FOR A GOVERNMENT TO BE HEADED BY LUCRETIU PATRASCANU, WHO IS NOW MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND WHO IS CONSIDERED MODERATE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

CONSTANTIN, VISOIANU, A NON-PARTY MAN WHO WAS ONE OF THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATORS, WOULD BE ASKED TOMTAKE THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNDER THE FORMULA, REPLACING GHEOGHE TATARSCUE, WHO SUPPRESSED ALL PARTIES UNDER FORMER KING CAROL

TOHARI GEORGESCU, COMMUNIST MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND ONE OF THE CONTROVERSIAL FIGURES IN THE KING'S DAY RIOTING OF NOV.8 IN WHICH GOVERNMENT TROOPS FIRED ON PERSONS DEMONSTRATING IN FAVOR OF THE KING, WOULD BE REPLACED.

THE PLAN ALSO IMPLIED THAT THE NATIONAL PEASANT AND LIBERAL PARTIES WOULD BE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GOVERNMENT, BUT THAT THEIR RESPECTIVE LEADERS, JULIU MANIU AND DINU BRATIANU, WOULD BE BARRED FROM GOVERNMENT POSTS.

MANIU AND BRATIANU, WHO HAVE BEEN ACCUSED BY THE COMMUNISTS, OF STARTING THE KING'S DAY RIOTS, WOULD BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN AS PARTY HEADS, HOWEVER, IT WAS REPORTED.

IT WAS CONSIDERED PRACTICALLY CERTAIN THAT THE PEASANT AND LIBERAL PARTIES WOULD DEMUR AND ON THAT ASSUMPTION MANY PERSONS PREDICTED THAT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WOULD BE GIVEN A ROLE IN DRAFTING A COMPROMISE.

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DEC

3027-32739

Iran Troops Surrender To Rebels At Tabriz

DEC 17 1945

TEHRAN HITS SOVIET CURB ON DEFENSE

Godwin

Russia Reports Government Formed In Azerbaijan Capital

Tehran, Iran, Dec. 16 (AP)—An Iranian general officer announced today that the small central government garrison at Tabriz had surrendered to insurgents and charged that the Azerbaijan province capital was lost because the Russians placed restrictions on the defending force.

At the same time the Moscow radio announced that an Azerbaijan national government had been established in Tabriz, but it was not clear whether this regime was demanding complete independence of the province from the Central Iranian Government in Tehran.

Government troops besieged at Ardebil, 110 miles northeast of Tabriz and twenty miles from the Russian border, have not been heard from in eleven days, the general said.

200 Soldiers Surrounded

Two hundred more government soldiers at Rezaieh, in the rugged tribal country northwest of Tabriz, radioed yesterday that they were "completely surrounded by 3,000 Kurds, Assyrians and Democrats" but have pledged themselves to "fight to the last man," he added.

The general, who declined to be quoted by name, gave this unconfirmed account of the happenings in Tabriz, the second city of Iran:

The general government dispatched orders last Thursday to its garrisons in Azerbaijan province, totaling less than 2,400 men, telling them to fight where possible or to destroy their arms and return to Tehran.

Garrison Restricted To Barracks

At Tabriz, the general continued, Russsian occupation troops restricted the central government garrison to its barracks and confiscated the officers' side arms.

Then "well-armed Democratic party (insurgent) forces occupied higher buildings completely surrounding the barracks," he said. Radio messages from the provincial capital last night stated that officers of the capitulated garrison now were en route to Tehran.

Approximately 1,000 Iranian troops and police, who were turned back by the Russians at Kazvin three weeks ago while en route to reinforce government garrisons in Azerbaijan, returned to their quarters in Tehran yesterday.

Troop Morale Termed High

Describing the morale of these troops as high, the general said they would be sent to Hamadan, 180 miles southwest of Tehran. He explained that Hamadan "dominated the food routes" into Tehran.

Armored cars and companies of warmly dressed Iranian troops passed through the streets of Tehran last night, but officers said their movement was "only routine."

RUSSIA STUDYING SETUP AT TABRIZ

Relationship To Tehran Still Not Clear To Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

the framework of the Central Iranian Government.

Tass news agency said that Jafar Pishehvari, Democratic party leader, had become the Premier of the new government and had selected eleven other cabinet members, all of whom were unanimously approved by the Tabriz Parliament.

Tass said that negotiations between General Darahshani, commander of the Central Government forces in Tabriz, and Pishehvari ended with the signing of a protocol placing the Tabriz garrison completely under the authority of the Azerbaijan regime.

Iran Envoys Go To Moscow

The protocol provides that Central Government troops must surrender their arms or remain in their barracks, and permits all officers not wishing to serve in Tabriz to leave for Tehran, Tass said.

Sir Reader Bullard, British Ambassador to Iran, and John Jernigan, second secretary of the United States legation in Tehran, arrived in Moscow yesterday from Iran. They were available for consultation with James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, who are in Moscow for meetings with V. M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar.

Tehran-Tabriz Link Not Clear To Russia

Moscow, Dec. 16 (AP)—Soviet dispatches, from Tehran, reporting the formation of a national government in Azerbaijan province did not make clear today the relationship between this régime and the Central Government at Tehran.

In reporting the selection of Tabriz as the capital of the new government, the dispatches said the opening session of the Azerbaijan Parliament had adopted a charter or constitution. It was expected that the provisions of this charter, when known, would throw light on the attitude of the Tabriz regime.

Cabinet Selections Reported

The Azerbaijan Assembly recently demanded the right to establish an autonomous regime within

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

New Azerbaijan Rule Said To Be 'Democratic'

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that the new government of Azerbaijan province in Iran has issued a program saying the autonomous state would be conducted on "democratic principles" and that relations would not be broken with the Tehran Government.

The broadcast of a Tass dispatch from Tabriz said the new Azerbaijan Government planned immediately to arrange a general election and afterward to transfer administration of the province to the newly elected body.

The radio quoted the government's program as saying that private property would be regarded as "inviolable"; "traitors and reactionaries" cleared from the gendarmie, with reorganization of local militia groups into a "peoples army," and the Azerbaijan language established as the state language.

The new government said it will distribute government-owned land and that of "reactionury landlords who run away from Azerbaijan," to the peasants, the radio added.

EAST COAST HOME FOR UNO FAVORED

LEWIS

Boston Makes Bid, but San Francisco and Mid-West Cities Are Contenders.

LONDON, Dec. 16—(AP) Boston and San Francisco appeared tonight to be in the lead among United States cities seeking to become the permament home of the United Nations organization, but an American delegate said many others still were definitely in the running and no forecast was possible at the present time.

Some of the delegates to the preparatory commission, including those from Australia, China and the Philippines, definitely have stated their preference for San Francisco, birthplace of the world peace agency.

Favor East Coast

But European delegates, losers in the hard battle for the permanent home, tended to favor selection of an east coast American city for the honor.

Because of the press of the delegates' work before adjournment, it was considered unlikely by some of them that the question of a site could be settled by the year's end. Some thought the matter might be left to the general assembly after a subcommittee visits a number of the bidding cities.

Boston appeared to be leading among east coast cities for several reasons. The delegation from Massachusetts, headed by Gov. Maurice Tobin, made a deep impression upon the subcommittee when it presented Boston's case. Also, Boston is the closest of the American eastern seaboard cities to Europe, and the British appear to consider Boston more friendly to Britain than many other American towns.

Delegates Undecided

Many delegations still are undecided about their choice, and an American delegate said such cities as Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and a number of others indefinitely were still being considered. The subcommittee of seven hearing the cases of the American cities has also scheduled tentative sessions for the representative of Cincinnati, Ohio, and for John D. Kerr, Jr., representing St. Louis, Mo.

The committee will meet again tomorrow to begin its consideration of the individual cities.

It was considered likely that the committee would take a few straw votes in an effort to narrow down the number of contenders. There are nearly 40.

A draft of an agreement is being prepared for the winning city. It must by signed by the host state. This agreement, as drawn up by a subcommittee, provides for full United Nations ownership of the land where the organization is situated, and of additional land where radio stations, an airport and a railway station could be built if these are necessary.

"The United Nations zone is inviolable," the agreement reads.

Contains Other Guarantees

It contains other guarantees of noninterference with United Nations administration by the host state.

It provides that in peace and war the host government must guarantee adequate communications, including transportation, to and from the zone. Free visas are to be given without delay to delegates, secretariat officials and their families, as

well as to accredited press, radio and film representatives.

The decision to place the organization home in the United States has led to a European drive for a strong regional office of the United Nations in Europe, possibly at Geneva, where old League of Nations buildings could be used.

Agencies May Be In Europe

In addition, Europeans say some specialized agencies might be quartered in Europe, such as the health organization and the European inland transport commission. Assembly meetings also might occasionally be held in European headquarters, these delegates say.

The delegates also pointed out that it is now almost certain that the secretary general of the organization will not be an American. A European is considered by them the likeliest candidate, although several Canadians have been mentioned.

With the location of the organization's home out of the way, the preparatory commission is expected to rush its work to a quick conclusion preparatory to the meeting of the General Assembly in January.

Nazi Chiefs Resigned to Death As Evidence Piles Up at Trial

NUERNBERG, Dec. 16 — (AP) Virtually all the 21 frightened men facing the international military tribunal are resigned to death in expiation for the crimes of Nazism, Nuernberg jail attendants reported today.

The crushing weight of the evidence against them—tons of signed records which told in their own words of the enslavement of nearly 7,000,000 foreigners and the extermination of 6,000,000 Jews—has given the unnerved defendants their worst weekend since the trial began and produced a wave of fatalism among them.

Schacht Hopes for Acquittal

Of the 21 Nazi leaders on trial, only Hjalmar Schacht, former reichminister of economics who considers himself an abused party in these proceedings, holds grimly to the hope of acquittal. The remainder seemed to be preparing themselves for a sentence of death.

The joviality and confidence of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering has faded. He is reported torn between fear of the future of his wife and daughter now held in an American prison camp and dread that his boastful reputation as an "honorable soldier" will be soiled for all time.

Goering's personal influence over the other prisoners is waning, and there is a falling out among the Nazi defendants. Such men as former Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and former Hitler youth leader Baldur von Schirach are openly criticizing the one-time German air chief.

Keitel Resigned to Death

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, former chief of the high command, has told interrogators he is resigned to execution. He was described as extremely downcast by the documents produced in evidence showing that German army engineers were used to blow up Jewish hideouts during the Warsaw ghetto massacre.

"I should have spent more time in the field and learned what the individual units were doing," he was quoted as saying.

Hans Fritzsche, former chief of Nazi radio propaganda, whose name scarcely has been mentioned during the trial, was quoted as saying "it makes little difference whether the victors kill us or we kill ourselves afterward. We can't go on living." This sentiment was shared by other defendants, it was reported.

Most dejected of all the prisoners is Hans Frank, former Nazi governor-general of Poland, and the submission of his diary in evidence did nothing to help his tortured state of mind. As item after item in the diary noted Frank's satisfaction with "special measures" against Jews and Poles, he became more and more downcast.

"Why did I write that?" he moaned to his jailmates later.

At present all 21 defendants constitute unique subjects for clinical psychiatric study. Maj. Douglas M. Kelley of San Francisco and Lt. Gustave Gilbert of New York, former teachers at the University of California and Columbia university respectively, now are completing a series of tests of the defendants to determine character traits.

In the next four days before the tribunal recesses until Jan. 2, the prosecution will produce another load of captured papers. These relate to the calculated planning of the German cabinet, the leadership corps of the National Socialist party, the S.S. and the S.A., the security service and secret police, the general staff and the high command.

These will be added to the crushing weight of documentary evidence which pictured with pitiless clarity the broad historical outlines of the rise of Nazism and the deliberate campaign of extermination by which the leaders hoped to make the Third Reich supreme for 1,000 years.

British Government Does Not Own Stock

LONDON, Dec. 16—(AP) A British treasury official said today that the government's wartime control of foreign securities held by British Nationals had been misconstrued by the United Automobile Workers' union as ownership of General Motor shares.

The official recalled that all foreign securities had been declared by individual owners here during the war in order to bolster the government's foreign credits. These stocks, he said, were held by the government but were the legal property of the owners.

Meanwhile a spokesman at No. 10 Downing street said that the request of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. for British intervention in the General Motors strike had not yet been received, and he declined further comment.

R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW, said in Detroit yesterday he had called on Prime Minister Attlee for intervention in the strike by the British Government, which Thomas described as a "substantial owner of General Motors stocks."

Stock Pledge Noted

The *Sunday Times* (no connection with the London *Times*) quoted a Bank of England official as saying that more than 400,000 General Motors shares had been pledged by the British Government to the United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation as collateral against a loan made early in the war.

"The shares are held in the British Government's name, but any dividends are paid to the original British owners from whom they were borrowed early in the war," the official was quoted as saying.

British Emptying Bomb Of T.N.T.

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Army engineers worked twenty feet below the earth's surface tonight pumping 3,000 pounds of T.N.T. from a two-ton "dud" bomb which fell in a South Croydon lumber yard five years ago.

After giving the eight and one-half foot missile an all-day bath of live steam, Lieut. A. Frake and Sergeant W. S. Collins of the Royal Engineers began removing the explosive charge and hoped to finish the job before dawn.

Meanwhile, twenty families were evacuated from the area and all traffic was diverted.

An attempt to remove the fuse from one of the last known unexploded enemy bombs in England previously had failed.

SWISS REPATRIATED

BERN, Switzerland, (AP)—Approximately 2,000 Swiss citizens have been repatriated from the Russian-occupied zones of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany. Swiss authorities said some 5,000 Swiss citizens remained in those areas and that they were being given an opportunity for repatriation.

MUTINY IN SYRIA

PARIS, Dec. 16—(AP) Dispatches from Syria to the French news agency said today a small scale mutiny broke out yesterday among native christian troops at Homs, north of Damascus.

The dispatches said the mutiny was led by a young captain who was an instructor in the Homs military school, and brought "a quick reaction."

Dispatches did not make clear whether the mutiny was suppressed immediately. Messages reaching Paris said only that government forces in Damascus "tried to capture" the military school.

British military forces, responsible for order in Syria, were reported on the alert against any spread of disorder.

Port Of Le Havre Put Off Limits For Yanks

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Joseph V. Dillon, provost marshal general of the European theater of operations, today said certain sections of Le Havre had been placed off limits for American service men because there had been "a little hell-raising."

General Dillon, who arrived today aboard the troopship Thomas H. Barry, was among 3,284 enlisted men, 170 officers and 407 nurses returning from Europe.

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Finley, commander of the 89th Division, was greeted by his wife, who came from Washington.

Another troopship arriving today was the Maryville Victory, with 1,554 troops from Marseille.

T/5 William F. Hare, of Camden, N.J., who has been in the Army four and a half years, became a casualty as the ship anchored in the harbor. He was stricken with appendicitis and was taken to the Fort Hamilton Hospital.

Other arrivals at New York today were the Robert Paine, with 512 men; James J. Hill, 639; Charles Aycock, 632; Joseph Hewes, 559; Tabitha Brown, 567; Greenville H. Dodge, 625; Brand Whitlock, 22; Walter Forward, 699, and F. J. Lukenback, 164.

Paris Children Guests Of U.S. Christmas Party

Paris, Dec. 16 (AP)—Nearly 5,000 youngsters from the Paris area whose fathers were killed during the war were guests of the United States Army and the American Red Cross at a Christmas party today. Each child received a toy from his GI hosts.

Approximately 10,000 more toys, shipped from the United States by the Red Cross, will be distributed at later Christmas parties.

Hess Reported Trying To Prove 'A Real Man'

Berlin, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Social Democratic party newspaper *Das Volk* published today what it described as a photostatic copy of a secret letter from Martin Bormann to Heinrich Himmler in which Bormann expressed the opinion that Rudolf Hess flew to Scotland in May, 1941, to prove "he was a real man."

According to the newspaper the letter was written by Bormann, Deputy Party Führer, on June 19, 1941. It was datelined from the Führer's headquarters and Bormann represented its contents as expressing "the conviction of the Führer," the newspaper said.

Das Volk quoted the letter as saying:

"Hess was depressed over impotence which a treatment failed to cure. He wanted to show that despite this he was a real man and he thought of aviation as the most daring thing he could do. . . . By the flight he wanted to prove his manhood to himself, his wife, the (Nazi) party and the German people."

Displaced Jews Strike At British Zone Camps

Montgomery Denies Troops Clubbed Inmates

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (AP).—Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery headquarters said in a statement today that Jews in several displaced persons' camps in the British occupation zone had staged strikes in protest against British policies in Palestine, but the statement denied stories that British troops had clubber Jewish inmates of the camps.

The statement said: "At some D. P. camps a one-day strike by Jewish D. P.s was instituted, taking the form of a refusal to eat and do normal duties. Such strikes were treated with great tolerance by authorities in charge of the camps. Stories that British troops in Germany have clubbed Jews in D. P. camps are untrue."

The statement added that on Nov. 16, three days after Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had made his statement in the House of Commons on Palestine, inmates of the Polish Jewish camps at Vinhorst came to the offices of the Jewish Committee at Hannover to collect rations.

"The opportunity was taken to stage a 'demonstration' in the city against the British Palestine problem," the statement said.

PATTON WINNING PARALYSIS FIGHT

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 16.—(AP) Army medical specialists said tonight that Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., apparently was winning a battle to throw off the paralysis which has gripped him since his neck was broken a week ago in an automobile accident near Mannheim.

The colorful American general, slowly was regaining feeling in his numbed limbs and his broken neck was well on the way to recovery, the specialists said.

Mrs. Patton spent most of the day with her husband while prayers were said for the general in the chapel of the 130th station hospital. The text of tonight's medical bulletin:

"Gen. Patton has had a comfortable day. Temperature 98.8 degrees, pulse 64, respiration 20. There has been no change in his general or neurological condition since the morning report."

The morning bulletin:

"Gen. Patton had a comfortable night. General condition excellent. Alert and cheerful. Improvement in spinal cord function is maintained. Temperature 99 degrees, pulse 64, respiration 22."

Air Technicians Reach Vienna

VIENNA, Dec. 16 (AP).—Nearly thirty technical employees of Pan-American World Airways arrived in Vienna today on a flight from New York to Calcutta to survey facilities for passenger service. Captain George A. Doole jr., in command of the flight, said that if arrangements could be made Pan-American would begin passenger operations over a route from New York through Europe via the Balkans to Asia in the late winter or early spring of 1946.

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SUGAR FOR POLES

WARSAW, (AP)—Sugar factories in Poland plan to produce 200,000 tons by next spring. Ten plants have started production—at Irena, Garbow, Lublin, Gniezno, Szamotuly, Zbierk, Znin, Dobre, Kruszwica and Matwy—and 20 more factories are slated to resume production shortly, making sugar from sugar beets.

Sweden Launches Destroyer

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 16 (AP)—The new Swedish destroyer Oeland, which, Swedish naval experts say, has stronger anti-aircraft equipment than any other destroyer in the world, was launched at Malmoe today.

Man Resembling Scorza Held By Italian Police

Rome, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Italian news agency Ansa reported today that Milan police had arrested a man who bore a "striking physical resemblance" to Carlo Scorza, former secretary of the Fascist party.

The dispatch said the man denied he was Scorza, but police were holding him for further investigation.

New National Assembly Of Bulgaria Convenes

Sofia, Dec. 15 [(AP) *Delayed*]—Bulgaria's new National Assembly was convened today with an inaugural address by Regent Venelin Ganev, who called for collaboration with the United States and Britain so that "the peace of the Balkans may finally be guaranteed."

[The Moscow radio said Vassili Kolorov was unanimously elected chairman of the Assembly by secret ballot.]

BIG THREE LEADERS OPEN CONFERENCE

Initial Session in Moscow Goes Over Procedure to Be Established.

MOSCOW, Dec. 16—(AP) A British embassy spokesman said the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States met tonight for about two and one half hours and woud meet again tomorrow afternoon.

No other statement would be forthcoming on the first session of the conference, the spokesman added.

Routine Business Scheduled

The conferees at Speridonifka palace were not expected to accomplish much more than routine business at the first session. None of the major issues plaguing the postwar world was likely to come up for discussion until U. S Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov had settled matters of procedure.

In all likelihood the foreign ministers first would settle the time for their succeeding meetings and the length of those sessions. They would also be expected to discuss the question of chairmanship—whether there should be a single permanent chairman for the conference or a rotating chairmanship.

The first meeting also might touch on procedure as regards the agenda for the conference—which matters should be taken up first.

Reads Diplomatic Reports

Byrnes spent his morning hard at work, reading a State department report forwarded to him from Washington on matters in many parts of the world which will require his attention while he is in Moscow. His headquarters is at Spaso house, home of U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Both Byrnes and Bevin were described as eager for the conferences to begin. An informed source said it was Byrnes' hope that the daily sessions in Moscow might not be as long and drawn out as were the meetings of the council of five foreign ministers in London. The length of the sessions there, it was stated in American circles, contributed somewhat to the breakdown of that conference.

Bevin was up early and conferred with his staff, including British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and the British ambassador to Iran, Sir Reader William Bullard.

There was no indication up to noon that Byrnes had conferred with his Iran expert, John D. Jernigan, attaché of the United States Legation in Tehran. But the Iran question, including the continued presence of occupation troops there and the movement in Azerbaijan province for autonomy, is high on the agenda for this conference.

Moscow newspapers displayed prominently Bevin's call on Molotov after his arrival here, and the visit to Molotov by Byrnes and Harriman.

MINISTERS START TALKS IN MOSCOW

Only Routine Business Expected At First Session

London, Dec. 16 (AP) — James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, met this afternoon in the first session of their three-power conference, British dispatches from Moscow said.

Before the meeting, the dispatches reported, Bevin conferred with Sir Reader William Bullard, British Ambassador to Iran, on the latest developments in that country.

Trial For 10 Germans Started In Smolensk

Moscow, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Russians opened their own domestic war crimes trial in Smolensk, Saturday when ten Germans were arraigned before a military tribunal and charged with atrocities in the region during the Nazi occupation.

The indictment charges them with participating in the killing of more than 135,000 Soviet citizens, looting and destroying industrial enterprises and houses, experimenting on Russian captives and draining blood from children for transfusions to German soldiers.

A dispatch to *Izvestia* said all the accused were of low rank, acting under orders from still uncaptured General von Schenkendorf, who in turn acted under directives of the German High Command.

Ukrainan Families Resettled

Moscow, Dec. 16 (AP)—The newspaper *Izvestia* said today in a dispatch from Odessa that more than 7,000 Ukranian families have been resettled in the Odessa region from Poland under a recent Soviet-Polish agreement.

Cairo Cabinet Okays Bretton Woods

Cairo, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Egyptian Cabinet today approved the Bretton Woods monetary agreement and an Egyptian contribution of $85,000. Parliament must make the final ratification.

ISTANBUL INCIDENT CALLED 'DOMESTIC'

Turks, Baring Reply to Soviet Note, Deny Disorders Had Anti-Russian Flavor

ANKARA, Dec. 15 (Delayed) (AP)—A Turkish note to the Soviet Union denied today that the student demonstrations in Istanbul on Dec. 4 had reflected a hostile attitude toward Russia, and it charged that false information from Tass, Soviet news agency, was at the base of the misunderstanding.

The text of the Russian protest and the Turkish reply were released after a Moscow radio broadcast had issued summaries of the documents. The Moscow radio summary ended with an assertion that the Turkish reply was unsatisfactory, but the Turkish authorities made no comment.

The Turkish note, replying to a Soviet protest that said that the outbreak had been of a hostile character, which the Soviet Union could not permit to pass unnoticed, said the demonstrations had been purely domestic in nature, showing public reaction against "theories professed by certain Turkish newspaper men."

During the demonstration students attacked two newspaper offices, Tan and Turquie, often said to have Leftist leanings—and two bookstores in which, Tass said, Soviet literature was on sale. Tass claimed at the time that "Fascist demonstrators * * * shouted provocative remarks to Russians, and street cars and buses were covered with anti-Soviet placards."

TEXT OF SOVIET PROTEST

The text of the Soviet note to Ankara:

According to information received by the Soviet Government during the Istanbul demonstrations Dec. 4, there was shouting several times of hostile words against the Soviet Union; two bookstores selling Russian publications were wrecked and Soviet books were destroyed, which indicates the demonstrations had a hostile character toward the Soviet Union. These hostile acts occurred in the absence of any sort of counter-action on the part of the Turkish police which protected the demonstrations.

The Soviet Government cannot let such provocative acts toward Soviet Russia pass unnoticed, and declares that responsibility for the above-mentioned acts falls on the Turkish Government.

THE TURKISH REPLY

The text of the Turkish reply:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after careful examination of the Russian note, has the honor of letting the Russian Embassy know the answers to different points brought up in the note.

First, it must be emphasized that a detailed inquest made by competent authorities has established in conclusive fashion that the Istanbul demonstrations were purely of a domestic nature. In the same way as in several other countries where the press at present has complete freedom, divers ideologies fight each other today in Turkish publications.

It results, from official reports as well as from a number of reports sent their newspapers by foreign correspondents, that the demonstrations simply were a mark of reaction on the part of public opinion against the theories professed by certain Turkish newspaper men.

Neither in intention nor in fact has the incident surpassed this, and it is absolutely erroneous to attribute to it a hostile character against the Soviet Union. It is a matter of fact that following this contention the Tass representative was amicably invited by the direction of the Turkish Press Bureau, where he had presented a completely false report, to correct its errors.

Russians Referred to Courts

The Tass representative absolutely refused to do so and may be unwittingly at the basis of the misunderstanding between the two countries concerning the purport of the incident.

However, in order to show its neighbor country proof of its excellent dispositions, the Government of the Turkish Republic, on the basis of these points, authorized the start of a further inquest with a view to establish, despite the evidence of fact of the intention of fishermen fishing in troubled waters interested in provoking artificial complications in Turko-Russian affairs, if any such thing existed from near or far.

The answer received on this subject is convincing and is of a nature to give full satisfaction to the Turkish Government. The demonstrations of Dec. 4 did not mark, either by shouting or by acts, any hostile character to any foreign power.

As concerns material destruction, the Turkish Government is informed of damages suffered by several book stores, and unfortunately among these people is a Russian citizen. The people who have suffered damages should, in order to make their demands valid, follow the normal course of judiciary procedure. Turkish citizens who have suffered damages have already presented their claims.

The information trying to attribute to the demonstrations a so-called hostile character to the U.S.S.R. has been definitely and completely discarded. There is no question of a mistake on the part of police forces and no responsibility whatsoever on the part of the Turkish Government.

Change in Greek Envoys Due

ATHENS, Dec. 16 (AP).—Athens newspapers said today broad changes in Greek diplomatic posts abroad have been decided upon by Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos, including changes in ambassadors at Washington, London, Paris and Moscow.

British Officer Denies Accusing Dutch Troops

Batavia, Java, Dec. 16 (AP)—Official denial was made today that Lieut. Col. H. C. G. Harding, British assistant provost marshal, said on November 24 that 60 Indonesian police were shot down "in cold blood" by Dutch and Amboinese troops in an attack on the Indonesian central police station here, as reported by the Associated Press.

Denial In Letter

British Brigadier MacLean, in a letter to the Netherlands Indies Government Information Service on Dec. 12, said the statements attributed to Harding were "entirely false and a distortion of the true facts."

He asserted that Harding at a press conference actually had said 63 members of the civil police, including some inspectors, were taken prisoner by Dutch military personnel November 18 and on his (Harding's) orders some of them were released.

Harding today approved MacLean's letter as presenting the facts but declined further comment.

It is understood here that Harding elaborated on his November 24 press conference statement at a subsequent interview.

Notes Taken At Interview

Morton, who has returned to Sydney after his assignment in Java, said "notes were taken at the interview with Harding and I am certain Harding made the statement."

"I heard and saw some of the shooting that took place near the Indonesian police station November 18," Morton said, "and later I was shown a 21-day-old baby lying wounded in an Indonesian hospital, where Indonesian doctors told me she was the victim of the police station shooting. At the same time I was shown wounded Indonesian police officers."

British Fleet Command Changed

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 16 (AP)—Vice Adm. Sir Arthur John Power relinquished command of the East Indies Fleet today and was succeeded by Vice Admiral Clement Moody. The East Indies Fleet was formed a year ago when the Eastern Fleet was divided into the British Pacific Fleet under Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser and the unit commanded by Admiral Power.

BRITISH BURN JAVA VILLAGE

Action Follows Sniping At Indian Railroad Guard

Batavia, Java, Dec. 16 (AP)—British Indian troops burned an Indonesian village today, as Premier Sutan Sjahrir and President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian republic started on a "pacification tour" of Java.

The British announced that the Indian troops put the torch to a village near Buitenzorg, 30 miles south of Batavia, after sniping from the village prevented them from guarding a rail crossing where some British forces had been ambushed.

Sjahrir, just before his depar-

ture, indicated he was expecting more detailed Dutch peace proposals to the Indonesians, and at the same time expressed concern over the possibility of American aid to the Dutch.

Hears Marines Are On Way

Declaring that he had heard "Dutch Marines" trained in the United States were on their way to the Indies, "probably to be used not in Java but in the outer islands," Sjahrir added:

"There was a certain amount of American help for the French cause in Indo China in the shipment of troops. I hope America won't similarly serve Dutch interests here."

Meanwhile the British said yesterday that Aroedji, leader of the Indonesian People's Peace Army (TKR) in Bandoeng, recommended that "strong action" be taken against the Nationalists in the northern part of the town, "even to the extent of full military action."

British Troops Would Act

Contrary to previous reports, such action would be by Britsh troops, since the TKR lacks power to control the forces opposing the British in Bandoeng.

Yesterday the Associated Press erroneously identified Aoerdji as leader of TKR forces in Java.

The Britsh said the Indonesian army "is proving more cooperative and has expressed a desire to increase their efforts to restore order."

Meantime, the Dutch news agency Aneta said the fate of approximately 1,000 men, women and children compelled by the Indonesians to evacuate Soerabaja during the fighting there last month was unknown, even to British military authorities.

try's manifold difficulties can be settled without civil war.

Both sides praised President Truman's declaration of United States policy toward China, although the Communist acclaim was tinged with skepticism, and both sides looked hopefully to the arrival of General Marshall, now en route, whose first assignment as United States envoy is to seek an end to internal strife.

Comments On Statement

Government quarters received Truman's statement with enthusiasm and said it agrees fully with their own present policies. They "warmly welcomed" his assertion that the United States would assist the Chiang Kai-shek Government in every reasonable way.

Communists applauded the "whole spirit" of the Truman declaration, and a spokesman said they particularly welcomed United States recognition of the fact China now has one-party rule, whereas the Communists consistently have sought a broad coalition government.

Truman's declaration that support of China's National government would not extend to military intervention in internal strife, however, drew from the Communists only a polite: "We hope this is so."

Hope For Marshall Action

Their spokesman added, "We hope that when General Marshall arrives, this point will be effectively implemented."

He reiterated that Communists would have no objection to national-

Communist publication.

Already waiting in Chungking were two delegates, Tung Pi-wu, who accompanied the Chinese delegation to the San Francisco United Nations conference; and Wang Jo-fei, Communist executive committeeman.

Oppressions Dispelled

As the peace conference was due to get under way before Christmas, Chungking official quarters declared that President Truman's reaffirmation of American policy dispelled disquieting apprehensions of change.

They said it was the central Government's policy to broaden its base so that representative elements could participate, citing as evidence of their good intentions the creation of an all-party Political Consultative Council to try to settle outstanding differences with the Communists.

Despite these and other expressions, wordy conflict between the factions continued today without noticeable abatement.

A Government dispatch from North China said that 20,000 Communists were preparing a counter-offensive against National forces pushing north near Jehol province along the Peiping-Jehol railway and that five bridges on that line had been destroyed by the Communists.

Charge Newsboys Are Beaten

The Communists in turn charged that Government secret service men were trying to limit circulation of the *New China Daily News*, Communist paper. They said that here and elsewhere, newsboys were being beaten and readers intimidated.

Meanwhile, the Government's occupation of Manchuria was progressing smoothly.

A Government dispatch from that territory said that China and Russia had agreed on specific measures for Chinese assumption of the administration. It also reported "satisfactory results" at a conference in Changchun, Manchurian capital, on methods of taking over the defensive system now manned by Russians, plus agreement "in principle" on military supply questions.

caught their first glimpse of the Chiangs as the couple rode to the parade grounds, but the public was excluded from the field.

Marine police and Chinese secret service men guarded the Chiangs as they watched the Marines parade in full battle kit with tank-destroyers and artillery. Thirty-six Marine Corsair planes flew in formation overhead.

The north wind was so brisk that it blew one Marine's helmet from his head and sent clouds of dust whirling. Chiang endured it but Madame Chiang took refuge in the car of Maj. Gen. Keller E Rockey, commander of the Third Amphibious corps, along with Prudence Hemingway of New York, Alma Durns of Greenwich, Conn., and Theodora Morgan of Brooklyn, all Red Cross girls.

General Rockney, Brig. William A. Worton, his chief of staff; and Brig. Gen. Louis R. Jones, commanding the Peiping Marine detachment; members of their staffs and nine Marine fliers were decorated by Chiang with the Order of the Sun and White Cloud for their work in disarming and repatriating Japanese.

Other Marines received American decorations, pinned on them by the generalissimo, for bravery in the Okinawa and Palau campaigns.

Five-Year Air Plan for China

CHUNGKING, Dec. 16 (AP).—A five-year plan for the development of civilian aviation in China was reported today in the Chinese press, which said the program would give China 40,000 miles of air lines. The plan calls for the expansion of air lines to Formosa, Hainan, Manchuria, Japan, Siam, Burma, the Philippines and Australia.

Frenchman And Briton Arrested In Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 16 (AP)—Roland Sarley, former director of French municipal police at Shanghai, and L. K. Kentwell, former British attorney who renounced British citizenship, were taken into custody today by Woosung (Shanghai) garrison headquarters for investigation. Headquarters said the investigation involved alleged collaborationist activities.

Sarley's arrest was protested by the French, who contended it was in violation of prewar treaties.

Kentwell, garrison headquarters said, once served in the Legislative Yuan of the puppet Nanking Government.

WAC's Bound Home From China

Shanghai, Dec. 16 (AP)—Thirty WAC's from China Theater Army Air Force headquarters left for the United States today aboard the troopship General Scott. They were the first to leave the China theater. Some had served as long as sixteen months in Burma and China.

KONOYE ACCEPTS CHINA WAR GUILT IN SUICIDE NOTE

Ex-Premier Defends His Role in Other Events in Pacific.

TRIED TO PLACATE U. S.

American Prosecutor Acts to Halt Hari-Kari Among Other Suspects.

TOKYO, Dec. 16 — (AP) Prince Fumimaro Konoye, 54, three times premier of Japan, committed suicide by poison today to escape American trial as a war criminal.

Joseph B. Keenan, special prosecutor of the top war crimes cases, promptly issued a statement telling the Japanese people there is nothing to fear from American justice if they are innocent and their consciences clear.

Final Note Revealed

A written statement in which Konoye rejected the "humiliation" of facing trial was disclosed several hours after Princess Konoye found his body on his bedroom floor at 6 a.m. The statement accepted responsibility for the China conflict. His son, Michitaka, in a separate statement, said his father had left written documents defending his part in the tripartite pact and the preludes to the Pacific war.

Konoye was named as a war criminal suspect Dec. 6 and was instructed to surrender at Sugamo prison by midnight tonight.

Last night he gave a dinner for close friends and relatives at his lavish suburban home, talking with them for several hours afterward. They reported him "normal" when the party broke up about 11:30 p.m., although his secretary later recalled that he had appeared depressed at intervals.

Refers to Suicide

Referring directly to the suicide, Prosecutor Keenan said: "No person confined as a suspect need fear unless his own conscience insists on or emphasizes his own guilt.

"It has been made abundantly clear that no person will be convicted unless convicted by a judicial process which has proved its outstanding fairness for generations by and among one of the foremost of civilized nations.

"Consequently, anyone who takes his life does so either as a result of an unsound mind or an unsound and unwarranted estimate as to the American judicial process in the suppression of crime."

Konoye's farewell statement was written during a final conference with his second son, 22-year-old Michitaka. He handed the single sheet of pencilled characters to his son before bidding him goodnight at 2 a.m. Three hours later the prince swallowed the poison which apparently gave him a swift and relatively painless death.

Tomohiko Ushida, family secretary and spokesman who apparently did not know of the existence of the note until it was announced at a news conference by Lt. Col. B. E. Sackett, chief investigator for Keenan, said that at last night's dinner "the prince was greately concerned about the future of the emperor, particularly in connection with the general policy which is being adopted by the Americans."

Ushida said, however, that there had been no mention of abdication or the possibility of the emperor's being named a war criminal.

Upholds Emperor System

Konoye told his son to uphold the emperor system. Prior to the order for his arrest, he had been working on a proposed constitutional revision at the emperor's suggestion.

Konoye last was premier shortly before Japan's attack on the United States. He was succeeded in October, 1941, by Hideki Tojo, the "Pearl Harbor" premier.

"I have been most greatly concerned with the fact that I have committeed certain errors in the handling of state affairs since the outbreak of the China incident (in 1937)", Konoye's note said.

"I cannot, however, stand the humiliation of being apprehended and tried by the American court. I cannot but feel especially responsible for the outcome of the China incident and for this reason I tried my best to attain an understanding between the United States and Japan in the hope that only such an understanding could solve the China problem.

"It is indeed a matter of great regret to have been named as a war criminal by the United States, with whom I wanted and tried to work together for a peaceful solution of Pacific affairs. I believe my real intention is even now understood and appreciated by my friends including not a few friends in America. Public opinion of the world, which is at present full of the overexcitement and passion of war, misunderstanding innocence and otherwise malicious libels and unfounded rumors, will in time restore its calmness and balances. Only then a just verdict will be given at the court of the gods."

The family spokesman said Prince Konoye "was worried about the general state of affairs in Japan. He feared some disorders might take place. He mentioned that the Japanese people 'ought to pull themselves together'".

The spokesman said there was no mention at last night's dinner of the prince's scheduled imprisonment.

Konoye returned Monday after a week at his summer villa at Karuizawa, where he spent much time reading.

Other high-ranking war criminal suspects named on the Dec. 6 list reported to Sugamo prison today. Among them was Marquis Koichi Kido, close advisor of Emperor Hirohito. He declined to comment on the Konoye suicide.

69 JAPS ACCUSED

TOKYO, Dec. 16. — (AP) Arrest of 69 additional Japanese prisoner of war camp officials, guards and civilian employes suspected of atrocities against Allied prisoners was ordered today by General MacArthur.

Camps in which they had served included several in Manchuria as well as 30 scattered through Japan.

Nearly 300 other suspects had been listed earlier. A U. S. military commission is to meet Monday to arrange their trials.

JAP DIPLOMAT RECALLED

TOKYO, Dec. 16—(AP) Supreme Allied headquarters today ordered severance of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Vatican.

The action came in an extension of a previous Allied directive de-

Communist Leaders Arrive In Chungking

Both Chinese Factions Praise Statement Of American Policy Issued By Truman

Chungking, Dec. 16 (AP)—A delegation of leading Chinese Communists arrived here today for peace talks almost simultaneously with President Truman's statement urging Chinese unity, evoking new expressions of hope that this country's internal problems can be solved peacefully.

tionalization of the Chinese army—eliminating the separate Chinese Communist forces—if a truly representative government were formed.

The newly-arrived Communist delegates are Gen. Chou En-lai, deputy leader of the party; his wife—a former national party executive committeewoman; Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, chief of staff of the Communist armies; Wu Yu-chang, former member of the People's Political Council at Hankow; and Li Ting-yi, of the Penan official

CHIANG REVIEWS MARINES IN CHINA

PEIPING, Dec. 16—(AP) Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek reviewed a parade of the U. S. Fifth Marine regiment near the legation quarter today and presented awards to more than a score of officers and men.

Several thousand spectators

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manding recall of various Japanese diplomatic missions abroad, and providing that diplomatic property of Japan throughout the world be turned over to the Allied powers.

U. S. Artillery Fired in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (AP)—The first artillery piece fired on Japanese soil by Americans sent a shell into the side of Mount Fuji today. The firing was part of a training program. Pvt. Paul F. Strong of Ashland, Ohio, fired the shot as the No. 2 gun crew of Battery A, Eighty-second Field Artillery Battalion, First Cavalry Division, rehearsed.

JAP SCIENTISTS URGED TO DEVELOP RESOURCES

TOKYO, Dec. 16. — (AP) Allied headquarters today urged Japan's scientists to tackle the problem of increasing petroleum and coal production and developing other natural resources.

Lt. Col. Hubert G. Schenck, chief of the natural resources section of General MacArthur's staff, noted in a message to a meeting of research leaders that:

"Japan's geologists can contribute a great deal toward a permanent peace between nations by helping to solve many economic problems arising from material shortages."

It is up to them, he asserted, "to make their full contribution toward building a stable Japanese economy. Scientists in other fields must devote their principal attention to the solving of their similarly practical problems."

Methods are now being devised, he added, to permit exchange of published scientific information between Japan and other countries.

FINAL TOUCH

WITH THE 32nd DIVISION, Japan, (AP)—The fighting is over, but Japanese warplanes still are going up in smoke. More than 150 of them have been set afire and destroyed by demolition troops of Brig. Gen. Robert B. McBride's 32nd Infantry Division. McBride's men are mopping up the remnants of Japanese fighting equipment in northern Kyushu and southern Honshu.

Marshall Plane Reaches Hawaii

Honolulu, Dec. 16 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, en route to his post as the new United States Ambassador to China, arrived at Hickman Field today.

"I have no comment to make on anything except that it is a beautiful day," Marshall said.

Accompanied by his secretary, Chief Warrant Officer Richard Hickey, of Columbus, Neb., he will continue his journey tonight in a plane piloted by Col. Homer Munson, of Easterville, Iowa, and Major Douglas N. Macondrum, of Watertown, Mass.

TROOPS LEAVE PANAMA FOR DISCHARGE IN U. S.

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Dec. 16.—(AP) The last U. S. Army soldiers in the Panama Canal department eligible for discharge in December left Saturday for Cristobal on their homeward journey aboard the transport Florida, it was announced today. There were 956 passengers aboard, including 669 enlisted men and a number of Army and Navy officers and civilian employes.

On Thursday 502 high-point men left aboard the transport Cuba.

The Pacific-bound U. S. S. West Point docked last night and was scheduled to leave today for Yokohama. The U. S. S. General Meigs cleared Balboa yesterday morning for the Pacific, and the U. S. S. Wakefield left last Tuesday, carrying 5,000 Marines to China.

ARMOUR'S RETURN HINTS U. S. PLANS BREAK WITH SPAIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—(AP) The United States tonight appeared headed definitely toward a break with the Franco government of Spain, in the opinion of diplomatic officials close to the issue.

Ambassador Norman Armour is returning from Madrid and State department officials say no plans have been made to replace him. Armour is retiring from the foreign service after many years of duty.

His return, by way of Paris, coincides with a French Foreign office announcement that the United States and Great Britain have been asked to consult with France on a diplomatic rupture with Franco. Even before the announcement of the French action, however, Armour's return had been interpreted here as signalizing the beginning of the end of dealings with Franco.

The French made it clear they would like to make the break, but preferred to act jointly with Britain and the United States.

Juan Negrin, the last prime minister of Republican Spain, called on acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson yesterday, but a State department spokesman said later they had not discussed the French note.

It was regarded as significant, however, that Acheson had received a Spanish Republican leader of Negrin's rank.

Advisers of Secretary of State Byrnes and President Truman recently have been pressing for a clarification of United States policy toward the Madrid regime and now hope that it may soon be forthcoming.

Some officials here feel that a mere break is not enough. Any such step, in their opinion, should be accompanied by a statement to the Spanish people pointing out why their country, because of Franco's policies, has been cut off from the family of nations, and defining some of the measures—such as an end to Fascist political organization—which would be necessary to qualify Spain for United Nations membership.

Officials advocating this course appear to have come to these ideas reluctantly. They contend that it would be better to have a slow evolution away from Francoism in Spain, but they doubt that the world is in a mood to wait for delayed changes of that sort.

The hope held by such diplomats is that concerted diplomatic measures by the leading countries of the western world would force the powers that be in Spain to pull away from Franco and his Falange organization. That, they hope, would result in some sort of temporary junta, and eventually in a popular assembly which could move to complete reorganization of the Government.

There probably would be a decided Leftist swing in the complexion of the Spanish Government in any such event, in the opinion of best-informed American diplomats.

BATTLE ON LOAN TO BRITAIN SEEN AS BITTER FIGHT

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—(AP) What may be one of the bitterest controversies yet to confront Congress on international issues is shaping up around the proposal to grant Great Britain a $4,400,000,000 credit.

There were signs today that some members of Congress will insist upon prying into the long-range purposes of the British Labor government, looking for all possible uses to which the money might be put.

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn.), senior Republican member of the House Ways and Means committee, told the House "We are being called upon to finance the socialization of the British empire." A Democrat, Rep. Celler of New York, said the loan "will promote too damned much socialism at home and too damned much imperialism abroad."

Rep. Smith (R-Ohio) asserted that the administration already is organizing a nation-wide "propaganda campaign" to sell the British loan to the people.

The British House of Commons having approved the loan this week, along with ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary pacts, Congress expects to receive from President Truman, perhaps this week, a message formally proposing legislative sanction of the loan.

Three House committees are angling for the loan ratification legislation—Ways and Means, Banking and Currency, and Foreign Affairs.

The administration is expected to frame the loan measure as an amendment to the Export-Import Bank act which would put the loan issue before the Banking committee which brought out the Bretton Woods Agreements act.

Friends of the loan proposal are arguing that America has more to gain in trade with an economically healthy British empire than it might lose in the $4,400,000,000 advance. The opposition contends the money will be a "gift."

Democratic leaders expect to win their fight for the British loan, but concede they will have a battle on their hands.

The administration is expected to emphasize the British promise to carry out a broad program of commercial and financial reforms, if Congress approves the credits.

These concessions, Assistant State Secretary William L. Clayton said, would "open up the markets of the world to our goods."

ACTION BY HOUSE ON UNITED NATIONS LOOMS THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—(AP) Legislation making this country a full partner in the United Nations organization will reach President Truman by Christmas if congressional leaders have their way.

The necessary measure already has passed the Senate and is scheduled for House consideration Monday. It would authorize the President to name America's UNO representatives and give him the right to:

1. Use American troops against would-be aggressors without further congressional sanction. (Congress will determine later how many troops shall be assigned to the world security council).

2. Impose economic sanctions against aggressor nations.

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts told newsmen tonight he expects the legislation to be approved by the House without major change by Tuesday or Wednesday. This would allow time, he said, to adjust any Senate and House differences and get the bill to the White House by week's end.

Chairman Bloom (D-NY) of the Foreign Affairs committee and the ranking Republican member, Rep. Eaton of New Jersey, told reporterers they did not know of any plans to oppose the measure.

Bloom added, however, that he expected some efforts would be made to restrict the Presidential authority. Senator Taft (R-Ohio) fought bitterly for such restrictions in the Senate, but lost.

Another problem to be considered by the Senate and by Bloom's committee Monday is the question of opening of Palestine to Jewish immigration.

Two witnesses are scheduled by the House group: Lessing Rosenwald of Chicago and Dr. Emanuel Neuman of New York city.

Navy's '41 Chief of Intelligence To Be Pearl Harbor Witness

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Congressional investigators of the Pearl Harbor disaster turned today to the 1941 director of naval intelligence for light on the Navy's greatest defeat.

He is Theodore S. Wilkinson, a rear admiral at the time of the Japanese attack and now a vice-admiral, who was too busy fighting the enemy to testify before a naval board of inquiry on Pearl Harbor in 1944.

Admiral Wilkinson was listed as the first witness in what will be the last week of the Senate-House Committee investigation before the Christmas holidays. Some think it may be the last week for some time to come. That belief arises out of the decision of the committee's entire legal staff to withdraw because of the time-consuming course of the investigation.

Chairman Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, has been assured by William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, that he and his aids will certainly be on hand this week and into early January, if necessary, to break in replacements. However, there has been no official action on choosing new counsel.

Mr. Mitchell told reporters there had been no change in his decision to withdraw from the case, which originally was scheduled to end Jan. 3.

It "will take a lot of speeding," he commented, to get things over within two, three, or four months.

He made that observation on a suggestion by Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, that Governor Thomas E. Dewey be required to tell how he learned in 1944 of the highely secret Japanese-code cracking process.

Mr. Mitchell said Governor Dewey was well down toward the end of the witness list as arranged by counsel.

While Admiral Wilkinson did not appear before the naval court of inquiry, he did testify before a later inquiry conducted for James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, by Admiral H. K. Hewitt.

The Hewitt inquiry resulted in no complaints about Admiral Wilkinson's running of naval intelligence up to the time of the war.

Neither, however, did the Hewitt findings have anything adverse to say about Army intelligence. Some of the Congressional investigators have jumped hard on certain phases of work done by Army intelligence.

In this connection, the Hewitt report said:

"Information was promptly and efficiently obtained by the United States Navy and Army intelligence organizations in Washington, concerning the Japanese government's actual views as to the diplomatic

negotiations and its intention to wage war, by means of interception, decryption and translation of Japanese diplomatic messages.

"The information which was obtained in Washington by the War and Navy Departments from Japanese diplomatic messages was fully exchanged.

"The information obtained by the Navy Department from intercepted Japanese diplomatic messages was adequately disseminated within the Navy Department."

The Hewitt report did say that Admiral Harold R. Stark, then chief of naval operations, did not send to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel at Pearl Harbor "important information which would have aided him materially in fully evaluating the seriousness of the situation."

The Congressional committee may get a chance at Admiral Stark for some direct testimony on that before very long. He is to follow the next witness, Vice Admiral R. K. Turner, who was chief of Navy war plans at the time of Pearl Harbor.

KAISER AUTO FIRM TO GET DEMANDS FROM UNION TODAY

DETROIT, Dec. 16 — (AP) A newcomer to the automotive field, Kaiser-Frazer Corp., Monday comes under the big guns of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers, already loaded with a 30 percent wage demand and leveled at the industry's big three.

Negotiating sessions with K-F will open at the same time the union resumes conferences with Ford Motor Co. and strike-bound General Motors Corp.

Kaiser-Frazer has not made public its wage policy, but a spokesman has said the firm will press the U.A.W.-C.I.O. for a new type company security agreement.

Such an agreement has already been offered Ford, although the union has threatened to withdraw it unless the company readies a specific wage increase proposal.

GM unions in Flint, Mich., have condemned the security plan for Ford as a "treacherous blow" to the labor movement, and asked that it be withdrawn.

At conferences last week Ford asked a 60 to 90 day delay on the wage matter, charging that suppliers' strikes have made future auto production an uncertain matter.

Later a jointly satisfactory meeting led observers to predict, without confirmation, that the company may have a wage proposal ready for the union.

General Motors, whose 200,000 idle employes were made the center of an international "incident" Saturday, will take up its negotiating burden Monday also.

Walter P. Reuther, U.A.W.-C.I.O. vcie president and leader of the GM negotiators, will ask the company to admit the press to their conferences on pain of having the U.A.W.-C.I.O. release verbatim transcripts of the parleys.

Monday's latest in a long series of fruitless and often bitter exchanges is expected to produce little in advance of government fact-finding hearings in Washington later in the week.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. president, R. J. Thomas, sprang a surprise last week with a letter in which he asked British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's Labor government to intervene in the 26-day-old GM strike.

British sources in Washington confirmed Thomas' statement that a large block of GM stock is held by the Attlee government. However, they indicated that Britain is not inclined to interfere in what it regards as a U. S. domestic problem.

Negotiations with Chrysler Corp., third member of the big three, have been at a standstill since the union's contract expired two weeks ago.

JOB CRISIS LOOMS IN USES SPLIT-UP, SAYS LABOR GROUP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. — (AP) An unemployment problem "equal to any the nation has ever faced" was predicted by the Labor committee of the National Planning association tonight.

The committee made this prediction in calling for permanent federal operation of the United States Employment service.

Under legislation now pending in Congress, USES would be broken up into 52 state and territorial systems, a setup which the committee said has proved "simply not adequate" in past emergencies.

The committee, made up of a score of A. F. L., C. I. O. and other union leaders, added:

"This retreat from responsibility means that the Federal government will turn over the operation of the employment service to the states but go right on paying 100 per cent of the cost.

"With millions of veterans and war workers looking for jobs, there could be no worse time to disrupt the national employment service."

Under state control there is danger, the labor planning group said, of using USES to "force down the workers' standard of living by driving labor into cheap jobs."

This, the report argued, could result from provisions in nearly all state unemployment compensation laws under which employers contribute less money to the state compensation fund if they have good records for stable employment, which is measured by the smallness of payments to workers they have laid off.

"It is to the immediate financial advantage of the employer in these states when a laid-off worker, instead of receiving benefits, can be referred to the first job on file in the USES, even though the job is below the worker's skill and just earnings," the committee said.

"In every state there is some pressure to favor this kind of referal policy in order to keep wage rates down."

Laid-off war workers and discharged veterans are on the road again seeking new jobs, the committee said, and local USES offices cannot help them "unless labor transfer and information services can transcend state lines and encompass the country as a whole."

Publication of the report was authorized by the National Planning association's board of trustees, which does not necessarily imply agreement of the industry, agriculture or other groups of NPA. The statement was made public by Clinton S. Golden of the C. I. O. United Steelworkers and Marion H. Hedges of the A. F. L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, chairman and vice chairman of the Labor committee respectively.

WLB ORDERS RISE IN PAY OF WOMEN

Inequality With Men's Scale in General Electric and Westinghouse Noted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The War Labor Board has recommended a 4-cent hourly pay increase for 50,000 women employes of the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Companies to correct an asserted inequity with the men's scale.

The board acted after the companies and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America were unable to agree on details of adjusting what the union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, contended were intraplant inequities in pay between women's and men's jobs.

The 4-cent hourly increase recommendation is retroactive to last April 1, when the two companies' master agreements expired.

The WLB advised the companies to set aside an additional 2 cents an hour for all women employes, the exact number of whom has not been determined. This fund would be distributed on the basis of negotiations between the companies and the union and would not be limited to the 50,000 women affected by today's recommendation.

Three exceptions to the recommended 4-cent hourly adjustment were specified by the WLB. They are to be worked out by the parties. In case of disagreement, William E. Simkin has been assigned to try to work out a compromise. Mr. Simkin, a former member of the WLB shipbuilding commission, was co-chairman of the steel wage adjustment commission in the basic steel case of 1944.

The exceptions listed by the board were:

1. Where the employes recently have received an increase to take care of the alleged inequity, either through collective bargaining or a WLB order.

2. Where the inequity is very small, as between men's pay and women's pay.

3. Where the ratio of women to men in a plant is overwhelming.

The board, in announcing its decision today, was acting on the remnants of cases involving more than 100,000 employes at fifty General Electric plants in thirty-three cities and another 80,000 workers in sixty plants in thirty-three cities employed by Westinghouse Electric.

The WLB will wind up its affairs by Jan. 1.

Statement by Union

Officials of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America announced the WLB decision here last night. They said the rise in wages of 50,000 women workers would amount to $6,000,000 annually and that the retroactive pay required of the two corporations would amount to about $2,500,000.

"This raise," the union statement declared, "is in addition to the current demand by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America for a $2-a-day wage and salary increase for all employes, men and women, of these companies."

FORD 'LIMPING' LAID TO SUPPLY

Production Delay Not Fault Of Employes, Statement Says

Detroit, Dec. 16 (AP)—Henry Ford 2d said today that, through no fault of his production employés, the Ford Motor Company is "limping instead of galloping along" as a result of parts shortages.

As president of the company, he made a public appeal to suppliers across the nation to speed supplies to his Detroit factories, subject only to quality and price levels.

The Ford statement follows:

"Immediately after V-J day we told the American people that we expected to make 80,000 cars for them before Christmas. While it is true that we already have built almost half the new cars that have been built, we know today that we will produce only 30,000 by that time. We are 50,000 cars short of our promise.

"I feel that the American people should know why.

"No Fault Of Our Employes"

"This situation definitely is not the fault of our employés. Since V-J day we have not had a single unauthorized work stoppage. On the other hand, we have had to lay off almost 40,000 employes for five weeks on one occasion and on a second almost 40,000 employés for five days.

"Ford motor production is limping instead of galloping along, because of insufficient supplies—parts and materials.

"We are producing. But it is a desperate, frustrating kind of production. We can not predict even on a day-to-day basis whether we will have enough material to keep our lines going on a full shift.

Suppliers' Various Reasons

"We are usingf every kind of expedient and patchwork operation —some of them very costly—to keep production going.

"One group of suppliers has told us that they have canceled our contract because price ceilings on their product result in a loss on every sale. A second group says they are unable to fulfill contracts because they can not raise wages and are therefore losing their employés to other industries.

"Whatever the reason the plain fact is that today the Ford Motor Company is completely cut off by fourteen major suppliers while from many others we are getting a mere trickle of parts and materials.

"An easy way out would be to ask the Government to raise ceiling prices, but the Government has declared that retention of ceiling prices is a basic policy in the fight against inflation. And even if that were the right way to get this situation straightened out, we haven't time.

1946 Production Schedule

"The Ford Motor Company has set a 1946 production schedule of 120,000 cars and trucks monthly. If we can meet this schedule, we know that we will be doing our part in beating down inflation, by bringing the supply of automobiles once more in step with the demand.

"But we can not achieve that goal unless we get supplies—parts, materials and specialties. I invite suppliers wherever they may be to get them to us, subject only to two things—that they meet our specifications for quality and meet competition for prices. I invite them to write or wire us here at Dearborn for lists of things we must have at once.

"The No. 1 job before the company today is production—all-out peacetime production. Production means jobs at high wages, more and more products for more and more people at lower costs. Only maximum production can end this country's present economy of scarcity."

Textile Workers Seek Strike Vote

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—Representatives of 80,000 CIO textile workers decided at Boston to petition the National Labor Relations Board for a strike ballot in 102 woolen and worsted mills. The union's principal demands are a 15-cent hourly wage increase and a 75-cent hourly minimum. A union spokesman said the industry generally has offered an 8 cents an hour increase and a 65-cent minimum.

Southwestern Greyhound busses were expected to resume operation tomorrow ending a six-weeks strike of 2,000 AFL employés, who won pay raises. Experienced drivers will get 5 cents a mile under the new contract, and terminal employés' pay will be raised $5 a month.

Another labor dispute ended at SKF industries' three plants in Philadelphia, where 3,000 members of the CIO steelworkers union were scheduled to return to work Wednesday after an eleven-week stoppage.

Agreement Reached

Agreement was reached upon grievance procedure in the cases of two employés whose dismissal and transfer precipitated the walkout October 1.

The union promised to withdraw any charges of unfair labor practices against the company. On its part, the company agreed to drop its $2,000,000 suit against the union and seven of its officials for picketing damages.

At Providence, R.I., the Brown

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and Sharpe Manufacturing Company was scheduled to resume operations tomorrow, the plant was shut down after 1,000 AFL office employés struck October 26, and 5,000 production workers refused to cross their picket lines. The agreement which ended the strike calls for negotiation of the union's pay raise demand after the employés return to work.

said the eleventh meant the Sinclair pipeline system. The Navy list:

Sinclair Refining company located in and around Coffeyville, Kas.; in and around Corpus Christi, Tex.; in and around East Chicago, Ind.; in and around Fort Worth, Tex.; in and around Marcus Hook, Pa.; in and around San Springs, Okla.; in and around Sinclair, Wyo.; in and around Wellsville, N. Y.; all petroleum pipeline facilities in United States and related facilities.

Sinclair said the agreement also provided that any employe accused of violating the no-strike provision shall, upon determination of guilt, be immediately suspended by the union and discharged by the company.

Sinclair Oil Strike Settled, Workers Get 18 Pct. Boost

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — (AP) The Navy announced today the Sinclair Oil Corp. strike is settled and it will release the company's 11 government-seized properties at midnight Monday night.

In New York, H. F. Sinclair, company president, said in a statement that the settlement provides an 18 per cent pay increase for a basic 40-hour week to approximately 8,400 employes.

It contains a clause barring strikes or work stoppages with provision that the company may cancel on 10-day notice if the no-strike agreement is violated, he said. The union may take similar action in event of a lockout.

It becomes effective when approved by Vice Admiral Ben Moreel, Navy petroleum seizure officer, and runs to May 31, 1946, Sinclair added.

The Sinclair properties were among 53 taken over by the Navy Oct. 5 under executive order of President Truman after strikes crippled production.

Four of the 53 plants already have been returned to their owners, the Navy announcement said, "three because of stabilized labor conditions and one because it was shut down."

The Navy, it was stated, "is continuing to operate the remaining 38."

Both the company and the C.I.O. Oil Workers Union announced settlement of the dispute, the Navy reported.

The Navy listed Sinclair properties at 10 locations in announcing 11 were involved. A spokesman

"It is the understanding that the Navy will immediately terminate the seizure of Sinclair operations which have been under Navy control," Sinclair declared.

"The pattern for wage adjustment in the oil industry was set when a large number of companies put into effect a 15 per cent wage increase several months ago," the statement said. "The union continued to demand a 30 per cent increase and to enforce this demand called widespread strikes which were ended by Navy seizure.

"We believed that the issues involved could be beter settled by collective bargaining than by strikes, government seizure, or panel fact-finding. I don't think either side can win a strike. I believe we must continue to base our relations with labor on bargaining among ourselves. Those are the reasons why we have made this settlement.

"With Admiral Moreel, who has been most helpful in arriving at this settlement, we are naturally hopeful that it may provide an example for the settlement of the existing and threatened strikes in other industries, which are retarding the recovery of the whole nation."

TOP AIRLINES POST GOES TO HEAD OF MARITIME BOARD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—(AP) Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime commission, has been offered the presidency of the Air Transport association, employes of the organization were told yesterday by Stuart G. Tipton, general counsel and acting president.

Tipton indicated that the final decision rests with President Truman, to whom the commissioner must resign. He left the impression that he expects a favorable decision by Jan. 1.

The presidency at ATA, comprising 23 airlines, has been vacant since the death of Col. Edgar S. Gorrell last March 5.

The ATA recently hired Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D-Ga.) as executive vice president, a new position. Ramspeck will resign from Congress to join the association Jan. 1.

Tipton's announcement, made at an ATA staff meeting, was the first official disclosure of the offer to Land, though it had been reported within the industry for some time that he would take the job.

The position is one of the most important in the aviation industry. It has become increasingly important with the entry of domestic carriers into the international field.

People in the industry have said the salary probably is no less than $50,000 a year. Land's salary as maritime chairman is $12,000.

His selection as top man in the ATA may cause some surprise in the industry inasmuch as he supported the proposal that steamship companies be permitted to operate airlines.

Land, who will be 66 next Jan. 9, is a native of Canon City, Colo., and served in the Navy 39 years before his retirement in 1937. He has been chairman of the Maritime commission since 1937.

He served two years as assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. He took a leave from that post to work in 1928 with the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

WARSHIPS SPEED RETURN OF TROOPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—(AP) The Navy announced tonight that "the shipping bottleneck is being broken" and that veterans are being returned from Europe ahead of schedule.

Within the next month or two, the announcement said, there will be an "excess of transportation" for the return of eligible veterans from the Pacific.

The battleship Washington, six cruisers and eight carriers now hauling troops from Europe will be reassigned to fleet duty or placed in reserve early in January, the Navy said, and eligible members of their crews demobilized.

The first fighting ship in the Atlantic transport job to complete its transport assignment will be the cruiser Savannah, which is due to arrive in New York with over one thousand returning troops on December 17.

The battleship Washington and the carrier Enterprise will dock in New York on December 20. On December 22, the cruisers Philadelphia and Portland are scheduled to arrive in New York, thus completing their runs with troops returning from Le Havre, while the cruisers Reno and Augusta complete the same trip on December 23.

On December 24, the cruiser Boise will arrive in New York harbor after completing her final voyage from Le Havre and the carrier Randolph will also dock at New York, with troops from Naples. The carriers Langley and Monterey likewise returning from Naples are scheduled to arrive at Norfolk on December 25 and 30 respectively while the carrier Wasp is due at the same port on December 26 with troops embarked at Southampton. The arrival of the carrier Bataan in Norfolk January 1, will complete the last combatant ship transport run from Naples to the United States.

NEW U. S. BOMBER WRECKED IN CRASH ON ROUTINE FLIGHT

Super-Plane Set Speed Record in Long Beach-Washington Dash.

PILOTS BAIL OUT

Last Man to Jump Takes to Parachute at 400 Feet Altitude.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—(AP) The Army's record breaking superplane, the XB-42, known as the Mixmaster, crashed at nearby Oxen Hill, Md., late today without loss of life or injury.

The crew of three officers, making a routine flight around Washington with the plane, took to their parachutes and landed safely after the ship got into trouble in the air.

One man jumped at 1,200 feet, a second at 800 feet and the third at 400 feet, the War department reported.

A representative of the Douglas Aircraft company, manufacturer of the plane, explained later that before they bailed out, the pilot jettisoned the propeller unit in the tail. This feature was specifically designed, the company said, in case of an emergency in military operations. The twin propellers crashed in a churchyard, while the fuselage landed on a farm a mile away.

Those aboard, according to the War department, were:

Lt. Col. E. J. Ascani, the pilot; Lt. Col. J. M. Laney, and Major C. L. Hayduk.

In Air 30 Minutes

The plane had taken off from Bolling field, Washington, at 4 p. m. and the crash occurred about thirty minutes later. The War department said the cause of the crash could not be ascertained immediately and a board of inquiry would be empanelled to investigate the wreck.

The ship was demolished.

The Douglas Army bomber, propelled by twin propellers in its tail, flew eastward across the country Dec. 8 in 5 hours, 17 minutes which the National Aeronautic association is recognizing as a record between Long Beach, Calif., and Washington.

Averaged 432 M.P.H.

The plane averaged 432 miles an hour for 2,295 miles.

The experimental bomber has no counterpart among familiar military types. It has two Allison 12 cylinder in-line engines inside the fuselage. They transmit power to two Curtiss propellers through long drive shafts.

The plane was completely streamlined, having no engine nacelles or external gunturrets. Its wing spread was 70 feet, 6 inches; its length 53 feet, 8 inches, and it weighed 19,149 pounds empty. It would carry up to four tons of bombs as far as 5,000 miles.

Due to the design, the plane is equipped with special emergency arrangements for bailing out. The whole propeller installation can be blown off with a special detonation switch. In this way crew members were protected from falling into the propellers.

Europe Food Appeal Made

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—An appeal to President Truman "to take immediate steps toward relieving the appalling famine in Germany and Austria" appeared today on Capitol Hill over the names of 34 senators.

The petition bore no organization caption. Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) said he did not know who sponsored it, although he thought it originated within the Senate itself. Senator Johnson (D., Col.) said he understood it was circulated by a Congregationalist minister of whose name he was not sure.

Senator Radcliffe was one of the signers.

Food At Starvation Level

The appeal asked Mr. Truman:

"1. To give order at once to our armed forces in Germany and Austria to raise food rations above the present starvation level in the United States zone of occupation and restore immediately mail and postage service.

"2. To start negotiations at once with the head of the Russian state with the object of gaining his permission to send American food supplies into the Russian zone of occupation in order at least to diminish the appalling daily death toll.

"3. To give permission now to private relief organizations to start operations in Germany and Austria in order to support the efforts of our occupation forces.

"4. To authorize and create an independent American relief mission to avert this impending disaster of wholesale starvation and pestilence now threatening Europe even beyond the assistance now being furnished by UNRRA."

Romulo Appeals to House For Quick Aid to Filipinos

Says Delay Will Mean Heavy Suffering and Deaths

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, appealed today to the House of Representatives for immediate action on the Philippines rehabilitation bill, asking passage before the Christmas recess.

"Eighteen million Filipinos look to the United States for the immediate help that was promised to them during the war and since

the war," General Romulo said in a statement. "Unless this legislation is adopted, we will not be able to start our program of reconstruction. Unless it is adopted quickly, thousands will suffer and even die while delay after delay stifles the help that every one agrees we should receive. . . . A single month, even a single week, of further unnecessary delay will cause untold havoc in our precarious economy."

The Senate already has passed the legislation, which appropriates funds for compensation of Philippine war damage and for restoration of public works destroyed during the war. The bill also provides for transfer to the Philippine government of surplus properties of the armed forces now in the islands and for the training of a number of Filipinos in various technical fields.

TRUMAN VISITS 600 VETERANS

Makes Pre-Christmas Calls At Army And Navy Hospitals

DEC 17 1945

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—President Truman paid a pre-Christmas visit to more than 600 wounded veterans at the army and navy medical centers today and said afterward he found their morale so high that "they make you ashamed of yourself if you do any beefing."

The President left the White House at 8.30 A.M. and was gone four hours. He drove over the whole route without police escort.

First he visited the Navy Hospital at near-by Bethesda, Md. He spent an hour there going from ward to ward visiting bed and wheelchair patients. Then he motored to Walter Reed Army Hospital in the Washington city limits and toured several buildings for an hour and a half.

"Morale Is Terrific"

Talking with newsmen later, he said he asked each wounded sailor and soldier what had happened to him.

"One sailor," he said with a smile, "told me he got a broken nose in a fight and he thought a Republican did it."

"The morale of these fellows is terrific," the President added.

He visited wounded bluejackets and GI's with both legs gone or one leg or one arm missing.

"None of them is down in the dumps," he commented.

He said when he inquired how each was getting along they replied: "Fine." Several, asked when they were going to get out of the hospital, answered, "when this hospital gives me my legs."

Several Thousand Patients

It gives you a lift to see these boys," Mr. Truman told reporters in the main lobby at Walter Reed. Although several thousand patients are in the two hospitals, he said he saw only about 600 personally as he did not have time to call on all of them.

Mr. Truman did not try to call on 85-year-old General of the Armies John J. Pershing, a patient at Walter Reed. It was explained he did not wish to disturb the aged AEF commander in chief.

Asked whether many of the veterans were thinking about Christmas, the President replied a great many are hoping to get home for the holidays on leave, and still others are on the point of discharge.

Presidential Escort

Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Navy Surgeon General, and Rear Admiral William Chambers, commandant at Bethesda, accompanied the President on his navy hospital tour. On the army institution visit Maj. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, commanding general, escorted him among the patients.

Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan and Commander Clark Clifford, military and naval aides at the White House, made the trip with the President.

New Postal Guide Lists Towns Named for U. S. War Heroes

DEC 17 1945

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — (AP) It doesn't prove a thing but Eisenhower, kiddies, is strictly not a postoffice.

The new postal guide which goes on sale tomorrow lists MacArthur and Nimitz in West Virginia, Halsey in Nebraska and Oregon, and Marshall in fourteen assorted states.

But no Eisenhower.

The Post Office department reports many an interesting changeover since its last edition, including some strange goings on down in Kentucky.

For instance:

Fed has become Hihat, Hot Spot has been cooled into Premium, Omarsville has changed to Kalliopi, and—geographical marvel!—Northern has turned into Eastern.

Of course, you remember good old Johnnie Mine, Nev.? It's now Pahrump, Nev.

Four Tokios and 13 Berlins rode out the war, but Berlin, Ala., was renamed Sardis.

There are 28 Franklins, 27 Washingtons and 24 Springfields scattered between Massachusetts and Oregon.

The guide is in red this year instead of the usual postman's uniform gray. It also tells when to ship baby chicks. This intelligence is in pretty highfalutin' language, but the gist of it seems to be that baby chicks should be shipped when quite young.

GI Who Rescued Three Gets Posthumous Award

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—A soldier who was killed while trying to dig out five comrades buried by a bomb explosion has been awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.

He was Pfc. David M. Gonzales, of the 32d "Red Arrow" Infantry Division. The medal will be given to his widow who lives at Pacoima, Cal.

Gonzales was wounded fatally on Luzon last April in attempting to save his comrades. With enemy fire spraying around him, he succeeded in rescuing three men before he was hit. The other two buried soldiers were rescued later.

DONOVAN, DODD HOME FROM NUERNBERG TRIAL

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—(AP) Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, who recently resigned as assistant to Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the war crimes trials at Nuernberg, Germany, arrived at La Guardia field tonight aboard an Air Transport command plane from Paris.

Donovan said he would go to Washington and that he was anxious to get out of the Army and return to private law practice.

Others of Jackson's staff on the plane were Sidney S. Alderman of Washington, D. C., and Thomas J. Dodd of Lebanon, Conn, special assistant to the United States attorney for Connecticut.

Alderman said the Nuernberg court was scheduled to recess next Thursday and to reconvene Jan. 3. He said "the case of the American side has progressed very well."

YANKS, REDS MIXING WELL

AP Correspondent Discusses Conditions In Germany

DEC 17 1945

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—American soldiers in Germany are getting along well with the Russians, Edward Ball, Associated Press foreign correspondent, said tonight in a broadcast.

"The few incidents that have happened can be traced to our misunderstanding of the Russian excitability and sense of fun," Ball said. "You know, when the Russians become excited they pull out their pistols and begin waving them around. The American GI misunderstands this, and thinking that the Russian is drawing a gun, shoots first. As a result, the Russians don't reach for their guns as readily as they used to."

Appearing with Glenn Babb, foreign news editor of the AP, on the "We the People" program, Ball declared that the serious incidents between the various Allied troops in Germany could be traced largely to the Germans.

Hopes For Christianity In Japan

"I'm afraid the average German still sees himself as a member of the master race, temporarily in eclipse, sitting back and hoping the Allies will fall out among themselves," Ball said.

Babb declared that for the average Japanese the dream of conquest was "like a lovely firework display that fizzled out in the rain."

"Mr. Hashimoto, the average Jap, is now beginning to realize that he was dragged into the war," Babb said. "And believe me, he was glad to see the end of the war at any price."

Babb added that he thought there were high hopes for Christianity in Japan, while Ball asserted that hatred and double dealing were still the order of the day in Germany.

Distress Call Received From French Vessel

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Air Sea Rescue Office, Eastern Sea Frontier, reported tonight that a distress call had been received from the French ship, Cap Bleu, saying it had run aground near Halifax, Nova Scotia. The distress call said the ship needed assistance immediately.

The Air Sea Rescue Office said Canadian authorities were cognizant of the Cap Bleu's distress call and position.

Doolittle Discloses 'Guide' Plane Was Lost

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP)—Four out of the sixteen planes which bombed Tokyo for the first time in 1942 might have landed safely in China had it not been for the crash of a China-based plane which was to guide them, Gen. Jimmy Doolittle said today.

Doolittle, who came to Miami for a reunion with his fliers on the Tokyo bombing, said the "guide" plane crashed after leaving Chungking. All occupants were killed.

The general estimated that the four planes from his flight might landed at China bases had it not been for the crash. The others, because they had longer flights over Japan, possibly would not have had enough gasoline to complete the trip, he said.

CRITIC OF 'BRASS HATS' TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—(AP) George L. Mark of Cleveland, O., who criticized Army "brass hats" in two congressional hearings while still a buck private, was discharged today at Camp Atterbury and announced he would enter Ohio's May primaries for either senator or congressman-at-large.

Relaxing in an Indianapolis hotel, Mark said his discharge papers stated he was entitled to the Good Conduct and World War II Victory Medals but a clerk at the camp told him "there isn't any for you." Mark said a photographer wanted to take a picture of him receiving his discharge but was refused by the camp command.

"I don't care about ribbons or photographs in themselves but I don't like the principle of denying these from anybody," the former barber supply salesman said.

Ohio's "Buckeye" Division Returns

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (AP)—More than 2,000 cheering men, the last elements of the 37th "Buckeye" Division, Ohio's own, came back to the United States today aboard the Puebla, one of the few Army transports emerging from its gloomy coat of wartime battle gray.

Among the 2,328 men of the Buckeye outfit aboard, these units were represented: The 129th Infantry Regiment, Division Artillery Headquarters, the 6th Field Artillery, the 112th Medical Battalion, the 117th Engineers and the 140th Field Artillery.

Although the 37th was originally an Ohio National Guard outfit, the number of Ohioans in the last groups to come home was proportionately small.

Most of the boys in the outfit have to go to Fort Sheridan, Ill., before they can start their terminal leaves.

Port of embarkation authorities said they wanted to get men all home by Christmas but were gloomy at the prospect. Rail facilities were jammed with thousands of other troops arriving over the week end.

Delay In Troop Arrivals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The War Department said tonight troops arriving at three west coast ports face delays averaging forty-eight hours to six days because of traffic pileups. Men will be housed on ship.

It named San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle in a statement which said, "serious congestion in passenger traffic out of West ports will cause delays in debarkation of troops arriving there for discharge.

Staging areas in the San Francisco region are filled to capacity and it will be necessary temporarily to house troops on board transports moored at piers.

"Similar conditions exist at Los Angeles and Seattle."

RADAR EXPERT HONORED

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16—(AP) Edward L. Bowles, Massachusetts Institute of Technology electrical engineering professor, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service in the field of radar."

On leave-of-absence from M. I. T. since 1940 to assist the government in its war activities, Bowles was appointed expert consultant to the Secretary of War to advise on radar policy in April, 1942.

30.24-32447

UNDATED UNO SITE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 17 1945

A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE UNO PREPARATORY COMMISSION WILL CONTINUE IN LON

MONDAY HEARING DELEGATIONS FROM VARIOUS UNITED STATES COMMUNITIES WHICH HAVE

ENTERED BIDS TO HAVETHE PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION HOME LOCATED IN

THEIR DISTRICTS.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE, WHICH HAS ALREADY HEARD FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF MORE

A SCORE OF U.S. CITIES, IS EXPECTED AFTER HEARING FROM THE FULL LIST TO RECO

MEND TWO OR THREE LOCALITIES. IT IS PROBABLE THE SUBCOMMITTEE MAY SEND INS

VESTIGATORS TO A NUMBER OF THE LOCALITIES DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS BEF

OFFERING A NARROWED LIST.

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION PRESUMABLY WILL SELECT THE SPECIFIC SITE

AMONG THOSE RECOMMENDED AND PRESENT IT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY---WHICH WI

MEET JAN. 10---FOR FINAL AND OFFICIAL APPROVAL.

A205

LONDON, DEC. 16-(AP)-REYNOLDS NEWS SAID TODAY AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHER WAS THREATENED AT A MEETING ADDRESSED HERE SATURDAY NIGHT BY SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, FORMER HEAD OF THE BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS.

THE PAPER SAID THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S CAMERA WAS SEIZED AND THROWN TO THE FLOOR DURING THE MEETING, WHICH IT DECLARED WAS ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN DETAINED BY THE BRITISH DURING THE WAR ON SUSPICION OF BEING IN SYMPATHY WITH THE ENEMY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE HOTEL WHERE THE MEETING WAS HELD SAID THE MEETING WAS A SOCIAL ONE AND THERE WERE NO DISORDERS.

BJ111AES

DEC 17 1945

A147 (130)

LONDON--FIRST ADD UNO (BY LEWIS) X X X IN JANUARY.

A SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTING ON THE INFORMATION POLICY OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS PREPARED A REPORT FOR PREPARATORY COMMISSION APPROVAL. IT URGES THE PEACE AGENCY TO GIVE THE WORLD'S PRESS "THE FULLEST POSSIBLE DIRECT ACCESS TO THE ACTIVITIES AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTATION OF THE ORGANIZATION."

THE REPORT STATES THAT THE UNITED NATIONS MUST NOT ENGAGE IN PROPAGANDA, BUT SHOULD USE EXISTING INFORMATION SERVICES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, SUPPLEMENTED BY ITS OWN INFORMATION STAFF WHEN NECESSARY.

THE REPORT MENTIONS ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNO BROADCASTING STATION FOR COMMUNICATION WITH MEMBER GOVERNMENTS AND FOR UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS. IT URGES ENCOURAGEMENT OF DIRECT BROADCASTING FROM THE SITE OF THE ORGANIZATION. ANOTHER INFORMATION SERVICE RECOMMENDED IS THE PREPARATION OF NON-COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTARY FILMS.

THE REPORT SUGGESTS ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FROM THE PRESS, RADIO AND FILM INDUSTRIES TO HELP THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF INFORMATION.

THE DELEGATES MUST CONSIDER THIS REPORT AND THE ONE ON GUARANTEES BY THE HOST STATE BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

TA953PES

WITH UNO

LONDON, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING LIST OF 39 LOCALITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AS PROSPECTIVE SITES FOR UNO HEADQUARTERS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.; BALTIMORE, MD.; BELOIT, WIS.; BERKLEY, CALIF.; BLACK HILL COUNTY, S.D.; BOSTON, MASS.; CHAMPAIGNE CITY, ILL.; CLAREMORE, OKLA.; CONCORD, LEXINGTON DISTRICT, MASS.; CHICAGO, ILL.; HYDE PARK, N.Y.; THE STATE OF INDIANA; THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND; MIAMI, FLA.; MONTEREY PENINSULA, DEL MONTE, CALIF.; MONTICELLO, VA.; MORAGA VALLEY, CALIF.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; NEWPORT, R.I.; NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PORTSMOUTH, VA.; PRINCETON, N.J.; RICHMOND, VA.; RIDGEFIELD, CONN.; ST. LOUIS, MO.; SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF; SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.; TUSKAHOMA, OKLA.; VALLEY FORGE, PA.; VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.; WILLIAMSBURG, VA., AND MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TA840PES

CINCINNATI, OHIO; DENVER, COL.; DELAWARE CITY, PA.; DETROIT, MICH.;

VIENNA, DEC. 16-(AP)- VIENNESE SMOKERS, WHO FOR MONTHS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO BUY CIGARETTES ONLY ON THE BLACK MARKET, WILL GET A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. A RATION OF 20 CIGARETTES WILL BE SOLD TO ANYBODY OVER 18 YEARS OLD BEGINNING DEC. 21.

WB/435P HEINZERLING 01815

DEC 17 1945

A135

ROME, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA REPORTED TODAY THAT GIOVANNI AGNELLI, 79, PRESIDENT OF THE FIAT MOTOR WORKS AT TURIN, DIED YESTERDAY MORNING AT HIS HOME.

TA902PES

A184

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS X X X SPOKESMAN ADDED.

OBSERVERS AGREED THAT THE SESSION GOT UNDER WAY IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CORDIALITY ON ALL SIDES.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES, SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAD CONFERRED SINCE THE UNSUCCESSFUL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON LAST SEPTEMBER.

MOLOTOV AS HOST RECEIVED THEM AT SPERIDONIFKA PALACE WHERE THE SOVIET UNION USUALLY HOLDS IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES.

THE CONFEREES, X X X AS BEFORE.

DEC 17 1945

BJ1156PES

A155FX(ASAHI)

KONOYE-TOJO (470)

TOKYO,MONDAY,DEC.17-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI TODAY SAID THAT PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE YESTERDAY TO ESCAPE TRIAL AS A WAR CRIMINAL, RESIGNED AS PREMIER OCT. 16, 1941, BECAUSE GEN.HIDEKI TOJO WAS DEMANDING A SPECIFIC DATE FOR STARTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES AND HE COULD NOT DISSUADE HIM.

THIS STATEMENT WAS TAKEN FROM KONOYE'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION TO EMPEROR HIROHITO AS PUBLISHED BY ASAHI. THE LETTER SAID THE PREMIER HAD BEEN UNABLE TO CHANGE THE ATTITUDE OF TOJO, THEN WAR MINISTER, AND "AS A RESULT, I FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO DISCHARGE MY HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY OF ASSISTING YOUR MAJESTY IN ADHERENCE TO MY CONVICTIONS."

HIROHITO ACCEPTED KONOYE'S RESIGNATION AND IMMEDIATELY NAMED TOJO PREMIER.

TOJO, NOW IN SUGAMO PRISON, AWAITS TRIAL ON ALLIED CHARGES THAT HE WAS A LEADER IN PRECIPITATING THE PACIFIC WAR.

EDITORIALIZING ON KONOYE'S SUICIDE, ASAHI SAID HIS "WEAKNESS OF CHARACTER IS BOUND TO CONSTITUTE A STATE CRIME" BECAUSE IT MADE WAR EASY.

THE PRINCE, IN THE PUBLISHED LETTER, TOLD THE EMPEROR THAT TOJO REFUSED TO WITHDRAW JAPANESE TROOPS FROM CHINA "BECAUSE OF ITS EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF THE ARMY."

THIS WITHDRAWAL WAS A BASIC PREREQUISITE TO THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF NEGOTIATIONS THEN UNDERWAY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

TOJO "ALSO SAID THAT IF JAPAN ONCE YIELDED TO THE UNITED STATES," THE DOCUMENT CONTINUED "THE LATTER WOULD BECOME MORE ARROGANT AND HAUGHTY AND THERE WOULD BE NO ENDING TO IT AND THAT THOUGH THE AFFAIR MIGHT BE BROUGHT TO A TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT, SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS WOULD BE LIKELY TO SUFFER A RUPTURE WITHIN TWO OR THREE YEARS. STATING THAT DOMESTIC VULNERABILITY EXISTED ON BOTH SIDES, THE WAR MINISTER INSISTED THAT NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST IN DETERMINING A DATE FOR STARTING THE WAR."

KONOYE SAID "THERE STILL IS SOME HOPE FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES" IF WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CHINA WAS BEGUN.

"TO PLUNGE INTO A GREAT WAR, THE OUTCOME WHEREOF IS UNFORESEEABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME WHILE THE CHINA AFFAIR STILL REMAINS UNSETTLED, WOULD BE QUITE UNBEARABLE TO ME, WHO HAVE BEEN FEELING A SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY SINCE OCCURRENCE OF THE CHINA AFFAIR," THE RETIRING PREMIER WROTE.

A156FX

HE SAID TOJO BELIEVED THERE THEN WAS ONLY A SLIM CHANCE FOR THE WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS TO SHOW INDICATIONS OF MARKED SUCCESS AND CONSEQUENTLY HE WAS INSISTING UPON PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. THIS WAS PURSUANT TO A DECISION OF AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE IN THE EMPEROR'S PRESENCE SEPT. 6, 1941, IN WHICH IT WAS DECIDED TO BEGIN WAR PREPARATIONS IF NEGOTIATIONS SHOWED NO SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT BY MID-OCTOBER.

THE DOCUMENT EVIDENTLY WAS RELEASED BY KONOYE'S FRIENDS OR RELATIVES SEEKING TO PROVE HIS CONTENTION--WHICH HE OFTEN REITERATED AFTER THE OCCUPATION--THAT HE RESIGNED OVER THE PACIFIC WAR ISSUE.

ASAHI'S EDITORIAL, HOWEVER, IMPLIED A GENERAL JAPANESE FEELING THAT THE RESIGNATION IN ITSELF WAS A SIGN OF FATAL WEAKNESS.

"THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SO-CALLED SENIOR STATESMEN WHO FAILED TO DO ANYTHING TO CHECK THE STRONG POLICY OF THE MILITARY CLIQUE HEADED BY TOJO AND ALLOWED THE CLIQUE TO DO AS IT LIKED, IS NO LESS HEAVY THAN THAT OF THE TOJO CABINET," THE PAPER SAID.

DS731PPS NM ASKED

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30.24-32449

A141FX (KONOYE)
WITH KONOYE (380)
TOKYO, DEC.16-(AP)-PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE'S SUICIDE BY POISON--A METHOD SCORNED BY MANY JAPANESE BECAUSE THEY REGARD IT AS PAINLESS--WAS NEVERTHELESS SURROUNDED WITH MUCH OF THE CEREMONIOUS "FACE" WHICH MEANS SO MUCH HERE.

KONOYE LAST NIGHT ENTERTAINED RELATIVES AND A FEW CLOSE FRIENDS AT A FAREWELL DINNER. THEY THOUGHT IT WAS BECAUSE HE WAS DUE TO SURRENDER BY MIDNIGHT TONIGHT TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES. THEY SAID THE CONVERSATION WAS EASY, WITH NO HINT OF SUICIDE AND NO MENTION OF HIS EXPECTED IMPRISONMENT. THEY STAYED LATE. IN RETROSPECT, SOME SAID THEY SHOULD HAVE DIVINED HIS INTENTIONS, BUT AT THE TIME HE SEEMED HIS USUAL SELF, THE URBANE HOST AT A HIGH-SOCIETY PARTY.

AT 11:30 P.M., THE FORMER PREMIER WENT TO HIS ROOM AND TALKED AT LENGTH WITH HIS SECOND SON, MICHITAKA. HE UNDOUBTEDLY TOLD HIS SON OF HIS INTENTIONS, FOR HE WROTE A SUICIDE NOTE ON A SHEET OF PAPER WITH A PENCIL AND HANDED IT TO THE YOUTH. THEN AT 2 A.M. HE BADE HIS SON AND WIFE GOODNIGHT.

PRINCESS KONOYE APPARENTLY WAS NOT WARNED, FOR SHE HAD BEEN PREPARING LUGGAGE FOR HIM TO TAKE TO PRISON, AND AT 6 A.M. SHE FOUND THE BODY WHEN SHE WENT TO SEE WHY HIS ROOM STILL WAS LIGHTED.

THE PRINCE'S BODY, CLAD IN PAJAMAS, LAY ON A FUTAN -- JAPANESE FLOOR BED -- WITH A FOREIGN-STYLE PILLOW UNDER THE HEAD. HIS HANDS WERE FOLDED PEACEFULLY ACROSS HIS CHEST, AND HIS UNSHAVEN FACE APPEARED SERENE.

RELATIVES SUBSTITUTED A WHITE CEREMONIAL KIMONO FOR THE PAJAMAS AND MOVED THE BODY FROM ITS EAST-WEST POSITION TO A NORTH-SOUTH POSITION, IN KEEPING WITH JAPANESE CUSTOM.

BESIDES THE FUTAN THE ONLY ARTICLES IN THE ROOM WERE THE POISON VIAL BESIDE THE BED, A NIGHT-STAND ON WHICH WAS A CUP OF UNIDENTIFIED LIQUID, A BOOKCASE CONTAINING A FEW JAPANESE VOLUMES AND SOME BRIC-A-BRAC, AND A SMALL MEDICINE TRAY ON WHICH WAS A JAR OF AMERICAN MENTHOLATED SALVE.

AN AMERICAN MILITARY GUARD WAS PLACED AROUND THE HOUSE, BUT THE THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE STATIONED IN THE SMALL ENTRA HALL TOOK OFF THEIR SHOES, AS IS THE JAPANESE CUSTOM UPON ENTERIN A HOUSE.

IN THE OCCIDENTAL-STYLE OFFICE ADJOINING THE SUICIDE ROOM, AN OLD FRIEND, SHIGEHARA MATSUMOTO, QUIETLY BUSIED HIMSELF IN WRITING A FUNERAL ORATION.

SADLY, PRINCESS KONOYE EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT HER ELDEST SON, WHO WAS KNOWN AS "BUTCH" WHEN HE WAS A PRINCETON UNIVERSITY GOLFER, WAS NOT PRESENT. HE WAS AN ARMY LIEUTENANT AND IS BELIEVED TO HAV BEEN CAPTURED IN MANCHURIA.

DS/X632PPS NM

DEC 17 1945

A32FX
WITH KONOYE
TOKYO, DEC 16-(AP)-ON THE VERANDA OF PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE'S HOME WERE FOUND GIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, AND OSCAR WILDE'S DE PROFUNDIS AND BALLAD OF READING GAOL, WHICH TH FORMER PREMIER EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN READING SHORTLY BEFORE HIS SUICID TODAY.

IN DE PROFUNDIS THIS PASSAGE WAS UNDERLINED IN RED:

"SOCIETY AS WE HAVE CONSTITUTED IT WILL HAVE NO PLACE FOR ME, HAS NONE TO OFFER; BUT NATURE, WHOSE SWEET RAINS FALL ON THE UNJUST AND JUST ALIKE, WILL HAVE CLEFTS IN THE ROCKS WHERE I MAY HIDE, AND SECRET VALLEYS IN WHOSE SILENCE I MAY WEEP UNDISTURBED."

JW1125APS

DEC 17 1945

A203DT
-95-
SUB INTRO WINDSOR FORD
(DT) WINDSOR, ONT., DEC.16-(AP)-STRIKING CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF THE FORD OF CANADA PLANT SUNDAY SCHEDULED A REFERENDUM VOTE ON A MODIFIED CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PLAN TO END A STRIKE THAT BEGAN SEPT.12.

THEY AGREED, DURING A MASS MEETING, TO VOTE TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK ON THE GOVERNMENT'S "SETTLEMENT FORMULA."

THE STRIKE BEGAN X X X THIRD GRAF PREVIOUS.

EM107AES NM

(90)
(DT)..WINDSOR,ONT.,DEC.16-(AP)-STRIKING CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF THE FORD OF CANADA PLANT HERE VOTED OVER THE WEEKEND TO ACCEPT A MODIFIED CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PLAN TO END A STRIKE THAT BEGAN SEPT.12.

A SPOKESMAN FOR FORD LOCAL 200, UAW-CIO, SAID THE VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS.

THE STRIKE BEGAN OVER WAGE ISSUES AND UNION SECURITY DEMANDS AND IMMEDIATELY IDLED ABOUT 10,000 FORD EMPLOYES. ANOTHER 3,500 WINDSOR WORKERS WALKED OUT IN SYMPATHY BUT LATER RETURNED TO THEIR JOBS.

THE GOVERNMENT PEACE PLAN CALLS FOR A RETURN TO WORK, AND A LIMITED PERIOD OF NEGOTIATIONS FOLLOWED BY ARBITRATION.

BZ1231AES NM

BY HAL BOYLE

HONG KONG, DEC. 16--(AP)--CHINESE PORT RESTRICTIONS ARE PUTTING BRITISH TRADERS AT A DISADVANTAGE IN COMPETING WITH AMERICAN OPERATORS, REAR ADMIRAL C. H. J. HARCOURT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND HEAD OF THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN HONG KONG, SAID TODAY.

"AMERICAN PLANES AND WARSHIPS HAVE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF

MOVEMENT IN CHINESE WATERS," HE SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. "THE BRITISH HAVEN'T, AND AS A RESULT THEREFORE ARE AT SOMETHING OF A DISADVANTAGE IN TRADE MATTERS."

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HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT BRITISH VESSELS HAD SUFFERED DELAYS IN RECEIVING PERMISSION FROM NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO DOCK IN CHINESE PORTS, BUT ADDED "THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING TO INDIATE THIS WAS DELIVERATE. THINGS ARE IMPROVING AND IT IS CERTAIN THAT BRITAIN, AMERICAN AND CHINA MUST WORK TOGETHER. CHINA HAS A DEUCE OF A PROBLEM."

HE SAID IT WAS H "QUITE LIKELY" THAT THERE WOULD BE A LARGE INFLUX OF AMERICAN BUSINESS INTO HONG KONG, BECAUSE OF A FEELING ON THE PART OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN THAT THEY HAVE MORE LONG TIME TRADE SECURITY HERE THAN IN SHANGHAI, WHERE THEY ARE SUBJECT TO WHATEV TAX RESTRICTIONS THE CHINESE NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS MIGHT IMPO

HE [illegible] COMMENTED ALSO THAT "THERE HAS BEEN A LARGE AMOUNT OF UNTHINKING CLAMOR TO RESTORE HONGKONG TO THE CHINESE, BUT AMONG THE THINKING CLASSES THERE IS A REALIZATION THAT THERE ARE MANY THINGS WE CAN DO FOR THEM THAT THEY CAN'T DO ALONE."

AOR BOYLES THRU SEC 2012 MB/310P

A105CX (STRIKES)

DEC 17 1945

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) 400,000 CONTINUE IDLE IN NATION'S LABOR TROUBLES.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
PETROLEUM--SINCLAIR OIL CORP.-CIO OIL WORKERS WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED; NAVY RETURNS COMPANY'S 11 GOVERNMENT-SEIZED PLANTS; ABOUT 8,400 OIL WORKERS TO GET 18 PER CENT PAY BOOST.
AUTOMOBILES--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS START TALKS WITH KAISER-FRAZER CORP., AUTOMOTIVE NEWCOMERS, AS GM AND FORD CONFERENCES ARE RESUMED; UNION AWAITS OFFICIAL REACTION TO REQUEST FOR BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN GM DISPUTE.
TEXTILES--CIO TEXTILE WORKERS, SEEKING WAGE INCREASE, DECIDE TO ASK STRIKE BALLOT IN 102 WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILLS.
TRANSPORTATION--SOUTHWESTERN GREYHOUND BUSES SCHEDULED TO ROLL AGAIN AFTER 43-DAY STRIKE; AFL EMPLOYES GET PAY RAISES.
-DASH-

FIRST LEAD EYEWITNESS (WITH WRECK) (350)

DEC 17 1945

BY BEM PRICE
BENNETTSVILLE, S.C., DEC. 16-(AP)-A CLEVELAND, OHIO, PRODUCE BROKER, PINNED FOR TWO HOURS BENEATH THE BODY OF A PULLMAN PORTER FOLLOWING THE WRECK OF THE SEABOARD AIRLINE'S NORTHBOUND SUN QUEEN, TOLD TODAY OF BRUSHING HOT COALS FROM HIS FACE WHILE AWAITING RESCUE.
THE BROKER, ABE WEISMAN, (3677 EAST 154TH ST.) SAID HE WAS SLEEPING AT THE TIME OF THE CRASH AND THAT HIS FIRST SENSATION WAS THAT OF "SLIPPING OFF INTO WATER. IT WAS REALLY MUD. I FELT THE HOT COALS ON ME RIGHT AWAY," HE SAID, "AND TRIED TO BRUSH THEM AWAY."
WEISMAN IS UNDER TREATMENT FOR FACIAL BURNS AND SHOCK.
"I DON'T KNOW HOW THE PORTER GOT OVER ME," WEISMAN CONTINUED, "BUT HE WAS LYING ON MY ARM. THERE WERE SUITCASES ALL OVER ME, TOO. I REMEMBER A COUPLE OF WOMEN GETTING UP ON THEIR KNEES AND BLOOD FROM ONE KEPT RUNNING OFF ONTO ME. PRETTY SOON PEOPLE CAME WITH BLANKETS, WHICH THEY PUT AROUND ME. THEN THEY TRIED TO DIG ME OUT.
"FIRST THEY TRIED WITH THEIR HANDS," SAID WEISMAN, "BUT IT WASN'T MUCH USE IN THE MUD. AND THEN SOMEBODY GOT AN AXE AND WAS ABLE TO CUT ME OUT. WHEN THEY GOT ME OUT I WAS PRETTY DAZED AND THEY MADE ME A BED OF PILLOWS FROM THE CARS AND GAVE ME A SHOT OF DOPE."
WEISMAN'S ROOMMATE AT THE MARLBORO COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, WILLIAM HAROLD ROBINSON, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y. (217 HARWICK ROAD) SAID HE WAS AWAKE AT THE TIME OF THE CRASH AND HAD "LOOKED DOWN THE AISLE JUST IN TIME TO SEE A LOT OF GLASS FLYING AND A SHOWER OF SPARKS."
ROBINSON, WHO SAID HE WAS RECENTLY DISCHARGED FROM A CONSCIENTOUS OBJECTOR CAMP IN PUERTO RICO, RELATED THAT THE NEXT THING HE KNEW AFTER THE CRASH WAS THAT "I FOUND MYSELF TRYING TO STAND UP ON THE SIDE OF THE CAR. I DON'T KNOW HOW LONG IT WAS BEFORE I DISCOVERED MY BACK WAS CUT, BUT I WAS HELPING THE SERVICE MEN LOOK AFTER THE OTHERS. WE GOT THE WOMEN AND BABIES -- I GUESS THERE WERE FOUR OR FIVE OFF THE CAR FIRST.
"A FUNNY THING ABOUT THOSE BABIES," SAID ROBINSON, "MOST OF THEM WERE IN THE DINING CAR JUST AHEAD AND FEW WERE HURT AT ALL. I GUESS THEY WERE IN THERE FOR AN EARLY FEEDING.
"ANYHOW, I BEGAN TO FEEL PRETTY WEAK AND HAD TO LIE DOWN UNTIL SOMEBODY CAME TO LOOK AFTER ME. I DON'T KNOW HOW LONG THAT WAS."
THE CONDITION OF NEITHER MAN IS CONSIDERED SERIOUS.
AT CHERAW, A CORONER WHO X X X ETC, PICKING UP PREVIOUS (A110AX, CHERAW DATE, AT START.)

MK1053PES NM

30.24-32451

HONG KONG, DEC. 16--(AP)--THE PRESIDENT GRANT OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES ARRIVED AT HONG KONG TODAY FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI WITH THE FIRST CARGO OF MDSE. CONSUMER GOODS RECEIVED IN THIS PORT IN FOUR YEARS.

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THE LONG-HERALDED CARGO HAD BEEN ANXIOUSLY AWAITED BY MERCHANTS AND BUYERS. THE CARGO CONSISTED MOSTLY OF FOODSTUFFS.

APR HUTCHESONS 01700 CCC 1022A

PEIPING, DEC 17 (AP)-THE PHONOGRAPH IN THE SWANK RED CROSS LEGATION CLUB WAS THROBBING OUT "IN THE MOOD" WHEN CHINA'S FIRST LADY, MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, DROPPED IN SATURDAY.

"THAT'S GOOD AMERICAN JITTERBUG," SOMEONE INFORMED MADAME CHIANG, WHO PROMPTLY REPLIED SHE HAD NEVER SEEN IT DANCED.

SGT. THOMAS KEARNS, OF 218 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE, N.Y. AND MISS PRUDENCE HEMENWAY, OF 73 LEXINGTON AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y., A VASSAR GRADUATE WHO HAS BEEN A RED CROSS STAFF MEMBER IN THE CHINA AND BURMA THEATER SINCE JANUARY, 1945, VOLUNTEERED FOR THE COMMAND PERFORMANCE.

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GG827 PM

TOKYO, DEC. 17-(AP)-NAVY CAPTAIN HAROLD E. PARKER, WHO JOINED GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STAFF IN DECEMBER, 1944, AND ASSISTED IN PLANNING THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN AND JAPANESE OCCUPATION, HAS BEEN DETACHED AND WILL RETURN BY PLANE TO HIS HOME IN FLINT, MICH.

FJ646ACS

OKAZAKI, JAPAN, DEC. 17-(AP)-PFC. JAMES B. MILLER, OF CHICAGO, HAS A NEW TYPE OF SOUVENIR FROM JAPAN--A DISCHARGE AUTOGRAPHED BY GEN. WALTER KRUEGER, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY. MILLER, A 69-POINT VETERAN, IS EN ROUTE HOME ON FURLOUGH AFTER ACCEPTING A DISCHARGE IN ORDER TO RE-ENLIST. (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE)

FJ647ACS

MANILA, MONDAY, DEC. 17-(AP)-CHAIRMAN MAURY MAVERICK OF THE SMALL WAR PLANTS CORP., MAKING A FOUR-DAY INVESTIGATION OF SMALL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES, SAID TODAY THE ISLANDS ARE FERTILE GROUNDS FOR BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS.

MAVERICK, WHO LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA WEDNESDAY, CONFERRED WITH RESIDENT COMMISSIONER PAUL V. MCNUTT BEFORE TOURING THE SOUTHERN LUZON COCONUT AREA WITH GUERRILLA LEADER COL. VINCENTE UMALI. HE ALSO VIEWED DESTRUCTION OF TOWNS AND PROCESSING PLANTS IN LAGUNA PROVINCE, ESPECIALLY IN THE CITY OF SAN PABLO.

FJ509ACS

LORDS ARE ASKED TO APPROVE LOAN

LONDON, Dec. 17—(AP) Laborite spokesman Lord Pethick-Lawrence today asked the House of Lords for quick approval of the terms of the projected $4,400,000,000 American loan, warning that the alternative was British isolation and "a quarrel with America."

Moving adoption of the government's resolutions covering the loan and the Bretton Woods World Bank plan, Pethick-Lawrence soberly told the House:

"I beg of any of you contemplating voting against this agreement, to weigh carefully before doing so what will be the consequences of its rejection. . . . It will mean not merely a quarrel with America, but the end of all cooperation."

Commons has already approved the financial agreement, by which the Anglo-American conferees in Washington tied the Bretton Woods plan to the loan. The loan itself must still be approved by the U. S. Congress.

Lord Beaverbrook, principal critic of the loan and the Bretton Woods plan, withdrew his amendment to reject both measures, but associates said he would oppose when final division comes tomorrow night.

Most Conservatives were expected to abstain from voting.

LORDS DEBATE LOAN BY U. S.

Opposition Rallies Behind Beaverbrook.

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Labor Government leaders urged the House of Lords today to approve the $4,400,000,000 American loan to Britain over strenuous opposition led by Lord Beaverbrook, powerful British publisher.

Opposition to the loan and to approval of the Bretton Woods plan for a world stabilization fund—already approved by the House of Commons—rallied behind Beaverbrook's contention that both plans would involve return to the gold standard and other financial disadvantages to

Britain.

Beaverbrook abruptly withdrew his demand for a vote on an amendment rejecting the loan and Bretton Woods plan but announced he would renew his objections when the House of Lords formally votes tomorrow on the Government program.

Support for the new financial agreement was urged by Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India.

"If this was a return to the gold standard as we understood it in days gone by, I should not be standing here," he declared.

Despite the opposition raised by Beaverbrook, both Labor and Conservative party leaders maneuvered behind the scenes to avert possible rejection of the measures. Conservative leaders, while holding a majority in the House of Lords, were fearful that an adverse vote would result in elimination of the Lords as a law-making body. Law making powers of the House of Lords already are drastically restricted and London newspapers said that rejection of the loan and Bretton Woods proposals would mean probable subsequent legislation stripping the last legislative powers from the upper House.

Cautions Members.

"I beg any of you contemplating voting against this agreement to weigh carefully before doing so what will be the consequences of its rejection," Lord Pethick-Lawrence declared.

"It will mean not merely a quarrel with America, but the end of all co-operation. We should destroy all immediate hope of building up a world order, and we should be putting ourselves in a position of isolation. Isolation is an impossible creed for any nation in the middle of this Twentieth Century."

DELAY ON UNO SITE

LONDON, Dec. 17—(AP) Recommendation of a specific American city as the site for the permanent United Nations organization home apparently was ruled out tonight, preparatory commission delegates said, and the choice probably will be left up to the general assembly which convenes Jan. 10.

Opinion was that the general committee on sites would attempt to narrow down the list of 40 or more bidding United States cities to five or six, and that these five or six would be presented to the assembly for a final choice.

UNO STUDIES U. S. FOR SITE

Boston and San Francisco Lead Field of 39 Cities.

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Marking what Yugoslav delegate Stoyan Gavrilovic describes as a shift of the center of world politics from the Old to the New World, diplomats of fifty-one nations began today the selection of a site within the United States for the home of the United Nations.

Gavrilovic, chairman of a subcommittee which has been hearing invitations from various American cities, said the big fight over the question of whether Europe or the United States would get the permanent headquarters was over, and that selection of a specific location in the United States should be fairly easy.

Favorites in the field of thirty-nine American cities were San Francisco and Boston, the latter supported by many European delegates because of its nearness to the old world. Delegates from China, Australia and the Philippines have come out for San Francisco, where the world peace organization was founded.

An American delegate said the field of thirty - nine probably would be narrowed down to three or four in the preliminary decisions and a subcommittee then would visit the proposed locations. The final choice may not be made until the general assembly meets in January.

European nations, meanwhile, launched a drive to establish a regional office in Europe, possibly in Geneva, where old League of Nations buildings could be used.

A cablegram setting forth the reasons why New York should be the permanent headquarters of the United Nations Organization was sent to the Preparatory Commission of UNO by the Mayor's Committee on Permanent Headquarters for United Nations Organization. It was signed by Mayor LaGuardia, Mayor-elect William O'Dwyer, Park Commissioner Moses and Grover A. Whalen, committee chairman.

Among the advantages of the proposed site for the headquarters in Flushing Meadow Park advanced in the message and also in a brochure to be released in a week, were: The city offers the most appropriate setting for the task of achieving lasting international co-operation because its citizens are of every nationality and creed to be found throughout the world; the making of the peace would be expedited through New York's cultural, educational and commercial resources; the port of New York is unmatched throughout the world and, with the completion of Idlewild Airport, New York will be the undisputed hub of the air world.

SOLDIERS TESTIFY TO DEPOT BEATINGS

Court-Martial Tries Charges Of Brutality At Litchfield

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Two soldiers testified at a court-martial today that they saw wounded American soldiers clubbed at the 10th Reinforcement Depot at Litchfield in Staffordshire because they couldn't lift their legs high enough when ordered to march double time.

The defendant, Sergt. Judson H. Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., provost sergeant at the depot, has denied that any troops were mistreated, and he has been supported by Col. James A. Killiam, of Chicago, commander of the depot. Eight other enlisted men and three officers face trial later on charges of brutal treatment of the men.

Prosecution Charges Plan

Capt. Earl J. Carroll, of San Francisco, prosecutor, said he was endeavoring to show there was a plan to make Litchfield so "tough" in the last months of the war that soldiers would prefer combat to confinement there. He called the trial "The GI Nuernberg."

Carroll received permission to mark as a prosecution exhibit a medical report to the effect that a head blow may have caused the death of Private Eril Bolton, a Negro, two days after he left the depot last March.

Soldiers Tell Of Beatings

Pfc. Henry Petras, of Newark, N.J., a witness, said he was beaten across the legs and back by a guard known as "The Move" before he had recovered from an appendectomy.

Another soldier told of hearing a guard threaten to kill a Negro soldier the guard was beating. A third witness told of punishments such as being forced to clean a floor with a toothbrush, or removing and replacing a hat 5,000 times.

Britain to Abolish Information Ministry

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Information will be abolished to make way for a new organization on a substantially reduced scale, Prime Minister Attlee told Commons today. Attlee said that MOI, which was the fountainhead for most wartime governmental news, probably will be succeeded by a smaller agency to present British policy overseas.

NO REPRIEVE FOR AMERY

LONDON, Dec. 17 — (AP) Home Secretary James Chuter Ede said tonight no reprieve would be granted to John Amery and that the Nazi radio propagandist would be hanged Wednesday for high treason.

Amery is a son of L. S. Amery, secretary of state for India in the Churchill cabinet. He confessed his guilt to eight counts of treason Nov. 28 in Old Bailey and was condemned in an eight-minute hearing.

PLANE DOWN AT SEA

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The British Press Association said a large four-engined airplane was believed to have crashed into the sea tonight off England's southeast coast.

Green distress flares and rockets were sighted eight to ten miles southeast of Deal after a plane circled low over the area, the news agency said. The flares were in the vicinity of the South Goodwin Lightship. A lifeboat put out despite high seas, wind and rain squalls.

Tito Repeats Conditions For Relations With Italy

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Marshal Tito, in a signed article read over the Belgrade radio, said today there could be no normal diplomatic relations between Italy and Yugoslavia until the Italians recognize Yugoslavia's "just demands" for reparations and territorial revisions.

"A defeated country cannot impose conditions on a victor," said Tito.

PARIS TO REVOKE BROTHEL LICENSES

PARIS, Dec. 17 — (AP) The prefect of Paris police said tonight that all 178 licensed houses of prostitution in the French capital would be closed.

The prefect, Charles Luizet, said the city's registered prostitutes would be placed under strict control, but added that it might be three months before the order could be enforced completely. He said all efforts would be made to apprehend unlicensed women.

Luizet made his announcement at a Paris council meeting after City Councilwoman Marthe Richard, leader of a crusade to close the brothels and make prostitution illegal, declared she had been offered 1,000,000 francs ($20,000) "to drop this whole business" by "persons with an interest in the operation of the houses." She declined to name them.

Emile Bure, political director of the newspaper L'Ordre, in an editorial assailed the council's action as opening the door to a wave of violent sex crimes. He compared Paris with New York, where he said the lack of established outlets had driven men to rape and related crimes.

Mme. Richard had argued that the 6,000 registered prostitutes of Paris were responsible for the increasing incident of venereal disease.

"These institutions in which young women, most of them minors, are treated as cheap merchandise, are a horror for our city," she said in an interview. "I have told the council that in them a girl is forced to receive 70 or 80 clients a day. I have seen such girls in hospitals, physically ruined, of course."

PARIS SUPPORTS ANTI-VICE DRIVE

Paris, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Prefect of Police Charles Luizet said today that the 178 licensed houses of prostitution in the Paris area will be closed within three months and the city's registered prostitutes will be subject to strict control.

Luizet made his announcement at a Paris City Council meeting after Mme. Marthe Richard, determined leader of a crusade to close the brothels and make prostitution illegal, declared she had been offered 1,000,000 francs ($20,000) "to drop this whole business." She said the offer "came from persons with an interest in the operation of the houses," but declined to name them.

Mme. Richard's anti-prostitution motion was unanimously approved in principle Thursday by the Council which left the final decision on the matter to Luizet, who will be responsible for enforcement.

Mme. Richard, a council member, said Paris prostitutes were responsible for the increasing incident of venereal disease and said the city's legalized houses of prostitution had been espionage headquarters for the Germans during the occupation.

Following world war I Mme. Richard was decorated by the French Government for intelligence work against the Germans. In world war II she entered the French Resistance Movement during the Nazi occupation and, among other acts, helped shelter Allied airmen from capture.

She married Thomas Crompton, an executive of the Rockefeller Foundation in Europe, after world war I. He died in 1928. She said that after she achieved her goal of outlawing prostitution she would retire to Florida to live near her late husband's relatives.

80TH DIVISION IN STAGING AREA

PARIS, Dec. 17—(AP)—The Army announced today that the 80th division has reached the Le Havre staging area preparatory for shipment home. Some 7,500 of the division will shuttle to England for shipment and the rest will sail directly to the United States.

The redeployment status of other units:

Major portion at home—79th division.

At sea—26th, 76th, 89th and 90th divisions.

Shuttling to England from Le Havre en route home — 82nd airborne division.

Arriving at Calais staging area—100th division.

Alerted for shipment home—29th, 84th and 94th infantry divisions, Second Armored division and 22nd corps headquarters.

The Army said Brig Gen. Stuart Cutler, former commander of the 101st airborne division, has been named commander of the Chanor base section at Brussels. The base controls the ports of Antwerp and Le Havre. Cutler, of Auburn, N. Y., succeeds Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig.

G. I. KILLED IN PARIS

Paris, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The French news agency reported today that an American soldier and the wife of a French housepainter were stabbed fatally by the husband last midnight after a fight in a Montmarte cafe over money. The agency said the soldier was Erwin Wesphalen, stationed at Grand Port near Reims and in Paris on a pass.

The report said the husband joined the couple at a table and started arguing with the 38-year-old woman about money. He drew a knife and killed her and the soldier, the agency said.

The Provost Marshal's office confirmed the incident but refused to give details pending notification of the soldier's kin.

Some German Travel Over Boundaries O.K.

Berlin, Dec. 17 (AP)—One-year passes permitting travel across occupation boundaries will be issued to limited classes of Germans, it was decided today by the co-ordinating committee of the Allied

30.24-32453

Control Council as the first step toward permitting normal interzonal travel.

Eligible for passes will be:

Germans employed in special agencies under the control council; church dignitaries; the clergy; doctors; technicians in reconstruction projects; agents in interzone business, and business men whose duties require travel in two or more zones.

Pre-Peace German Sports Groups Banned

Berlin, Dec. 17 (AP)—Abolition of all sports organizations which existed in Germany before the surrender was ordered today by the co-ordinating committee of the Allied Control Commission is a move to prevent the use of organized sports as a cloak for military training.

The ban was aimed primarily at organizations engaged in parachuting, marksmanship or other activities of a military nature, the directive said, adding that physical education of German youth will be in health hygiene and recreation of a strictly nonmilitary nature.

600,000 NAZIS SOUGHT BY U.S.

Conviction Of 'Little Fuehrers' Of Criminality Is Aim

DE LUCE

Nuernberg, Dec. 17 (AP)—The United States prosecution plumbed the depths of the pyramided Nazi political system today in an attempt to convict 600,000 "little führers" of criminality, but doubts were raised that actual guilt reached that deep in what the American counsel called a "hierarchy of descending Caesars."

The doubt was cast by pointed comments from Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding over the international tribunal trying 21 Nazis, and by the reported view of the British prosecution that the trial should not attempt to convict the bottom levels of the Nazi political hierarchy.

Many Of 600,000 In Jails

Robert G. Storey, of Dallas, Texas, United States assistant prosecutor, opened this most controversial and difficult phase of the trial, and Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, himself will present the final argument on why six Nazi organizations should be ruled criminal, and membership in them automatically a crime.

Many of the 600,000 now are in Allied jails "waiting the outcome of this war criminal trial," Colonel Storey told the court.

If the United States venture is successful, it will mean the blanket conviction of the leadership corps of the National Socialist party, all of whom will be considered guilty in varying degrees.

A Conservative Figure

Actually, Storey said, 600,000 is a conservative figure, for if all subordinate staff officers of the leaders were included, the total would reach 2,000,000.

Those Storey sought to convict included 41 *Gauleiters* (provincial leaders); 808 *Kreisleiters* (county leaders), 28,326 *Gruppenleiters* (group leaders), 89,378 *Zellenleiters* (unit leaders) and 463,048 block leaders, plus the staff officers assigned them.

He said he would attempt to show the responsibility of the leadership corps as a whole for the plotted misdeeds of the National Socialist party, ranging from Jewish programs to the murder of captured Allied airmen.

Twice Storey was halted by questions from Lord Justice Lawrence. Storey quoted a letter from the missing Martin Bormann, Hitler deputy and *Reichsleiter* who is being tried *in absentia*, to *Reichsleiter* Alfred Rosenberg, another defendant, urging inclusion in the Nazi catechism of some of Ten Commandments plus some added Nazi commandments. Lawrence interrupted to ask what that had to do with block leaders, the small fry Nazis who ruled 40 to 60 households each for the party.

Storey replied he could not hope to prove at each stage that all the leadership knew about each crime, but that the prosecution was attempting to show that crimes were committed at different levels within the party organization.

Called A Police Affair

Lawrence interrupted the second time when Storey referred to a police order from Gestapo Chieftain Heinrich Himmler's headquarters. He asked what connection that had with the leadership corps. Storey replied that the late Himmler was a *Reichsleiter* as well as head of police, and his orders were carried out by members of the leadership corps.

Lawrence remarked it seemed to him a police and not a party affair.

The order in question instructed district police chiefs to confer with *Gauleiters* and *Kreisleiters* on "coordination of activities in anti-Jewish demonstrations." It was dated November 11, 1939.

Storey contended the responsibilities of the leadership corps were "more massive and comprehensive than those of the masses it led and directed in assault on the peace-loving peoples of the world."

Using a chart, he traced the hierarchy. Directly below Hitler, he said, were the *Reichsleiters*, including Rosenberg, Bormann, Nazi Youth Leader Baldur von Schirach, Governor of Poland, Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, protector of Bohemia and Moravia, and the late Robert Ley, Labor Front leader, who hanged himself in his Neurnberg cell.

These were the "most powerful overlords of the German people," Storey declared.

He said Rosenberg's organization carried out a vast program of plunder throughout Occupied Europe, and tried to undermine the Christian Church; that Bormann issued secret orders to *Gauleiters* that National Socialism and Christianity were incompatible and that the influence of churches in Germany must be eliminated; that Ley destroyed a free labor movement and placed it under his Labor Front; that Frick participated in framing laws promoting the Nazi conspiracy to violate the rights of humanity.

Nazi Leadership Corps Target At Trial

GALLAGHER

Nuernberg, Dec. 17 (AP)—American prosecutors today called on the International Military Tribunal to convict as war criminals 600,000 members of the Nazi Leadership Corps—described as "the brain, backbone and directing arm of the Nazi party."

Opening a new phase of the war-crimes trial of 21 top Hitlerite leaders, the prosecution charged that thousands of members of such once-powerful organizations as the Leadership Corps, the Elite Guard (SS), the Storm Troops (SA), the Reich Cabinet, the Gestapo and the German high command should also be declared guilty as war criminals.

Jails of Allied powers in occupied Germany are filled with thousands of such minor Nazis.

Automatically Guilty

If the six indicted German organizations are convicted of being criminal groups, these members will automatically be guilty of war crimes to varying degrees, American prosecutors declared.

Col. Robert G. Storey, assistant United States prosecutor, opened the new phase of the trial by producing records showing that the Nazi Leadership Corps had approximately 600,000 active functionaries, ranging from Hitler's immediate aides to minor block leaders whose duty, the prosecutor charged, was "to spy on the population."

Colonel Storey declared that the estimated figure of 600,000 for the membership of the Nazi Leadership Corps was a "limited view," asserting that numerous minor staff officers would bring the total to approximately 2,000,000.

Lesser Responsibility

However, conviction of the subordinate staff officers is not being sought by the prosecution, because "their participation in and responsibility for the conspiracy were measurably less extensive than those of staff officers and officeholders on higher levels of the Leadership Corps.

Colonel Storey listed the membership in the various categories of the Leadership Corps as follows: 41 *Gauleiters* (district leaders); 808 *Kreisleiters* (county leaders); 28,376 *Ortsgruppenleiters* (local group leaders); 89,378 *Zellenleiters* (cell leaders) and 463,048 *Blockleiters* (block leaders, each supervising approximately 60 houses).

The prosecutor charged that the Reich Cabinet by its decree of July 3, 1934, legalizing the party's blood purge, "moved to make itself accessory after the fact of these murders."

Plan To Starve Russia

Earlier, the prosecution disclosed the systematic plans for the stripping of food from Russia that would have wiped out the populations of Moscow and Stalingrad if those cities had been conquered.

Reading from captured German plans for the conquest of Russia, the prosecution named Hermann Goering, sitting uncomfortably in the prisoners' box, as the instigator of a calculated starvation plan that would have caused the deaths of "many tens of millions" of Russians.

"This document reveals a program of mass murder to stagger the imagination," one United States prosecutor told the four-power tribunal.

Food Export To Reich

The plan, drafted by Goering's Economic Ministry in 1941, called for export to Germany of every ounce of food in the Ukraine and other areas. In the food-deficient north, the Army was to seize all food for its own use.

Another defendant, Alfred Rosenberg, administrator of the conquered Ukraine, was quoted as saying in a speech in 1941 that "the job of feeding the German people falls on the East. . . . We see no reason for feeding the Russian people of that area."

Also introduced as evidence was a Rosenberg decree ordering his subordinates to disregard Hague Convention rules for treatment of captured peoples because, he said, the rules "are not applicable to the Soviet Union."

Kaltenbrunner Removed

Just before the court session opened, Defendant Ernst Kaltenbrunner, who took his place in the prisoners' box after the trial began because of hospitalization for a cerebral hemorrhage, was taken from the courtroom. Kaltenbrunner, former chief of the dread security police, complained of a headache and medical authorities decided he needed to rest.

As the fifth week of the historic trial began, virtually all the 21 Hitler leaders were losing their nonchalant courtroom air and apparently becoming resigned to death as punishment for Nazi crimes.

The mounting pile of evidence—taken from the Germans' own records—that the Hitler regime was responsible for the enslavement of nearly 7,000,000 foreigners and the extermination of 6,000,000 Jews has virtually unnerved many defendants, according to their prison guards.

Jail attendants said only Hjalmar Schacht, former Reichsminister of Economy, holds grimly to the hope of acquittal. Schacht has maintained he had little connection with Hitler's machinations, despite his letters introduced in evidence declaring he was rebuilding German economy so it would support a large military machine.

The Goering Ministry order directed the seizure of all Russian live stock and grain harvests for export to Germany and capture of the Russian fishing fleet for German use in Norwegian waters.

"Many tens of millions of people in these areas will . . . either die of starvation or emigrate to Siberia," the order declared.

Himmler's Income

An insight into the sources of income for Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler was given by a letter signed by a banker identified only as von Schroeder in which he said to Himmler:

"Please be assured that we will always do everything in our power at all times to assist you in every possible way. I am pleased to inform you at this opportunity that your circle of friends has again placed at your disposal this year a sum slightly in excess of 1,000,000 reichmarks for 'special purposes.'"

Storey traced the organization of the party hierarchy, ranging from the *Reichsleiters* immediately below Hitler down to some 500,000 Nazi block leaders. These block leaders each had about 60 houses under their surveillance, and their duty, Storey said, was "to spy on the population."

Storey named four of the accused Nazis in the prisoners' box as *Reichsleiters*—Rosenberg, Baldur von Schirach, Hitler Youth chief; Hans Frank, Nazi Governor of Poland, and Wilhelm Frick, former "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia. Two others who were indicted but are missing from the courtroom were also named. They are Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing deputy who is being tried *in absentia*, and Robert Ley, German labor boss, who committed suicide rather than face trial.

"The evidence will show that Rosenberg was the leader of the organization named for him which carried out the vast program of looting and plundering art treasures throughout occupied Europe," Storey declared.

Failure Of Nazi Plan To Harm British Through Irish Bared

TUCKER

Nuernberg, Dec. 17 (AP)—German intrigue to stir up revolution in Ireland through the Irish Republican Army failed largely because of the mysterious death of an Irish revolutionary agent on board a U-boat in the English Channel, says Maj. Gen. Edwin Lahousen, one-time German intelligence official.

Lahousen, surprise witness for the prosecution at the war crimes trial here, said in an interview that death of the agent also foiled plans to sabotage British industries from Irish bases, and that other sabotage agents were nabbed the moment they set foot on British soil.

He said the operation bore the code name "pidgeon," and was considered politically so important by Joachim von Ribbentrop that it was taken over by the Foreign Office.

Worked Under Canaris

The key revolutionary figure was described by Lahousen as an Irish-American in the outlawed Irish Republican Army who worked his way from New York to Genoa, Italy, as a crew member of a United States ship, and was brought to Germany after making contact with Nazi intelligence officers through an intermediary.

Lahousen worked under Admiral Walter W. Canaris, Greek-born chief of the German intelligence who was hanged for his part in the Hitler bomb plot. Lahousen said Nazi efforts to sabotage Allied countries were repeatedly "sabotaged" by Canaris.

"There were two different parts to the plan to harm the British by using the Irish," Lahousen said. "The first part provided for the use of agents to work with the IRA and use Ireland as a base for sabotage operations against British war industries. The second provided for collaboration with IRA through the key agent, who was to be sent to Ireland to work for an uprising to take place simultaneously with a planned invasion of Britain."

Taken To See Ribbentrop

Soon after the IRA man arrived in Berlin he was taken to see Ribbentrop, Lahousen said.

"Shortly after this meeting our agents began to go over. After things were ready this man was put aboard a submarine," he continued.

Lahousen's diary says the submarine left from Wilhelmshaven on August 6, 1940, for an undisclosed point on the Irish coast. A radio transmitter and special sabotage equipment were to be dropped by parachute at a prearranged rendezvous.

"The U-boat had just left a very few hours when it sent a radio message that the agent had suddenly died. The message came through normal channels of the navy and we were informed they buried him at sea," Lahousen said.

"When the U-boat returned, investigation showed the man had died of illness of the stomach.

"The Foreign Office, however, accused Canaris of poisoning him."

Cause Of Death Uncertain

"I can say it was absolutely out of the question that Canaris poisoned him. Ribbentrop made repeated efforts to learn what precisely happened, but I don't think the results were conclusive.

"His death practically ended all enterprises in Ireland. With regard to other agents that went to Ireland, then to England, with the help of IRA, I believe we succeeded in getting four or five of them across by using a submarine in one instance and an airplane in an-

other. . . . But I must say on the whole the enterprise was a failure because they all were caught."

Lahousen was asked, "What was the chief satisfaction Germany obtained from Ireland during the war?"

"There was no satisfaction," he replied. "The Irish Republican Army was of course concerned with their own political ends and would make trouble for (Prime Minister) de Valera instead of making trouble for England. The Foreign Office had every interest in keeping de Valera in a good mood and thus an order was given to cease operations.

Nuernberg Nazis Cut Off From Contact With Press

Defense Counsel Forbidden to Act as Intermediaries

NUERNBERG, Dec. 17 (AP).—The international military tribunal ruled today that German defense lawyers must not act as intermediaries for press interviews with the Nazi leaders on trial here for war crimes.

Upholding the court's security section rule against permitting defense counsel to relay questions and answers between their clients and newspaper men, Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, declared that "this is a procedure which cannot and will not be countenanced."

The warning to defense lawyers followed Soviet broadcasts reporting that Lieutenant R. A. Rudenko, chief Russian prosecutor, had protested to the tribunal after publication of interviews with Hermann Wilhelm Goering and other Nazi defendants obtained by The Associated Press by submitting questions through defense counsel.

PATTON SITS UP IN HOSPITAL BED FOR FIRST TIME

O'REGAN

HEIDELBERG, Dec. 17—(AP) Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., sat up in his hospital bed today for the first time since his automobile accident eight days ago, after doctors removed a traction apparatus which had realigned the vertebrae in his broken neck.

Army medical authorities, who substituted a plaster cast which encases Patton's neck and the upper part of his chest, said the colorful 15th Army commander was getting well "like a house afire."

One Army source at the 130th station hospital here said "only 'Old Blood and Guts' could come out of it the way he did."

The 60-year-old former commander of the Third Army was recovering from the paralytic injury to his spinal cord with speed reminiscent of his armored lunges across France and Germany. He had said after the crash: "This is a hell of a way to die."

With the cast keeping his neck immobile, Patton was able to read and eat sitting up. Mrs. Patton spent the entire day with him.

Messages of encouragement continued to come in, including one from Winston Churchill, who said: "I sincerely hope you are making a good recovery. Your accident has caused pain to your British friends and comrades, who have admired your brilliant service for the common cause."

Other messages came from Gen. Henry H. Arnold and Gen. Carl A. Spaatz of the United States Air Forces, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, new Veterans' Administration chief, and from the Swedish army.

Text of the evening medical bulletin describing Patton's condition: "Temperature, 98.6 degrees; pulse, 60; respiration, 20; traction removed. X-ray of spine following application of cast shows perfect alignment to cervical vertebrae. General conditions excellent."

Neck In A Cast, Patton Sits Up In His Bed

Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 17 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., sat up in his hospital bed today for the first time since his accident eight days ago and Army authorities said he was "getting wel llike a house afire."

The United States 15th Army commander, who had said "this is a hell of a way to die" after an automobile crash rendered him almost totally paralyzed, was throwing off the paraylsis suffered by injury to his spinal cord with speed reminiscent of his wartime advances.

One army official said Patton's recovery was "amazing" and "only Old Blood and Guts could come out of it the way he did."

Neck Put In A Cast

Army specialists removed a traction apparatus which has realigned the shattered vertebrae in Patton's broken neck. They substituted a plaster cast which encased the general's neck and body down to the middle of his chest. He now is able to read and eat sitting up and for the first time could look directly at Mrs. Patton, who spent the entire day with him.

Among the messages of encouragement pouring into the hospital was one from Winston Churchill, which said:

"I sincerely hope that you are making a good recovery. Your accident has caused pain to your British friends and comrades who have admired your brilliant service in the common cause."

Cable From Bradley

Gen. Omar Bradley, who was Patton's immediate superior in the European campaigns, cabled Patton that "a truck can't do what the Germans tried so long to do and failed." Other messages came from the Swedish Army, Gen. H. H. Arnold and Gen. Carl Spaatz.

The evening bulletin from the hospital said:

"Temperature, 98.6; pulse, 60; respiration, 20; traction removed, X-ray of spine following application of cast shows perfect alignment to cervical vertebrae. General condition excellent."

Prayers Are Said

Text of the Army's midday bulletin:

"Temperature 98.8 degrees, pulse 60, respiration 20. General Patton had a comfortable night. Preparations are being made to substitue cast-immobilization for traction."

Mrs. Patton spent most of yesterday with her husband. Prayers were said for the General in the chapel of the hospital.

LARRY ALLEN INJURED

LOMZA, Poland, Dec. 17—(AP) Associated Press Foreign Correspondent Larry Allen was slightly injured today when an automobile plunged into a ravine during a raging blizzard. Three other occupants of the car were not injured.

Allen suffered injuries to his spine and right thigh when he was thrown from the car. The others were Col. Walter A. Pashley, of Washington, D. C., a U. S. military attache at Warsaw; Borinslow Sakowski, postmaster of the town of Turosl, and the driver of the car, Pfc. George Scholenberger, of Detroit, Mich.

MOLOTOV CHOSEN AS CHAIRMAN OF BIG THREE SESSION

Foreign Ministers Together Two Hours in Second Meeting.

CORDIAL AIR NOTED

Observers Believe Moscow Conference Has Gotten Off to Good Start.

GILMORE

MOSCOW, Dec. 17—(AP) The foreign ministers of Russia, the United States and Britain, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov presiding as permanent chairman, met for two hours late today but there was no announcement of the progress of their conferences on multiple world problems.

While little actual news of the meetings could be gleaned, there was every reason to believe, however, that representatives of the three nations were prepared for discussion of actual items on their agenda. It was their second formal session at Speridonifka Palace.

Meet Again Today

An observer said the ministers met in an atmosphere of "serious businesslike discussion." They will meet again at 4 p.m. tomorrow, a U. S. embassy spokesman said.

An observer said U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Molotov cordially greeted one another as they entered the sparkling white and gold conference room.

A flag of his respective nation sat on a huge circular table before each minister and his delegation.

After the conference the ministers emerged in what appeared to be good humor.

Observers were quick to point out however that both Byrnes and Bevin had predicted the conference might not result in the reaching of any agreements and said the fine air of cordiality which prevailed should not raise hopes beyond the expectations of the principals themselves.

Both Byrnes and Bevin were said to be keeping in touch with Chinese and French representatives in Moscow.

Short Meetings Scheduled

The conference apparently will proceed on a schedule of short meetings rather than the lengthy session schedule of the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in London last September.

It was learned that Byrnes and Bevin had asked Molotov to preside as permanent chairman. This followed the pattern of Molotov's 1943 Moscow meeting with former U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and former British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

No communique was issued after the meeting, and none was expected. There was no reason to believe that statements of progress would be issued at all.

It was recalled that Bevin told his press conference a great deal of headline news, in all probability, could not be expected to emanate from the meetings, and there was nothing to change this view after the first session. But according to persons who were present, the meeting progressed according to expectations, and general satisfaction was expressed.

Competent osbervers cautioned, however, that the lack of announcements should not be interpreted to mean that much history was not being made.

"It has been said and well said that this meeting is exploratory," one observer said. "It's first stages, then could not contain much that would contribute to public enlightment. The three men have met in an atmosphere of cordiality and advanced toward their schedule. What more can be said right now?"

Neither Byrnes nor Bevin, it was said, could know with certainty yet whether they would be here for Christmas. Neither has excluded the possibility, and the embassies are prepared for a stay through the entire holiday period.

Bevin learned he would have to get along at least one more day without the help of British personnel held up in Berlin by bad weather. RAF officers said the three planes carrying experts and clerical help still were weather-bound.

Moscow Parley Gets Down To Business

DEC 18 1945 JAMES

Moscow, Dec. 17 (AP)—In an atmosphere of cordiality enhanced by an informal preliminary meeting last night, the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain turned today to the serious business of bringing their countries closer together in the interests of world peace.

A British Embassy spokesman said the Foreign Ministers would meet for the second time this afternoon, and observers expected they would embark at once on discussion of the momentous issues that had brought them together, including the vital question of international control of atomic energy.

Their first meeting last night took place in brilliantly lighted Speridonifka Palace.

Molotov Presides

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, as the host, presided over the proceedings—his first joint meeting with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin since the unsuccessful conference of the Foreign Ministers Council in London last September.

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, as well as other members of the American and British delegations, were present.

Moltov was described as warmly cordial and hospitable.

The only reference to the matter of atomic energy came last night from Bevin when he told a press conference that he did not expect to deviate from the decisions reached by British, American and Canadian leaders at Washington last month.

The only American press representative permitted to enter Speridonifka Palace while the Foreign Ministers were there was Emil Reynolds, a representative of the American News Picture Pool, who took pictures at a buffet supper.

"All Very Friendly"

"I walked into the buffet and found all three ministers talking in a very friendly way," Reynolds said. "I started taking flashlight pictures and Mr. Byrnes noticed I was wearing an American uniform and said: 'I'm glad to see you here—you are the only representative we have here.'

"I took a bunch of pictures all showing the ministers with vodka glasses in their hands. I thought I ought to get at least one shot without any drinking in it—you know there are people back home who don't believe in it—so I asked Mr. Byrnes if he would put down his glass. I explained why, and Mr. Byrnes smiled and said, 'Sure.'

Bevin Laughed, Too

"Mr. Bevin had heard part of the conversation and asked me to repeat it and I did. Mr. Bevin laughed.

"Mr. Molotov heard Mr. Bevin laugh and came over and asked what it was all about. When it was explained he laughed louder than anybody.

"But they all put their glasses down and I took the picture."

NAZIS CONFESS CRIMES AT TRIAL IN SMOLENSK

MOSCOW, Dec. 17—(AP) German defendants in the Smolensk war crimes trial, rated by the Russians on a par with Nuernberg, confessed participation in mass atrocities today, with one admitting that his brutal extermination of Russians had been carried out on his own initiative.

Six of the 10 accused men had testified as the trial ended its second day.

Willy Krause and another of the low-ranking defendants, Kurt Haudiyan, confessed to raping and beating Russian women, and to looting and burning Russian homes after shooting and hanging their occupants, Tass said.

6 GERMANS ADMIT CRIMES IN SOVIET

Moscow, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Six of the ten Germans on trial before a Soviet tribunal at Smolensk for war crimes confessed

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on the stand today that they had participated in atrocities. The trial is attracting about the same attention in Russia as is the Nuernberg hearing, although the Smolensk defendants mostly are low ranking Germans.

Willy Krause was quoted by Tass as admitting taking part in punitive expeditions, of raping and beating Russian women, mass lootings and burning peasants' houses. Kurt Haudiyan confessed that he hanged and shot Russians, robbed, raped and killed girls, the Russian news agency said. Fritz Henchke told of shooting Russian war prisoners. Willy Weiss said he gave orders to machine-gun civilians including women and children. Eric Mueller admitted participating in a punitive expedition in which fifty persons were burned alive, and Heinz Winkler confessed taking part in mass shootings and deportations of slave labor to Germany.

"This trial is part of that great trial which is being waged over Fascism by the progressive humanity of the whole world," Tass commented.

Stalin in Moscow; Returns to Duties

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18—The Moscow radio said today that Generalissimo Stalin returned to Moscow yesterday and resumed his duties. The brief announcement said:

"On Dec. 17 President of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars of the U.S.S.R. Stalin returned to Moscow from his vacation and resumed his duties."

Premier Stalin left Moscow on Oct. 9 for a vacation near Sochi on the Black Sea. When he failed to return to review a parade in Red Square on Nov. 7 reports circulated that he was ill.

Jailed for Libeling King

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 17 (AP)—Mohamed Abdel Kader Hamza, publisher of Al Balagh, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment today on a charge of libeling King Farouk in an editorial criticizing the royal appointment of an Egyptian Ambassador to Great Britain. The newspaper was ordered suspended for a month.

STALIN IN GOOD HEALTH, BYRNES TOLD BY REDS

MOSCOW, Dec. 17—(AP Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin were assured today by High Russian authorities that Generalissimo Stalin is in good health.

Both visitors made official inquiries. They did not ask and were not told when Stalin would return.

Iran Head Fears 1,000 'Liquidated'

Tehran, Dec. 17 (AP)—An Iranian general staff officer said tonight he feared members of three government garrisons numbering more than 1,000 had been "liquidated" in the insurgent drive through turbulent Azerbaijan.

Iran army headquarters here said the last heard from an 800-man garrison at Rezaieh was that it was "cut off from food and unheard from in several days." There has been no word, the report added, from the garrison 110 miles west of Tabriz at Ardebil, whose radio has been silent twelve days.

The Iranian officer, who refused to be quoted by name, also expressed apprehension that 200 soldiers at Miandaub, 80 miles south of Tabriz, Azerbaijan capital, had been "wiped out." He said the garrison there radioed Saturday it was "surrounded by 3,000 Kurds, Assyrians and Partisans," and would "fight to the last man."

The Russians, the General declared, confiscated the side arms of the Iranian officers and restricted the Government garrison to its barracks. Then, he said, "well-armed Democratic party (Insurgent) forces occupied higher buildings completely surrounding the barracks."

The General, who declined to be quoted by name, said that Central Government troops at Ardebil, 110 miles northeast of Tabriz and twenty miles from the Russian border, had not been heard from in eleven days. He added that 200 Government soldiers at Rezaieh, northwest of Tabriz, had radioed they were "completely surrounded by Kurds, Assyrians and Democrats."

Approximately 1,000 Iranian troops and police, who were halted three weeks ago by the Russians at Karzen while en route to reinforce garrisons in Azerbaijan, have returned to Tehran.

Claim Autonomous Rule.

Moscow, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The official Soviet news agency, Tass, said today in a Tehran dispatch that Azerbaijan insurgent Democrats had proclaimed the existence of an autonomous national government which would operate "without violating the integrity of Iran."

The insurgents, in a nineteen-point statement, said their Government recognized the Central Iranian Government at Tehran and "will carry out all measures which do not contradict the autonomy of Iranian Azerbaijan and the full rights and demands of the people," Tass said.

Other points called for the adoption of the Azerbaijan language as the official language, the purging of "traitors" from police ranks, the holding of provincial and city elections, and Government "support of private initiative directed toward increasing all economy of the country and the common welfare of the people," Tass said.

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin kept in close touch with the situation and read reports from their observers—John D. Jernigan, secretary of the American legation, and Sir Reader Bullard, British Ambassador to Iran—who arrived here Saturday from Tehran.

Ambassador to Seek Byrnes's Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (A.)—Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala said today he would ask Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to protest to the Russian government the establishment of an autonomous government in Azerbaijan Province.

In an unscheduled visit at the State Department, Ala told a reporter he intended to ask Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson to forward an Iranian request for an American protest to Secretary Byrnes in Moscow.

"This was exactly what I had foreseen," the Ambassador said. "This is an attempt on the part of Russia to present the United States and Britain with a fait accompli on the eve of the meeting of the Big Three Foreign Ministers."

Moscow was made by Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala. After a visit to acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson, he told reporters that Russia had deliberately engineered establishment of the Azerbaijan regime.

American officials, although conceding that the history of Azerbaijan includes several incidents of revolutionary ferment, said there had been no widespread demands for complete autonomy until the present uprising was considerably advanced.

They added that the U. S. differed strongly with the Russian view that Soviet officials had the right to bar regular Iranian government troops from Azerbaijan on the excuse that their presence would increase the disorders.

The movement of troops within the borders of Iran should be the private affair of the central government at Tehran and not the concern of foreign forces, the officials said.

Ala said he had asked Acheson to forward his government's request for a protest to Secretary of State Byrnes, who is expected to discuss the Iranian situation at length with Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Bevin at Moscow.

The ambassador said the timing of the establishment of an autonomous Azerbaijan regime at Tabriz by insurgent forces was no accident.

"Russia wants to present the United States and Britain with a fait accompli," he declared.

"Mr. Molotov wants to sit down at the table with Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bevin and ask them what can be done in Iran, now that the new Azerbaijan government has been established."

President Truman's declaration of American policy toward China and the favorably-spoken reaction to it continued to be the top news in this strife-torn country.

K. C. Wu, government minister of information, said that he believed the government would agree to form a coalition with the Communists provided they would abolish autonomous armies and cease independent control of territory, but that the Communists still wanted to retain both.

However, a delegation of leading Communists arrived in Chungking yesterday for renewal of peace talks which are expected to start before Christmas.

Wu said President Truman's statement, urging the rivals to settle their differences and create a united China in order to get American aid, was not regarded here as a warning. President Truman's stated objectives are identical with those of the central government, Wu asserted.

While Wu said all his expressions were personal, the Chungking press echoed his theme—applauding Truman's statement but expressing doubts of Communist cooperation. The official Central Daily News said the Communists were determined to maintain their armies and that President Truman "hit the nail on the head when he said existence of autonomous armies makes political unity in China impossible."

The government meanwhile was making progress with its moves for control of northern areas.

Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis quoted authoritative American sources in Peiping as disclosing that the U. S. Army Air Transport command would fly government troops into Mukden and Harbin, important cities of Manchuria. The influential newspaper Ta Kung Pao said last Thursday that the Russians had agreed to this use of American planes and pilots.

Davis said it was understood that the flights would not start until preparations were made for handling the big C-54 transports at Manchurian airfields.

Winter Requires Speed

Speed was essential, however, because of increasing winter conditions and the nearness of the January 3 date when the Russians are scheduled to quit Manchuria.

Ta Kung Pao said today that the Russians had decided to hand over to the Chinese Henry Pu-yi, who was Japan's puppet emperor in Manchuria.

Government dispatches from Inner Mongolia reported national forces had reoccupied the railway town of Saratsi, 300 miles west of Peiping, and that there were indications the Communists were abandoning their two-month-old seiges of Paotow and Kweisui in the same area.

China May Let 'Post' Man In

Wu Says He Has Recommended Admission of Berrigan

CHUNGKING, Dec. 17 (AP).—Minister of information K. C. Wu told newsmen today he had recommended that the foreign ministry grant the application of Darrell Berrigan, of "The New York Post," for a visa to enter China but said the ban upon Harold Isaacs, of "Newsweek" magazine remained in effect.

Wu said the visa application of Edgar Snow, an associate editor of "The Saturday Evening Post," still was under consideration.

"We have no blacklist," Wu asserted.

Tabriz in Hands of Insurgents

Iranian General Says Garrison Was Captured With Help of Restrictive Measures by Reds.

Tehran, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan Province, was reported today entirely in the hands of Insurgent forces which, an Iranian general officer asserted, overpowered the small Central Government garrison with the help of restrictive measures imposed by Russian occupation troops.

RUSSIA ACCUSED OF AIDING REBELS IN IRAN DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) United States officials expressed belief today that the uprising which led to the creation of an autonomous regime in Azerbaijan was inspired and not spontaneous.

These officials, who asked not to be identified, said this government attributed the troubles in northern Iran largely to the presence of Russian occupation troops.

A request that the United States register a vigorous protest with

LEADERS IN CHINA READY TO MAKE DEAL WITH REDS

CHUNGKING, Dec. 17—(AP) Chinese government willingness to make a deal with the Communists was expressed by a high official today amid new reports of Communist setbacks in inner Mongolia and disclosure that U.S. air forces would fly government troops into Manchuria.

Sees China Accepting Coalition

Information Minister Comments on Truman Policy—U. S. to Fly Chiang's Troops.

Chungking, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Minister of Information K. C. Wu declared as his "personal opinion" today that the Chinese Government would agree to a coalition with the Communists provided there were no independent armies or territories in China.

He asserted, however, that the Communists wanted to retain their armies and obtain independent control over the northern provinces, where the perils of civil war now are greatest.

The Minister declared that official quarters here did not consider President Truman's statement on America's China policy in the light of a warning because the aims were identical with those of the National Government.

The President's declaration drew enthusiastic approval from Government leaders generally, but polite skepticism from the Communists, whose representatives were calling on Government delegates today in preparation for a resumption of peace talks.

Marshall Awaited.

Awaiting the arrival of Gen. George C. Marshall as they gather here to talk of peace, both factions looked to the new United States Ambassador to China to implement the President's hopes that China's difficulties can be solved without recourse to full civil war.

As Gen. Chou En-lai, deputy Communist leader, arrived with four other delegates to the meetings scheduled to begin about Christmas, Communists said they welcomed the "whole spirit" of the Truman statement.

Government spokesmen lauded Mr. Truman's declaration as paralleling their own policy and approved his assurance that reasonable assistant would be given Chiang Kai-shek.

Communists Hopeful.

The declaration that such support would not include military intervention in China elicited a polite "we hope this is so" from the Communists. They approved what they said was President Trumans acknowledgement of a one-party rule in China, declaring they always have favored establishment of a coalition government instead.

In Communist-encircled Peiping Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang reviewed the Fifth Marine Regiment in a parade near the legation quarter.

A Government dispatch reported Chinese-Russian agreement for China's resumption of control in Manchuria, and satisfactory results at a meeting on ways of taking over defenses in that province.

U. S. to Fly Chiang's Troops.

Peiping, Dec. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The United States Army's world-girdling Air Transport Command will fly Chinese Central Government troops to the Manchurian cities of Mukden and Harbin, it was reported today by authoritative American informants. The operation, involving C-54 transport planes each capable of carrying fifty or more fully equipped infantrymen, was reported scheduled to begin within the next two weeks.

This is one of the points previously learned to be under negotiation between Russian and Chinese authorities in Changchun, the Manchurian capital.

It was understood that the operation will not begin until advance preparations are made for handling the huge planes on the Mukden and Harbin air fields. Up to now, the Chinese Air Force and the Chinese National Airways Corporation were expected to shoulder the full weight of the air lift to Manchuria and there were misgivings that this would provide insufficient planes to accomplish the mission quickly.

In the past few days an increasing number of administrators have been flown north to take over Manchuria for the National Government. There is need for speed because soon the heavy winter of Manchuria will begin curtailing flights. The temperature dropped to 14 below zero at Changchun after a snowstorm three days ago.

INDO-CHINA REBELS QUIETED

SAIGON, Indo-China, Dec. 17—(AP) An Anglo-French communique said today that pacification of Indo-China was "making rapid progress" as British Indian and French troops continued operations against rebel strongholds. Indian forces cleared an island off the coast, taking more than 400 prisoners, along with machine guns and grenades.

Will Hand Over Henry Pu-yi

CHUNGKING, Dec. 17 (AP)—The authoritative newspaper Ta Kung Pao said today that the Russians had decided to hand over to the Chinese Henry Pu-yi, who was Japan's puppet emperor in Manchuria.

Government dispatches from Inner Mongolia reported that National forces had reoccupied the railway town of Saratsi, 300 miles west of Peiping and that there were indications that the Communists were abandoning their two-month-old sieges of Paotow and Kweisui in the same area.

U. S. Flyers Identified

YENAN, China, Dec. 15 (delayed) (AP).—Communist 8th Route Army headquarters today identified a Captain Odeloff and a Lieutenant Brander (names translated from Chinese) as only survivors of the crash of six marine planes on Tatze Mountain, in eastern Shantung Province, Dec. 8.

The report received here said bodies of ten pilots and crewmen and wreckage of all six of the planes were found on the mountain side.

Headquarters also reported one of two American planes flying from Liukung Tao Island, off the Shantung coast, fell into the sea Dec. 11. On the same day 8th Army men rescued two pilots of an American plane forced down near Penglai, Shantung Province, when it ran out of gas.

MME. CHIANG SEES SOME JIVE

Peiping, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The phonograph in the swank Red Cross Legation Club was throbbing out "In the Mood" when Mme. Chiang Kai-shek dropped in Saturday.

"That's good American jitterbug" some one informed Mme. Chiang, who promptly replied she had never seen it danced.

Sgt. Thomas Kearns of 218 Jamaica avenue, Queens Village, L. I., and Miss Prudence Hemenway of Buffalo, a Vassar graduate who has been a Red Cross staff member in the China and Burma theaters since Jannary, 1945, volunteered for the command performance.

French Assail China Arrest

Says Citizen's Seizure Flouts Extraterritorial Rights

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17 (AP).—France has not yet formally relinquished extraterritorial rights in China, the French consulate here said today in protesting vigorously against the arrest by Chinese of a French national and calling it a "flagrant violation of international treaties binding France and China."

The man arrested is Roland Sarley, former director of the French Municipal Police at Shanghai. He was taken into custody Friday night by the Shanghai-Woosung garrison command on a charge of collaborationist activities.

The United States and Great Britain have relinquished extraterritorial rights in China.

Shanghai Trials Postponed

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17 (AP)—The first of Shanghai's war crimes trials set for mid-December were postponed today to the first of the year, the United States Judge Advocate's office for the China theatre said today.

The office said it was ready to proceed against thirty-five Japanese charged with the torture and cremation of three American fliers at Hankow a year ago, but a go-ahead from Washington was being awaited.

48 Navy Ships Leave Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Forty-eight craft of various types carrying 2,000 high point Navy personnel destined for discharge in the United States left Shanghai yesterday, Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey announced. The departures reduced the Seventh Fleet in Shanghai harbor to 106 vessels.

8000 Civilians Strike in Singapore

Singapore, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Eight thousand civilian employees of the British Military Administration went on strike at this British naval base today over demands for wage increases. Authorities who said essential services were not affected, replaced many of the strikers with Japanese prisoners organized in labor gangs.

Java Gunners Score Against RAF Planes

Batavia, Java, Dec. 17 (AP)—Tained Indonesian antiaircraft gunners in Java are inflicting heavier proportional losses on the British than the Japanese were able to inflict in Burma, an RAF spokesman said today.

Group captain, W. D. Davis, senior staff officer of the Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies, told a news conference that the RAF lost thirteen or fourteen aircraft in Java thus far. In proportion to the number of planes used in Burma, the Japanese could not do as much, the officer said.

Java Gunners Show Accuracy Against R. A. F.

Anti - Aircraft Batteries Trained by Japanese Inflict High Ratio Losses

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 17 (AP).—Thoroughly trained Indonesian anti-aircraft gunners in Java are inflicting heavier proportional losses on the British than the Japanese were able to inflict in Burma, an R. A. F. spokesman said today.

Group Captain W. D. Davis, senior staff officer of the Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies, told a news conference that the R. A. F. had lost thirteen or fourteen aircraft in Java thus far, including four or five shot down. In proportion to the number of planes used in Burma, the Japanese could not do so much, the officer indicated.

One R. A. F. fighter-bomber was brought down by the Indonesians today.

The Japanese, during the occupation of Java, trained Indonesian anti-aircraft men so thoroughly that "their deflection is exactly right—almost German-like," the officer said. At Soerabaja alone, now in British hands, the Indonesians once had as many as twenty mobile anti-aircraft guns, Davis said.

British planes yesterday knocked out an Indonesian mobile anti-aircraft gun near Soerabaja after it had ben detected in action, and reconnaissance showed there were three more such guns in the area.

R. A. F. craft have flown 880 operational missions in Java since Oct. 16.

Commenting on criticism abroad of R. A. F. activities against the Nationalists, Davis said British planes are used only to protect displaced persons when troops cannot control the situation, or when there is hostile action against British troops. Dutch armed planes are not permitted in Java 'for obvious reasons," Davis said.

A British press statement said the Bandoeng area, in western Java, was generally quiet today, although there were "indications of renewed activity" by the Indonesians to the northwest between Bandoeng and Batavia.

The statement said that yesterday 300 Indonesians armed with knives attacked a guard post in the Buitenzorg area south of Batavia, a few hours after an Indonesian machine-gun attack was repulsed.

300 INDONESIANS ROUTED BY BRITISH

Batavia, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Three hundred Indonesians, armed with knives and shouting for their "Moslem brothers from India" to join them, were dispersed today when they attacked a guard post in the Buitenzorg area of western Java. British Indian troops broke up the attack with rifle fire. Several hours earlier, an attack by Indonesians armed with machine guns also was repelled.

A British announcement yesterday said that Indian troops burned a "troublesome" village near Buitenzorg because it was used by snipers who prevented the Indians from guarding a rail crossing where some British forces had been ambushed. Strafing British planes kuocked out a 40 mm gun near Seorabaja.

The Dutch News Agency Aneta said Mrs. Mahommed Diah, wife of the editor of the Indonesian nationalist newspaper Merdeka, was released from custody last night by British authorities. Her husband was arrested with her last Thursday but he was released Friday morning. Aneta said it still was not known on what charge they were held.

Rumor Tokyo Cabinet Will Resign Is Spiked

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Dec. 18 (AP)—Premier Kijuro Shidehara's cabinet plans to remain in office until the general elections in January, when a party government is expected to come into power on the basis of election results, a source close to the Premier reported today.

The source said there is "absolutely no foundation" to a report that the cabinet would resign Sunday. The report was received yesterday after a member of the House of Representatives charged that the government did not fully realize defeat.

Another interpellator, Sadaori Nakatani, independent, asserted "lfaison with the supreme allied commander is not smoothly maintained." He also criticized the government for ignoring the Diet in execution of Allied directives.

Japan Calls General Election

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Japanese Cabinet in extraordinary session decided today to dissolve the Diet (Parliament) tomorrow and call a general election for about Jan. 24, the newspaper "Asahi" said. The Privy Council, meanwhile, approved the new election law, which goes into effect at once, extending the vote for the first time to 22,000,000 women and 3,000,000 young men.

Konoye Suicide Held New Blow To Emperor

Tokyo, Dec. 17 (AP)—Prince Fumimaro Konoye's suicide yesterday, a new and powerful blow to the prestige and position of Emperor Hirohito, may have profound repercussions in the imperial household as well as in political circles.

The Prince himself, in his final hours, expressed concern for the future of the imperial house as discussions of possible abdication were revived. Some Japanese said the suicide might be the final factor in precipitating the Emperor's resignation.

Doubtless, Hirohito personally felt the blow deeply, Konoye long was the close confidant, and it generally was believed the Mikado placed great authority in "the dangerous Prince."

One Factor In Suicide

The newspaper *Asahi* said today that Konoye intimated to a member of the House of Peers that fear that the Emperor would be named as a war criminal was one factor in his suicide.

The peer, Nobuya Uchida, was quoted in an interview as saying that Konoye on Saturday morning declared:

"If war responsibility is going to involve the Emperor, there is no way I can live on as a subject."

Asahi added that others who saw Konoye shortly before he died said he repeatedly expressed concern for the future of the Emperor in the face "of American policies."

Parallel Blow

Konoye's death was a swift parallel blow to General MacArthur's recent directive against *shinto*. That directive struck deeply at Hirohito.

Before that, the widespread network of MacArthur's war-criminal lists had stripped from around the throne all but two of the principal and still active court actors in the tragedy of the past fifteen years. The imperial household had been invaded by the arrest of Prince Morimasa Nashimoto.

Yesterday, a few hours after Konoye's predawn suicide, Marquis Koichi Kido, until recently lord keeper of the privy seal and another close adviser of the Emperor, surrendered as a war criminal suspect.

Crown Prince In The News

It may have been with design, that a few days ago newspapers suddenly blossomed anew with articles about Crown Prince Akihito, whose twelfth birthday is December 23.

After the surrender, all of the Tokyo press carried stories about the crown price. It is known now that the Emperor's abdication before the occupation was discussed and Akihito was being groomed as ruler under a regency. The plan was abandoned when the Allied attitude indicated relative leniency toward Hirohito.

Furthermore, Konoye and other high ranking Japanese, probably unwittingly, have disclosed in interviews that Hirohito attended key meetings which determined upon the Pacific war and therefore knew as much about the plans as Cabinet members.

Held Emperor Uninformed

At the outset of the occupation, Government officials had insisted that the Emperor was uninformed of such plans.

Hirohito could resign either because of illness, which would precipitate a regency, or by ordering the swift writing of special household laws. If he supplied the impetus, the present lack of any suitable method for abdication could be remedied quickly.

Konoye certainly has supplied a precedent for Hirohito declining to share the "humiliation" of war trial.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared in memoirs completed not long before his suicide yesterday.

The plan was approved in general by leaders who included the War and Navy Ministers, only to be stalled by the sole opposition of Matsuoka until it was made useless by misunderstandings and deterioration of relations, Konoye wrote in his long political testament detailing Japan's side of the negotiations which preceded the war.

Subsequently, however, Konoye referred to the military as regarding the deal as a temporary expedient.

Matsuoka, named by General MacArthur on Nov. 19 as a war criminal suspect, was last reported ill at his home in Nagano Prefecture, whence he sent word on Nov. 23 denying rumors that he had attempted suicide, but pleading that he was so sick he could not walk and considered himself "doomed."

The Associated Press obtained the Konoye memoirs in Japanese three days before his suicide. They are being translated, and copies are in the hands of Joseph B. Keenan, United States special prosecutor of top war cases in Japan.

The plan provided for Japan and America to guarantee the independence of China. Japan was to withdraw her troops from Chinese territory "based on an agreement to be formed between Japanese and Chinese."

There would be no annexation of Chinese territory, no reparations, revival of the open door policy, union of the Chiang and Wang regimes (Chungking and the Japanese-sponsored puppet government), self-restriction by Japan of immigration of Japanese into Chinese territory, and American recognition of Manchukuo, the state which Japan had established in Manchuria.

Konoye Wrote That Matsuoka Hastened War

Memoirs Say Compromise With U. S. Early in 1941 Was Blocked by Minister

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (AP). — Top Japanese officials accepted "in principle" an American compromise plan to solve differences with Japan eight months before Pearl Harbor but it was blocked by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka because he was in "a bad mood," Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared in memoirs completed shortly before his suicide yesterday.

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Konoye, the prince who was three times his country's premier, the last time in the tense summer of 1941, reported:

1. The late President Roosevelt suggested a tentative date—some time in October—and a place, possibly Juneau, Alaska, for a personal meeting with Konoye to discuss peace. (It was in mid-October, however, that Japan by an imperial conference decision began preparing for war, and Gen. Hideki Tojo notified Konoye it was time for his cabinet to resign. Tojo succeeded him).

2. Japanese naval leaders were fearful of a Pacific war but unwilling to oppose officially the army's demand for it.

3. The then Foreign Minister Matsuoka was blamed by Konoye

MACARTHUR ASKS FREE PRESS PACT IN U. S. TREATIES

TOKYO, Dec. 17—(AP) General MacArthur recommended today the inclusion in all United States treaties of a clause guaranteeing "a reciprocal free press and open communications facilities."

The supreme commander made his suggestion in a letter to Wilbur Forrest, vice-president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in which he declared:

"There can be no greater guarantee of a peaceful world then an international free press."

Discussing the Japanese press, MacArthur said:

"Now that the fetters of feudalism are unleashed" a press which "will freely and adequately mirror the aspirations of the Japanese people will be created."

He added that on other single agency "can play a greater role in remaking Japan into an accepted member of the family of nations than the free, uncontrolled and unfettered press which we are seeking to encourage."

At the same time MacArthur warned against "the greatest menace" which he said "is the use of the press for propaganda purposes." He added:

"Once the press is turned to propaganda its value is lost and the foundation for the evil 'isms' is created. Nothing will destroy a free press more quickly than a propaganda press."

He continued:

"I have deep faith that the unhindered operation of the great American press and its news agencies will serve as a fitting example to those who maintain and operate the instruments of public opinion in the remainder of the world—an example to be emulated by those who have at heart the real welfare of their people and the permanent peace of the world."

Konoye's Memoirs

Matsuoka Blocked U.S. Plan For Compromise in Pacific

(Editors note: This is the first of a series of stories based on the memoirs of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, premier of Japan when that country and the United States were seeking means to avert war. Konoye committed suicide Dec. 16, rather than submit to American arrest.)

By MURLIN SPENCER

TOKYO, Dec. 17—(AP) Top Japanese officials accepted "in principle" an American compromise plan to solve differences with Japan eight months before Pearl Harbor but it was blocked by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka because he was in "a bad mood," Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared in memoirs completed shortly before his suicide yesterday.

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2. Japanese naval leaders were fearful of a Pacific war but unwilling to oppose officially the army's demand for it.

3. The then Foreign Minister Matsuoka was blamed by Konoye as suffering from jingoism and pro-Germanism plus "a bad mood" which led to sabotaging acceptance of the compromise plan. (Matsuoka, who also has been listed as a war criminal suspect by General MacArthur, held the view, Konoye said, as far back as May, 1941, that Roosevelt had already decided on United States entry into the European war).

Talks Started in 1940

4. Talks on adjustment of American-Japanese relations had been under way unofficially since December, 1940, with former U. S. Postmaster General Frank Walker in one of the key roles. Konoye named the others as Bishop James Edward Walsh, superior general of the Catholic Foreign Missionary society, Maryknoll, N. Y., and Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese ambassador to the United States, and others for Japan. He said both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull were informed of the conversations.

There was no indication of the period during which Konoye wrote his memoirs, which relate in detail the negotiations of the second and third Konoye cabinets from April, 1941, to a period seven weeks before the first shot of the war. They evidently were designed, however, to present his final word.

From these private, unofficial talks, Konoye wrote, came on April 4 a "first trial plan" which the Japanese modified slightly in a "second trial plan." Hull and Nomura held the first talks on April 16.

Konoye's description of this program said it was based upon an American promise to help obtain Chungking's agreement to peace in China.

Settlement of the China hostilities was proposed as being vital for Japan and for American-Japanese reapprochment.

The plan provided for Japan and America to guarantee the independence of China. Japan was to withdraw her troops from Chinese territory "based on an agreement to be formed between Japanese and Chinese." There would be no annexation of Chinese territory, no reparations, revival of the open door policy, union of the Chiang and Wang regimes (Chungking and the Japanese-sponsored puppet government), self restriction by Japan of immigration of Japanese into Chinese territory, and American recognition of Manchoukuo, the state which Japan had established in Manchuria.

The plan further agreed that America and Japan "will not position naval and air strength which would mutually threaten the other x x x when the agreement is reached in the Japanese-American negotiations the two nations will dispatch fleets to visit the other formally and celebrate the arrival of peace in the Pacific."

Of high importance to Japan was Konoye's statement that if an understanding were reached, there would be mutual exchange of necessary materials. He said it would provide that the United States should furnish credit and give "support and cooperation in the production and gaining of resources Japan desires in the (southwest Pacific) area such as petroleum, rubber, tin, nickel and others."

The two countries would jointly guarantee the independence of the Philippines, wrote Konoye, and Japanese "immigrants to the United States and the southwest Pacific would be considered in a friendly manner or be given the same treatment of non-discrimination and equality as other nations."

The plan proposed, he added, that Japanese-American conversations be held in Honolulu, to be opened by President Roosevelt and Konoye, but later Alaska was mentioned.

Konoye summoned a conference of cabinet and military chieftains when he received the plan on April 18.

"The general opinion," he wrote, was that "to accept this American proposal would be most suitable for the disposal of the China affair."

"On the advocacy of some quarters for entrance to the south (occupation of southeast Asia) even the military command now says it has no preparations," Konoye continued. "From the standpoint of nurturing national strength, too, there is the necessity for the future to shake hands temporarily with the United States" and plan for obtaining materials.

Ties With Germany

Some stressed the necessity of protecting Japan's relations with Germany, Konoye related, and debated the advisability of informing Germany of the proposed agreement. Opponents said Germany might object and Japan thereby would lose "this chance for life" while proponents favored secrecy.

The chief of the American bureau, Konoye wrote, wanted at least to send a telegram to Ambassador Nomura telling him to inform Hull that Japan "agreed in principle" with the plan.

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ohashi, although agreeing with the

idea, insisted on "postponement of action until Matsuoka returned from Europe."

Matsuoka returned on April 22. Konoye met him at the airport, intending to present the important plan at the psychological moment.

But something went wrong.

Japanese Judge Ousted For Too Light Sentence

Disobeyed Allied Order in Handling Native Carrying Arms

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur today ordered the dismissal of Judge Takeo Ishiwara, of the Kyoto District Court, for imposing an "unusually light sentence"—$13.33—on a former Japanese Army captain charged with carrying arms for distribution to his disbanded command. The government section of Allied headquarters said the dismissal, the first of its kind, was for incompetence in sentencing offenders against Allied directives.

Hirashi Kondo, a former technical captain in the Japanese Army, had been arrested by a 6th Army searching detail and accused of carrying seven hand grenades, a Samurai sword and a Japanese pistol. The case was referred to Kyoto police, with a warning the Allies considered the offense "very grave."

Road Data Asked Of Japs

Tokyo, Jan. 17 (AP)—Supreme Allied headquarters, in an effort to help the Japanese plan a postwar road-building program, asked the Imperial Government today for data on construction, repair and maintenance of highways which will bear the brunt of occupation traffic.

Japanese Building Ships

122 Steel Craft and 1,356 Wooden Ones Are Under Construction

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (AP).—Japanese shipyards, operating on a full-time basis, have under construction 122 steel ships and 1,356 wooden vessels, Allied headquarters announced today.

The rebuilt merchant fleet will be geared to support a "minimum Japanese economy." From their own shipyards the Japanese have been ordered to produce craft to meet harbor requirements, the needs of the fishing industry, the repatriation program and a merchant fleet to supply the nation with vital imports.

Stricter Control Of Formosans Ordered

Tokyo, Dec. 17 (AP)—Allied headquarters told the Japanese Government today to "exercise a firmer control" over 7,600 Formosans encamped near Atsugi airfield awaiting repatriation.

The directive said the Formosans had been the source of considerable trouble and were a potential threat to the security of the airfield, site of the original American landings in Japan.

McNutt Confers in Tokyo

TOKYO, Tuesday, Dec. 18 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Philippine High Commissioner, arrived by plane this morning from Manila to confer with General MacArthur's staff and the Pauley Reparations Commission. He was accompanied by Rear Adm. Gilchrist Stockton, senior naval liaison officer; Maj. Gen. William C. Rose, chief of staff; Fritz Worcester, special assistant, and Frank L. Belgrano, financial adviser.

McNutt Flying to Tokyo

MANILA, Dec. 17 (AP).—Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines, will depart tonight by plane for Tokyo to confer with occupation and reparations officials on Army operations in the Philippines.

'The Rottenest Thing'

Hiro, Japan, Dec. 17 (AP)—Band Leader Sharon Rogers, one of the few American civilian women in Japan, says American soldiers' fraternization with Japanese women is "disgusting . . . and makes an American woman's blood boil."

"It's the rottenest thing I have ever seen in my life, and the last possible thing I could have believed our soldiers would stoop to," the army newspapers *Stars and Stripes* quoted the woman who is leading an all-girl orchestra on a tour of Japan.

Girls' Wash On His Line, GI To Explain

Hiro, Japan, Dec. 17 (AP)—An American officer who sent home a picture of his quarters in Japan received an immediate query regarding some feminine lingerie shown hanging on a line behind his residence.

"That's easy to explain," wrote the officer. "Ten girl interpreters live next door and use our washline."

Another fast query to Japan: "What's this about ten girls living next door to you?"

The Yank had 89 discharge points, so he is hurrying home to explain.

7 Seized in Japan Black Market

IRUMAGAWA, Japan, Dec. 17 (AP).—Five American soldiers and two Japanese civilians were arrested today charged with black marketing sugar, clothing and cigarettes valued at 50,000 yen ($3,333).

G. I.'S PLAY NURSE TO CRIPPLED PLANE

Yokohama, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Three bewildered American airmen are stranded at Atsugi airfield with an airplane that won't fly. They don't know what they are going to do because their outfit has broken up. They were aboard the C-47 cargo carrier "Tokyo Express" which roared up from Leyte November 29. The roar turned into a groan over Osaka, but one good engine got them to Atsugi.

They couldn't get parts for the plane, so the pilots hitchhiked back to Leyte, leaving the enlisted men of the crew with the ship. The crew's original orders specified they always must stick with the plane.

So Cpl. Carl Schaefer, flight engineer; Cpl. Robert Lancaster, radio operator, and Cpl. Glenn Flaim started playing nursemaid to the plane. They slept in it by night and searched unsuccessfully for parts by day.

Then, says Schafer, from all he can learn the 666th Troop Carrier Squadron broke up. Radiograms to Leyte went unanswered.

Sarita Sails for Seattle

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 17 (AP)—The steamship Sarita, with sixteen officers and 525 enlisted men eligible for discharge, sailed today for Seattle.

HOMMA TO PLEAD TODAY

MANILA, Tuesday, Dec. 18—(AP) Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma will be arraigned before an American military commission here tomorrow on war crimes charges involving the deaths of 67,000 American and Filipino prisoners of war.

Specifically the former Japanese commander in the Philippines is charged with responsibility for the ghastly death march of Bataan, in which 17,200 captured Americans and Filipinos died.

Also chalked up against him in the war crimes indictment are brutalities and executions that took the lives of 4,831 Americans and 45,000 Filipinos between April and August of 1942 in the notorious O'Donnell and Cabanatuan prison camps.

Tomorrow Homma will be asked only to plead guilty or innocent. His trial is expected to begin about Jan. 7.

HOMMA TO ANSWER FOR 67,000 DEATHS

Manila, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma must answer for the deaths of 67,000 United States and Filipino troops seized in Japan's conquest of the Philippines, war crimes investigators said today. Forty-three specific charges have been lodged against Homma, who will be arraigned Wednesday. He will face a military commission in a trial for his life about January 7.

He is charged with responsibility for the Death March from Bataan, in which 17,200 Americans and Filipinos died. He is charged with responsibility for the brutalities and executions that took the lives of 4,831 Americans and 45,000 Filipinos between April and August of 1942 in the notorious O'Donnell and Cabanatuan prisoner-of-war camps.

The trial of Homma may be shorter than that of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, who was condemned to be hanged after the prosecution had presented 123 specific charges against him.

Army Recuiting Filipinos

MANILA, Dec. 17 (AP).—The United States Army is recruiting 50,000 Filipinos for the recently reorganized Philippine Scouts who eventually will replace American garrisons in the Philippines.

Chile Prowlers Wound American Consul Aide

Valparaiso, Chile, Dec. 17 (AP)—Three prowlers inflicted serious knife wounds last night on Donald Gibbs of Los Angeles, assistant to the United States Consul here.

He was stabbed when he found the assailants at his home in nearby Vina Del Mar and grappled with them. An emergency operation was performed at the Vina Del Mar Hospital where Gibbs's condition is serious.

Brazil Rejects Sanctions Plan

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 17 (AP)—Brazil rejected today Uruguay's plan for intervention in the governments of New World nations which follow anti-democratic principles.

ARRESTS IN PARAGUAY

Political Leaders Seized in Plot Against Government

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 17 (AP)—Police Chief Jesus Blanco Sanchez said tonight that an undisclosed number of political leaders had been arrested in connection with what he described as a plot against the Government of President Higinio Morinigo. He said that leaders of the Liberal and Communist parties as well as followers of former President Col. Rafael Franco were among those jailed.

Guatemala President in Wreck

GUATEMALA, Dec. 17 (AP).—President Juan Arevalo suffered bruises and other minor injuries last night, when his automobile left the road and plunged into a deep ditch.

Rumor Ship Hit Mine Causes Search By Navy

Honolulu, Dec. 17 (AP)—Navy search planes were sent out today to check on a rumor that a ship had struck a mine near Midway. The Navy reported it had no definite information, merely the rumor.

The Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* said it had been informed that a troopship had hit a mine Sunday morning in the Midway area but that there was no verification.

French Ship Found Aground and Empty

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The French ship Cap Bleu was hard aground and deserted today on Jack Shoal near the Strait of Canso. The Canadian patrol boat French found no trace of the crew, which was thought possibly to have made its way to the Nova Scotia shore.

Canadian Calls For Global Rule

Ottawa, Dec. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King called today for some form of world government, "with a limited surrender of national sovereignty," to control the problems of the atomic age.

The United Nations Organization, he said, although a step in the right direction, was not enough.

King, speaking as head of one of the three nations which developed the atomic bomb, said:

"The solutions of the problems presented by atomic energy must be sought in the realm of world politics." He added that it was difficult to see "a solution in anything short of some surrender of national sovereignty."

"With a limited surrender of national sovereignty," he continued, "there must be instituted some form of world government, restricted, at least at the outset, to matters pertaining to prevention of war."

CANADA WEIGHS ATOM PROBLEM

Prime Minister Sees Need of Peace Organization.

Ottawa, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Some form of world government may be necessary to maintain peace in a world where the use of atomic energy is known, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said today in the Canadian House of Commons.

The statement came in the Prime Minister's first public report on the recent Washington conferences at which he, Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain, and President Truman agreed that information on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes should be exchanged among nations with safeguards. He asked Commons to approve the Washington declaration calling for a United Nations commission to study ways of preventing atomic energy from being used for destructive purposes.

"The more deeply one ponders the problems with which our world is confronted in the light . . . of the implications of the development of atomic energy; the harder it is to see a solution in anything short of some surrender of national sovereignty."

Mackenzie King disclosed that a study is being made at Chalk River, Ont., on the use of thorium as a starting point for the production of atomic energy. Until now, uranium has been the mineral used as the basic material for atomic fission.

"Thorium is a probable second basic material for that purpose, although it is not as yet a proven material," Mackenzie King said.

The Prime Minister said the largest proved deposit of uranium ore was in the Belgian Congo and the next largest in Canada. He did not indicate the extent of thorium in Canada.

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High Court Orders Delay In Execution of Yamashita

Tribunal Grants Stay Pending Decision on Jap's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) The Supreme court of the nation he vainly tried to master by the sword granted a stay of execution today to Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita, convicted as a war criminal.

The former "Tiger of Malaya," convicted by an Army commission of permitting wholesale atrocities in the Philippines, sped a petition here by air mail asking that the case be taken out of the hands of the military.

The Supreme court justices held a hurried get-together and granted a stay of the death sentence. Whether the high tribunal actually will take jurisdiction over the case—and thus decide the legality of the military trial—was not immediately announced, however.

It was believed unprecedented for a foreign enemy general thus to appeal to the Supreme court. However, it is usual for the court in a death case to grant a stay pending a decision on whether the appeal should be reviewed.

Yamashita is not appealing directly from the sentence. That might come later. He is fighting a decision of the Philippines Supreme court denying his contention that the military tribunal was without jurisdiction.

Yamashita has two other petitions pending here in which he challenges the military's right to try him and asks that he be brought before the Supreme court for a hearing.

His grounds are: When the commission was appointed there was no military government or hostilities in the Philippine Islands and therefore no authority to set it up. He also says he should be regarded as a prisoner rather than a war criminal.

The Justice Department already has objected to Yamashita's appeals. It says the military tribunal is a branch of the executive arm of the Government and outside the realm of the courts.

U. S. Supreme Court Stays Yamashita Death Sentence

Holds Up Execution Pending Final Decision on His Petitions Challenging Authority of Army Court That Tried Him.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court today granted a stay of execution to the Japanese General, Tomoyuki Yamashita, who was sentenced to death by an American military commission in Manila.

The tribunal acted at a conference after leaving the court room at the completion of its regular session for the day. The action was taken a few minutes after the arrival of an airmailed petition from Yamashita asking for a review of a decision by the Philippines Supreme Court in his case.

Secretary of War Patterson earlier had ordered Yamashita's execution stayed pending final decision by the Supreme Court on his petition. The Philippine court denied Yamashita's contention that the military commission was illegal and that Philippine civil courts should take jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court also has under consideration petitions in which Yamashita challenged the authority of the military commission to try him. He asked to be brought to Washington for a hearing before the court or one of its justices.

The court adjourned today until January 2. Attaches said they did not expect it to announce its decision on the petitions before that date.

Yamashita, former Japanese commander in the Philippines, was convicted of permitting atrocities in the islands.

U. S. MAY PROVIDE SHIPS, MEN FOR CHINA'S NEW NAVY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — (AP) Secretary of the Navy Forrestal revealed plans today to help China "establish and maintain" a navy which can contribute substantially to "maintenance of peace in the Pacific."

To that end, Forrestal asked Congress for an act authorizing the President to turn over surplus American warships or other vessels to China. The ships could be given, sold, exchanged, or transferred on any terms "the President may deem proper."

The bill also would empower the President "to detail officers and enlisted men" of the Navy and Marines "to assist the Republic of China in naval and maritime matters." These men would get their regular U. S. Navy pay plus "such compensation and emoluments as may be offered" by China.

Forrestal wrote Speaker Rayburn that the proposed legislation "is in conformity with recent recommendations of the joint chiefs of staff and the State, War and Navy coordinating committee, and the Navy department has received advice from the White House."

"It appears that the national interest, as well as considerations of good conscience, require that the United States give aid to the Republic of China by assisting that nation in maintaining a Navy at a strength which will make possible a substantial contribution toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific," Forrestal wrote.

"The property which would be transferred if the bill is enacted consists principally of excess or surplus naval vessels and of technical material necessary to permit China to establish and maintain a naval establishment of a size and nature conforming to the policies of the United States. A very large percentage of this material is prospectively available in United States surpluses.

"The situation in China in naval matters is different from that of our other allies. China possessed only a small naval power before the war with Japan. That power was destroyed by the Japanese immediately upon the outbreak of war. China is now faced with the problem of creating a navy with nothing to build upon. China has neither the industrial facilities nor the technical experience necessary to rebuild her navy. The Navy department proposes that the United States give assistance to our ally by providing services and materials of which we now have a surplus and an abundance."

New U.S. Attitude Seen Toward Foreign Unrest

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP) — The United States appears today to have embraced the belief that under certain conditions any nation's internal affairs become the business of all nations.

President Truman applied that principle to strife-torn China in his policy declaration Saturday, and Government officials said this country soon might join others in applying it to Spain and Argentina.

Break With Tradition

With ratification of the United Nations charter the United States accepted the principle of collective action to prevent—or stop—international wars. Traditionally, however, this country has held that a nation's internal troubles were strictly its own business.

Mr. Truman in his 1,200-word directive to Gen. George C. Marshall, his special envoy to China, observed that "a breach of peace anywhere in the world threatens the peace of the entire world." Thus, he said, it is in "the most vital interest of the United States and all the United Nations" that Chinese Nationalists and Communists settle their differences promptly and peacefully.

He implied that American economic assistance for China would depend on the speed with which that country moves toward peace and unity.

Spain And Argentina

Meanwhile, there were indications that the United States soon might decide officially that tactics of Generalissimo Franco in Spain and of Argentina's military regime also threaten peace and thus are international business.

Secretary of State Byrnes has announced this Government's "unqualified adherence" to a recent Uruguayan proposal that the American republics adopt the principle of collective intervention when any one of their number denies its people essential rights or violates its international obligations.

Diplomats concede that the collective intervention idea was aimed squarely at the Buenos Aires militarists.

Return Of Armour

As for Spain, the return to Washington of Ambassador Norman Armour apparently will end a phase of American relations with that country. There are no plans to replace Armour, who is retiring from the diplomatic service.

Some government officials believe the next move will be a joint Anglo-American-French diplomatic break with the Franco Government early in 1946, accompanied by conditions under which Spain could regain recognition and qualify for United Nations membership. Those conditions would be certain to include the ousting of Franco.

One indication of the changing United States policy on Spain was the visit Saturday of Dr. Juan Negrin, last premier of Republican Spain, with acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

It was the first time in years that a Spanish Republican of Negrin's standing had called on a top-level State Department official.

Joint Defense Plan for Arctic To Be Prepared by U.S., Canada

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) The United States and Canada are cooperating on joint defense measures against any future attack particularly across the Arctic regions, Allied diplomatic officials disclosed today.

As one step, the U. S. has assigned six observers to accompany "Exercise Musk-Ox," the Canadian army and air force expedition which will make a 3,100-mile expedition through the Arctic early next year to gather information on possible military operations in that region. The expedition will be supplied by air.

As another step, the American-Canadian Board on Defense, headed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, now is meeting every two months instead of every three months as it did during the war.

Americans officials also are supporting the Arctic institute at McGill University in Canada which is studying problems of existence in the Arctic.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold has predicted that the next war may bring attacks across the North Pole with atomic weapons.

The "Musk-Ox" expedition is to start in two segments from Churchill, Manitoba, in mid-February and end in Edmonton, Alberta, in early May. The U. S. has given Canada assurance of full cooperation with the expedition.

The air forces expect to obtain vital information on polar operations and the ground forces will gather data on equipment needed in the Arctic area.

American officials say the U. S. and Canada have cooperated closely in liquidating their joint wartime ventures, particularly the air route between the U. S. and Alaska and the installations connected with it.

The highway sections linking Alaska and the U. S. will be taken over by Canada on April 1 and the telephone and telegraph lines June 1. These were developed to support a series of aerial staging fields which the Canadians built and the U. S. helped develop and supply.

Canada has paid for every permanent air facility installed by the U. S., American diplomats say. The U. S. has requested no bases on Canadian soil in view of mutual confidence that a comprehensive defense program can be worked out in any emergency.

U.S. And Canada Launch Arctic Defense Plan

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—Mindful of atomic-age possibilities, the United States and Canada are beginning to work out joint plans to defend North America against any attack from Asia or Europe across the North Polar regions.

Disclosing this today, Allied diplomatic officials said one of the first specific steps taken by this country was the assignment of six observers to accompany a Canadian Army airforces expedition on an 81-day Arctic trip to gather military and scientific information.

"Exercise Musk-Ox"

This expedition has been designated "Exercise Musk-ox" by the Canadian Government. It will cover 3,100 miles through territory that heretofore has been considered an impenetrable barrier against attack but that now is regarded as one of the potential approaches to some of America's most vital cities.

In two segments, the expedition is scheduled to start from Churchill, Manitoba, in mid-February, and from Edmonton, Alberta, in early May.

In addition to sending observers, the United States has assured Canada of full co-operation in developing and carrying out the expedition.

The Data To Be Gathered

During the 81 days the scores of men on the trip will be supplied

by air. The Air Forces will obtain what officials expect will be vital information on Arctic operations, and the ground troops and scientists will gather facts about the clothing, food and equipment needed for ground operations in extreme cold.

Inquiries about what is going on were prompted by recent assertions by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces chief, that the next war might bring fantastic transpolar assaults with atomic weapons. Military and diplomatic officials say Canada is on the strategic routes of attack over the Pole, the North Pacific or the North Atlantic.

Permanent Board

Thus the pattern of co-operation that was used successfully by the United States and Canada in World War II is being developed further against the possibility of another and more terrible conflict.

The heart of this pattern is the American-Canadian Board on Defense, a permanent agency of which Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York is the ranking American member. The board's work is more intense now in the closing months of the war. Whereas a year ago it met every month it is now meeting every two months.

American officials say that co-operation between the United States and Canada is typified by the way in which the two countries worked together on the air route from the northwestern United States during the war and are working together now to liquidate the installations.

Canada To Take Over Road

Canada will take over the highway sections linking Alaska and the United States on April 1 and the telephone and telegraph lines on June 1. Both of those were developed to support a series of aerial staging fields which the Canadians built and the United States helped develop and supply.

American diplomats say the canadians have paid for every permanent air facility the United States put in.

So far, because of mutual confidence that a comprehensive defense program can be worked out against whatever dangers the future may hold, the United States has not asked for American bases on Canadian soil. There is no indication here that the question will come up.

ADMIRAL WANTED TO WARN FLEET,

HE TELLS PROBERS

Intelligence Chief Recognized Jap Message as Threat of War.

REPORTED TO STARK

Delay in Decision Prevented Warning from Reaching Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP)—A naval intelligence expert testified today he wanted the U. S. fleet warned four hours before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor. He said he so advised the chief of naval operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark.

This testimony was given to congressional Pearl Harbor investigators by Vice Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson, chief of naval intelligence immediately before and after the Dec. 7, 1941 attack. As deputy to Admiral William F. Halsey later, Wilkinson plotted the coup that resulted in shooting down Admiral Yamamoto, the Japanese navy chief.

Hurried Conferences

Wilkinson told the Senate-House committee about the Navy's hurried conferences and conclusions from intercepted Japanese code messages right before the attack.

Describing receipt of the 14th part of the Japanese message to Secretary of State Hull the morning of Dec. 7, Wilkinson testified:

"It was brought in to me at my office about 9 o'clock in the morning. To me, they were fighting words. They meant more than breaking off negotiations.

"I went to see Admiral Stark in his office about 9:15 a. m. I pointed out the seriousness of that language. I advised that the fleet be notified."

Wilkinson pointed out that this was before the Navy had intercepted the Japanese message ordering their ambassadors to deliver the reply to Hull at 1 p. m. which turned out to be nearly coincident with the Pearl Harbor bombing.

He said he didn't think expressly of an attack on Pearl Harbor, that the Navy never had any indication one would occur there. His warning to the fleet, Wilkinson said, was to be of a general character.

Stark tried to call General of the Army George C. Marshall, Wilkinson recalled, and couldn't reach him. There was another conference at 10:30 or 10:40 a. m. when the 1 p. m. deadline message—of such later significance—was discussed.

The committee has had testimony that Admiral Stark at first disagreed with General Marshall on the wisdom of sending a new warning that morning on the ground it might be "confusing." Marshall determined to send one shortly before noon and said Stark asked him to route it to naval officers, also. That was done but it arrived in Hawaii while the bombs were dropping. Marshall said he learned of the Japanese message after 11 a. m.

Saw Pearl Harbor Message

Earlier in his testimony Wilkinson told of seeing in 1941 a Japanese code message dividing Pearl Harbor into five areas, but said he did not recognize it as the precise bombing plan it turned out to be.

"It is now apparent that it was a plan, not only of a bombing target, but also for midget submarine activity.

"I did not—I regret now—attribute the bombing target significance which now appears."

Wilkinson said he talked the message over in his section and finally concluded it was another example of Japan's "nicety of intelligence" and meticulous attention to detail.

The message intercepted by U. S. code-crackers was sent by Tokyo to Honolulu Sept. 24, decoded by the Navy finally on Oct. 9, 1941. It ordered Japanese agents there to chart the waters of Pearl Harbor in five areas with details on exactly what ships were at anchor and where, which were tied up at wharves, docks and buoys by types.

"The inference was that they wanted to know everything, the state of repair of ships, and also some knowledge as to which ships would not be a threat to them some place else," Wilkinson said.

The admiral told the committee that by the end of November, 1941, the Navy had "every indication" that the Japanese were preparing for hostilities.

No Hint of Hawaii Attack

There was "not the slightest" hint that Hawaii would be attacked, however, he added.

Gerhard Gesell, committee counsel, outlined a list of happenings and in each case the witness said the Navy knew about them at the time. The sequence included:

Nov. 1 all Japanese naval vessels manned on a full war footing.

Dec. 1, Japanese ships recalled for quick docking and repair and all radio service calls to ships were changed.

Wilkinson agreed with Gesell that the American Navy had lost track of a number of Japanese fleet units. He said both carriers and battleships could not be accounted for.

"There was every indication—these and many others—that there was an emergency arising," he testified.

"Did you ever have any information, oral or written, that Hawaii might be the point of attack?" Gesell asked.

"Not the slightest," Wilkinson replied.

Asked if he ever foresaw an attack on Hawaii the Admiral answered:

Expected Southward Drive

"No. I thought the Japanese would proceed southward to carry out their campaign. It was my guess—not a very good one—they would not attempt a direct attack against the Anglo-Saxon nations, but would go as far as possible with infiltration not precipitating a full war."

As Wilkinson took the stand, the committee received in evidence naval reports showing that the Office of Naval Intelligence on Dec. 1, 1941, anticipated a Japanese advance against Thailand, possibly Singapore and Burma.

Emphasizing how concerned the Navy was to keep the code-cracking secret, Wilkinson revealed more details of how it figured in the aerial ambushing of the Japanese naval commander, Admiral Yamamoto, in April, 1943.

At that time, Wilkinson was deputy to Admiral William F. Halsey. He said he got a message from Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz that "magic"—the code cracking—knew where Yamamoto could be shot down at a certain place and at a certain time.

"I invited his attention that it would show we had broken their code," Wilkinson said he told Nimitz.

"He said 'Go ahead,' he would take that chance."

Simply, Wilkinson said:

"I arranged for intercepting of him."

Wilkinson said a few "magic" intercepts were sent out "to the field" in July, 1941, but none after that, the Navy desiring to keep the code-cracking as top secret. He said "summaries" of diplomatic developments, which contained no tipoffs on code breaking, were provided the field commanders, however.

ADMIRAL BARES BAITING A TRAP FOR YAMAMOTO

Wilkinson of Intelligence Staff Risked Revealing Breaking of Codes.

JAP COMMANDER SHOT DOWN

Navy Saw Crisis in Nov., 1941, but Not Blow at Hawaii—Dewey Center of Clash.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral T. S. Wilkinson testified today that he set a death trap for Japanese Admiral Yamamoto despite fears that the Japanese would thereby learn that the United States was cracking their codes.

The former head of naval intelligence, who later fought at sea with Admiral William F. Halsey, told his story to a Senate-House committee investigating the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Yamamoto incident came up while Wilkinson was telling of the great secrecy that surrounded the code-breaking when he was in intelligence from mid-October, 1941, to July of 1942.

Later at sea, he said, he got orders from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to arrange to snare Yamamoto, the head of the Japanese fleet, who once boasted he would dictate peace terms in the White House.

'Go to It'—Nimitz.

Wilkinson said the operation would show that the United States had very definite information as to Japanese movements and he so advised Nimitz. "Nimitz said, 'Go to it,'" he related.

The actual shooting down in the air of Yamamoto—an intricate operation that required split-second timing — Wilkinson described simply: "I arranged for an interception of him."

Yamamoto's plane, en route to an airdrome on Bougainville in the Solomon Islands, was intercepted and shot down on April 18, 1943, by Lieut.-Col. Thomas G. Lanphier, Army Air Forces pilot. Other American pilots from Guadacanal picked off planes in Yamamoto's party.

In telling of the code-cracking operations, Wilkinson testified that the Navy set up stations at Corregidor and Pearl Harbor which picked up Japanese messages out of the air. He said that the facilities in the Philippines under the direction of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, then commander of the Asiatic Fleet, were such that the important Japanese "purple" code could be broken there and thus these messages could be scanned by Hart.

Kimmel Less Informed.

Facilities at Pearl Harbor, he continued, were not as extensive. Only less important and easier codes, he said, could be read there. Thus Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander of the Pacific Fleet, did not have available at Pearl Harbor some of the information that reached Hart.

Gerhard Gesell, committee counsel, referred to Kimmel's request early in 1941 to be advised of Far Eastern diplomatic developments. Wilkinson said that so far as he knew at the time there was no responsibility to inform Kimmel of "purely diplomatic" developments.

He added that if the intercepts revealed any threatening Japanese intentions, it was his responsibility to call this to the attention of the War Plans Division and that division's responsibility to send directions to Kimmel.

Gesell brought up the much-discussed Japanese message of September 24, 1941, in which Tokyo asked a spy for detailed information on the layout of ships in Pearl Harbor. Gesell noted that other witnesses have said that from hindsight it was clear this was a "bombing plot" or a map that was wanted. Wilkinson agreed that it was.

"I did not, and I regret now, attribute the bombing target significance which now appears," he said. He said his reaction at the time was that it was all a part of the traditional, meticulous attitude the Japanese had toward any scrap of information.

Japs Arrested on Coast.

Wilkinson testified that at the time the Japanese were displaying pre-war interest in Hawaii, "two or three" Japanese officers were picked up on the West Coast. They carried instructions, he told the committee, to report on ship movements and locations along the coast from Seattle to San Diego. Generally, he said, they did not appear to be mapping the West Coast harbors, although one of them had been told to learn what ships were in docks at Bremerton, Wash.

Wilkinson said the Navy had "every indication" in late November, 1941, that the Japanese were preparing for hostilities, but "not the slightest" hint that Hawaii was a target. The committee also received naval records showing that navy intelligence had detailed information on Japanese fleet locations six days before the raid, but nothing to indicate that Japanese warships were anywhere near Pearl Harbor.

Gives Clipped Answers.

Wilkinson replied with clipped affirmatives as Gesell, outlined a list of happenings that indicated the Japanese were preparing to fight and asked the witneses if he knew about them at the time.

On September 25, 1941, Gesell noted that the Japanese had made abnormal personnel changes in their fleet to put it on an emergency basis.

By November 1, he said, all Japanese naval vessels were manned on a full war footing.

By November 15, he continued, the Japanese had requisitioned all the merchant ships they could lay their hands on and had equipped many of them with anti-aircraft guns.

By December 1, he said, the Japanese had recalled their ships for quick docking and repair. On that date, they changed all of their radio service calls to their ships.

Lost Track of Units.

In addition, Gesell said, the American Navy had lost track of a number of Japanese fleet units. Wilkinson said this was true, that both carriers and battleships could not be accounted for.

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"There was every indication—these and many others — that there was an emergency arising," he testified.

"Did you ever have any information, oral or written, that Hawaii might be the point of attack?" Gesel asked.

"Not the slightest," Wilkinson replied curtly.

Gesell later asked: "Did you ever forsee an attack on Hawaii?"

"No," Wilkinson replied. "I thought the Japanese would proceed southward to carry out their campaign. It was my guess—not a very good one—they would not attempt a direct attack against the Anglo-Saxon nations, but would go as far as possible with infiltration not precipitationg a full war."

Got Tip-off Message.

Wilkinson also testified that top naval officials learned from an intercepted diplomatic message almost four hours before the attack on Pearl Harbor that Japan apparently intended to go to war. The "fighting words," as Wilkinson termed them, were in the final part of a fourteen-part message which Tokyo sent here to its "peace" envoys with instructions to deliver it at 1 P. M. (Eastern standard time).

Wilkinson said he read the fourteenth part about 9 or 9:15 A. M. that Sunday, when it came to his office. He said he immediately showed it to Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, "and I think I pointed out to him the seriousness" of the wording. Wilkinson said he advised Stark to notify the Pacific Fleet. He added that he did not mean to say that he suggested the danger of immediate attack on Hawaii specifically, but the imminence of hostilities in the South China Seas.

Wilkinson said his recollection was that Stark attempted to get Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Starr, on the phone. Gesell noted that the record of the White House switchboard, whih top military men used, did not show such a call urtil 12:10 P. M.

Wilkinson's testimony was delayed by a political squabble among the members at the opening of the session. During arguments precipitated by a controversy over committee employees and the course of the inquiry, Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) demanded to know at one point whether the group was investigating Pearl Harbor or Gov. Dewey of New York.

The controversy arose after Senator Brewster (R.-Maine) told the committee that he is personally paying the salary of Percy L. Greaves, a former employee of the Republican National Committee, whose presence at the inquiry has evoked caustic remarks from Democratic members.

Brewster read into the record a statement by Greaves saying that the latter never had intended to "insult or reflect in any way" on members of the committee. Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) charged last week that Greaves, while sitting at the committee table, had made insulting remarks to majority members.

Lucas told the committee that he was not satisfied with the explanation and would demand an investigation of Greaves and "two other gentlemen who have sat here constantly in the hearings giving considerable information" to some members.

This touched off a debate in which Lucas said he thought that the committee had intended to operate on a non-partisan basis. Keefe said he wondered if Lucas's proposal to reporters Saturday to investigate "the Dewey incident" was prompted by a desire to keep the inquiry on a non-partisan basis.

Thinks Dewey Had Tipoff.

Keefe referred to previous testimony that Gen. George C. Marshall appealed to Gov. Dewey, 1944 Republican presidential candidate, to quiet talk about Pearl Harbor during the political campaign.

"I wonder if we are investigating Pearl Harbor or Gov. Dewey," Keefe demanded.

Lucas replied that the letters sent to Dewey by Marshall already had been introduced in the record. These letters informed Dewey that this country had broken the Japanese code and urged Dewey not to disclose this fact in the campaign. Lucas said, however, that he had reason to believe Dewey knew about the code-breaking before he received Marshall's letters.

Lucas said the only thing he wanted to find out is "Who gave him this top war secret?"

"What has that to do with Pearl Harbor?" Keefe asked.

"It has plenty to do with Pearl Harbor if somebody is giving away the top secrets of the country," Lucas retorted.

Dewey, while he was here this week end for the Gridiron Club dinner, told a reporter he had no comment on Lucas's proposed inquiry. He reiterated that he was willing to appear as a witness if the committee thought he could add any information.

Lucas's assertion that he would ask additional investigation of Greaves prompted Brewster to retort that if the committee is going into that matter, he will seek an investigation of past connections of all committee employees.

"There have been a good many things occur here that have not impressed the minority," he asserted.

Naval Intelligence Report.

The Navy spoke of "the approaching crisis in United States-Japanese relations" as early as November 15, 1941, congressional investigators heard today, and six days before Pearl Harbor summarized the Far Eastern situation as pointing to an "early Japanese advance against Thailand.'

The phrase "approaching crisis" was contained in a fortnightly summary issued by the Office of Naval Intelligence on that date. It was put in the record of the Pearl Harbor committee, along with other Naval Intelligence data.

Noting that Saburo Kurusu was flying to Washington as a special peace envoy, the summary commented that "no one apparently expects his mission to succeed, the envoy himself reportedly expressing extreme pessimism."

"American spokesmen, including Secretary Knox, have indicated that the United States will not budge from her position," it was added.

The document, circulated among high naval officials, said the Japanese combined fleet was reported to be "nearly in full force in the Inland Sea."

See Talks Broken Down.

The Naval Intelligence forecast regarding Thailand also said that "Japanese-American negotiations have virtually broken down" as of December 1, unless the Japanese requested continuance of diplomatic conversations.

The December 1 summation said deployment of Japanese naval forces southward from Japan "has indicated clearly that extensive operations are underway for hostilities." They apparently were bound, it added, for French Indo-China and Formosan ports.

Also released was a December 1 memorandum for the director of naval intelligence by Commander A. M. McCollum. He handed over a resume "of the outstanding military, naval and political moves made by Japan during the past two months," and said:

"A view of the general situation would indicate that the principal preparatory effort has been directed by the Japanese looking toward, first: An eventual control or occupation of Thailand, followed almost immediately by an attack against British possessions, possibly Burma and Singapore."

Jap Submarine Patrol.

Also into the committee records went a February 15, 1941, memorandum telling of Japanese observation of United States naval movements. This said:

"In June of 1940, the United States naval attache at Tokyo reported that Japanese submarines were said to maintain an observation patrol in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands and that the submarines were supplied from time to time by making contact with Japanese naval tankers at sea.

"The tracks of Japanese naval tankers moving between Japan and the West Coast of the United States were plotted and it was found that most of them passed through a point just to the northward of the Hawaiian Islands and in this same area the tankers seemed to make very slow progress for a day or two leading to the presumption that it was in this general locality that contact was made between the observing submarines and their supply ships.

"This area was searched on several occasions and no contact with Japanese submarines was made."

Workers in Illegal Strikes

COMPANY SUBMITS ITS DEMANDS AS PARLEY RESUMES

Loss of Seniority Proposed for Participation in 'Wildcat' Walkout.

KAISER TALKS BEGIN

C.I.O. Union Offers 'Standard Proposal' to New Auto Firm.

DETROIT, Dec. 17. — (AP) A demand that "appropriate penalties" be provided against employes participating in work stoppages that violate contract provisions was made upon the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers today by General Motors Corp.

The demand was contained in a letter to the union listing more than a dozen stipulations the corporation said must be included in a collective bargaining agreement with the U.A.W.-C.I.O. The letter was made public by the management as discussions of new contract proposals including the union demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase, were resumed.

Kaiser Negotiations Open

The U.A.W.-C.I.O., led by President R. J. Thomas, submitted what it termed a "standard proposal" at the opening of negotiations with the newly formed Kaiser-Frazer Corp.

The company, through Edward D Riordan, director of industrial relations, said it will submit its lists on proposals, including its request for a guarantee of company security, at the next meeting Thursday.

Both sides termed today's initial conference "satisfactory". They would not enlarge on the provisions of the union contract proposal nor would Thomas say whether it embodied a 30 per cent wage increase demand.

The new General Motors agreement, management there said, must include a stipulation "that there be appropriate penalties, including loss of seniority, against any employee taking part in any strike or work stoppage in violation of the agreement."

Challenges Union Actions

Also demanded was "an adequate guarantee that the union will make good on its pledge to eliminate personal attacks, false accusations and vilification of management through union publications, handbills, literature and releases; and that the international union as bargaining agent shall accept full responsibility for all items pertaining to management in such publications and releases."

Another stipulation advanced by the corporation would provide that "wages, hours of employment and other conditions of employment are the only matters which are subject to collective bargaining."

The management also stipulated that "the products to be manufactured, the location of plans, schedules of production, methods, processes and means of manufacture, the right to hire, promote, transfer, discharge or discipline for cause and to maintain discipline and efficiency of employes are the sole responsibilities of the corporation."

The management asked that the union withdraw objections to the local unions negotiating and agreeing to pay plans which provide for rewarding individuals for increased productive effort." The corporation has said the union objects to the incentive wage plan.

Similar to Ford Proposal

The GM demand for penalties against workers participating in unauthorized work stoppages follows the line of a Ford Motor Co. demand for "company security."

Ford demanded that the union pay a $5 a day fine for each worker taking part in illegal stoppages. The union countered with a proposal for fines of $3 for the first offense and $5 for subsequent contract violations, the money to be deducted from the offender's pay check. The proposal still is under discussion.

Most of the other demands contained in the GM letter amplified provisions of the existing contract and related mainly to grievance procedure, bargaining processes and seniority accumulation.

The first restraining order against Michigan pickets was issue and that the fact finding will produce no facts unless the indus-

G-M Asks Security Clause In New Pact to Penalize

try's financial position is publicized.

On the question of prices, the board at first refused to state its position. After conferring with Labor department attorneys it withdrew the refusal and announced it would take up the question overnight with Schwellenbach and Collet.

Earlier in the day upwards of 10,000 salaried employes who had been kept from their jobs by the strike of production workers went through picket lines to return to their jobs.

At Flint, Mich., police, using a flying wedge formation, charged through a picket line at one of the corporation's AC Spark Plug division plants.

Within the wedge were 30 non-union office workers. They were not molested by the strikers although shouts of "scab" were hurled at them from the line. Subsequently scores of other office employes entered through the hole opened by Police Captain Gus Hawkins and 30 police officers. Union spokesmen said only about 50 pickets were at the plant gates when the police appeared.

Office workers at GM plants in other cities also went through picket lines today to return to their jobs. Generally the line opened voluntarily. At Lansing George Nader, a C.I.O. United Automobile Workers international representative, charged that an Oldsmobile official struck a striker in the picket line at the gate of the Oldsmobile plant. Nader said a warrant would be sought against the official.

Reinforced police squads stood guard as salaried workers entered the Lansing plant but no other untoward incidents were reported there or at other GM plants throughout the country. Advices to the corporation offices here said the salaried workers generally were being permitted through the picket lines without objection by the strikers.

A picket was arrested at a GM plant near Trenton, N. J., for failing to maintain a 10-foot separation from other pickets as required by a chancery court order.

Fact Finders Convene, Have Difficult Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) The government's first experiment in use of fact finding to settle a labor dispute nearly bogged down today on the relation of profits and prices to labor demands for wage increases.

Temporarily refusing to settle the question, the "guinea pig" oil wage fact-finding board recessed until tomorrow with the announced intention of putting its trouble before Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and Economic Stabilizer John C. Collet.

The board's opening hearing produced considerable confusion with sharp disagreement between oil industry spokesmen and representatives of the oil workers union. Finally the discussion became so technical that the board summoned Labor department legal experts for help.

Subsequently Chairman Frank P. Graham told reporters the panel was moving slowly because it had no precedent. The oil board is regarded as the prototype for the panel which begins hearings Wednesday in the General Motors strike, and a fact-finding board yet to be appointed in the steel wage dispute.

Much of today's session centered around demands by Lindsay P. Walden, union general counsel, that the board state definitely whether it would relate any ultimate wage recommendation to possible price increases. The union, demanding a 30 per cent wage increase, contends the oil industry can absorb the increase without raising prices.

Late in the day, Walden provoked another deadlock by demanding that the board go to the White House if necessary for authority to subpoena company books and determine oil industry profits.

Company representatives objected immediately, refusing to consider the profits questions on ground that it had no bearing on the wage issue. One company—Pure Oil—withdrew its brief from the hearing.

Ben Harper of Houston, Tex., Pure Oil counsel, said he would not reenter the brief "until we know what the rules are going to be." He declared the panel previously had indicated to the industry that the profit issue would not be raised in the hearings.

Walden countered with the claim that profits are a fundamental is-

FACT-FINDING BODY STALLED BY ISSUE OF PRICE VS. WAGE

Both Sides Demand Question Be Clarified—To Talk With Schwellenbach.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The issue of prices and profits and the relation of both to wages stalled the Government's oil wage fact-finding board today at the opening of its first hearing.

The panel, regarded as a guinea pig in the use of Federal fact-finding in labor disputes, recessed until late afternoon when both the C. I. O.-Oil Workers Union and representatives of the oil industry demanded that it decide the wage-price question before continuing with the hearings.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, chairman of the board, said that the panel would confer with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and John C. Collet, economic stabilization director, during the recess.

The issue as stated by the union was whether or not, if the board decided a wage increase was merited, such an increase would be granted with a possible price increase in mind. The union contends that the industry can grant its demand for a 30 per cent wage increase without raising prices.

As the recess was called the Standard Oil Company of Ohio issued a statement describing the union's wage demand as wholly exorbitant and unjustified.

Union Raises Price Issue.

The wage-price issue was raised by Lindsay P. Walden, union general counsel. He declared that the board must advise both parties as to the extent of its authority in making recommendations which might involve wages, as against prices and profits.

The General Motors strike is next in line for the fact-finding process, which has been bitterly opposed by labor and cooly regarded by management. Observers from the General Motors Corporation sat in on the hearing.

Only four refineries actually were represented. They were the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia, the Cities Service Oil Company of East Chicago, Ind.; the Republic Oil Refining Company of Washington, D. C., and the Standard Oil of Ohio, Cleveland.

O. A. Knight, president of the union, told the panel that the Sinclair Oil Corporation was not present because of a week end settlement between Sinclair and the union, providing for an 18 per cent wage increase.

Graham announced that failure of any parties to attend and participate was their own responsibility and at their own risk.

Text of GM Letter Stating Terms for New Contract With Union

DEC 18 1945

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Dec. 17—Following is the text of the letter presented by the General Motors Corporation today to the United Automobile Workers, CIO, stating terms for a proposed new contract:

On Dec. 10, 1945, you were notified that General Motors Corporation elected to terminate, and did terminate, effective on that date, the agreement between General Motors and the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, dated April 16, 1945.

This is to notify you that we are prepared to negotiate an agreement covering wages, hours and conditions of employment of the production and maintenance employes for whom the union acts as the certified bargaining agent. This agreement shall contain only such provisions as are collectively bargained and mutually agreed to by the parties.

It is further proposed that the pattern of past contractual relationships, namely a national agreement covering appropriate matters common to similar or related bargaining units and supplemental local agreements authorized by such national agreement, be followed in negotiations between the parties.

We are prepared to review the bargaining units which were covered by the canceled national agreement to ascertain whether all such bargaining units should be included in the new national agreement.

It is further proposed that such provisions of the national agreement previously in effect as are naturally satisfactory to the parties form a basis for the negotiations of the new collective bargaining agreement.

Company Demands Listed

In addition to appropriate provisions and definitions deemed necessary by the parties to formalize a collective bargaining agreement, General Motors demands that the agreement provide, among other things:

1. That wages, hours of employment and other conditions of employment are the only matters which are subject to collective bargaining.

2. That the union and the corporation shall recognize the rights of employes and applicants for employment to elect or refuse membership in any union, to maintain or resign from such membership, to enjoy freedom from restraint and discrimination, coercion with respect to work, employment, union membership and union activity. Solicitation for union membership and collection of dues shall not take place during working hours on company time or at company expense.

3. That the products to be manufactured, the location of plants, the schedules of production, the methods, processes and means of manufacturing, the right to hire, promote, transfer, discharge or discipline for cause, and to maintain discipline and efficiency of employes, are the sole responsibility of the corporation.

4. That the union be properly represented in each bargaining unit subject to appropriate conditions to reasonably regulate such representation, to eliminate abuses, to provide that the wages to be paid to union committeemen for time spent off their jobs in handling grievances or negotiating with the management be paid one-half by the union and one-half by General Motors, and to provide for employment of committeemen on jobs other than their own only to the extent necessary to accomplish proper representation of the union.

Grievance Machinery

5. That grievances of employes, which are to be defined as alleged specific violations of a provision or provisions of the national agreement or local agreements authorized and executed as supplements to the national agreement, be handled in accordance with a grievance procedure patterned after that provided for in prior collective bargaining agreements, with such modifications as are necessary to simplify and expedite the disposition of grievances and to eliminate the abuses which developed under the grievance procedures of prior collective bargaining agreements.

6. That, subject to appropriate rules, regulations, definitions and procedures with respect to transfer, loss of seniority and lay-off and rehiring, employes, other than veterans of World War II, shall acquire seniority after a probationary period of twelve consecutive months during which they shall acquire no rights with respect to re-employment if laid off or discharged during such period.

7. That there be appropriate penalties, including loss of seniority, against any employe taking part in any strike or work stoppage in violation of the agreement.

Guarantee on Publications

8. That there be an adequate guarantee that the union will make good on its pledge to eliminate personal attacks, false accusations and villification of management through official union publications, handbills, literature and releases; and that the international union, as bargaining agent, shall accept full responsibility for all items pertaining to management in such publications and releases published by the international union, local unions or their representatives.

9. That there be a leave of absence procedure which eliminates the abuses which existed under the prior agreements.

10. That the international union will withdraw objection to the local unions negotiating and agreeing to pay-plans which provide for rewarding individuals for increased productive effort.

11. That there be equal employment opportunity for World War II veterans as compared to civilians hired during the war, irrespective of senority.

While the Wage-Hour Law provides for a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour, General Motors proposes that the minimum hiring wage rate for male and female employes in any General Motors plant be increased to 80 cents per hour if the minimum rate is not already that high. New employes hired at this minimum rate will be advanced to a job rate of 90 cents per hour in not more than six months' time in accordance with procedures to be negotiated locally.

Attitude on WLB Orders

With respect to provisions incorporated in prior collective bargaining agreements pursuant to directive orders of Governmental agencies, and not as a result of collective bargaining, your attention is directed to the position of General Motors Corporation outlined in a letter sent to the National War Labor Board by Mr. C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, dated Oct. 2, 1942, from which we quote the following:

"Compliance with these orders (directive orders of the National War Labor Board) requiring their incorporation in signed contracts with the unions as directed by the board, under these circumstances does not mean that General Motors has come into a mutually satisfactory understanding with the unions regarding the specific provisions of the board's orders. There has been no meeting of minds between the corporation and the unions as to the soundness or desirability of certain of these provisions and thus the resulting documents cannot be regarded as collective bargaining agreements in so far as the orders of the board are concerned, but rather will represent a contract between the parties to abide by and carry out these orders of the board."

"Specifically, regarding Section 1 applying to union security, the corporation remains convinced that the orders of the board are unreasonable and unnecessary, and infringe the rights of employes and the corporation. We believe the laws of our country provide for free choice unionism, and we continue to maintain that it is improper for the corporation to be forced to establish as a condition of employment that union members must remain in the union to continue to hold their jobs."

DEC 18 1945

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Police Help G.M. Office Force Enter Plant

DEC 18 1945

Detroit, Dec. 17 (AP)—Police cracked a picket line of CIO United Auto Workers strikers to escort office employés into one General Motors plant today while at other factories the picket lines opened voluntarily.

A flying wedge of police charged the line at the AC Sparkplug Division in Flint, letting about 30 office workers into the administration building at the outset; 120 more entered later.

Meanwhile, in Lansing, George Nader, UAW international representative, charged that an Oldsmobile official struck Ted Dillingball, a striker, as he passed through the picket line at the Elm street gate of the Oldsmobile factory. Nader said a warrant would be sworn out for the Oldsmobile official.

Illegal, G.M. Holds

General Motors, which has charged the UAW with "illegal picketing" and has asked injunctions in Ohio, Illinois and New Jersey, had directed office workers in several Michigan cities to report today.

In Cleveland, several hundred salaried workers at G.M.'s Fisher Body plant moved through a picket line. Picketing was limited Friday by a temporary injunction. A company spokesman said the salaried workers' entrance was marked by "a few incidents of temper, but no violence."

38,000 Kept Idle

Thirty-eight thousand office workers, supervisory personnel and other non-strikers have been idle in the 26-day-old walkout of 175,000 production workers over the union's 30 per cent wage increase demand.

At a number of plants the union pickets have permitted the entry of non-strikers since the day the strike began. Strikers in Flint, however, had protested the entry of any. Shouts of "scab" greeted the non-strikers' appearance today.

The union's wage fights in the auto industry broadened meanwhile to include the newly formed Kaiser-Frazer Corporation. President R. J. Thomas of the union planned to attend personally the first conference with this firm while other union men met again with General Motors. A meeting with the Ford Motor Company was postponed until tomorrow morning.

Work Pledge May Be Asked

Kaiser-Frazer, planning to build two lines of cars in the Willow Run bomber plant, reportedly will demand some kind of guarantee against unauthorized strikes before making known its proposed wage rates.

Speculation that Ford would soon make a wage offer has mounted steadily since the union last week offered this company a security plan. The plan, not yet formally accepted by Ford, would subject instigators of wildcat strikes to discharge and participants to fines of $3 to $5 a day.

A Ford statement last night said the company will have produced only 30,000 of the 80,000 cars it had promised by Christmas. "This situation definitely is not the fault of our employés," said Henry Ford 2d, president. "Since V-J day we have not had a single unauthorized work stoppage." He said the company could not get parts and materials, and listed strikes, price ceilings and a loss of workers because of wage stabilization as the suppliers' major difficulties.

"The No. 1 job before the company today is production—all-out peacetime production," Ford concluded. "Production means jobs at high wages, more and more products for more and more people at lower costs. Only maximum production can end this country's present economy of scarcity."

PRICE ISSUE SIDESTEPPED

Oil Wage Fact-Finding Body To Confer On Subject

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Government's first experiment in use of fact-finding to settle a labor dispute nearly bogged down today on the relation of profits and prices to labor demands for wage increases.

Temporarily refusing to settle the question, the "guinea pig" oil wage fact-finding board recessed until tomorrow with the announced intention of putting its trouble before Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and Economic Stabilizer John C. Collet.

The board's opening hearing produced considerable confusion, with sharp disagreement between oil industry spokesmen and representatives of the oil workers union. Finally the discussion became so technical that the board summoned Labor Department legal experts for help.

Panel Moving Slowly

Subsequently Chairman Frank P. Graham said the panel was moving slowly because it had no precedent. The oil board is regarded as the prototype for the panel which begins hearings Wednesday in the General Motors strike, and a fact-findin board yet to be appointed in the steel wage dispute.

Much of today's session centered around demands by Lindsay P. Walden, union general counsel, that the board state definitely whether it would relate any ultimate wage recommendation to possible price increases. The union, demanding a 30 per cent wage increase, contends the oil industry can absorb the increase without raising prices.

Company Withdraws

Late in the day, Walden provoked another deadlock by demanding that the board go to the White House of necessary for authority to subpoena company books and determine oil industry profits.

Company representatives objected immediately, refusing to consider the profits question on ground that it had no bearing on the wage issue. One company—Pure Oil—withdrew its brief from the hearing.

Ben Harper, of Houston, Texas, Pure Oil counsel, said he would not re-enter the brief "until we know what the rules are going to be." He declared the panel previously had indicated to the industry that the profit issue would not be raised in the hearings.

Called Fundamental

Walden countered witl. the claim that profits are a fundamental issue and that the fact finding will produce no facts unless the industry's financial position is publicized.

On the question of prices, the board at first refused to state its position. After conferring with Labor Department attorneys, it withdrew the refusal and announced it would take up the question over night with Schwellenbach and Collet.

Disclaim Authority

When the question of company books was raised, board members pointed out to Walden that they had no statutory authority to compel introduction of such evidence. Walden then suggested that the board "take the matter up with the President of the United States to determine how they can be obtained."

"Certainly," Walden said, "no greater harm could come to the companies by Mr. Truman and this panel requiring them to produce their books," than came to the oil workers when he said Mr. Truman "broke the oil workers strike and took away their bargaining power."

Walden referred to seizure of the oil refineires by the Navy last October.

TRUMAN PREPARES UNIFICATION BILL

Congress to Get Measure Tomorrow; Somervell Favors Merger of Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) President Truman will send to Congress, probably on Wednesday, his long-awaited recommendations on the proposal to unify the armed services, the White House announced today.

Meanwhile, the President vetoed a bill which would have given the rank of vice admiral to chiefs of the naval bureaus and the rank of rear admiral to assistant chiefs.

His veto message said that this matter "should await decision by the Congress on the matter of the organization and composition of our whole postwar military establishment and consideration of the problem of suitable rank for higher commands and staff assignments in the ground, sea and air forces."

Gen. Somervell Testifies

The Senate Military committee proceeded with hearings on the Army-Navy proposal. General Brehon Somervell, chief of the Army Service forces, testified that unification would eliminate "wasteful" competition between the services and "unnecessary duplications."

Somervell estimated that 25 per cent or more could have been saved on military construction costs during the war if the War and Navy departments had been combined.

Somervell also cited these cases of "duplications, overlappings and conflicts" which he said might have been avoided under a single defense agency:

A major shipyard had contracts for Navy sea-going tugs and Army steel towboats. Both services sent in expediters and the "conflict only served to slow down both programs."

The "Navy purchased towels at a time when the Army had an excess supply."

Army engineers tied up all construction lumber in 1942 and the Navy "dry dock construction was retarded."

The Marines developed a herringbone twill that was better and cheaper than the Army's but the Army "was unaware" of it.

Identical Army and Navy supply items were listed under different names for most of the war with resulting duplication and confusion.

Competed for Labor

Army and Navy supply depots 10 miles apart in Utah competed for critical labor with the Navy paying $1.02 an hour and the Army $1.16.

The Army put three men in a Pullman section, and the Navy only two. An order in July, 1945, resulted in one-third reduction of Navy Pullman requirements that that could have been reduced at the outset of the war.

An Army-Navy conflict over real estate "delayed the building of the Air Service command depot at Alameda, Calif., by approximately seven months."

Critical medical specialists frequently were located in duplicating Army and Navy hospitals only a few miles apart.

There could have been a "saving not only in professional services but also in facilities and equipment for X-ray, operating rooms, laboratory, kitchen, and laundry utilization."

DELEGATES CLASH ON HOUSING BILL

C.I.O. Endorses Price Ceilings, Management Opposes Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) The C.I.O. today endorsed the administration's appeal for price ceilings on houses, but a spokesman for home builders said such controls would "emasculate the industry."

While labor and management delegates to a government-sponsored housing conference clashed on this point, they joined in recommending that it be made clear to the public there can be no quick solution of the housing shortage.

These were other highlights at the opening session of the two-day conference called at the direction of Reconversion Boss John W. Snyder:

1. Both the C.I.O. and the American Federation of Labor contended construction workers are underpaid and that this is a major obstacle to home building.

Strike Would Halt Construction

2. An industry representative said that if steel workers strike as scheduled it would mean "virtual stoppage" of home construction.

3. The A.F.L. recommended that veterans be given an over-riding priority for building materials, and that such supplies be earmarked for homes costing $7,000 or less rather than $10,000 or under as planned.

4. The C.I.O. urged that Congress authorize publicly financed "decent permanent housing" wherever private enterprise "is not ready or able to provide it."

5. Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small called on industry to use wartime ingenuity in turning to substitutes for scarce building materials.

Labor and management delegates stressed that it will take years to provide enough housing to meet pent-up demand. They asked that the government emphasize this point in its information programs.

"We should not delude the public with any impression that thousands upon thousands of homes can be built next year," said Harry C. Bates, chairman of A.F.L.'s housing committee.

400,000 Homes to Be Built

Bates estimated that only 400,000 dwellings could be built next year. Government officials have calculated that at least 3,000,000 new homes will be needed by the end of 1946.

The C.I.O.'s support of legislation to fix price ceilings on new and existing houses was voiced by William G. Nicholas, secretary of the organization's housing committee.

Nicholas also urged continuance of rent controls and passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill which would set up a long-range publicly financed housing program.

The C.I.O. official made the specific suggestion that the government finance home building now in cases where private industry is not ready or willing.

Opposes Ceilings

Opposition to the administration-endorsed Patman bill for ceilings on houses came from Joseph E. Merrion, president of the National Association of Home Builders, who said such legislation "not only would do nothing to produce building materials, but would reshackle and emasculate the industry."

Merrion's criticism on this score also was applicable to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, he said.

Merrion said a "wave of strikes" has seriously delayed production of some building materials, and added:

"The administration policy of encouraging wage increases while holding a ceiling on finished products is not working and will not work in many of these industries."

The A.F.L. delegate, Bates, said wages in the construction industry are still under government control, while other industries are free to grant increases.

"As a result," Bates said, "thousands of workers who left the construction industry for better paying wartime jobs do not want to return."

John W. Edelman, a member of the C.I.O.'s legislation committee, said a major obstacle to home construction is "the problem of substandard wages."

Noting that the C.I.O. has scheduled a steel industry strike for next month, L. C. Hart, vice president of the Producers' Council, Inc., said this would result in a "virtual stoppage of home construction."

HOME PRICES START DEBATE

DEC 18 1945

CIO Backs Ceilings—Builders Fear Effect

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These were other highlights at the opening session of the two-day conference called at the direction of John W. Snyder reconversion head:

1. Both the CIO and the American Federation of Labor contended construction workers are underpaid and that this is a major obstacle to home building.

"Virtual Stoppage" Foreseen

2. An industry representative said that if steel workers strike as scheduled it would mean "virtual stoppage" of home construction.

3. The AFL recommended that veterans be given an overriding priority for building materials, and that such supplies be earmarked for homes costing $7,000 or less rather than $10,000 or under as planned.

4. The CIO urged that Congress authorize publicly financed "decent permanent housing" wherever private enterprise "is not ready or able to provide it."

5. John D. Small, civilian production administrator, called on industry to use wartime ingenuity in turning to substitutes for scarce building materials.

"Years Needed"

Labor and management delegates emphasized that it will take years to provide enough housing to meet pent-up demand. They asked that the Government emphasize this point in its information programs.

"We should not delude the public with any impression that thousands upon thousands of homes can be built next year," said Harry C. Bates, chairman of AFL's housing committee.

Bates estimated that only 400,000 dwellings could be built next year. Government officials have calculated that at least 3,000,000 new homes will be needed by the end of 1946.

Opposition Voiced

The CIO's support of legislation to fix price ceilings on new and existing houses was voiced by William G. Nicholas, secretary of the organization's housing committee.

Nicholas also urged continuance of rent controls and passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill which would set up a long-range publicly-financed housing program.

The CIO official made the specific suggestion that the Government finance home building now in cases where private industry is not ready or willing.

"Reshackling" Predicted

Opposition to the Administration-indorsed Patman bill for ceilings on houses came from Joseph E. Merrion, president of the National Association of Home Builders, who said such legislation "not only would do nothing to produce building materials, but would reshackle and emasculate the industry."

Merrion's criticism on this score also was applicable to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, he said.

Senate Calls on U. S. to Urge England to Open Palestine Door

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) The Senate formally called on the United States today to use its "good offices" with Great Britain toward the opening of Palestine to free entry of Jews.

It passed, on a voice vote, a resolution by Senators Wagner (D-N. Y.) and Taft (R-Ohio) favoring establishment of Palestine as "a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights."

It rejected an amendment by Senator Hart (R-Conn.) to provide for working out the problem with other nations—including the Arab states—as well as Britain. Hart argued there was danger of bloodshed if the Arabs thought too extreme measures were being undertaken.

President Truman several months ago asked Great Britain, which holds a mandate over Palestine, to permit the entry of 100,000 homeless Jews. This was turned down and instead a commission was set up to study the whole question.

Connally Lone Dissenter

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) who was the lone "no" man in a 17 to 1 Foreign Relations committee vote approving the resolution, told the Senate:

"The President doesn't want this resolution passed. He told me on the telephone and I told the committee. He told me, 'I do not regard it as advisable. I don't want to see any sort of resolution enacted until this commission has completed its inquiry and reported back.' The secretary of state does not want it at this time."

Wagner, in urging adoption of the resolution, which now goes to the House, declared:

"If even the small pressures being brought to bear against a just solution of the Palestine question—the small pressures of oil concessions and Arab threats—if even these small pressures are enough to divert Great Britain or America from the course of honor, how pitifully inadequate is the state of our international morality!"

From the press gallery, the only audible "no" on passage came from Connally. Likewise, the only audible "aye" on Hart's amendment came from Hart.

Wagner Calls Palestine a Test

Tells Senate It Will Show Whether World Is Ready to Build Moral Basis for Peace.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) pictured Palestine today as presenting a test of the question whether the world is ready to support principles of justice and morality as the way to maintain peace.

He told the Senate that Palestine and the question of Jewish immigration there might look small in world affairs but that they were "terribly important" as "a test of the integrity and conscience of mankind" and as "a signpost of where the world is going." He urged Senate approval of a resolution favoring the establishment of Palestine "as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights."

Both Britain and the United States had promised as much, he said, and asked: "If the great Powers of the world prove themselves incompetent to deal honestly and fairly with a matter of this size, what hope or faith can we have that they will rise to the enormously larger problems of the future?

"If even the small pressures being brought to bear against a just solution of the Palestine question—the small pressures of oil-concessions and Arab threats—if even these small pressures are enough to divert Great Britain or America from the course of honor, how pitifully inadequate is the state of our international morality?"

"Permanent peace," the Senator declared, "can rest only upon the foundation of the external bases of morality. Permanent peace requires justice and truth and fair-dealing—toward the weak as well as the strong, toward the oppressed as well as the free, toward those who are homeless as well as those who are secure."

Alfange for Resort to Arms.

The Jewish people must resort to arms and win their independence in Palestine the way the Americans won theirs in 1776, according to Dean Alfange, one-time American Labor party candidate for Governor and chairman of the American Christian Palestine Committee of Greater New York. He spoke today at the annual benefit luncheon of the Temple Rodoph Sholem.

"Rebellion and bloodshed is the answer to the Palestine question," Alfange said. "The Anglo-American committee of inquiry is a cunning device to commit our country to an anti-Zionist policy and should be renounced by Congress."

U. S. SUB CAPTAIN GIVES TESTIMONY AT M'VAY TRIAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — (AP) The defense in the court martial of Capt. Charles B. McVay, 3rd, offered testimony today to discount the effectiveness of zigzagging to evade submarine attack.

Captain McVay, skipper of the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, is being tried on charges of negligence and inefficiency in the loss of the ship last July 30 while en route from Guam to Leyte. The charge of negligence is based specifically on alleged failure to maintain a zigzag course through waters where enemy submarines might be encountered.

The witness was Capt. Glynn R. Donaho, whose submarine in seven war patrols made 23 consecutive successful attacks on enemy shipping, sinking or damaging 28 ships totaling 200,000 tons.

Captain Donaho told the court zigzagging was effective only if the target ship makes a radical change of course after the torpedoes are fired. Submarine officers anticipate zigzagging by the target ship as a matter of course, he said, and if the target ship makes a change of course before the torpedoes are fired, attack is delayed only a matter of seconds to permit new calculations.

Even if the target ship changes course after torpedoes are fired, he said, there is a 50-50 chance it would make matters worse.

The chief defense counsel, Capt. John P. Cady, announced that the accused officer would take the witness stand in his own defense tomorrow.

Meanwhile, criticism of the presentation of testimony last week by Iko Hashimoto, former commanding officer of the Japanese submarine I-58 which reportedly sank the Indianapolis, continued to be voiced in Congress.

Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.-Mass.) offered a resolution ordering the testimony stricken from the record on the ground that it was "entirely incompetent."

Capt. Oliver F. Naquin, Arlington, Va., surface operations officer on the staff of the commander, Marianas area, at the time of the Indianapolis sinking, testified today he considered the danger of submarine attack "very slight" when the Indianapolis left Guam.

Capt. Alfred M. Granum, Bethesda, Md., operations officer on the staff of the commander, Philippine sea frontier, at the time, said there had been reports, but no confirmation, of submarines in the area.

SUPERBOMBER DETAILS GIVEN

New Consolidated - Vultee XB-36 Nearly Ready.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Army Air Force disclosed today some additional details of its coming Superbomber, the Consolidated-Vultee XB-36. It said in a monthly publication, Air Force, that the huge plane was about to take to the air.

A drawing of the bomber showed it with lines resembling those of the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, except that the six engines are set into the after part of the wing and the propellers push rather than pull.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the AAF, discussing the new weapon recently, said it would weigh more than 250,000 pounds and have an operating radius of 5,000 miles. This compares with a peak gross weight of 140,000 pounds and about 1,600-mile radius for the B-29.

The Air Force gave these general facts about the XB-36, which is being built at Fort Worth, Tex.:

Crew Will Total 17.

The fuselage is 163 feet long and 150 inches in diameter. The tail rises 46 feet 7 inches above the ground. Its fore and aft compartments are linked by a pressurized tunnel as in the B-29. The crew will total seventeen, including relief crewmen. There will be sleeping accommodations and a galley to prepare hot meals. It will operate at more than 30,000 feet altitude and can make nonstop flights from Tokyo to New York as a "matter of course."

The engines will be Pratt & Whitney "Majors," the four-bank radial, air-cooled monsters recently announced as having an emergency power rating of more than 3,650 horsepower each. Cooling will be by air taken in through ducts in the leading edge of the wing.

The wheels are 110 inches (nearly ten feet) in diameter, and one tire weighs 1,500 pounds. The bomber will have a tricycle landing gear, with double main wheels and a single nose wheel.

The drawing indicates five bomb bays.

A transport version also is being built and is expected to accommodate 200 passengers. An order for it has been placed by Pan American Airways.

LINDBERGH URGES POWER-BACKED UNO

Alternative to Force Is Worse, He Tells Capital Dinner—Calls Christian Ideals a Guide

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, a pre-war non-interventionist, called tonight for a world organization backed by military power and guided by the qualities represented in Christian ideals.

"I have advocated tonight a world organization backed by military power," the flier said, "an organization led by Western peoples, who developed modern science with its aviation and its atomic bomb.

"But I must confess to you that I am fearful of the use of power. I plead for strong military forces only because I believe the alternative is worse.

"If we are able to prevent the misuse of power based on aircraft and atomic energy in the future, that will mark a greater epoch in human relationships than their invention marked in science," Colonel Lindbergh told an Aero Club dinner marking the forty-second anniversary of the Wright brothers' flight.

In his prepared speech the colonel said in part as follows:

"That plane at Kitty Hawk, like the Chinese firecracker, held the magic of great construction in peace or great destruction in war. That we have used this inheritance primarily for war is a responsibility which rests squarely on our own shoulders. When I say our own shoulders, I speak of civilized man.

"There is little satisfaction in spending one's life developing machines which are likely to bring ruin to one's own people. Our minds are harassed by the damage that has already been done; by the realization that Western man has not justified his trust; that he has misused his inheritance from the early pioneers.

"The developments of science, improperly guided, can result in more evil than they bring good. What peaceful men take a thousand years to build, fools can now destroy in fewer seconds. Experience has shown that we cannot depend on political specialists to turn the inventions of science to the benefit of mankind.

Reconsidering Ideas Urged

"It is obvious that all of our ideas must be reconsidered in the revolutionary light of an atomic era. This applies especially to aviation, since it provides the carrier for the latest and most deadly of all man's weapons. We know that one airplane, carrying one atomic bomb, can wipe out a city. We know that transoceanic rockets, using fuels already developed, can be built in the near future.

"The oceans, therefore, which

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proved effective barriers to bombing aircraft of World War II, will not protect this country from atomic rockets of World War III, if such a war begins.

"Life would be intolerable here in America if we knew that an irresponsible foreign government could, without warning, send an atomic rocket hurtling toward every city in our country. If we permit the world to continue uncontrolled, an enemy could have such rockets aimed at our vital areas waiting only for the pressure of a button to send them off. Then, our institutions, our homes, our families, would be at the mercy of some fanatic's finger thousands of miles away. It would be like living with a rifle pointed always at your head.

"And it would be only a matter of time before the trigger would be pulled, for where man has had power at his fingertips, soon or later, he has found causes for its trial.

"If we are able to prevent the misuse of power based on aircraft and atomic energy in the future, that will mark a greater epoch in human relationships than their invention marked in science. Yet if we fail, the penalty is staggering. We can succeed only by organizing all nations toward this end. For we must face the fact that aircraft and the atomic bomb have brought us to a time when we will either live in an organized world or in constant insecurity.

"To me, it is no longer a question of whether or not we should have world organization, but of what form it should take. Now that such an organization is in its infancy—now is the time to consider seriously its implications. Too few people stop to realize that a world organization may vary between the arbitrary power of a Roman state and government based on the complete equality of man.

"Whatever compromise is made between these extremes of Roman state and mass control it must contain an element of power to be effective—power to prevent the preparation for an atomic war, power which cannot be blocked by the veto of any single nation. Power—because experience has shown only too clearly that we cannot depend on promises alone.

"In this age of split seconds and splitting atoms, a world organization must have immediate and overwhelming strength at its disposal. To disarm too quickly, to fail to maintain the quality of our weapons, to underestimate the revolutionary changes the atomic age has brought, would be fatal.

Morality Backed by Power

"But power alone has limited life. History is full of its misuse. There is no better example than Nazi Germany. Power without a moral force to guide it, invariably ends in the destruction of the people who wield it. Power, to be ultimately successful, must be backed by morality; just as morality must be backed by power.

"A world organization, to have permanent influence, must wield power that is guided not by the desire for revenge, not by the intent to exploit or enslave, but by the qualities represented in Christian ideals. To those who say that such ideals are impractical, let us point out the failure of the Hitlerian regime. The philosophy of Christ may have been too intangible for the Nazi Government to understand, but the rubble of Berlin is a sufficiently tangible result of their failure.

"Christian ideals may in one sense seem a far cry from the subject of aviation on which you invited me to speak. But in a deeper sense they affect every industry and every action. They cannot be left alone to church and clergy. They must live in the philosophy of a nation, in the policies of a world organization, in the use of science and its great inventions."

BOMBER HOLDING RECORD CRASHES

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Just eight days after it set a new Long Beach-to-Washington air record, the Army's Mixmaster experimental bomber crashed to destruction at nearby Oxon Hill, Md., yesterday. The three crew members parachuted to safety.

Nicknamed for its unique propeller-in-tail design, the XB-42 was on a routine flight from Bolling Field Army air base. The highly streamlined craft averaged 432 miles an hour in the five-hour, seventeen-minute flight from Long Beach on December 8.

Officials of the Douglas Aircraft Company, which built the craft, said at Santa Monica that a second model has been made for the Army.

Truman to Pass Holiday With Family in Missouri

Will Leave Capital for 3 Days Beginning Dec. 25

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President Truman plans to pass three days in family gatherings during his Christmas visit home to Missouri, it was announced today.

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said Mr. Truman will depart by plane from Washington about 8 or 9 A. M. (E. S. T.) Christmas Day and start back from Kansas City the following Friday morning. Upon his return to Washington, Mr. Ross said, the President will begin work on his annual State of the Union message to Congress.

The visit in Missouri, Mr. Ross asserted, will be entirely one for the enjoyment of the holidays with members of his family and close friends. Ross said the personal nature of the trip was emphasized by the fact that only Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, the President's military aide, will fly with him. Even General Vaughan, he said, will not be with the President most of the time since he will visit his own mother who lives near Kansas City.

Navy Urges 3-Months Sea Cruise For Trainees

Washinton, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Navy told Congress today it will give all naval men in universal military training a three-months sea cruise, provided Congress approves the program.

Supporting proposals for compulsory peacetime training, Vice Admiral Louis Denfeld outlined to the House Military Committee just how the Navy plans to utilize the year's training for each trainee.

First, the Chief of Naval Personnel said, the trainees will go to "boot" camp for three months to learn fundamentals of Navy life. A second three-months period will be devoted to specialized training in a Navy school, and a third three-months to team training.

The final three months, Denfeld said, will find the inductee aboard a training ship to give him "a chance to try at sea what he learned on land."

President Would Table Issue Of Promotions

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—President Truman asserted today he believed that the question of postwar rank and promotion in all branches of the armed services should be tabled until Congress decides the kind of a national defense establishment the country will have in the future.

Mr. Truman expressed himself in vetoing a bill to give chiefs of naval bureaus the rank of vice admiral and assistant chiefs that of rear admiral.

Depends On Congress

The President told Congress:

"The matter of increased permanent rank for chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department and their assistants should await decision by the Congress on the matter of the organization and composition of our whole postwar military establishment and consideration of the problem of suitable rank for higher commands and staff assignments in the ground, sea and air forces."

The message was delivered shortly after the White House announcement that the President will send Congress a message this week, probably Wednesday, outlining his views on a proposal to unify the Army and Navy.

5,000 To 6,000 Words

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said the message runs from 5,000 to 6,000 words.

Ross would not discuss the President's position on the unification proposal. He simply told reporters that the message was virtually completed.

At the same time Ross said he did not know when the President would send a message urging congressional ratification of the recently negotiated $4,400,000,000 British credit.

Competition "Wasteful"

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Gen. Brehon Somervell offered a lengthy and detailed account of "wasteful" competition between the Army and Navy as an argument for postwar unification of the armed services.

Director of the huge Army Service Forces during the war, Somervell told the Senate Military Committee there had been "unnecessary duplications" of effort and predicted there would not be time for them in any future war.

Listing critical wartime needs ranging from doctors and nurses to powerful communication and radar equipment, the general said a single armed forces agency could have shortened the war.

Saving Set At 25 P.C.

His "rough" estimate on possible savings was "about 25 per cent or more" if the "construction requirements of the War and Navy departments had been combined" during the last four years.

It is my firm conviction that a single department of national defense would result in economy of manpower, money and of material, and an increase in the speed and efficiency of operations," he testified.

PROGRAM IS PLANNED FOR DISABLED VETS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) The Veterans Administration, planning a program of recreation, religion and study for disabled soldiers, today appointed Col. Francis R. Kerr, chief of its special services division.

A prepared announcement said the appointment will be effective when Kerr is released from the Army. He now is chief of the Army Exchange Service and deputy director of Army Service forces Special Services division.

Kerr will organize canteens; recreation, entertainment and athletic programs; libraries and chaplains' services. There will be a special services director in each of the 13 regional offices.

NAVY V-12 CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) House passage sent to the White House today legislation permitting the Navy to continue its V-12 training program until next June 30.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the Naval committee said the program would end next March unless Congress, passed the legislation, giving the Navy authority to spend an additional $10,000,000 for the training.

All in Armed Services To Get Truman Citation

President to Send Thanks to 12,000,000 Men and Women

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President Truman is saying thanks to the 12,000,000 men and women who fought World War II for the United States. The Army and Navy announced jointly today that a "testimonial of appreciation" bearing the Presidential seal would be given to all who served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard after Sept. 16, 1940, and who now have or will receive honorable discharges.

The testimonial says:

"To you who have answered the call of your country and served in its armed forces to bring about the total defeat of the enemy, I extend the heartfelt thanks of a grateful nation. As one of the nation's finest, you undertook the most severe task one can be called upon to perform. Because you demonstrated the fortitude, resourcefulness and calm judgment necessary to carry out that task, we now look to you for leadership and example in further exalting our country in peace."

Navy Denies Sampson Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Navy said today that it did not contemplate an investigation of the naval training station at Sampson, N. Y., because there is "no basis" for such action. An investigation was requested by the Albany chapter of the Disabled American Veterans because, the organization said, it had received reports that "food and medical care" at the station were inadequate.

INCREASE FAVORED IN ARMY OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) A Bill empowering the War department to commission 8,281 additional officers in the regular army was passed today by the House. It now goes to the Senate.

The new law would authorize 25,000 officers in the regular army against 16,719 now permitted.

Supporters of the bill said it was devised "to keep some of the outstanding young men of the Army of the United States (not the regular army) who may go elsewhere upon demobilization unless commissions are offered immediately."

The bulk of officers in World War II held temporary commissions in the Army of the United States, that part of the fighting force now being demobilized.

Regular army commissions would be limited to AUS officers more than 21 years of age and none could be given above the grade of major, confirmation of the Senate would be necessary and the authority would expire eight months following passage of the act.

UNRRA FUND VOTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP)—The Senate completed congressional action today on legislation authorizing a second $1,350,000,000 fund for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration.

Approval came on a voice vote sending the measure to the White House.

The Senate already has voted $750,000,000 of the new funds in approving a $2,500,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill last Saturday.

Army Grooms Jet Planes For Cross-Country Dash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP)—The Army was reported tonight by informed sources to be preparing two or three P-80 jet propelled fighter planes for an attempt to set a new transcontinental west to east speed record.

Informed sources indicated the flight would be made soon, with the planes outfitted with auxiliary fuel tanks for the hop from California.

The planes, built by Lockheed and known as "Shooting Stars," are powered with gas turbine jet engines.

It was thought they may not only attempt to better the transcontinental record of 5 hours and 27 minutes from Burbank Calif. to Floyd Bennett field, New York, set by a B-29 bomber recently but also may try to better the 606-mile top speed record now held by the British.

NAVAL OFFICERS TO GET SEA DUTY

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Because demobilization has sharply reduced the officer personnel of the fleet, the Navy has instructed all naval commands in

the continental United States to submit lists of line officers available for sea duty.

Those so classified include warrant officers, regular Navy officers, reserve officers who have requested transfer to the regular Navy or have asked postponement of their demobilization for the duration, and reserve officers with thirty-eight points or less.

As they are needed, the Navy Department said, these officers will be detached from their present shore duty and assigned to duty at sea or beyond the continental limits to relieve officers eligible under the point system for demobilization.

SWISS MAY LIMIT WATCH EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — (AP) Switzerland has agreed to discuss limiting her export of watches to this country to 3,000,000 annually, Walter Cenerazzo, president of the American Watch Workers union, said today.

As a result, Cenerazzo told a reporter, his union has called off its plan to picket the State department in protest against what the union head called "dumping" of Swiss watches on the American market.

Cenerazzo said his information on the Swiss agreement came from the State department.

If the two countries can agree on such a trade quota, the union—which previously asked that annual imports be limited to 2,100,000 watches—probably will accept it, Cenerazzo said.

Cenerazzo said he planned to return tomorrow to his home in Waltham, Mass. His union represents workers at Waltham, Lancaster, Pa., and Elgin, Ill., watchmaking plants.

He pointed out, however, that the State department referred in an announcement Dec. 3 to "urgency of achieving a solution of the problem during the current year."

"The current year ends Dec. 31," he said. "We shall wait until that date before taking definite action." Cenerazzo said more than 10,000,000 Swiss watches would enter the American market in 1945.

Finland Makes Payment

Washington, Dec. 17. (AP)—The Treasury said today Finland had made another payment, amounting to $258,054.74, on its World War I debt.

Spaatz Receives Collier Trophy

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—President Truman today presented to Gen. Carl A. Spaatz the Robert J. Collier trophy for the conspicuous contribution to aviation by an American.

Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe in 1944, received the trophy "for demonstrating the air-power concept through employment of American aviation in the war against Germany."

The trophy, awarded annually by the National Aeronautics Association, has been held by Rear Admiral Luis de Florez.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, attended the presentation ceremony at the White House.

MEDICAL, SURGERY UNIT FOR VETS IS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) Legislation to establish a department of medicine and surgery in the Veterans Administration was approved today by a Senate Finance subcommittee.

The measure will be considered tomorrow at an executive session of the full committee. It already has been passed by the House. Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.), subcommittee chairman, said he will seek a Senate vote before the Christmas holiday.

The bill was endorsed in testimony today by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, director and Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general of the Veterans Administration.

It provides a salary of $12,000 for chief medical director and $11,500 for his deputy, and for a staff of eight medical assistants and other lesser department heads.

8,000 MARINES HOME

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — (AP) Approximately 8,000 U. S. Marines will have returned from overseas by Christmas, Marine headquarters announced today. The majority are now en route and those eligible for discharge will be released as rapidly as possible.

Initial elements of the occupation forces in Japan, amounting to several thousand high-point members of the 2nd and 5th Marine divisions and the 5th Amphibious corps will arrive on the west coast within a few days.

The 5th division is scheduled to be disbanded, with about 9,000 of its low-point men being transferred to other outfits remaining overseas.

HOUSE FAVORS RETURN OF MEN KILLED ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) Legislation directing the War department to return for burial in this country an estimated 300,000 bodies of Americans killed abroad was passed by the House today and sent to the Senate.

The bodies to be returned are those of service men and civilians whose death since September 16, 1940, was directly attributable to the war or to government service, and whose next of kin desire their return.

They will be reburied in national cemeteries or in places chosen by relatives.

Rep. Sikes (D-Fla.), who handled the bill for the Military committee, estimated at $700 the cost of each reburial, including transportation.

U.S. Envoy To Attend Brazil's Inauguration

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Ambassador to Brazil, will return to Rio de Janeiro in time for the inauguration of President-elect Eurico Gaspar Dutra about January 15, the State Department announced today.

Berle left Rio Saturday and is expected to arrive in Washington by plane late tomorrow night. He plans a Christmas vacation after conferences at the State Department.

The department's announcement that Berle would return to his post spiked reports that he would retire from the diplomatic service and resume the private practice of law.

'Blockbuster' Expert Honored

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Army's Legion of Merit was awarded today to Air Commodore Patrick H. Huskinson, blind inventor of the "blockbuster" bomb, of Great Britain. The award, presented by General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, carried a citation that credited the R. A. F. munitions expert with "contributing greatly to the bombing efficiency" of A. A. F. bombers.

American Airlines Plans Service To Scandanavia

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board today authorized the American Airlines System to begin service on its route to the Scandinavian countries, and designated airports in each of them.

Officials of the airline said they expected to announce shortly when operations, which now reach only to London, would be extended.

The airports designated are Bromma at Stockholm, Gardermoen at Oslo and Kastrup at Copenhagen.

Armed Service Credit For Retirement Urged

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The House today passed a bill to give Federal Civil Service Employés credit toward retirement for time spent in the armed forces.

An amendment inserted by the House, however, sends the bill, previously passed by the Senate, to conference before final action.

Crew Shortage Blamed For Delaying 60 Ships

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—A shortage of crews is delaying the sailing of 60 ships from American ports, the War Shipping Administration sai dtonight. Six troop ships are among those being held up.

To man the vessels, WSA said in a statement, the Merchant Marine needs 1,000 officers and 10,000 men immediately.

Calling it "a manpower crisis greater than any during the war, WSA said it is issuing appeals for men with sea experience to return to the ships "in order that troops, relief and food supplies may continue to move."

'VET' LOSES STRIKE PAY

The Michigan Commission Rules Against Unemployment Stipend

DETROIT, Dec. 17 (AP)—John E. Cody, 26-year-old World War II veteran and father of three children, lost an appeal for compensation today for unemployment resulting from the strike at the General Motors Corporation.

The State Office of Veterans Affairs, filing Mr. Cody's appeal as a test case, said 14,000 other Michigan veterans are similarly affected by the strike.

Referee Samuel Sternberg of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, in denying Mr. Cody's benefits, suggested that Congress should waive the "labor dispute" disqualification clause in the GI Bill of Rights, at least during the veteran's initial year as a civilian.

HIGH COURT BACKS U. S. IN TAX CASE

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court today ruled proper a Government claim that the Hercules Gasoline Company, Inc., owed $32,481 as a surtax on undistributed profits for 1937. Justice Black delivered the court's 5-to-3 decision. Justice Jackson did not participate in the case. Justice Reed wrote a dissent in which Chief Justice Stone concurred, and Justice Burton also dissented.

The Supreme Court today appointed Lloyd K. Garrison special master to take testimony on Georgia's complaint that it has been a victim of railroad freight rate discrimination. Garrison is chairman of the War Labor Board and a member of the fact-finding group named by President Truman to investigate the General Motors strike.

The master will receive evidence from twenty railroads listed by Georgia as having engaged in a rate conspiracy against it. The master also will take testimony from all others interested in the case. Then he will make a report to the Supreme Court on his findings and recommend a final court decree. The court later will hear arguments.

NEWSPRINT RATION WILL END DEC. 31

CPA Decision on Ending It Is Expected to Be Signed by Snyder Today

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Civilian Production Administration has decided to lift newsprint control Dec. 31, but the decision must be approved by John W. Snyder, reconversion director.

Government officials who know about the CPA's decision, but who requested anonymity, said that Mr. Snyder might make his position known tomorrow.

The CPA, it was understood, had planned to make an announcement on revocation of controls, but the order was held up in Mr. Snyder's office.

Officials attributed the delay to phrasing used in the CPA announcement, rather than to any disagreement on whether the order should be lifted.

Members of the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee have twice recommended that all newsprint ration controls be lifted at the end of the year.

Newsprint controls were put into effect Jan. 1, 1943.

Canada Lifting Its Controls

OTTAWA, Dec. 17 (AP)—Lifting of controls on the distribution of newsprint in Canada, effective Dec. 31, was announced tonight by the Prices Board.

The board said that directives to mills and wholesalers, assuring publishers aad printers a supply of print paper after Dec. 31 equal to their current quotas, had been issued and distributed to the trade.

Canada Output to Set Record

MONTREAL, Dec. 17 (AP) Canadian newsprint production will reach an all-time high of 3,696,000 tons in 1946, the Newsprint Association of Canada estimated today, but the organization warned American consumers that increased orders would not be justified.

The estimates for 1946, based on the expected supply for the first six months of the year, are 693,000 tons, or 23 per cent, above the average for the last five years before the war; are 468,000 tons, or 15 per cent, above the wartime average, and are 437,000 tons, or 13.4 per cent, above th efigures for 1945.

The Newsprint Association took pains to emphasize that the total American supply from all sources would be only slightly above last year and actually below the years 1941 and 1942 and that because of an increase in the number of users individual consumers might be little, if any, better off than in the last quarter of 1945.

The association pointed out that the United States rates of ordering and consumption throughout 1945 "have been considerably in excess of actual shipments," that stocks had been eaten into and were now at an all-time low, and that American production was expected to drop to a new low mark of 17 per cent of American consumption in 1946.

Despite the record production figures and record shipments to the United States estimated for 1946, American newspaper publishers individually can expect little relief from their present tight situation, the association said. Among new users listed as getting part of the available stocks are new newspapers, more comic books, more Government consumers and others.

"The increase (of Canadian production) in 1946 merely brings shipments approximately into line with the rate of orders placed in the fourth quarter of 1945," the Newsprint Association said in a survey.

"To preserve a sound situation, consumers should realize that total 1946 supply, as presently estimated, does not justify an increase in the present rate of total ordering."

Pulpwood Data Tentative

The present estimate is based on what can be done with pulpwood, the raw material, now on hand. In June, production will begin to show an increase in pulpwood cut this winter, although it was stated that no further estimate of 1946 performance was feasible until new wood figures became available in the spring. The association said that even if the maximum production of Canadian mills were achieved in the second half of 1946 —"which is highly doubtful"—improvement in the half year "could not exceed 200,000 tons."

Shipments of newsprint to the United States from Canada, which supplies three-fourths of American consumption, will reach an all-time high of 3,000,000 tons in 1946, it was estimated. This compares with a five-year pre-war average of 2,286,000 tons, a wartime average of 2,617,000 tons, and shipments of 2,770,000 and 2,811,000 tons in the previous high years of 1941 and 1942, respectively.

Shipments to the United States will be 31 per cent above the pre-war average, and nearly 18 per cent above 1945.

On a percentage basis, Canadians will be supplying 81 per cent of their production to United

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States users in 1946. They will export 13 per cent to other countries and use 6 per cent at home. This is the same ratio of distribution shown in the average of the war-time years.

The following table shows in percentage figures the distribution of Canadian production in recent years:

	To Canada	To U. S.	To All Other
Pre-war average	6	76	18
1940	5	75	20
1941	6	80	14
1942	6	87	7
1943	6	85	9
1944	6	81	13
1945	6	78	16
War-time average	6	81	13
1946	6	81	13

The United States got relatively more, and other foreign consumers less, in 1942 and 1943, because of a shortage of shipping space and other war factors, the association said.

Total United States supply, while only slightly better than in 1945, will be actually less than in 1941, the association estimated. It said the decline from 1941 would run 9 or 10 per cent after deduction of 240,000 tons to allow for low stocks and new users.

The figures in the survey are based on reports and estimates made from trade sources by the Newsprint Association and by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, supplemented by Canadian Government statistics.

FORMER CHIEF RABBI OF BERLIN VISITS U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—(AP) Dr. Leo Baeck, 73, former chief rabbi of Berlin and onetime president of all Jewish congregations in Germany, arrived here by transatlantic plane today and said the United States and Palestine were the "two hopes of every Jew."

"This history of the Jews in Germany is finished," said Dr. Baeck. "There is no foundation there for the re-establishment of Jewish religious existence. Jewish life now has only two centers—one in America and the other in Palestine.

"America and Palestine are the two hopes. In the concentration camps there was always only one cry—Palestine and America."

Dr. Baeck, who spent two and a half years in concentration camps at Terezin, Czechoslovakia, said he planned to remain in the United States about a month to assist the 1946 drive by the United Jewish Appeal for $100,000,000 in relief funds and to advance the cause of world Jewry.

EIGHT SHIPS BRING 11,000 MEN HOME

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—(AP) The Navy transport Europa, partially sheathed in ice, docked tonight with 6,224 soldiers and civilians, climaxing a day in which eight vessels disembarked 11,000 veterans and the exchange liner Gripsholm landed 1,994 repatriates from the Mediterranean.

Comdr. A. W. Maddox of Washington, D. C., executive officer of the Europa, said high point men from the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces, the 89th Artillery battalion and some infantrymen were aboard.

Earlier the cruiser Savannah completed a transport assignment in the Atlantic, the first fighting ship to do so.

Among the Gripsholm's passengers were Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and Robert Denham of Cincinnati, an American Red Cross field director.

Also aboard was Mrs. Marsha Wazal, 20, of Alexandria, Egypt, a war bride, who said she had met her husband, Joseph A. Wazal of Fitchburg, Mass., when he was stationed with the American army in Egypt and she was a civilian clerk there.

Mrs. Wazal said her husband was still on duty in the Middle East. She was met by his uncle, Harry Fried, of Jersey City, N. J.

NEW SUB COMMISSIONED

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17—(AP) A new submarine, the U.S.S. Sablefish, is scheduled to be commissioned tomorrow at the Philadelphia Naval base.

Captain W. L. Beck, USN, chief of staff to Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, commandant of the Fourth Naval district, will turn the ship over to its commanding officer, Commander Richard H. Crane, USN, whose home is in Waterbury, Conn.

The Sablefish was built at the Cramp Shipbuilding Co., yard and launched June 4. Her keel was layed at June 5, 1943. She carries a crew of eight officers and 72 men.

Stassen Plans Trip Abroad Next Year

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 17 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen plans to go to Russia, Europe and South America next year to study conditions in various countries, the former Minnesota governor said today.

"When I will go depends on when I can work it into my schedule," the 1940 candidate for the Republican presidential nomination told a news conference.

Services Honor Wrights

KITTY HAWK, N. C., Dec. 17 (AP)—An armada of Army and Navy planes roared a salute today to the Wright brothers.

Witnesses included Orville Wright, now 74, and Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle, who in a speech called for "aggressive continuation of research and development" and an "expendable military organization composed of the smallest Army, Navy and Air Force commensurate with our requirements."

Doolittle Presents 3 Ideas For Keeping World Peace

Kitty Hawk, N.C., Dec. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle, speaking from the hillside where 42 years ago the Wright brothers flew the first airplane, today outlined "three means of assuring peace until we have a world police force to enforce the international laws."

They were:

1. "The aggressive continuation of research and development.

2. "The establishment of an ultra-modern, highly mobile, readily expendable military organization composed of the smallest army, navy and air force commensurate with our requirements. It must be adequate to our national security and it must be within our ability to enforce it.

One-Defense Department

3. "The establishment of a single department of national defense in which the army, navy and the air force are coequal and autonomous.

"This will avoid duplication and waste, and assure the most economical adequate military setup in which each service will be built up and financially supported according to its value as a defensive and offensive agency."

Standing beneath the shaft erected on Kill Devil Hill, overlooking the Atlantic, in memory of the 450-foot flight of the Wright brothers on December 17, 1903, Doolittle warned that "air power is the safeguard of our nation—there can be no compromise with the safety of America."

Said the former head of the 8th Air Force in Europe and leader of the first air raid on Tokyo:

"It was the spirit of progress that carried Wilbur and Orville Wright to one of the greatest achievements of all times. In the same spirit, and in the shadow of this inspiring monument let us rededicate ourselves to making American commercial and military aviation truly outstanding.

"In this way we can go forward, not only in world progress but toward that common goal we all seek: National prosperity and world security.

"America has taken a dominant part in the development of the airplane which has done so much to change the course of civilization.

"America must take a dominant part in world affairs and strive to bring about a lasting peace. We hope that we may eventually have a legalized world organization with a world police force to enforce the international laws. . . ."

Referring to the rapid developments in aviation, Doolittle said the B-29, with a range of 5,000 miles and a bomb capacity of 20,000 pounds, "is just a step toward the airplane of the future.

Plane Of The Future

Shortly we shall have a plane with a range of 10,000 miles with a bomb load of 10,000 pounds. At somewhat reduced range, such a plane will carry 80,000 pounds as against the 20,000 in the B-29."

He said that the nonstop flight of a B-29 from Guam to Washington, a distance of 8,000 miles, "as spectacular as it seems when compared with the first successful flight of the Wright brothers, is but a modest forerunner of what is to come in aviation in the near future."

VISITS WINSTED

WINSTED, Dec. 17—(AP) Antonio Santillan Falconi of Rio Bamba, Ecuador, president of the Ecuadorian Chamber of Commerce and vice president of the Chamber of Industries there, visited manufacturing plants here today in what he said was the first stop on a survey of industry he intends to make throughout New England

Falconi was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Judith Falconi, and a New York industrial engineer.

Falconi, who said the survey was being made with the intention of establishing export markets between United States firms and those in Ecuador, Columbia and Peru, asserted that manufacturing plants in those countries cannot supply all the material needed there.

He said that all three countries want machinery and engineers from the United States to handle labor and industrial problems there.

SCIENCE TO STUDY A-BOMB TEST SITE COWS

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Dec. 17—Fifty-eight mangy red cows and calves, trespassers on the atomic bomb test site at Alamagordo, N. M., when the first experimental explosion took place July 16, were under observation here today.

They were sent to this home of the atomic bomb for tests to determine whether their poor condition was caused by the explosion.

They were a sorry looking bunch. None had turned gray completely, but several, the cows especially, showed mysterious gray hairs on their backs. All were thin and several had lost large patches of hair.

Col. Stafford I. Warren, head of the Medical division of the Manhattan Engineer district, said a thorough scientific test, "which will take at least six months," will be carried out.

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ECUADOR LEADER

...ADD-LNDN...UNO...CHOICE

SAN FRANCISCO AND BOSTON STILL WERE CONSIDERED FAVORITES AMONG THE BIDDING COMMUNITIES. HOWEVER, THE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING DELEGATIONS FROM THE BIDDERS WAS INSTRUCTED TO SUBMIT A TABULATION OF THE DATA IT WILL HAVE ACCUMULATED BY FRIDAY, FOR REVIEW BY THE GENERAL SITE COMMITTEE. DELEGATIONS FROM ST. LOUIS, MO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, AND RIDGEFIELD, CONN., STILL ARE TO BE HEARD.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE WILL TAKE THE REPORT UNDER ADVISEMENT SATURDAY AND THEREAFTER ATTEMPT TO PARE THE LIST TO FIVE OR SIX. THEN IT MUST DECIDE WHETHER TO HOLD THE MATTER IN ABEYANCE FOR THE ASSEMBLY OR TO APPOINT AN INTERIM COMMISSION WITH POWER TO RECOMMEND TO THE ASSEMBLY.

TA1027PES

FIRST LEAD STALIN (140)

LONDON, TUESDAY, DEC. 18-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN HAS RETURNED TO MOSCOW FROM A VACATION OF MORE THAN TWO MONTHS. THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID BRIEFLY TODAY THAT STALIN, WHO HAD BEEN VACATIONING NEAR SOCHI ON THE BLACK (CORRECT) SEA SINCE OCT. 9, RETURNED TO THE CAPITAL YESTERDAY AND "RESUMED HIS DUTIES."

STALIN'S RETURN COINCIDED WITH THE OPENING THIS WEEK IN MOSCOW OF THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

RUMORS REGARDING STALIN'S HEALTH, DENIED BY AUTHORITATIVE MOSCOW SOURCES, WERE PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHEN HE FAILED TO ATTEND THE 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED REVOLUTION ON NOV. 7.

THIS CELEBRATION CUSTOMARILY HAS BEEN LAUNCHED WITH AN ADDRESS BY STALIN ON THE EVENING OF NOV. 6, AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAY STALIN HAD BEEN IN THE HABIT OF STANDING FOR HOURS TO REVIEW THE PARADE.

FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV DELIVERED THE SPEECH THIS YEAR.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN REPORTED, HOWEVER, THAT HE SAW STALIN ON OCT. 27 AND THAT HE WAS IN GOOD HEALTH.

STALIN WILL OBSERVE HIS 66TH BIRTHDAY DEC. 21.

(NO PICKUP)

TA1113PES

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THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CONSIDER THAT SENDING A [redacted] "COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION AT [redacted] THIS TIME WOULD CONTRIBUTE TOWARDD A SETTLEMENT BY THE METHOD OF DIRECT [redacted] DISCUSSION."

APR 01750 MB/145P

LONDON, DEC. 17 -- (AP) -- CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUG DALTON REFUSED IN COMMONS TONIGHT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVES DURING DEBATE ON A BILL TO NATIONALIZE THE INSTITUTION.

DALTON SAID THE BANK HAD TOLD HIM DISCLOSURE OF ITS RESERVES "WOULD BE GREATLY AGAINST THE NATIONAL INTEREST." THE MEASURE NOW GOES TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS FOR CONSIDERATION AND WILL BE RETURNED TO COMMONS FOR FINAL ACTION.

LONDON, DEC. 17--(AP)--GREAT BRITAIN PLANS TO SEND A PARLIAMEN MISSION TO STUDY CONDITIONS IN POLAND NEXT MONTH, BUT DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE DISPATCHING SENDING A SIMILAR GROUP TO JAVA, FOREIGN OFFICE UNDERSECRETA HECTOR MCNEIL TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

MCNEIL SAID THAT WH WHILE IT REMAINS BRITISH POLICY "TO ENCOURAGE DIRECT DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND THE INDONESIANS,"

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, DEC. 17-(AP)-MRS. MAVIS HALEY, WHOSE PARENTS LIVE IN OKLAHOMA CITY, ARRIVED TODAY TO SEE HER HUSBAND, RAF FLIGHT LT. NORMAN HALEY, WHO WILL UNDERGO AN EYE OPERATION SOON. MRS. HALEY SAID SHE DID NOT THINK HER HUSBAND WOULD LOSE HIS SIGHT.

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APRA 01736 OQUINN RM 1249

3027-32769

BRUSSELS, DEC. 17-(AP)-U.S. MILITARY POLICE ARE HUNTING THROUGH BELGIUM TODAY FOR JOHN WARD, WHO ESCAPED FROM A JAIL A MONS FOR A SECOND TIME. WARD, REPORTED FROM BOSTON, WAS SERVING A 15 YEAR TERM AT HARD LABOR FOR ROBBERY. HE WAS SEEN LAST IN THELIEGE AREA.

WILLIAMS APRA 01155 RM 1013

WARSAW, DEC. 17 - (AP) - FIVE AMERICANS FROM DETROIT, MICH, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO BEGIN A TOUR OF POLAND AND INVESTIGATION OF POST-WAR CONDITIONS AT THE INVITATION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE GROUP IS HEADED BY MICHIGAN STATE SENATOR STANLEY NOWAK AND INCLUDES STATE REPRESENTATIVE VINCENT KLEIN, PROF. ANTONY KARCZMARCZYK, HENRY PODOLSKY, EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER GLOS LUDOWY, AND THADDEUS KANTOR OF THE JOURNAL NB NASZ SWIAT.

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ATTHENS, DEC. 17 -- (AP) -- THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WILL DEMAND THE EXTRADITION OF 300 GERMANS, ITALIANS AND BULGARIANS BACK TO GREECE TO FACE A COURT MARTIAL FOR CRIMES ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED DURING THE OCCUPATION OF GREECE.

ADD TEHRAN NL TABRIZ XXX LAST MAN

(DISPATCHES FROM TEHRAN TO THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS SAID A NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SET UP BY THE INSURGENTS IN THE PROVINCE WAS "BACKED BY A RECENT ELECTION OVERWHELMINGLY FAVORING SELF GOVERNMENT." THE DISPATCHES SAID A NEW PARLIAMENT MET IN TABRIZ, CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE, YESTERDAY, AND CHOSE DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER JAFAR PISHEHVARI AS PRIME MINISTER.)

THE OFFICER SAID TWO IRAN ARMY OFFICERS WHO FLED FROM THE SURRENDERED GARRISON AT TABRIZ ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND REPORTED TO HEADQUARTERS "THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF RESISTANCE AT TABRIZ BECAUSE IRANIAN BARRACKS WERE COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS."

(THE TASS DISPATCHES TO MOSCOW SAID THE NEWLY PROCLAIMED AZERBAIJAN GOVERNMENT HAD SIGNED A PROTOCOL WITH THE IRANIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S NORTHERN ARMY COMMANDER GIVING THE NEW REGIME FULL CONTROL OVER THE GARRISON IN TABRIZ, IRAN'S SECOND CITY).

TA1022PES

BY JOHN RODERICK

SHANSI, SUIYUAN, LIBERATED AREA, DEC.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE WITNESSES TODAY SAID THAT MORE THAN 500 CHINESE CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AND 800 HOUSES BURNED TO THE GROUND NEAR PAOTOW STATION ON THE PEIPING-SUIYUAN RAILWAY NOV.14 BY THE KUOMINTANG 33RD ARMY UNDER FU TSO-YI.

THE WITNESSES, WANG UNG-FU AND TWO RAILROAD WORKERS SAID THEY ESCAPED EASTWARD TO AN AREA CONTROLLED BY THE COMMUNIST EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY.

THE TOTAL LOSS SUFFERED BY THE PEOPLE WAS MORE THAN 30,000,000 CHINESE NATIONAL DOLLARS (ABOUT $30,000.) THE FIRE BURNED A DAY AND A HALF.

JQ1010PCS NM

WAR CRIMES TRIALS (360)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

YOKOHAMA,DEC.17-(AP)-IN THE COLD AND GLOOM OF YOKOHAMA COURTHOUSE, EIGHT AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION MEMBERS TODAY SET THE STAGE FOR THE FIRST WAR CRIMES TRIALS TO BE HELD IN JAPAN.

FIVE JAPANESE ACCUSED OF COMMITTING OR CONDONING ATROCITIES AGAINST ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE HEARD FIRST, AMONG THEM TATSUTO TSUCHIYA WHOM PRISONERS CALLED "LITTLE GLASS EYE." TSUCHIYA WILL BE ARRAIGNED TOMORROW ON CHARGES THAT HE HELPED BEAT AN AMERICAN TO DEATH LAST MARCH. IN ALL, NEARLY 400 JAPANESE WILL BE TRIED ON ATROCITY COMPLAINTS.

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COMMISSION MEMBERS EMPHASIZED THAT THE ACCUSED WILL BE GIVEN FAIR TRIALS ALTHOUGH IT WAS DECIDED NOT TO TRANSLATE THE COURT RECORDS FROM ENGLISH TO JAPANESE. THE CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL, LT. COL. JOHN DICKINSON, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., SAID SUCH TRANSLATION MIGHT PROLONG THE TRIALS ONE YEAR.

THE DEFENDANTS WILL BE GIVEN COMPLETE TRANSLATIONS OF THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM IN ENGLISH.

DEFENDANTS AND WITNESSES WILL BE SWORN BY OATHS BINDING IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL RELIGION, THE COMMISSION DECIDED, AFTER THE QUESTION AROSE AS TO INCLUSION OF THE PHRASE "SO HELP YOU GOD" IN VIEW OF NON-CHRISTIAN BELIEFS OF THE JAPANESE.

TWO LARGE AMERICAN FLAGS DRAPED THE SIDES OF THE TRIAL COMMISSION BOX, WHICH IS IN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL ROOM LIGHTED ONLY THROUGH A GRILLED SKYLIGHT.

COL. OLIVER G. TRECHTER, COURT PRESIDENT, WAS DELAYED, AND COL. WILLIAM B. YANCY, HARRISONBURG, VA., PRESIDED.

THE COMMISSION INCLUDE TWO MEN WHO WERE PRISONERS OF WAR: COL. JOHN H. BALL, 465 REYNOLD ST., WILLIAMSPORT, PA., WHO WAS CAPTURED IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1942 AND TOOK PART IN THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH, AND COL. MICHAEL F. BUCKLEY, 1195 YOSEMITE AVE., SAN JOSE, CALIF., WHO SERVED WITH THE BRITISH EARLY IN THE WAR AND WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN 1941.

OTHERS ON THE COMMISSION ARE COLS. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, 6931 SCAMEW (RADIO COPY) TERRACE, SEATTLE; CLARENCE C. CLENDENNEN, 3706 31ST ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.; CHARLES BLANCHARD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; JOSEPH J. FRASER, WALNUT, IA., AND LT. COL. JOHN C. DILLER, 9 E. 67TH ST., KANSAS CITY.

MAJ. LOUIS GEFFEN, ATLANTA, GA., AND LT. DAVID I. DAY, JR., ROCKPORT, IND., WILL PROSECUTE TSUCHIYA, ACCUSED OF KILLING PFC. ROBERT GORDON TEAS, AN AMERICAN PRISONER, BY "BRUTALLY AND ATROCIOUSLY BEATING HIM WITH KNOTTED ROPES AND CLUBS."

FOUR OTHER DEFENDANTS WILL GO ON TRIAL SEPARATELY ON CHARGES OF TORTURING AND STARVING TO DEATH EIGHT ALLIED PRISONERS. THOSE CASES WILL FOLLOW TSUCHIYA'S.

WW444APS

MANILA, JAN. 17-(AP)-LOBBYISTS WERE REPORTED EXERTING PRESSURE TODAY ON THE PHILIPPINES CONGRESS TO SET A HIGHER VALUATION ON JAPANESE PUPPET CURRENCY THAN SPECIFIED IN A MEASURE SPONSORED BY U.S COMMISSIONER MC NUTT AND DESIGNED TO REHABILITATE THE NATION'S FINANCES." IT IS KNOWN THAT SPECULATORS BOUGHT V .

COMMISSIONER MC NUTT AND DESIGNED TO REHABILITATE THE NATION'S FINANCES. IT IS KNOWN THAT SPECULATORS BOUGHT UP PUPPET MONEY HOPING FOR A COUP.

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 17-(AP)- [redacted] FORMER VICE PRESIDENT JUAN PERON SAID TODAY THAT ARGENTINA "CANNOT ADMIT FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN HER INTERNAL PROBLEMS" AND ADDED THAT "THE TENDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES TO INVOLVE ITSELF IN OUR NATIONAL LIFE [redacted] BE ABANDONED WHEN [redacted] X X X THE INTENTIONS OF OUR PEOPLE ARE [redacted] FREELY EXPRESSED."

THE STRONGMAN [redacted] PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF LABORITE AND NATIONALIST GROUPS, [redacted] WAS QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER LA CALLE AS SAYING FURTHER:

"WE BEAR NO ANIMOSITY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES, AND IN FACT I BELIEVE THEY BEAR NONE TOWARD US."

PERON, [redacted] APPARENTLY IN REFERENCE TO [redacted] THE URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL THAT WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATIONS UNITE IN MULTILATERAL INTERVENTION AGAINST NON-COOPERATIVE MEMBERS, SAID [redacted] THAT ARGENTINA'S [redacted] "FUTURE RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES WILL BE SETTLED BY MEANS OF COMPROMISE."

WB 810P MCEVOYS 2000

MEXICO CITY, DEC 17-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH TOLD FOREIGN SECRETARY FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA TODAY HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE BASIS FOR LABOR LEADER VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO'S ASSERTION YESTERDAY THAT "IMPERIALISTIC" INTERESTS IN THE UNITED STATES WERE SMUGGLING ARMS INTO MEXICO TO FOMENT A REBELLION.

MESSERSMITH SAID HIS REQUEST WAS NOT IN THE FORM OF A PROTEST AGAINST LOMBARDO TOLEDANO'S REMARKS BUT MERELY TO DETERMINE IF THERE WERE ANY "DEFINITIVE EVIDENCE" TO SUPPORT HIS CHARGES.

LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, HEAD OF THE LATIN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, SAID IN HIS ADDRESS THAT MEMBERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SINARQUISTA MOVEMENT WERE "PASSING ARMS INTO MEXICO ACROSS THE UNITED STATES BORDER" WITH THE AID OF "CERTAIN YANKEE IMPEERIALISTIC COMPANIES," WHICH HE DID NOT IDENTIFY BY NAME.

M134AES

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(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC. 17-(AP)-ONE OF ITS MOST INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS TOLD CONGRESS IN A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TODAY IT SHOULD:

1. INCREASE THE SALARIES OF ITS MEMBERS;
2. SET UP A CONGRESSIONAL PENSION PLAN; AND
3. LIMIT ITS SESSIONS TO FIVE OR SIX MONTHS IN EACH YEAR.

REP. CLIFTON A. WOODRUM (D-VA), WHO IS LEAVING THE HOUSE

30.2F-3247

DECEMBER 31 AFTER NEARLY 23 YEARS' SERVICE, SAID HE DOES NOT BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT CONGRESS NEEDS TO BE "TREAMLINED."

"THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS IT STANDS NOW IS VERY UNIQUE IN ONE PARTICULAR," SAID WOODRUM, RANKING DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE POSTWAR MILITARY POLICY COMMITTEE.

"

IN ONE PARTICULAR," SAID WOODRUM, RANKING DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE POSTWAR MILITARY POLICY COMMITTEE.

"WHATEVER MAY BE SAID OF THE ANTIQUITY OF ITS PROCEDURES, IT IS A LEGISLATIVE BODY WHICH STRICTLY AND LITERALLY IS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE TO THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY OF ITS MEMBERS. XXX

"NO LEADERSHIP, NO COMMITTEE, NO GROUP OF MEMBERS CAN VERY LONG DELAY THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSE."

WOODRUM IS RESIGNING TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PLANT FOOD COUNCIL.

(END WOODRUM ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER NOON EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY MONDAY DEC. 17)

FR921AES

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

(WX)-ABOARD THE USS WASHINGTON,DEC 17-(AP)-STORMS TODAY SLOWED THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLESHIP WASHINGTON WHICH IS BRINGING 1,500 HIGHPOINT SOLDIERS FROM EUROPE TO NEW YORK.

FOLLOWING THE WASHINGTON WAS THE CRUISER PORTLAND, OUT OF LE HAVRE, AND AHEAD OF THESE TWO SHIPS WAS THE CARRIER CHAMPLAIN.

THE WASHINGTON SHIPPED WATER AS SHE BATTLED WAVES CHURNED UP BY WINDS REACHING 87 MILES AN HOUR. APPROXIMATELY HALF THE GI'S ABOARD WERE SEASICK.

THE BATTLESHIP WAS FORCED AT TIMES TO CUT HER SPEED TO SEVEN KNOTS. FOR A WHILE SUNDAY SHE TRAVELLED SOUTHWARD IN AN ATTEMPT TO SKIRT THE STORMS AND MAKE BETTER TIME IN HER RACE TO BRING THE SOLDIERS HOME IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.

B GG121AES NM

Germany and Italy. He said Germany "was advancing in the direction of Japanese-German-Soviet collaboration until at least about the time of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov's visit to Berlin in November, 1940."

Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop advanced the plan for the four-power agreement, which included.

"Firstly, the Soviet union will declare that it agrees with the principle of the tri-partite pact in the sense of preventing war and swiftly recovering peace;

"Secondly, the Soviet union will recognize the leading position of Germany and Italy and Japan respectively in the new order in Europe and Asia and the three nations will pledge respect of Soviet territory.

"Thirdly, the three nations and the Soviet union pledge not to assist any nation being the enemy of the other, nor to join such a group of nations."

The plan, in addition, provided for a secret agreement on "future spheres of influence."

Molotov Given Details

The Japanese government promptly approved the plan which was handed to Molotov during his Berlin visit. Then Tokyo heard nothing further until March, 1941, when Matsuoka visited Berlin.

The latter was told Molotov had agreed in principle but proposed "exchange conditions of over 30 articles which Germany could in no way recognize."

Both Hitler and von Ribbentrop spoke "strongly of Soviet lack of faith and outrageousness," Konoye continued.

He said Nazi officials told Matsuoka "unless the Soviet Union is dealt a blow it will be impossible to eliminate Europe's root of disaster."

Konoye then records two conflicting versions of the neutrality pact. He quotes Matsuoka as saying upon returning to Japan that he informed von Ribbentrop he intended attempting to obtain a pact during his Moscow stopover because "Japan would be greatly" affected by war. He added that von Ribbentrop said it would be fine if he could obtain a pact, but doubted the possibilities.

After the neutrality agreement, Konoye said, von Ribbentrop sarcastically told Japanese Ambassador Oshima "it is hard to understand that despite the fact I clearly told Matsuoka a German-Soviet war is inevitable, he had signed a neutrality pact with the opponent Soviet union."

Oshima quoted high Nazi militarists as saying operations against Russia probably would be over in four weeks, and adding "it should not be regarded as a war but as a police measure."

Then German-Russian hostilities began and Japan's dreams crashed.

States." The German-Russian war upset Japan's calculations, he said.

Japanese who opposed the pact at the time, he added, were motivated by "pro-Anglo-American emotionalism" and not by any logical analysis as to who might win the war.

The document said it was hoped Japan could settle "the China affair" and "avoid a war against Britain and the United States."

...)—Japan's answer to an American plan to preserve peace in the Pacific was blocked for eight days in the Spring of 1941 while Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka sought to learn Germany's attitude toward the negotiations, Prince Konoye wrote in his memoirs.

To gain time, Matsuoka proposed a neutrality pact with the United States, a suggestion rejected by Cordell Hull, then United States Secretary of State.

Konoye said that earlier Matsuo-

Konoye in Document Denied Axis Treaty Led to U. S. War

Tokyo, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Prince Fumimaro Konoye, in a posthumous defense of his pre-Pearl Harbor policy, said in a document made public today that there "actually was no connection in the cause or effect between the tri-partite (Axis) alliance and the outbreak of the American-Japanese war."

The Prince declared that Japan was legally bound to fight the United States only if the latter declared war on Germany.

However, Japan declared war first and "therefore the words 'tripartite alliance' cannot be found in the Imperial rescript declaring war," Konoye continued.

The signing of the tripartite pact was the proper policy for Japan in 1940, he said in the document written some time before he committed suicide Sunday and which was left behind to be made public. Konoye's second son, Michitaka, said the document contained all that the Prince wanted to say on the subject.

The former Premier said that Japan expected to obtain through the pact a Japanese-German-Russian rapprochement to "strengthen the position of our country against Britain and the United

ka, returning from Germany in a "bad mood," presented Japanese acceptance of the American plan eight months before Pearl Harbor. That plan, Konoye wrote, was based on an American promise to help obtain Chungking's agreement to peace in China.

Pressed By Others

Pressed by political, Army and Navy leaders to quit stalling—they saw in the American plan an opportunity to pull Japan's chestnuts out of the China fire—Matsuoka forwarded his answer to the United States on May 12.

Shortly thereafter he received from Germany a reply which sought to use the negotiations as a means of preventing the United States from convoying goods to Britain, under threat that such action would force Japan to enter the war.

The Associated Press obtained Konoye's memoirs three days before his suicide. They are being

REDS CONSIDERED UNION WITH AXIS, KONOYE REVEALS

Russia Agreed 'In Principle' in 1940 to Four-Power Alliance.

NEGOTIATIONS FAILED

Suicide Premier Tells in Letter of Moves to Avoid War with Soviet.

TOKYO, Wednesday, Dec. 19.—(AP) A document released by a son of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Japanese premier, asserts that Russia in late 1940 agreed "in principle" to join members of the tripartite alliance in a four-power entente which assigned the eastern world among them.

Michitaka, son of Konoye who committed suicide Sunday rather than be arrested as a war criminal, said the document was prepared by his father prior to his death.

In the document Konoye says that Iran and India were to be Russia's "future sphere of influence" under a secret agreement acompanying the proposed entente; Japan was to receive the south seas area; Germany would have taken central Africa, and Italy northern Africa.

Plan Failed to Progress

Konoye said, however, the plan failed to progres and that three months after the agreement in principle was reached, German officials openly talked about the inevitability of a Nazi-Soviet war.

Japan once officially requested Berlin to avoid war with Russia, but the overture was brushed aside with the contention "it will be possible to terminate operations in two or three months."

Both he and Japan had been duped by Berlin's "traitorous" power politics, Konoye strongly suggested, and he intimated neither Germany nor Russia seriously attempted to conclude the entente agreement.

Yosuke Matsuoka, then foreign minister, knew about the prospective Nazi-Soviet hostilities when he sought and obtained a neutrality pact from Moscow, the document said. Matsuoka's purpose was to hedge on Japan's position.

Hoped for Reapprochment

Konoye repeatedly contended that Japan expected, by joining the Axis, to obtain a reapprochment with the Soviet as well as

translated, and copies have been given to Joseph B. Keenan who will prosecute Japan's leading war criminals.

Success Doubted

Matsuoka told the Emperor on May 8 that if the United States should join in the European war, "Japan would naturally have to stand on the side of Germany and Italy," the former Premier wrote.

Earlier Konoye had asked Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, then commander in chief of the combined Japanese fleet, "what are the chances if there should be a Japanese-American war?"

Yamamoto replied:

"If they say it must be done, we will run around at will for about half a year or a year. But if it stretches into two or three years, I have no confidence in a successful ending."

Konoye Alarmed

Alarmed by the Navy attitude, Konoye related his excitement at receiving the American plan for an understanding between the two nations, an excitement that prompted him to meet Matsuoka at Tachikawa airfield when the latter returned from Europe.

The plan was explained to Matsuoka on the drive back from the airfield, but Konoye noted: "It is said that as expected, Matsuoka was in a bad mood and assumed the attitude of having almost no interest in the plan."

Later that night, April 22, Matsuoka waxed "loud and fiery on his visit to Europe and when the problem shifted to the important American plan he showed excitement and especially stressed the problem of Germany's trust of Japan" under the tri-partite pact.

Revised U.S. Plan

"He also declared he understood this American plan as having 70 per cent evil will and 30 per cent good will," Konoye noted.

Matsuoka then stalled. But he did go so far as to draft his own revision of the American plan and his revisions were approved by the Japanese Cabinet May 3, or twelve days after he returned from Europe.

However, Matsuoka balked on assuring the United States that Japan would not "carry out an armed advance southward" into the Southwest Pacific. He deleted a provision that neither country would base its fleet where it could threaten the other.

Then Stalls Again

He also inserted a provision that the United States and Japan would mediate between Britain and Germany in an attempt to end the European war at a point when Germany was victorious.

With Matsuoka's revisions ready, the Cabinet urged that they be sent to the United States. Again Matsuoka stalled. He told Ambassador Nomura in Washington to give Hull an interim answer and, while acting as if it was Nomura's own idea, to suggest the neutrality pact.

When Nomura presented the suggested pact to Hull on May 7, Konoye said: "Hull did not even consider this. It is said that Hull spoke strongly in a manner rare for him, and urged the earliest possible beginning of negotiations."

Sought Nazi Opinion

Matsuoka had sent the chief of the Japanese European and Asiatic Diplomatic Bureau to inform Germany and Italian Ambassadors "as an absolute secret of the fact Japan had received a secret proposal for the adjustment of diplomatic relations," Konoye recounted.

"Further, when the Foreign Minister was visited by the German Ambassador, he requested that 'I would like to hear Foreign Minister Ribbentrop's opinion, if there is any,' and added, 'to counter the use of evil will of the United States and to solve the China affair will, after all, be advantageous for Germany also.'"

Matsuoka then went to Emperor Hirohito, Konoye wrote.

Threatened To Quit

"At this time he (Matsuoka) reported 'if the United States would join the war (in Europe) Japan would naturally have to stand on the side of Germany and Italy. At such time an adjustment of Japanese-American relations would be in vain. In any case, if we should go back on the trust of Germany and Italy by concentrating too much on the American question, I shall have to ask to be allowed to resign.'"

The long-delayed revisions presented to Hull May 12 did not set well with him, Konoye noted. "Hull showed not a small amount of doubt over the fact Japan had eliminated the item guaranteeing that Japan would not carry out an armed move southward."

Two Main Points

Matsuoka, who finally agreed to send an answer without hearing from Germany, received immediately afterward a German note that "since the real will of the United States in seeking a compromise with Japan was to drive ahead toward entering the war against Germany, the Japanese Government should make it clear that:

"1. It recognizes American convoying as an action intentionally bringing about war and which, therefore, will naturally force Japan to enter the war, and

"2. If the United States refrains from such action, Japan is prepared to study the American proposal."

Konoye wrote that the German answer concluded with a statement that "in view of the effect this would have on the tripartite pact, it is desired that the German Government be informed previously to the sending of a final answer."

Ouster Pondered

Friction between the cabinet and Matsuoka increased. Even the Emperor was reported to have lost confidence in the foreign minister and to have inquired as to the feasibility of removing him. But Matsuoka remained adamant in his attitude toward the United States.

"From the words and actions of the foreign minister," wrote Konoye, "I wondered if he had during his stay in Germany made some sort of important promise. I could do nothing but believe his official reports on his talks and according to these, Führer Hitler and Foreign Minister Ribbentrop urged an attack on Singapore but (the reports) do not say anything which could be taken as a commitment."

The high hopes which Japanese leaders held for a successful understanding with the United States began to fail.

Negotiations Halted in July

Konoye, three times premier of Japan who committed suicide Sunday, related that negotiations which had been going on since April halted when Germany attacked Russia in July of 1941.

Matsuoka, whose arrest has been ordered by General MacArthur, prevented Japanese acceptance of an American peace plan early in 1941 and stalled the conversations for eight days while he sought to learn Germany's attitude on the negotiations.

Konoye said Japan was surprised by the German attack on Russia and indicated strongly that Japan, although a member of the tripartite (Axis) pact, was not advised in advance.

With the negotiations halted, Konoye's memoirs continue, President Roosevelt sent him a message asking for definite word refuting reports that "Japan will start military action against the Soviet."

U. S. Ambassador Grew delivered the note direct to Konoye, the former premier wrote, and that angered the by-passed foreign minister.

Konoye assured Mr. Roosevelt Japan would not move against Russia (the cabinet already had met and decided not to start action "for the time being.") But he said he took the opportunity to ask if the United States "really has intentions of entering the European war."

To this question, Konoye wrote, the President replied on Aug. 16 that "the motivation of the right of self defense against Germany is natural."

The note continued—"sarcastically" Konoye thought—that "at this time the United States will regard those who force the United States to stand by idly as the cohorts of the armed aggressors."

Visited Emperor

Konoye said that earlier in July Matsuoka went to Emperor Hirohito and made this statement:

"Today, with the German-Soviet war having started, Japan should co-operate with Germany and attack the Soviet Union. For this it is best to hold back temporarily from southern regions, but we will have to fight soon."

Konoye's Memoirs

Jap Plan For Pacific Peace Was Disclosed to Germany

(Editors note: This is another in a series based on the memoirs of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Japan's premier in the days shortly before Pearl Harbor, who committed suicide Sunday to avoid arrest as a suspected war criminal).

By MURLIN SPENCER

TOKYO, Dec. 19 — (AP) In a great and tragic double cross, Japan disclosed to the German government in July of 1941 the terms of its proposed plan for peace with America even before it was forwarded to the United States.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye's memoirs disclosed that then Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka ordered a subordinate to inform Germany of the plan at a time when the United States was seeking assurances of Japan's good faith.

Konoye sought to clarify Japan's position by writing a note to Matsuoka. He told his foreign minister that until the Russian problem was settled, no show of force should be made in the South Pacific and "from this viewpoint it would be good to suspend such action as occupying French Indo-China."

Konoye declared it was imperative that Japan obtain American help in filling sore needs for various materials, and that it was important to begin immediate peace negotiations with Chungking through United States help.

Matsuoka replied he was in fundamental agreement and said that "from today I will think of the American problem seriously."

Konoye wrote that the United States in returning a revised negotiation plan of June 21, 1941, deleted a Japanese proposal that the two countries co-operate in mediating the European war.

In Konoye's view, that "implied that the United States would until the very end drive ahead for the destruction of Germany."

The United States also told Konoye in an oral statement "it had been ascertained" that some Japanese in influential government positions had pledged "to support National Socialist Germany and its conquering policy."

Called for End of Talks

That, said the late prince, made Matsuoka "increasingly more uncooperative," and he demanded that the negotiations with the United States be cut off.

Unable to stand against Matsuoka, Konoye said he called on the army, navy and home ministers and obtained from the army and navy a joint opinion that:

1—Japan's attitude toward the European war should be decided by treaty obligations and the necessity of self-defense, while demanding the right to use force in the Pacific if necessary.

2—If a breakdown was to come in negotiations, the breakdown "should be delayed until after we occupied French Indo-China."

Matsuoka finally approved the revised plan on July 14, 1941. It differed from the American plan of June 21 in that it revived the article proposing joint action to terminate the European war. (Germany was winning at the time and Japan's plan would have left her master of Europe.)

"Since such a Japanese counterplan at last had been completed," Konoye wrote, anyone would think it immediately would be carried to the American side.

"But the foreign minister had the opinion that 'first an instruction telegram for the refusal of the oral statement should be issued and then the counter-plan be sent two or three days later.'"

This telegram termed the United States oral statement a "rude, irrational note," and said that "'unless the United States government first abandons it, Japan cannot drive ahead the discussions on an understanding plan."

Over the opposition of the army and navy and contrary to the agreement with Konoye for sending the telegram and counter-plan simultaneously, "in the late hours of July 14 the foreign minister sent only the instruction telegram rejecting the oral statement."

The next day, Konoye wrote, "the foreign minister made chief of the European Bureau Sakamoto inform the German side of the final Japanese plan, which had not yet been presented even to the United States."

The Konoye cabinet had reached the end of the road. It could continue no longer.

Want to Keep Emperor

TOKYO, Wednesday, Dec. 19 (AP)—Japan's two major political parties today listed preservation of the Emperor system as the first plank in their platforms for the forthcoming elections.

Touching off the political campaign, spokesmen for the so-called Progressive and Liberal parties placed retention of the Emperor even before improved living conditions and other campaign issues.

The importance of the Emperor system was underlined repeatedly during Diet discussions. The numerically small Communist party is the only political organization advocating its abolition.

Emperor Is No Longer A Divinity In Schools

Tokyo, Dec. 18 (AP)—Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, chief of the bureau of school eduction in the Education Ministry, told Kyoto news agency today that General MacArthur's directive abolishing state Shintoism strips the Emperor of his divinity but permits the Japanese to regard him as "the object of reverance as a sovereign ruler."

Hereafter, he said, schoolchildren no longer will be told to regard the Emperor as a divinity. Japanese history as now being taught also should be re-examined, he proposed.

Death Marcher Leaves Trial

Commission

Yokohama, Dec. 18 (AP)—A member of the United States military commission set up to try small-fry Japanese war-criminal suspects withdrew today after the defense argued his ordeal in the Bataan Death March might have left him prejudiced.

Col. John H. Ball, of Williamstown, Pa., who survived the march of horror, stepped down in the interest of fair play shortly before the opening of the first trial of a Japanese in his homeland on war-crimes charges.

"Little Glass Eye" First

The dubious distinction of being first defendant was given Tatsuto Tsuchiya or "Little Glass Eye," who pleaded innocent.

The prosecution announced it would seek the death penalty for the former prison guard, charged with "brutally and atrociously" beating to death Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas with knotted ropes.

Tsuchiya is the first of about 400 Japanese underlings who will be brought to trial for war crimes.

Chief defense counsel is Lieut. Col. John Dickinson, of St. Petersburg, Fla. Heading the trial commission is Col. Oliver G. Trechter.

Prosecution's Aims

Tsuchiya stood blinking before the tribunal of beribboned colonels in a small chamber of the courthouse. After he had pleaded innocent, the prosecution said it would prove that Tsuchiya—a guard at the Mitsushima prison camp—participated in the brutal murder of Teas and was guilty of other war crimes.

Major Louis Geffen, the prosecutor, said "Little Glass Eye" took an "inhuman delight in the atrocities."

The defense argued against Ball's participation in the trial shortly before Tsuchiya's arraignment. Ball said, however, that nothing that had happened to him as a prisoner would affect his judgment unless it were connected directly with his personal experiences.

Lost 90 Pounds, He Says

The colonel said he lost 90 pounds during his imprisonment.

The defendant was escorted into the chamber by three white-helmeted MP's. The Japanese was seated at a small table with two members of the American defense counsel, two interpreters, and his own Japanese attorney.

Tsuchiya displayed no emotion.

Major Harold H. Emmons, Jr., of Detroit, assistant defense counsel, attempted to remove two of the specifications against the defendants, but each request was denied

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by the commission. Emmons contended there was no violation of international law in the charge that the prison guard forced Allied prisoners to slap each other.

The major argued that the laws of war recognized that prisoners were subject to punishment established by captors for their own troops and that slapping was a popular form of summary punishment in Japan.

David I. Day, Jr., of Rockport, Ind., speaking for the prosecution, countered that the Army Field Manual prohibits any corporeal or cruel punishment.

The trial recessed after the prosecution introduced its first documentary evidence—copies of an exchange of letters between former Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Japanese, in which both sides agreed to abide by the 1929 Geneva Convention in handling prisoners of war.

Articles of War Void In Jap War Crime Trial

YOKOHAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 19—(AP) In a ruling expected to set an important precedent in all war crimes trials in Japan, a military commission stated today that an "enemy belligerent is, without the protection of a constitutional guarantee and the articles of war do not apply to a commission such as this."

In overruling a defense objection, the commission held that "Congress did not intend that the articles of war be applied to such a commission."

The ruling came in the trial of Tatsuo Tsuchiya, former guard at a prisoner of war camp and the first war criminal suspect to be tried in Japan. The defense objected to introduction of an affidavit by 1st Sgt. Clifton Otto Snodgras, Junction City, Kas. Tsuchiya is charged with assisting in the murder of Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, Streator, Ill., who was captured on Bataan April 10, 1942, and killed the following February.

Jap Munitions Explode

Yokohama, Dec. 18 (AP)—Eight Japanese were killed and eighteen were injured in the explosion of a three-car ammunition train at Tsujibo railroad station south of here today. The explosives were intended for American demolition. The 8th Army ordered an investigation.

LOAN IS APPROVED BY HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, Dec. 18 — (AP) The House of Lords tonight approved acceptance of the $4,400,000,000 United States loan by a vote of 90 to 8, after two days of debate climaxed by caustic opposition from Conservative Lord Beaverbrook.

Immediately after the vote the House approved the Bretton Woods monetary agreement bill, adoption of which was a condition of the U. S. loan. The Bretton Woods agreement, now cleared of its final parliamentary hurdle, is expected to receive royal assent Thursday.

The vote on the loan showed surprisingly light opposition. Approximately 60 members abstained, as advocated by Conservative party leaders. There were about 150 in the chamber when the vote was taken.

Previously the measure had been accepted by Commons by a vote of 345 to 98, and Bretton Woods was approved there by 314 to 50.

Just before the vote was taken, Lord Addison told the peers:

"Any lord who votes for the destruction of this (agreement) is undertaking a terrible responsibility."

Beaverbrook, in an address weighted with sarcasm, told the House Britain should look to the empire for solution of her ills, just as in her trouble in 1940 she looked to the empire.

"Can we not do likewise in peacetime if we are confronted with a financial crisis?" he asked. "It only requires spirit to do it.

Earlier economist Lord Keynes, back from Washington where he negotiated the loan, had told the lords that "on top of Lend Lease," the loan proposals could not be considered "as anything but an act of unprecedented liberality."

Beaverbrook challenged the conditions of the loan, but acknowledged in advance his opposition probably would fail "because the government have the bankers on their side." He challenged both the loan proposal and the Bretton Woods agreement as unacceptable to British economy.

"I make no complaint at all about the Americans advocating the gold standard as a condition of the loan so generously offered," Beaverbrook said, "nor do I deny their altruistic motives in the presentation of Bretton Woods. I am sure they were altruistic motives on the part of the Americans. But they do not just happen to suit the economy of Great Britain and it is on that point I develop my opposition."

With heavy sarcasm which drew laughter he said:

"I deny that the terms are harsh. I do not think the conditions are. Still, I hold the opinion that the loan is reasonably offered and should be gratefully rejected. I think the loan is necessary, but is entirely unnecessary at the present time. There is not the slightest justification for it unless it is Bretton Woods."

Beaverbrook clashed with Lord Keynes when the former quoted a series of sterling balances. Keynes commented sharply:

"After a long life in the jungles of statistics, I have never heard statistics one-fifteenth so phoney."

On Empire Preference

Lord Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, expressed concern over withdrawal of the empire preference system in return for tariff concessions.

"Preferences are family matters," he declared amid cheers from Conservative members. "The United States accepted our preferences without any protest, as did several European and South American countries.

"But since 1933 and 1934 the United States has consistently endeavored to destroy those preferences. To have these family preferences settled by other countries than the family countries is essentially wrong."

Keynes Defends U.S. In Bitter Loan Debate

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—Lord Keynes, one of Britain's principal negotiators for the $4,400,000,000 American loan, today asked the House of Lords to "appreciate the motives and purposes of the other side" in weighing the loan terms.

Resuming the two-day debate on the loan and the Bretton Woods monetary stabilization pact, Lord Keynes said:

"Hour Of Degradation"

"I feel sure that serious injustice is being done to the liberal purpose and intense good will toward this country of the American people, as represented by their Administration, and their ardent desire to see this country a strong and effective party in getting a distressed and confused world into the ways of peace and economic order."

Lord Keynes's conciliatory words contrasted with bitter criticism of the loan agreement yesterday by Lord Woolton, former Food Minister in Churchill's War Cabinet, who declared Britain faced "an hour of degradation" and said the loan terms would cause deep animosity toward the United States.

In retort to this, Lord Keynes exclaimed: "What a depth of misunderstanding governs this criticism!" Then he continued:

"It is a complete illusion to suppose that in Washington you have only to mention the principle of equality to get all you want. Americans find postmortem assessment of relative services and sacrifices extremely distasteful and dissatisfying."

Haw Haw Appeal Dismissed By Court Of Last Resort

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—An appeal by William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce from a death sentence for high treason was dismissed today by the House of Lords, Britain's court of last resort.

Joyce, who broadcast for the Nazis over the Berlin radio, was not in the House when the decision was announced.

His attorneys had based his appeal on the grounds that he was a native of the United States and thus could not be guilty of treason to the British crown.

Amery To Hang Tomorrow

Joyce was the second person to hear this week that his death sentence for treason would not be stayed. The Home Secretary announced yesterday he would not reprieve John Amery, son of the British Secretary of State for India in the Churchill war Cabinet, who also was convicted of being a Nazi broadcaster.

Amery is scheduled to be hanged tomorrow.

The four-member appeal court voted 4 to 1 for dismissal of Joyce's appeal.

Spectator Causes Stir

When the decision was announced, a man sitting in the public gallery cried:

"This man is innocent. I prophesied the death of Hitler and his return."

He was silenced by officials.

Joyce, a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., was sentenced at Old Bailey September 20 to die by hanging.

No date has been fixed as yet for his execution.

Joyce's final hope of escaping execution rests with Home Secretary James Chuter Ede, who can recommend a reprieve to the King.

Gale Damages 2 Navy Vessels

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—Two American warships, the aircraft carrier Wasp and the cruiser Augusta, were damaged in a 70-mile-an-hour gale that swept over the mid-Atlantic and battered the coast of England today.

The United States Navy port office at Southampton announced that the Wasp was en route to Southampton to pick up troops when she ran into the storm Sunday. Steel curtains on the hangar deck were washed away.

Damage To The Augusta

The Augusta, en route to the United States from Le Havre with troops, had her starboard side crushed in one or two inches and received similar damage to her bulkheads.

No casualties were reported on either ship.

Port officials said the Wasp was expected to put in at Plymouth this morning for temporary repairs, and that the Augusta had turned back and would arrive at Southampton or Portsmouth later in the day.

Blown Off Dockside

Meanwhile, two persons were blown off the dockside at Aberdeen, Scotland, last night and drowned before rescuers could reach them.

The southwest and west coasts of England have been in the grip of the gale for 24 hours and the Channel has been whipped into a sea of mountainous waves. Boats, unable to reach shore, were riding out the storm with two anchors down.

Storms Slow Battleship

Aboard The U.S.S. Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Storms yesterday slowed the progress of the battleship Washington which is bringing 1,500 highpoint soldiers from Europe to New York.

Following the Washington was the cruiser Portland, out of Le Havre, and ahead of these two ships was the carrier Champlain.

The Washington shipped water as she battled waves churned up by winds reaching 87 miles an hour. Approximately half the GI's aboard were seasick.

GIANT UNO RADIO IN U. S. PROPOSED

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A technical advisory committee of the United Nations Organization recommended today the establishment in the United States of the most powerful radio station in the world to be operated exclusively by the agency to inform all peoples of its "aims and activities." The station would be supervised by UNO through a department of public information.

The technical advisory committee suggested that the United Nations establish a general policy that the press and other existing agencies of information be given the widest possible access to activities and official documents of the United Nations Organization.

Choice of a specific American city as the site for the permanent United Nations Organization headquarters probably will be left up to the general assembly, delegates to the preparatory commission said today.

The United States asked for a four-day postponement of the first session of the United Nations General Assembly which had been set for January 10. Adlai Stevenson of the United States said the delay was asked because the liner Queen Mary had postponed its sailing date from New York from January 2 to January 7. Several Latin American delegations and the United States representatives had booked passage on the liner.

Mayor LaGuardia announced today that he had received a cablegram from London, which informed him that the appropriate committee will give full consideration to additional information concerning the offer of Flushing Meadow Park for a permanent headquarters for the United Nations Organization.

The cablegram was signed by Gladwyn Jebb, executive secretary of the preparatory commission. The Mayor had no comment on the message. It was sent in reply to a cablegram from LaGuardia, Mayor-elect O'Dwyer, Park Commissioner Moses and Grover Whalen.

Halifax Reported Quitting

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Three London newspapers reported today that Lord Halifax, Ambassador to the United States since 1941, would be succeeded soon by Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, present British Ambassador to Russia.

A Foreign Office spokesman had no official confirmation, but pointed out that it had been consistently rumored recently that Lord Halifax was anxious to return to England.

Air Chief Marshal Out

LEWES, England, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Royal Air Force announced tonight the retirement of Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, fifty-nine, soon after it was disclosed that he had been named co-respondent in an uncontested divorce action brought by General Sir Claude Auchinleck, sixty-one, commander of British forces in India, against Lady Auchinleck.

Peirse formerly was R. A. F. commander in India.

Auchinleck was granted on Monday, a divorce decree nisi and costs at Sussex Assizes.

British Food Chief To Visit U.S.

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—Sir Ben Smith, Minister of Food, said today he was going to the United States to discuss "specific food problems" after the adjournment of Parliament December 20.

Churchill Reported Coming to U. S.

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The London Star said today that Winston Churchill would leave for a three-month lecture tour of the United States soon after Parliament adjourns for Christmas December 20. Churchill's secretary declined to confirm or deny the report, but said the wartime Prime Minister would take a holiday soon.

The Star said Churchill's lectures would give glimpses of the war from the inside and of his associations with President Roosevelt.

The Daily Sketch also reported that Churchill would visit the United States and said former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would be Conservative party leader during his absence.

BRITAIN REVEALS ROCKET DAMAGE

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Health said today that every German rocket bomb that fell on London during the war damaged an average of 600 to 700 family dwellings. Each flying bomb damaged about 400 dwellings.

The census of June 30, 1944, showed that 462,000 persons slept regularly in public shelters.

Britain to Relax Shipping Controls

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Government told Commons today it planned to relax wartime controls of merchant shipping after March 2, 1946, but said some form of supervision would be maintained to insure sufficient tonnage to maintain imports.

GUARDS' FEARS AIRED AT TRIAL

GI Testifies At Court-Martial Probing Brutality Charges

London, Dec. 18 (AP) — United States Army Staff Sergeant Ashur H. Baizer, of New York, testified today that military guards at the Litchfield (England) replacement depot lived in constant fear of being imprisoned themselves if they were not "tough enough" with prisoners.

Baizer was called in the court-martial of Sergt. Judson H. Smith, first of twelve Litchfield guards to be tried on charges of brutal treatment of prisoners.

"Guards All Scared To Death"

Baizer said he heard an officer tell the guardhouse staff that "if they weren't tough enough they might find themselves behind bars."

"The guards were all scared to death," he declared.

Other witnesses added to the accounts of clubbings and punishments that have been described by a series of enlisted men confined at Litchfield before returning to combat during the last year of the war.

Pfc. John P. Buckmaster, of Miami, Okla., who flew here from France to testify, said he saw a Negro soldier clubbed to his knees by two sergeants in the guardhouse.

Other Charges Listed

The prosecution has begun an attempt to show a Negro soldier died of head injuries two days after being released from Litchfield.

Other witnesses told today of being held fourteen days on bread and water in solitary confinement for failure to eat a burned potato, and of being forced to stand motionless facing a wall for eight consecutive hours.

Pope's Message To Be Broadcast

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Vatican radio said tonight that an English version of Pope Piux XII's message to the College of Cardinals on Christmas Eve will be broadcast on a wave length of 31.06 meters immediately following the Pontiff's talk, scheduled for 5 P.M., Eastern Standard Time.

Swiss Urged to Keep Armed

BERN, Dec. 18 (AP).—Dr. Karl Kobelt, Swiss President for 1946, told the Naitonal Council today he would not speculate on a clash between the Western and Eastern nations, but urged Switzerland to "remain armed for all eventualities." He asked the Lower House to approve a military budget of 800,000,000 Swiss francs ($188,139,000). He said Switzerland, traditionally neutral, must be prepared to defend itself "in case of a clash between the United Nations themselves."

French Public Service Workers' Strike Averted

Paris, Dec. 18 (AP)—A threatened general strike by 2,000,000 French public service workers apparently was averted today when the Constituent Assembly voted support to the Government program calling for higher wages.

The program would give graduated increases to workers in large cities and heads of families. The union had asked a flat 1,000-franc ($20) monthly increase for its membership.

SIX U.S. DIVISIONS ARE ABOARD SHIPS

PARIS, Dec. 18—(AP) Elements of six U. S. Army divisions were aboard ships enroute home today, theater service forces headquarters announced.

These were. 69th infantry division, most of which is already home; 26th, 36th, 89th and 90th infantry divisions, which are already on the high seas; and the 82nd airborne division, which is shuttling to England for reshipment home.

The 80th infantry division was in the LeHavre staging area. 7,500 of its personnel will go home via England; the remainder will sail directly for America. First elements of the 100th infantry division were at the Marseille staging area, the announcement said.

Other outfits alerted for shipment the 29th, 84th and 94th infantry divisions, the Second Armored division and the 22nd corps headquarters.

Bombs Blocked Suez 76 Days

Paris, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Suez Canal was blocked for 76 days during the war and the Mediterranean lay landlocked to the east, stockholders of the waterway learned today.

A dryly worded report said two sunken hulks still narrow the canal channel. They are the last of 26 ships sunk in the canal in 64 German air attacks.

The Germans bombed ships in the channel twenty times and laid mines in the canal on seventeen other occasions. Three times the canal was paralyzed for more than eight days and was knocked out for shorter periods on numerous occasions.

Directors of the international concern said canal traffic had fallen to such an extent in 1940, 1941 and 1942 that the company could pay no interest or amortization on capital for those three years.

Company officials said privately they expected profits for the 1943-1945 period.

The last time shareholders of the Suez Canal met was on June 3, 1940, while German bombers were attacking the Renault works outside Paris. Ten days later, the French capital and the headquarters of the canal were in German hands.

JUDGES IRKED AT WAR TRIAL

Criticize U.S. Case Against Lower-Level Nazi Groups

Nuernberg, Dec. 18 (AP)—Openly irritated judges on the international military tribunal heckled American prosecutors today over the abundance of documentary evidence, and cast doubts on parts of the United States case against lower-level Nazi groups which the prosecution seeks to convict along with the 21 Nazi leaders.

Justice Robert H. Jackson's staff completed the case against the Nazi party leadership corps.

But numerous questions from the bench indicated that the judges thought knowledge of the over-all Nazi program of domination and extermination did not filter down into lower elements of the corps as the prosecution charged.

Justice Lawrence Objects

As an assistant United States prosecutor, Robert G. Storey, took up the case against the Nazi Cabinet, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, complained that the bulk of the evidence Colonel Storey offered was cumulative.

When Colonel Storey started reading a list of those who participated in Nazi Cabinet defense council meetings, Justice Francis J. Biddle inquired caustically: "What will that show?"

The prosecution said it would show the roles of the accused in issuing decrees. Biddle queried again: "And what will that show?"

Two more sharp interruptions came from Lawrence, who said the prosecution was laboring to prove obvious facts, and that the question was: "What is the criminality of Reich Cabinet acts?"

Americans Stand Alone

Storey discarded part of his script and plunged into the process of Nazi lawmaking, only to be interrupted by Lawrence, who demanded:

"And what does that have to do with the criminality of the Reich Cabinet? . . . I think the tribunal can take it as evidence that the Cabinet, before passing laws, consulted somebody."

The present phase of the trial—that of presenting evidence against the principal Nazi organizations—has been one of the hottest legal problems of the trial, with the Americans standing alone in an effort to punish a half-million or more Nazi underlings for their part in the vast party program of persecution and extermination.

Storey had just started prosecution of the Brown Shirt Storm Troopers when the court adjourned for the day.

Letter Presented

From his great wealth of documents he introduced a series of pictures of Hitler, Hermann Goering and others in SA uniforms, and brought another caustic comment from Lawrence, who asked whether there was "any doubt that Hitler and Goering were members of the SA."

Earlier in the day Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi propagandist, and Goering were described as common thieves who had vied with each other in stealing works of art from helpless, conquered peoples.

Storey presented a letter from Rosenberg to Hitler, in which the Führer was promised twenty pictures from great stocks of loot, "with the hope"—said Rosenberg—"that this short occupation with beautiful things will send a ray of beauty and joy into your revered life."

Kaltenbrunner Stricken Again

Ernest Kaltenbrunner, one-time Nazi chief of the criminal police, who has been absent from the defendants' box for the past two days, has had another cranial hemorrhage. An official medical report said he may have to be returned to an army hospital.

Kaltenbrunner was excused from the proceedings when he complained of severe headaches. Tests of spinal fluid disclosed a subarachnoid hemorrhage (hemorrhage of the middle-brain membrane), similar to the one he suffered last month, two days before the opening of the trial.

U. S. OUTLINES GERMAN PLOT AGAINST JEWS

Also Gives Details of Plan to Wipe Out Churches of Christians.

MINOR OFFICIALS INVOLVED

Court Again Shows Impatience With Evidence Presented by Prosecution.

Nuernberg, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Seeking conviction of thousands of minor Nazi party officials as war criminals along with Hitler's top leaders, American prosecutors today outlined details of an alleged Nazi plot to exterminate the Jews and wipe out the influence of Christian churches in Germany and the rest of Europe.

Orders for anti-Jewish pogroms and confiscation of Christian church properties were carried out through the 600,000 members of the Nazi Leadership Corps who spread Hitler's anti-religious doctrines throughout Germany, according to evidence laid before the International Military Tribunal.

The score of top Nazi leaders on trial for war crimes listened intently as American prosecutors also demanded the conviction of members of the Leadership Corps and five other Nazi organizations for carrying out the orders of Hitler's inner circle.

Meanwhile, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, one of the Nazi defendants, suffered another cerebral hemorrhage today and officers of the International Military Tribunal announced he might have to be returned to an army hospital. Kaltenbrunner, former chief of the Nazi security police, had been absent from the courtroom for the last two days because of severe headaches.

Tests of the spinal fluid today disclosed a second hemorrhage, medical authorities reported. Kaltenbrunner suffered his first hemorrhage two days before the trial began and did not take his place in the prisoners' box until last week.

Organized Pogroms

Relating how Nazi party leaders secretly inspired pogroms, Col. Robert G. Storey, assistant United States prosecutor, read a directive from party headquarters at the Munich Brown House that "the party should not appear outwardly as the originator of the demonstrations but in reality should organize and execute them."

Answering questions of Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, as to how the low-ranking Nazi block leaders could have been responsible for orders from high party leaders, Colonel Storey declared that the block leaders, who numbered more than 450,000, received their orders verbally and thus there were few documents linking them directly with Nazi policy.

Tribunal Doubts

The tribunal indicated some doubt that minor Nazi officials shared in war guilt with their leaders. Justice Lawrence yesterday questioned the prosecution's evidence that Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo was ordered to co-operate with *Gauleiters* in staging anti-Jewish demonstrations.

Lawrence remarked that this seemed to him to be a police rather than a party affair.

Colonel Storey charged that Alfred Rosenberg, official philosopher of the Nazi party, and Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing deputy who is being tried *in absentia*, were the leaders in the Nazi attack on the church.

The prosecutor produced a directive from Bormann to Rosenberg for closing eleven Catholic theological schools.

Colonel Storey named Rosenberg as the leader in the looting of art treasures from European museums "for the cultural impoverishment of virtually every community in Europe and enrichment of Germany."

Other prominent figures in the art looting named by the prosecutor were Goering, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Hans Frank, Nazi Governor of Poland. Introduced was a Goering directive ordering the air force to transport art treasures from the Louvre in Paris to Germany.

Telling of the wholesale rush among Nazi leaders to put their hands on as many art treasures as possible, Colonel Storey introduced evidence of a falling out between Goering and Rosenberg. Letters showed that they clashed at least once over who should get certain art works.

Promise To Hitler

Another document submitted to the court was a Rosenberg letter to Hitler promising to give him twenty paintings "with the hope this short occupation with beautiful things of art which are nearest to your heart will send a ray of beauty and joy into your revered life."

Turning to the prosecution's charge that members of the Reich Cabinet should be considered war criminals, Colonel Storey produced documents to show that chiefs of the armed forces were in the Cabinet and that 17 of the 21 defendants on trial held Cabinet posts at one time or another.

As the prosecution's evidence unfolded, Justice Lawrence and Justice Francis Biddle, United States representative of the tribunal, became increasingly critical of the presentation, complaining that evidence was "cumulative" and declaring that minute proving of known facts was unnecessary.

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3 MILLION NAZIS LOST IN 5 YEARS

Secret German Report at End of 1944 Showed Big Drain on Manpower.

NUERNBERG, Dec. 18.—(AP) The German army high command admitted secretly just before its last great gamble, the Ardennes counter-attack, that Germany had lost 3,554,284 men killed or missing in action—65 per cent of them on the Soviet front in more than five years of war, it was learned today from a Nazi document.

Prepared for the Fuehrer's headquarters, this casualty report by the intelligence branch of the German army indicated that Hitler publicly told the truth about the low price in Teutonic lives he paid for conquering Poland, but was an inveterate liar thereafter.

729,031 Hospitalized

The report did not include wounded, as American Army tabulations do, but an attached note stated there were 729,031 Wehrmacht wounded and sick hospitalized in the Reich at the time.

Soviet officials have said that German casualties in the east, including dead, wounded, captured and missing, reached 12,000,000. The Wehrmacht report covering eastern operations up to November 30, 1944 listed 1,410,728 dead and 907,050 missing.

Military men estimate that the wounded usually number four times as many as the dead. Applied to the Wehrmacht report, this formula would mean adding more than 5,500,000 to the dead and missing figure of nearly 2,500,000 for a grand total of approximately 8,000,000 in the east.

Document At Nuernberg

Hitler's last public remarks on *Wehrmacht* losses were made August 11, 1942, when he said 350,000 Germans had been killed in the war up to that time. He gave no figures on wounded or missing.

However, the *Wehrmacht* statistics listed 701,734 Army, Navy and Air Force dead for the same period—double what Hitler had reported.

The formerly highly confidential document is among thousands now at Nuernberg Palace of Justice, but none of the four prosecuting powers has chosen to present it to the international military tribunal trying 21 defendants on war-crimes charges.

A special chart accompanied the tabulations to show the Führer graphically how much German Army manhood had been expended on the series of fronts from 1939 to the Winter of 1944-45.

Losses By Fronts

It listed:

Polish Campaign—16,843 dead, 320 missing. Hitler himself had announced total casualties of 44,303, including wounded, at the conclusion of this 27-day campaign.

Africa—10,013 dead (this figure is blurred on the photosatic copy which is available), 90,052 missing. British sources have estimated German casualties in Africa and the Middle East at 150,000, a total nearly reached if wounded are added to the German figures at the rate of four to each man killed.

The Western Front Up to June 1, 1944, Six Days Before D-day—66,106 dead, 3,218 missing. This included the "phony" war of the Winter of 1939-40, the seizure of Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium and the collapse of France, repelling of the Dieppe landing and all other ground activity during this pediod.

Later Losses In West

Western Front From June to December 1, 1944—54,764 dead, 338,033 missing. Immediately afterward came the Battle of the Bulge, in which American forces estimated they killed possibly 50,000 Germans.

South Front (Italy and Sicily)—47,873 dead, 97,154 missing.

Southeast Front (the Balkans and Greek islands)—24,207 dead, 12,060 missing. This included the conquest of Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete and subsequent operations against guerrilla armies. Hitler had asserted that he won the Balkans with 6,056 casualties.

A breakdown of losses by services in another table showed the Army losing more than 3,000,000 killed by enemy action or missing, while the *Luftwaffe* lost 288,039 and the Navy 77,498.

Death Foiled Revolt in Ireland

Nazis Had Agent in U-boat Bound for Eire as Base for Sabotage Against British.

Nuernberg, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The mysterious death of an Irish revolutionary agent aboard a German U-boat foiled Nazi plans to promote a revolution in Ireland and to sabotage British industries from Irish bases, according to Nazi Major-Gen. Edwin Lahousen.

Lahousen, erstwhile German intelligence official who is a prosecution witness at the war crimes trial here, said in an interview that the Nazis planned to stir up revolt through the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The revolution, he said, was to be timed to occur when the Nazis invaded Britain. This was to be preceded by sabotage operations conducted against British war industries by agents operating from Irish bases and assisted by the Irish Republican Army.

Lahousen said that the key revolutionary figure, whose death put a permanent crimp in Nazi intrigue, was an Irish-American in the I. R. A. This agent worked his way from New York to Genoa, Italy, on a United States merchant ship, and went to German after contacting Nazi intelligence officers, Lahousen added.

After German operatives were sent to Ireland, the I. R. A. agent was put aboard a submarine on August 6, 1940, for an undisclosed point on the Irish coast, Lahousen said.

"The U-boat had only been gone a very few hours when it sent a radio message that the agent had suddenly died," he continued. "There was great excitement caused by this in the Foreign Office. . . . An investigation showed the man had died of illness of the stomach, which in connection with his high state of excitement had proved too much for him."

Admiral Walter W. Canaris, the Greek-born chief of German intelligence who subsequently was hanged for participation in the 1944 bomb plot against Hitler, was accused by the German Foreign Office of poisoning the agent, Lahousen said.

"I can say that however mysterious this whole affair was it was absolutely out of the question that Canaris poisoned him," he added.

Campaign Ribbons Given To War Correspondents

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 18 (AP). European, African and Middle Eastern campaign ribbons were awarded today to 314 civilian war correspondents "for outstanding and conspicuous service with the armed forces under difficult and hazardous combat conditions."

Eight awards were made posthumously to Bede Irvin, Associated Press photographer; Harold Denny, New York *Times;* Jack Frankish, United Press; Harold Wykulick, *Popular Science;* David Lardner, *New Yorker;* Gaston Madru, Newsreel Pool; Ernie Pyle, United Features; and Thomas S. Treanor, Los Angeles *Times.*

Those who received ribbons for service with the Associated Press were Hal Boyle, Franklyn Banker, Horace Cort, Ruth Cowan, Kenneth Dixon, Howell Dodd, Roger D. Greene, Dan Grossi, Harry Harris, Lewis Hawkins, Henry B. Jameson, Byron Rollins, Wade Werner, William S. White, Don Whitehead, Thoburn Wiant.

Also to Tom Yarbrough, Larry Allen, Edward D. Ball, William F. Boni, Peter Carroll, Charles Chamberlain, Howard Cowan, Robert Eunson, William Frye, J. W. Gallagher, A. I. Goldberg, Henry Griffin, Louis P. Lochner, Pugh Moore, Ned Nordness, Alex Singleton, Alvin J. Steinkopf, Robert C. Wilson and Edward Worth.

Berlin's Union Members Allowed Secret Ballot

Berlin, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Allied kommandanture granted permission today to the 300,000 trade union members in Berlin to hold free elections by secret ballot.

An Allied spokesman said the action marked a "milestone in putting Germany on a democratic basis."

Nominations will not be restricted.

FIRST AIRBORNE TO DISBAND

BERLIN, Dec. 18 — (AP) The First Airborne army will be disbanded effective Jan. 1, with the 78th infantry division assuming the responsibility and control of the activities of the American headquarters in the Berlin district, it was announced officially tonight.

German Youths Taken In 2-Hour Gun Battle

Dusseldorf, Germany, Dec. 18 (AP)—Eleven German youths between 15 and 19 were arrested last night after a two-hour gun battle with British military police and German civil police.

Some of the Germans, suspected of carrying out recent robberies, were wounded.

Patton Continues Gain, Shoulder Muscles Better

The Motor Functions of Upper Chest Also Improved

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 18 (AP).—General George S. Patton Jr. continued to gain today, and his general condition remains excellent, bulletins on the United States 15th Army commander's progress said.

General Patton, partially paralyzed in an automobile crash near Mannheim, is showing gradual improvement in his motor functions, particularly about the shoulders and upper chest, a report said.

Mass Graves Opened In Saxony

Berlin, Dec. 18 (AP) — Soviet authorities said today a number of mass graves had been opened at Bautzen, in Saxony, which contained the bodies of concentration-camp inmates slain by the SS (Elite Guard). The first of the graves yielded fourteen bodies.

NAZI DENIES CHARGE

Aurich, Germany, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—SS Major-Gen. Kurt Meyer denied before a Canadian military court today that he had instructed his troops in Normandy last year not to take prisoners.

The German is on trial, accused of direct responsibility for the shooting of forty-eight Canadian prisoners of war. Meyer told the court he wished to call witnesses.

33,217 Enlist in Europe

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 18 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel M. Burke, recruiting officer in t European theater, said today 33,217 American troops had listed in that area.

Austria Begins Second Venture As Democracy

Parliament to Meet Today; Figl Is First Chancellor; Cabinet List Approved

VIENNA, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Allied Council for Austria gave its approval blessing today to the new Second Austrian Republic, and the newly elected Parliament will meet for the first time tomorrow.

The new government, faced with the difficult task of charting the road to national recovery, will line up as follows:

Leopold Figl, Chancellor; Karl Renner, President of the Republic; Adolf Schaerf, Vice-Chancellor; Figl, Foreign Minister, with Karl Grumer as Under-Secretary; Louis Weinberger, Minister without portfolio; Oskar Helmer, Interior Minister, with Ferdinand Graf as Secretary of State in the Ministry; Felix Hurdes, Education Minister; Josef Kraus, Agriculture Minister; Eugene Fleichhacker, Construction Minister; Vincenz Uebleis, Transport Minister; Karl Altmann, Power and Electrification Minister; Karl Maisel, Social Administration and Peter Kraulain, Property Protection and Economic Planning, with Karl Waldbrunner as his Secretary of State.

The Parliament will hear an address by Renner, who served as Chancellor since the provisional government was formed soon after the entry of the Russians into Vienna. Renner was scheduled to be elected President of the Second Republic by the Parliament, after which he was to install the new Cabinet.

Figl, the new Chancellor, will address the Parliament Friday, setting forth his program.

The new Cabinet was the second named by Figl, the first having foundered on Allied Council objections to three proposed members because of statements made by them during the recent elections.

The new government is a coalition of three political parties, although only the Minister of Power and Electrification is a Communist. Eight Cabinet members are from the dominant People's party, the right-wing group. Five are Socialists.

Storm Lashes Portugal.

Lisbon, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A 75-mile-an-hour wind sank small Portuguese craft, wrecked plantations and washed waves of the Tagus River into the lower areas of Lisbon today. Peasants living around Mount Caparica became panic stricken and fled their homes, fearing an eruption.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF BIG THREE ARE FAVORED BY REDS

MOSCOW, Dec. 18. — (AP) As Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia met for their third formal session today, the Moscow newspaper "New Times" indicated Russia would favor continued meetings of the Big Three powers in the interests of world collaboration.

Referring to recent proposals that veto rights of the five major nations on the United Nations Security Council be abolished, the New Times called this an "attempt to balk on firm collaboration of peace-loving great powers," and an attempt to "transfer international policy to new rails" which "cannot lead peoples to a way of reliable peace."

The New Times which frequently devotes itself to foreign policy discussion, said the tendency toward a shift of responsibility from the great powers to the United Nations as a whole had gone so far in some circles that some organs of the foreign press were seriously discussing whether "Big Three" meetings were needed or not.

Conceding that the atomic bomb had introduced something new into international relations, the New Times asked: "But is firm collaboration of the great powers in the interests of international peace less necessary under the new conditions? Isn't it rather the reverse?"

Sticking to their conference schedule, the United States Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, and the British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, resumed their talks with the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov, at 4 P.M., in the white and gold conference room of Speridonifka Palace.

Stalin Back In Kremlin

Issues directly affecting world peace and prosperity were on their agenda, although it was felt that the foreign ministers were looking less for immediate concrete agreements than for free exchange of ideas on such things as atomic energy and better understanding between the great powers.

Russians learned that Generalissimo Stalin was back at the Kremlin today after a 68-day vacation on the Black Sea.

Byrnes and Bevin, both concerned with rumors abroad, were assured by high Soviet officials that Stalin is in good health, and were expected to call and pay their respects.

Bad Weather Grounds Planes

Meanwhile, the British Embassy here said there was some possibility that three aircraft carrying members of Bevin's party would arrive soon in Moscow from Berlin. The planes were grounded by bad weather.

Similarly, a British plane which has been trying for several days to take off for London with first documents of the foreign ministers' meeting has been unable to get away because of fog.

STALIN ON JOB AS MINISTERS CONFER ANEW

Generalissimo Returns to Moscow After 68-Day Vacation in South.

BIG THREE CONTINUES TALKS

Feeling of Reserved Optimism Seems to Prevail After Second Meeting.

Moscow, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Stalin, rested by a long vacation, was back at his desk today as the Foreign Ministers of Soviet Russia, Great Britain and the United States prepared for their third formal session on world problems with a feeling of reserved optimism.

Stalin returned from his sixty-eight-day holiday yesterday, just four days before his sixty-sixth birthday and plunged immediately into his duties as President of the Council of People's Commissars.

His long absence from the Kremlin had given rise to rumors abroad that he was ill, but these reports had been denied both by Soviet officials and by United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, who visited him at his Black Sea retreat near Sochi. Harriman reported on his return that he had found Stalin in excellent health and enjoying his holiday. Similar assurances as to the Generalissimo's health were given only two days ago to United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin by high Soviet officials.

Stalin's return was announced by a brief statement published in all Moscow newspapers, saying:

"Yesterday, December 17, the President of the Council of People's Commissars, U. S. S. R., Comrade Stalin, returned from his vacation to Moscow and entered upon the fulfillment of his duties."

The announcement came as the "Big Three" foreign ministers, meeting here since Sunday, finished their preliminary talks and prepared to get down to discussion of some of the basic issues of world peace and prosperity which were believed to be on their agenda.

Both Byrnes and Bevin were said by diplomatic observers to have emerged from yesterday's meeting with a feeling of reserved optimism, looking not so much for concrete agreements in the future sessions as for a free exchange of ideas on such problems as control of atomic energy and a better understanding between the great Powers.

Yesterday's meeting, presided over by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov as permanent chairman, lasted two hours and fifteen minutes. There was no announcement of the progress made, but an observer said the ministers met in an atmosphere of "serious, businesslike discussion." The three conferees left the meeting in what appeared to be good humor.

Editorial Opinion

Meanwhile, the *New Times*, important Soviet semi-monthly publication of political opinion, declared in an editorial that "the responsibility for peace in the coming atomic century is bigger than ever before" and the peace-loving nations should prove now that they can collaborate on a lasting basis.

Asserting that the will of the Soviet Union for close international collaboration "is unshaken," the editorial said "other countries" should cast aside "attempts to find a way out of the situation by methods which have nothing in common with the spirit of unanimity and accord in which great powers should act to provide peace and security."

Britons Might Arrive

The British Embassy said there was some possibility that members of Bevin's official party, grounded in Berlin since their three planes were forced to turn back Saturday because of bad weather, might arrive today.

A British plane that has been trying to leave Moscow for London since Sunday, with the first documents of the Foreign Ministers' meeting, was unable to take off this morning because of fog.

Mass Shootings Laid To Nazis In Smolensk

Moscow, Dec. 18 (AP) — Infants snatched from their mothers were hurled against stone walls and killed, and Germans twice weekly during one period of the occupation carried on systematic shootings of large groups of men, women and children, witnesses testified today as the Smolensk war-crimes trial of ten Germans entered its third day.

One woman witness said that after the mass shootings in Smolensk, on Thursdays and Saturdays, a "gas wagon" regularly hauled loads of corpses to a big ditch and dumped the bodies there.

She said the Germans tore babies from their mothers and hurled the infants into the wagon.

Killed 160 in Own Tank; He Drove; She Bossed

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (AP).—A married couple who bought their own tank, with Premier Stalin's permission, and used it to kill 160 enemy soldiers, have been demobilized from the Red Army.

The couple, Lieutenant Ivan Fyedorovokh Boiko and his wife, Senior Lieutenant Alexandra Boiko, used the tank in campaigns in Poland, Germany, Romania and Czechoslovakia. The wife commanded the tank, her husband drove.

PREMIER VOWS WAR ON IRANIAN REBELS

Will Protest to Big Three on Azerbaijan Autonomy—Memo Assails Soviet Disclaimer

By The Associated Press.

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 18—Prime Minister Ebrahim Hakimi told the Iranian Parliament today that he would take "strong measures" against insurgents who have set up a Government in Azerbaijan Province, and would not permit them "to bring this country to ruin through terror, murder and rebellion." [The United Press reported that the Premier had said he would "never recognize the so-called Azerbaijan Government."]

He said he would appeal again to the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain to withdraw their occupation troops from Iran as soon as possible. He added, "I still intend to go to Moscow," where the Big Three foreign secretaries are meeting.

His unscheduled speech came shortly after the Government, in a statement addressed to foreign embassies, had charged that armed adventurers in Azerbaijan have taken advantage of the presence of foreign forces and engaged, under a treacherous title of democracy, in an armed uprising against the monarch and democratic Government of Iran.

The Government's statement disputed the claim in a Soviet memorandum, addressed to the United States Government, that "events which have recently taken place in Iran do not constitute any armed uprising nor even any action against the imperial Iranian Government."

The Soviet statement "is by no means consistent with the facts," the Government said.

[In London the Iranian delegate to the United Nations Preparatory Commission, Nasrullah Entizam, said his Government was considering a protest to the United Nations General Assembly in January over what he termed Soviet intervention in Azerbaijan Province.]

Premier Hakimi said in Parliament that all true Iranians wished "to maintain the integrity and greatness of their native land and oppose the acts and treacherous propaganda carried out by a band of adventurers." "I will not allow these acts and propaganda to set fire to this country," he continued.

The Government statement was issued under the title, "Observations of the Iranian Government on the Contents of a Memorandum Addressed by the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs to the United States Government." It referred to the Soviet reply to a United States note on the Azerbaijan situation.

Says Outsiders Form Regime

The statement said that the Government in Azerbaijan was not made up of inhabitants of the province and that the founder of the insurgents' Democratic party was "a member of the Communist party in Baku [Soviet Union] named Idalat."

The document presented a list of what it called specific acts of violence and claimed "people of doubtful character" were terrorizing and terrifying the people of the province and "imprisoning and tormenting Government officials."

An observer just back from Azerbaijan said that the Democratic party there had "openly announced" it was supported by the Soviet Union. He quoted the Premier of the Azerbaijan Government, Jafar Pishehvari, as having said the party "had been able and is now able to develop its program by support of the Soviet." The Premier was said to have added: "Why not? Is it the first time in modern history that a foreign power has aided another country in its struggles against oppression?"

This source said Soviet troops had mounted guard before party headquarters in Tabriz, Iran's second city and capital of Azerbaijan, now entirely in the hands of the insurgents, and that Russian troops "always are stationed near the party's meeting places." The Russian commander there, this source said, "ordered Iranian troops and gendarmerie not to leave the city without his permission."

The observer quoted Mr. Pishehvari as having said the province would "continue to honor the Iranian flag, give allegiance to the same sovereign and use the present national currency," but as having added, "We will insist on collecting our own taxes, administering funds collected here and directing public affairs which in the past caused our wealth to be spent in Teheran while our own people suffered poverty, neglect and the evils resulting from absentee land ownership."

The informant said he believed the insurgents were ready to spread their movement to neighboring provinces.

The government's statement, describing Azerbaijan incidents, said these included: "The murder of Yahyapur, governor of Maragheh, one of the old and notable members of the staff of the Ministry of the Interior and a member of one of the old families of Azerbaijan."

80 Natives Dead In Java Clash With British

Batavia, Dec. 18 (AP)—At least 80 Indonesians were killed yesterday in bitter hand-to-hand fighting at Buitenzorg with a British Indian column, which suffered 32 casualties, the newspaper of the 23d Indian Division reported today.

Three Indians were killed. A British officer and 28 Indians were wounded when the column encountered a road block 30 miles south of Batavia, the newspaper *Fighting Cock* said. The Indonesians were estimated to total 300.

An official British press statement issued earlier minimized the action and did not list the Indonesian casualties, asserting that two British troops were killed and five were wounded. The Indonesians were armed with machine guns and rifles.

Europeans Evacuated

Two hundred fifty Europeans and Eurasians were evacuated from Bandoeng. Some of the évacuées said that Indonesians seized 32 persons there December 9, and that nothing had been heard from them since.

Indonesians were reported to have occupied Ambarawa, which was evacuated recently by the British.

An RAF Thunderbolt was shot down yesterday near Soerabaja, but the pilot was reported to have bailed out successfully. An RAF spokesman said that Indonesian anti-aircraft gunners were inflicting heavier proportional losses than the Japanese were able to do in Burma.

80 JAVA NATIVES DIE IN CLOSE FIGHT

Indian Army Newspaper Tells Of Hand-To-Hand Clash

Batavia, Java, Dec. 18 (AP)—Bitter hand-to-hand fighting between British Indian troops and 300 Indonesians, in which at least 80 of the native force were killed, was reported today by the unit newspaper of the 23d Indian Division.

Describing the battle, which took place yesterday near Buitenzorg, about 30 miles south of here in western Java, the newspaper said Indonesian dead might total 100. Their own dead were put at three, with one British officer and 28 Indian soldiers wounded. The clash occured at an Indonesian roadblock.

British reconnaissance reports said Indonesian forces had occupied Semarang, in north central Java, recently evacuated by British forces, and that there were no signs of the town's normal population.

American Ships Used

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British - chartered, American-manned Victory ships were reported evacuating 3,600 refugees from the Semarang area in north central Java. Dutch officials said 1,800 were brought to Batavia and that the others would be shipped to Siam.

Merchant Marine Lieutenant (jg) Anthony R. Sammak, of North Bergen, N.J., said the ships, Winchester Victory and Lake Charles Victory, had been assigned to British service with eight others in return for use of the Queen Mary to transport United States troops.

He said his ship previously had been assigned to taking French troops from Marseille to Saigon, Indo-China, and that a crew committee had protested use of the ship for other than United States troops in two letters to President Truman, one sent from Port Said, Egypt, and the other from Saigon.

1,800 Dutch Refugees Arrive

BATAVIA, Dec. 18 (AP).—Eighteen hundred Dutch refugees from Semarang arrived here today on the United States - owned and American - manned Victory ship Winchester.

Dutch officials said another United States Victory ship, the Lake Charles, was evacuating another 1,800 from Semarang direct to Siam.

Chinese Rift's End Seen Possible

Chungking, Dec. 18 (AP)—The head of the Chinese Communist peace delegation declared today that a halt to civil warfare was China's first need, and peaceful national reconstruction was her second.

For that reason, Gen. Chou En-lai told correspondents, he would seek a cessation of hostilities before the all-party political consultative council convokes its peace session.

He said the Communists had their own plans for stopping civil strife, but declined to disclose them.

Want General Election

He also announced that the Communists would demand an open general election for the National Assembly, which he said was selected before the war with Japan and it no longer was representative.

The seriousness of the situation in China, Chou continued, was well known, adding:

"In a word, there is civil war. We will demand cessation of hostilities. This is in comformity with the desires of the Chinese people."

Communist Desires

The high-ranking Communist said his party wants "political democracy, nationalization of the Chinese Army, and legal status for all political parties," asserting that was the will of China's people and Allied governments.

Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, chief of staff of the famed Communist 8th Route Army, said his presence in Chungking, instead of at the front, indicated the Communists want to halt the fighting.

Yeh declared the Communists were as anxious for peace as was President Truman.

Want Meeting Date Also

The Communist leader said he would demand that, in addition to a new National Assembly election, a date be fixed for its convocation.

The Central Government already has fixed the date for May 5, and the Communists want it convoked later. It will be charged with the task of revising China's constitution.

Meanwhile, both Government and Communist quarters expressed surprise that stories had been published abroad saying that all fighting had ceased on Chinese fronts for the past 72 hours.

COMMUNIST CHIEF SEES NEED FOR END OF CHINA FIGHTING

CHUNGKING, Dec. 18. — (AP) China's No. 2 Communist, here to talk peace with the nation's leaders, said today that an end to civil warfare was China's first need and that the seven-man delegation he heads would "demand cessation of hostilities."

Gen. Chou En-Lai told newsmen he would seek a cease-fighting agreement before the all-party political consultative council begins its formal peace session. Failing that, he added, he would insist that a truce be made the first item on the council's agenda. A date for the session has not yet been set.

Chou summarized Chinese Communist aims as "political democracy, nationalization of the Chinese army, and legal status for all political parties."

Warfare in Shantung

Chinese press dispatches meanwhile reported "ferocious" fighting in southern Shantung province, where Communists were said to have captured the important town of Tenghsien, on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad midway between Nanking and Tientsin.

The Generalissimo and Madame Chiang returned triumphantly today to Nanking from which they were forced by the Japanese to flee in 1937. A semi-official dispatch said they flew to the former capital from Peiping in Chiang's special plane.

Before he left Peiping, Chiang said in a brief radio address that a "particular friendship" existed between the peoples and armed forces of China and the United States and that their continued close relationship would help preserve world peace.

He made no reference in his address to President Truman's recent statement of policy toward China. Later, at a press conference just before he and Madame Chiang boarded their plane, he declared Mr. Truman's pronouncement showed that "the President of the United States has a very clear understanding of the present situation in China."

The generalissimo added:

"A broadening of the base of China's government (one of the reforms urged by Mr. Truman) already has been brought near in a speech I made last March 1, and would be one of the purposes of the national assembly" convoked for next May.

The New Szechwan daily said the government soon would liberate "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-Liang, who has been under surveillance since the time he kidnaped Chiang Kai-Shek in a pre-war coup. The newspaper stated the central government now planned to use Chang Hsueh-Liang's influence in Manchuria in the restoration of Chungking's control over that liberated territory.

No Troops In Mukden Yet, Chiang Reports

Peiping, Dec. 17 [AP—*Delayed*]—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's provincial headquarters said today that contrary to previous reports there were no Central Government troops in Mukden.

Furthermore, the announcement said, diplomatic and military preparations for the occupation of that biggest city in Manchuria had yet to be completed.

[Previous Chungking reports said that not only had National Government troops entered Mukden overland but some even were fanning out to the north and northwest.]

One major general, charged with liaison with front-line troops, said he had no information in the past three days and did not know where the national troops were. No one seemed concerned, either about the lack of information or the delay in the occupation of Mukden.

Peiping, Dec. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a brief radio address declared today that a "particular friendship" existed between the peoples and armed forces of the United States and China. Avoiding any direct reference to President Truman's statement of American policy toward China, the Generalissimo said the close relationships of the two countries would continue and thereby help preserve world peace.

20 JAPANESE ARRESTED, AMMUNITION SEIZED

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18—(AP) Chinese military headquarters, announcing the arrest of 20 Japanese and the seizure of a quantity of arms and ammunition, said today it had broken up a small but potent underground group in the big Nipponese segregation colony at Shanghai.

A Japanese major general was the leader of the organization, the announcement said.

Chinese authorities last week began investigation of reports that militaristic cliques were flourishing among the Japanese because of loose supervision.

Gets Bronze Star For Opening Port

Shanghai, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Commodore Columbus D. Smith of Atlanta, naval port director, received the Bronze Star today from Admiral C. Turner Joy for meritorious service in opening Shanghai's harbor to United States naval forces. Smith formerly commanded the gunboat Wake, which was seized here shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. He made a daring escape from Ward Road Jail, and returned to fight the Japanese

Ship Slips Mooring.

Shanghai, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A 40-mile wind jerked the 8,000-ton naval auxiliary U. S. S. Carter Hall from its Whangpoo River mooring today. The ship was reberthed without damaging other craft.

To Drive On Right Soon

Shanghai, Dec. 18 (AP)—Traffic in Shanghai's congested streets will be changed from the left to the right side January 1, municipal police said. While drivers are getting used to the change, the speed limit is being reduced from 15 to 12.4 miles an hour.

McNutt's Plane Reaches Tokyo

Tokyo, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Paul V. McNutt, Philippine High Commissioner, arrived by plane today from Manila to confer with Gen. MacArthur's staff and the Pauley Reparations Commission. He was accompanied by Rear Admiral Gilchrist Stockton, senior naval liaison officer and Major-Gen. William C. Rose, Chief of Staff.

Lerch Arrives In Seoul To Be Korea Governor

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 16 [AP—*Delayed*]—Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, former provost marshal of the United States Army, arrived today and planned soon to take over his new duties as governor general of Korea.

He will succeed Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, who is returning to command of the 7th Division. Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding general of American forces in Korea, said Arnold's appointment here had been temporary.

Indian Defense Cites American Declaration

New Delhi, Dec. 18 (AP)—Long passages from the American Declaration of Independence were read today during the closing defense agument before a general court-martial trying three former members of the British Indian Army on treason charges for activities in the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army.

Citing the declaration in an attempt to show that allegiance to country is higher than allegiance to king, Bhulabhai J. Desai, defense counsel, said: "But for that declaration, there would have been no United States of America to save Europe and the world in the last war."

HOMMA GOES BEFORE COURT

Former Philippines Commander Denies Atrocity Charges

Manila, *Wednesday*, Dec. 19 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma pleaded innocent today to responsibility for the Bataan death march and other major Japanese atrocities in the Philippines.

Speaking clearly in English, which he learned in his years as attaché with the British army, the onetime conqueror of the Philippines agreed to dispense with translation as he was arraigned before a United States military commission.

The former commander of the Philippines is accused of responsibility for the death march, in which 17,200 American and Filipino prisoners died, and with numerous other brutalities, including the deaths of 4,831 Americans and 45,000 Filipinos between April and August, 1942, in the O'Donnell and Cabantuan prison camps.

Second To Be Tried

Homma is the second former commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines to be tried here as a war criminal. Less than two weeks ago, Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, one of his successors, was convicted of condoning wholesale atrocities, and sentenced to be hanged. Yamashita has one appeal pending before the United States Supreme Court and another before General MacArthur.

Homma was ordered to appear for trial on January 3 by the commission president, Maj. Gen. Leo B. Donovan, of Arlington, Va., although Lieut. Col. Frank E. Meek, Caldwell, Idaho, the prosecution chief, agreed with Major John H. Skeen, Jr., Baltimore, of the defense, that because of the defense staff's late entry in the case it would require at least a month to prepare witnesses. Donovan is the law member of the commission.

Details Forgotten, Is Plea

The defense emphasized that the charges are based on atrocities committed three years ago, that many details have been forgotten by Homma and that witnesses are scattered throughout Japan, Korea and China.

The courtroom, in the high commissioner's residence, is familiar to Homma, who used the house as his residence. Dewey boulevard, on which the building fronts, was the scene of his Roman triumph in May, 1942, when Corregidor captives were forced to march in humiliation past the then strutting conqueror.

50 SHIPS ANCHORED IN SAIPAN HARBOR

HONOLULU, Dec. 18. — (AP) More than 50 merchantmen waiting for months in Saipan's Tanapag harbor for unloading orders are costing U. S. taxpayers more than half a million dollars monthly, the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes reported today.

A War Shipping administration official in Honolulu, however, termed the tie-up just a "logistic hangover" of the amphibious struggle against Japan.

"Vessels swing tantalizingly at anchor here while GI's slowly sweat out stateside transportation," wrote two Stars and Stripes reporters T-5 Dickie Moore, former Hollywood child film star, and Staff Sgt. Martin Rakitt.

They reported the ships' manifests showed they were loaded with ammunition, bombs, post-exchange supplies, beer, oil and other cargo such as aircraft parts, telephone wire and landing craft.

"The S. S. Alexander Mitchell has been waiting for unloading instructions since August 1," the GI reporters said. On an average the 50 merchantmen have been waiting more than two months.

Army, Navy and War Shipping administration officials here explained that Tanapag harbor is used as an anchorage for ships destined for other Pacific ports, and that some of the vessels are gasoline and oil tankers whose cargoes are being held against future fuel needs in the Pacific. Others are loaded with munitions originally intended for use against Japan, but now must wait decisions in Washington.

Another B-29 Record

Japan-to-Washington Plane Flies Coast-to-Oahu in 9 Hours

HONOLULU, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Superfortress Fluzzy Fuzz IV was believed today to have set a flight record from Mather Field, Calif., to Hickam Field, Oahu, in 9 hours 25 minutes.

The bomber, which recently set a non-stop record by flying from Japan to Washington, was set to take off this morning for Guam, where it will be delivered to the United States Army Air Transport Command and Brigadier General Frank E. Armstrong, of the 20th Air Force, who flew it to Washington on its record run.

Navy Calls Off Search For Ship Reported Mined

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 18 (AP)—A navy spokesman announced at noon today that the Navy had called off an aerial search for a ship which reportedly hit a floating mine Sunday near Midway Island. Planes engaged in the search were ordered to return to their original routes.

Efforts still were being made, however, the spokesman said, to trace a garbled distress message picked up yesterday by several ships and by navy radio here and at Guam.

Peron Opposes Foreign Pressure

Buenos Aires, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Argentina cannot admit foreign interference in her internal problems, says Col. Juan Peron, former vice-president and presidential candidate of laborite and nationalist groups.

Peron is quoted by the newspaper La Calle as saying that "the tendency of the United States to involve itself in our national life will be abandoned when the intentions of our people are freely expressed." He added that the Argentine people "bear no animosity toward the United States or other American countries, and in fact I believe they bear no toward us."

Argentina's future relations with foreign countries will be settled by means of compromise, Peron asserted.

ADMITS DEFEAT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 18—(AP) Air Maj. Gen. Eduardo Gomes tonight conceded victory to his chief opponent, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, in Brazil's Dec. 2 presidential election. The official tabulation of the votes in the election will be announced in a few days by the Supreme court.

Air Transport Crash Kills 8

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18 (AP)—Six passengers and two crew members were killed today in the crash of a transport plane in Rio de Janeiro state. The plane was operated by the Brazilian Meridional Airline.

Greek Ship in Distress.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 18 (A. P.)—Port authorities picked up a distress signal today from the 4,643-ton Greek freighter Dimitrios Chandris, in mid-Atlantic. An American freighter was said to be steaming to the disabled craft. The Dimitrios Chandris was built in 1910. Her home port is Piræus.

Washington Battles Storm.

Aboard the U. S. S. Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.). — Storms have slowed the progress of the battleship Washington, which is bringing 1,500 high-point soldiers from Europe to New York.

Following the Washington was the cruiser Portland, out of Le Havre, and ahead of these two ships was the carrier Champlain.

The Washington battled waves churned up by winds reaching eighty-seven miles an hour. Approximately half the G. I.'s aboard were seasick.

The battleship was forced at times to cut her speed to seven knots. For a while Sunday she traveled southward in an attempt to skirt the storms and make better time in her race to bring the soldiers home in time for Christmas.

New Conference Set After C. I. O. Rejects Ford Wage Proposal

DEC 19 1945

UNION TO EXPLAIN ITS REFUSAL OF 12.4 PCT. INCREASE

Company Says Proposal Made Despite $33,000,-000 Extra Cost.

FACT FINDERS TO MEET

G-M Board Will Begin Study of Detroit Strike Data Today.

DETROIT, Dec. 18. — (AP) The C.I.O. United Automobile Workers today rejected a 12.4 per cent wage rate increase offer by the Ford Motor Co.

The rejection came less than an hour after the Ford company announced the offer while representatives of management and union were meeting on the U.A.W.-C.I.O. demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. recently turned down a 10 per cent wage rate increase offer by General Motors Corp. whose 175,000 production workers have been on strike nearly a month over the union's 30 percent increase demand.

Ford estimated its increase offer at 15 cents an hour to all production workers. The GM offer was estimated by the management to amount to 13 1-2 cents an hour.

Proposal Unacceptable

"The Ford proposal is completely unacceptable to the union," said Richard T. Leonard, U.A.W.-C.I.O. Ford director as he came out of the negotiating conference. He did not amplify his statement but indicated a detailed explanation would be made later. It was announced the conferences between union and company would be resumed Thursday.

The Ford offer and its rejection brought no immediate comment from General Motors officials. Most of them were enroute tonight to Washington for the opening of hearings tomorrow by a fact-finding commission appointed by President Truman to study the GM dispute.

The Ford offer was coupled with a condition that it become effective for a period of two years at the beginning of the calendar month during which production of all Ford vehicles, cars and trucks reached or exceeded 80,000 units monthly. The Ford normal peacetime output is in excess of 120,000 units a month.

The proposal also stipulated elimination of unauthorized work stoppages, an agreement regarding management prerogatives, and a reduction in the number of union committeemen. It also included a new "company security" plan, providing penalties against individual workers and the union for unauthorized work stoppages.

Additional Loss

The Ford management, which previously had stated it stood to lose "about $35,000,000 during 1946 even without a wage increase," said today its newest proposal meant an additional outlay of $33,000,000 annually.

"This represents a 12.4 per cent increase in our present average wage and approximately 21 per cent more than the present average of our major competitors," said the Ford letter to the union.

The company is willing to risk the additional $33,000,000, the management said, in an effort to win the confidence and cooperation of its employes; stay in production and keep men employed; help break the log-jam of postwar mass production, and "do our share in halting inflation."

A company spokesman said he assumed the $68,000,000 loss envisaged by the company during its 1946 operations, would "come out of capital."

"It certainly won't be taken out of profits," he added.

The Ford statement did not estimate the number of workers who would be affected by the proposed wage rise. In the recent strike vote conducted among Ford employes 102,248 were listed as eligible to vote.

Office Workers Barred

An augmented picket line at General Motors' AC Spark Plug division plant in Flint today kept office workers from their jobs. Police estimated the pickets numbered close to 600 at one time. Yesterday there were 50. There was no attempt to break through the line today as was done yesterday and after the group of office workers had been sent home most of the pickets also left the plant gates.

No untoward incidents were reported as salaried workers at other GM plants reported for work again.

In supplemental memoranda handed the union today the Ford management presented detailed proposals regarding a new "company security" plan and management prerogatives.

Under the new proposal individual workers taking part in illegal strikes would be penalized $1.50 a day during their first participation and $2.50 a day during their second participation. The union would be liable to the company for an equal amount for each worker involved.

In addition the U.A.W.-C.I.O. would be held liable to the company in the amount of $5,000 for each person not an employe of the company who might be found guilty of "instigating, fomenting, actively supporting or giving leadership to an illegitimate strike."

The worker penalty would be deducted from his wages and that against the union from amounts collected by the company for the union under the check-off provisions of the agreement.

The company said any penalties thus collected would be paid over to the national infantile paralysis foundation or some other recognized charity of the company's choosing.

The prerogatives stipulations reserved to the management the right to hire and lay off, promote and transfer, and discipline and discharge employes for cause, provided the terms of the agreement were not violated in the exercise of those rights.

The company also reserved the right to "establish and determine and to maintain and enforce standards of production," and to determine which employes should work overtime when such extra work became necessary to maintain "efficiency and an even flow of production."

Do Not Ask Price Increase

"Theoretically," said the Ford letter, "we could ask government to raise ceiling prices enough to cover a wage increase. We do not think it wise to go that road at this time, because present government policy is based on the belief that only rigid adherence to OPA ceiling prices can prevent inflation. x x x

"Unless we give up the problems as insoluble, we have no alternative but to take a gamble. x x x The company x x x has decided to risk an additional $33,000,000."

The letter added that "if OPA should raise price ceilings on our products, such action shall not be made the basis for additional wage proposals by the union."

The U.A.W.'s strike strategy committee asserted late today that 99 per cent of the GM strikers have indorsed a recommendation by the U.A.W.'s GM council that they "remain on strike until their demands are met."

The GM delegates at a December 8 meeting here called on the locals to turn down GM's offer of a 13 1-2 cent an hour wage increase, which the company said would average a 10 per cent wage rate boost. The union seeks 30 per cent.

Company officials were unavailable for comment.

The strategy committee's announcement was signed by R. J. Thomas, U.A.W. president; Walter P. Reuther, vice president and chief union negotiator on the GM issues; Richard T. Frankensteen, vice president; George F. Addes, secretary treasurer; Norman Matthews, director of the U.A.W.'s Chrysler department and Leonard.

Statement to Locals

The statement, sent to all U.A.W. locals, read in part:

"The corporation refuses to produce the facts in the wage negotiations. They can not weaken the picket lines. So the corporation agents are inspiring daily rumors that the strike is ineffective, untimely and that the union leadership is divided."

x x x The anti-labor forces which inspire these stories would have labor postpone its struggle for decent wages until 1947, hoping before that time either to destroy labor or to have it hog-tied into ineffectiveness by restrictive legislation."

The U.A.W. described the strike as effective and said GM is not producing new cars and that "every plant of the corporation that produced automobiles or parts is completely and effectively paralyzed by the strike."

Turning to the wage issue, the U.A.W. said, "when we submitted our wage demand, C. E. Wilson, (General Motors president) answered with a flat no and stated the company would not grant one cent in wage increases.

Citing subsequent company wage increase offers, the latest of which was the 13 1-2 cent figure, the report said the GM's offer was the result of "economic pressure" resulting from the strike.

The committee said the charges about the timeliness of the strike and rumors that the leadership of U.A.W. was split on strike strategy "was the most vicious lie of all." It called on all strikers to "stick to their guns" until the 30 per cent is forthcoming — unless the company "proves by facts that they are unable to pay it."

Ford's Letter to Auto Union

DEC 19 1945

DETROIT, Dec. 18 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the Ford Motor Company's letter to the United Automobile Workers union:

The objective of our present negotiations has been to arrive at workable and equitable solutions to the problem of wages and the problem of company security which involves worker productivity and unauthorized work stoppages.

The only way Ford Motor Company can live and prosper in a highly competitive industry is to keep everlastingly at the job of increasing efficiency and keeping costs down so that we can make more and better cars and trucks to sell for less money.

It has been clear to us, therefore, that solutions to our problems cannot be arrived at separately, because the problems themselves are tied together. We cannot be efficient producers without eliminating work stoppages. Any increase in wages must come out of increased volume production.

Before our negotiations started, we told you quite frankly that we did not think this was the time to talk about a wage increase, because we cannot tell

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what our costs are going to be until we have had a history of volume production under present conditions.

Materials Cost More

We told you that materials—when we can get them at all—are costing us more than ever before. Last week we gave you our conservative estimates that, even without a wage increase, we will lose about $35,000,000 during 1946.

On the other hand, you have repeatedly maintained that these statistics do not answer the pressing and real problem of the employees you represent—the problem of meeting family budgets without the overtime pay taken home during war time.

Theoretically, we could ask the government to raise ceiling prices enough to cover a wage increase. We do not think it wise to go that road at this time, because present government policy is based on the belief that only rigid adherence to O. P. A. ceiling prices can prevent inflation.

That puts the problem squarely up to the Ford Motor Company and its employees. Unless we give up the problem as insoluble, we have no alternative, but to take a gamble.

The management of the company has done its best to calculate carefully the risks in such a gamble. It has decided to risk an additional $33,000,000.

Company's Objectives

Behind this important decision is our belief that we may be able to win these things:

1. The confidence and cooperation of our employees.

2. We can stay in production and keep men employed.

3. In prompt all-out production we can sharpen our production skills and efficiency to meet and beat competition.

4. We may help to break the log jam of post-war mass production.

5. By bringing the supply of new cars up to demand, we can do our share in halting inflation.

Therefore we propose:

1. That a wage increase of 15 cents per hour be granted, this increase to become effective at the beginning of the calendar month during which total production reaches a volume of 80,000 units including Fords, Mercury's, Lincolns and trucks.

Wages Above Competitors'

(This represents a 12.4 per cent increase in our present average wage and approximately 21 per cent more than the present average of our major competitors.)

2. That these new rates remain in effect for two years from the date they become effective.

3. That this proposal be made subject to agreement on the following items involved with the problem of company security:

A. Elimination of unauthorized work stoppages.

B. Management prerogatives.

C. Reduction of the number of union committeemen.

4. That if the O. P. A. should raise price ceilings on our products, such action shall not be made the basis for additional wage proposals by the union.

We hope that you will find these proposals equitable and acceptable and that we can wind up our negotiations promptly.

M'VEY DESCRIBES LOSS OF CRUISER

Captain Tells Court He Ordered Ship Abandoned Before She Capsized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — (AP) Capt. Charles B. McVay, 3rd, testified before a Navy court martial today that he ordered his ship abandoned the moment he became convinced it was doomed.

He said the ship, the cruiser Indianapolis, was not steering a zigzag course when she was attacked because visibility was so poor he did not consider it necessary.

The ship exploded and sank shortly after midnight on July 30 while en route from Guam to Leyte. McVay is charged with negligence in not ordering a zigzag course through waters where enemy submarines might be encountered, and with inefficiency in not issuing "timely abandon ship orders.

The accused officer took the stand at his own request, to complete the presentation of direct testimony. Court recessed until 10 a. m. tomorrow when closing arguments will be heard.

Recounting in detail his actions between the moment of the explosions and the ship's sinking 15 minutes later, McVay said he never left the bridge area after nine p. m. that night.

Visibility throughout the evening was very poor, he said, and he made a final check on it about 10:30 p. m., before retiring to his emergency cabin just off the bridge.

Standing orders to officers on watch, he said, called for them to notify him of any change in visibility or other operating conditions, and to order resumption of a zigzag course if they considered conditions warranted. He said no report of any kind was made to him from the time he turned in until the first explosions.

All Communications Disrupted

He said he went immediately to the bridge after the first blast and was informed that all communications were out and that the damage control officer had gone below to investigate the ship's situation. An effort had been made to signal the engine room to stop all engines, he said, but no communication was available.

The officer of the deck reported he had sent word to the radio room to send out a distress message.

Captain McVay said he looked over the side of the bridge to determine the extent of damage but it was so dark he could see nothing. The ship was still on a fairly even keel, he said, and he was not perturbed.

Shortly thereafter the damage control officer expressed belief that the ship was badly damaged and asked about abandoning ship.

Feeling that control could be maintained, McVay said he replied in the negative and ordered the damage control officer to return below and make further investigation.

Shortly thereafter the executive officer reported that in his opinion the ship was doomed and recommended that abandon ship be ordered.

Ordered Ship Abandoned

Because of his confidence in the executive officer's judgment, Capt. McVay said, he told him to pass the word to abandon ship, and "I didn't see him again."

Asserting that his first concern was to make sure that distress messages went out, the captain said he told the officer of the deck he was going to the radio shack himself. He said he started down the ladder and had reached the signal bridge when the ship took a sudden list and then seemed to hold at about 60 degrees. Then, in about 30 seconds, it turned on its side. He said he stood upright on the ship's side and started toward the midship section, having in mind that that part of the ship might remain afloat until daylight.

Suddenly, however, he was knocked into the water by a wave.

"I struck out into the darkness," he said. "I heard a swish, looked back and the ship was gone."

After completing his testimony under questioning, Capt. McVay vounteered the statement that he considered all officers on watch that evening fully competent, and that if conditions had required they would have ordered a zigzag course on their own initiative.

Japs Had Data On Warships At Hawaii Base

Intercepted U.S. Radio Messages on Dec. 6 Revealed Position of Fleet.

RAID PLANNED NOV. 9

Enemy Fleet Had Alternate Orders if U. S. Ships Were Outside Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — (AP) Testimony that the Japanese learned through intercepted U. S. radio messages what warships were at Pearl Harbor was laid before the congressonal investigating committee today.

This information came from General Douglas MacArthur's staff in Tokyo, along with other word that:

1—The enemy had alternate plans to smash the U. S. fleet if it was anchored outside the harbor.

2—Orders went to the Japanese navy to prepare for the attack as early as Nov. 9; assuming war with Britain, the United States and the Netherlands was "inevitable" and would come "the first part of December."

Came from MacArthur

This information was obtained by MacArthur's staff in questioning Japanese prisoners after the fall of Japan. Much of it came from Commander Tomo Tachibana of the Japanese naval intelligence staff, reconstructed from memory.

Whether the Japanese actually had cracked a U. S. radio code as theirs had been cracked was not made clear.

The joint Senate-House committee received at the same time memoranda of Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, describing the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at sea when the Atlantic Charter was drawn in August, 1941. Welles revealed that:

(A) Mr. Roosevelt was reluctant to agree right then on a postwar organization to disarm aggressor nations, urging that this wait until a U. S.-British "police force" was established.

(B) The President agreed to U. S. occupation of the Azores.

(C) Prime Minister Churchill said he could not subscribe immediately to a promise that all peoples would have access to world markets and raw materials. He raised the point that this collided with the empire preference system and that he would have to consult the dominions.

(D) The British sought to have the Americans and Dutch join in a statement to the Japanese that further "encroachments" in the southwest Pacific would lead to counter-measures even though the result might be war. The President, other witnesses have said, did make a statement to the Japanese ambassador but it was "watered down."

Second Day

The evidence was introduced as Vice Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson, chief of naval intelligence at Pearl Harbor time, went through his second day of questioning.

The MacArthur information that the Japanese had assigned a force to hit at the fleet if it was outside the harbor led to some sharp questioning of Wilkinson.

Critics have contended the fleet was "bottled up" and could not maneuver to escape the bombs and torpedoes. With that in mind, Senator Lucas (D-Ill) developed from the admiral testimony that the ships would have had an hour and a half to get out if the then chief of naval operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark, had followed Wilkinson's advice to warn them at the time he gave it—9:30 a. m. Dec. 7.

Wilkinson said it takes 10 minutes to get a big ship out, one destroyer could have been gotten out between the battleships and cruisers, perhaps two. By his reckoning, more than half the six battleships, six cruisers and dozen destroyers smashed in the raid could have escaped the harbor.

Questioned on Safety

But Rep. Murphy (D-Pa) asked Wilkinson if the fleet would have been safer outside the harbor, say in Lahaina roads.

"I would say it would have been less secure because it would also have been exposed to submarine attack while there would have been the same danger from air attack," Wilkinson testified.

"Would it have been any more safe at Puget sound or San Pedro (on the west coast)?" Murphy asked.

"Rather less safe," Wilkinson replied. "The anti-aircraft protection was not as complete as at Pearl Harbor."

Questioned by Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif) Wilkinson declared that the fleet, even if it had been spared at Pearl Harbor, might have met disaster later if it sought to relieve the Philippines. Senator Brewster (R-Me) interjected:

"Yes, public opinion might have demanded a relief expedition to the Philippines."

Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif) declared that Wilkinson "withheld" important information—intercepted Japanese code material—from Admiral Kimmel and "deprived" him of reaching conclusions from it. The witness retorted that keeping the secret of the code-breaking was the first consideration and moreover Kimmel and all other Pacific commanders "were well aware" of Japanese espionage activities.

It wasn't his business, Wilkinson said, to send out any information that might lead to fleet operations—that was the duty of the War Plans division and the chief of naval operations.

The committee record was bulged some more by the introduction of correspondence between Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific fleet commander, and Stark in which Kimmel complained he was not getting enough information on the broad political situation.

"It is suggested," Kimmel wrote in May, 1941, "that it be made a cardinal principle that the commander-in-chief Pacific fleet be immediately informed of all important developments as they occur and by the quickest secure means available."

Jap Officer Interviewed

The documents from MacArthur's headquarters were based on the conjecture of the Japanese officer interviewed because the key officer at Pearl Harbor had died and important papers were burned at the time of surrender.

Tachibana informed Col. F. P. Munson of MacArthur's staff about the intercepted U. S. broadcast on the number of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and others entering Pearl Harbor or anchored there. He did not give any more details of this broadcast but added that the Japanese got information also from signals to American ships.

The Japanese said the naval intelligence division at Tokyo had "a most difficult time" judging the habits and strength of the American fleet.

As a result, he said, Tokyo spent years in analyzing "bits of information obtained from naval officers at Washington, newspapers and magazines published in America, American radio broadcasts, signal intelligence, passengers and crews of ships stopping at Honolulu."

The Japanese plan of attack, in great detail, was obtained by Munson from the recollections of Rear Admiral Sadatoshi Tomioka, Rear Admiral Jameto Kuroshima and Capt. Mitsuo Fuchida. They gave the information that they were prepared to hit outside the harbor as well as inside.

Subs Dispatched Early

MacArthur also relayed to the committee the story of two Japanese submarine commanders interviewed by a Japanese correspondent. This account said submarines which participated in the Pearl Harbor attack left Yokosuka naval base as early as Nov. 11, assigned to strike U. S. vessels escaping

from the harbor and to rescue fliers shot down.

A day before the attack one of the submarines sighted the carrier Lexington but "no trouble ensued." The story related the launching of two-man midget submarines from the decks of five larger submarines just before the air attack began.

One of them was unwary enough to message the "end" of the battleship Arizona the night of Dec. 7, as detected from sky-high flames. U. S. destroyers pursued him "and dropped depth charges madly" but he got away after being submerged 39 hours.

As Wilkinson concluded his testimony for the day, Senator Brewster remarked to reporters that the admiral told the Roberts commission which investigated Pearl Harbor that Admiral Kimmel had all the information naval intelligence in Washington possessed. In his testimony to the congressional group, Wilkinson said Kimmel did not have access to the Japanese intercepts.

Brewster called this such an obvious conflict that it may have "influenced" the decision of the Roberts commission to "convict" Kimmel. This group found that Kimmel and Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, the Hawaiian commanders, did not alert their commands sufficiently. The senator suggested it might be a good idea to subpoena former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, head of the commission, to clear up the point.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) told reporters, at the same time, that as soon as Wilkinson concludes his testimony the commitee ought to summon Kimmel and Short. This view had been expressed by Brewster last week.

House Passes UNO Participation Bill

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The House passed today, with minor changes, a Senate-approved bill providing for United States participation in the United Nations Organization. The roll call vote was 344 to 15.

Senate and House conferees now will consider the House changes in the legislation. The chief difference is addition of an amendment allowing Congressmen to serve as representatives to the UNO Council.

Earlier House members turned the bill into a vehicle for advancing the merits of their respective districts as the site of the UNO's permanent home.

Palestine Entry Measure Wins Favor in House

Resolution Voted by Senate Adopted by Committee; Floor Action Likely Soon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today added its approval to Senate-passed legislation calling on the government to "use its good offices" with Great Britain to permit free entry of Jews into Palestine.

Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman, reported that the committee at a closed session approved unanimously a resolution identical to one passed overwhelmingly yesterday by the Senate. The action clears the way for possible House action on the measure before the holidays.

Meanwhile, President Truman announced appointment of Bartley C. Crum, of San Francisco, as a member of the Anglo-American Palestine Inquiry Committee to succeed O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolira, who asked to be relieved of the assignment because of the burden of his duties as chairman of the advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

"British Agents" Accused

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18 (AP).—Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the Zionist Emergency Council, returned from Palestine by plane today, and declared in an interview "the tension in Palestine and in the Near East is fostered by British agents."

"The Arab League," he said, "is a British instrument, and it has but one purpose—the cementing of the Arab world into a solid block against possible Soviet penetration in the Middle East which would endanger British imperial interests."

Dr. Silver, who is head of the Temple here, asserted that British troops in Palestine take advantage of every opportunity to display armed force.

"I was myself a witness to one of these demonstrations," he said. "A search was on in a Jewish settlement for several unfortunate Jewish immigrants who had entered the country without a certificate. To locate and punish these few unfortunates, a whole division of troops, including tanks and armored truck, were rushed to the area. British planes flew overhead. For what purpose?"

Dr. Silver said the time for action by Jews in America is now, and continued:

"We cannot do less than demand that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine at the earliest possible moment."

TRUMAN DECISION ON PRICE PROBLEM AWAITED BY PANEL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — (AP) The future of fact-finding as proposed by President Truman apparently rested tonight on a White House decision to affirm or deny that prices must be considered when age increases are recommended.

This issue finally forced the oil wage fact-finding board into a two-day adjournment and is certain to crop up tomorrow in the organization meeting of the President's panel to investigate the General Motors strike.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, chairman of the oil board, announced that the wage-price problem—posed by the Oil Workers union—was so important that an overall government policy decision is indicated. Such a decision, he said, will be made before Friday and will be announced by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach.

To get the answer, Schwellenbach must obtain an interpretation of President Truman's already-stated policy which permits employers to raise wages without government approval, provided the increases do not mean higher prices. The secretary was reported ill with influenza today.

As presented by the oil workers, the question raises the issue of whether government fact-finding boards may or may not recommend price increases to conform with any wage boosts which they may propose.

The C.I.O., in all of its current wage disputes, contends the industries involved can grant 30 per cent wage increases within the present price structure. Industry has disputed this contention.

Although the union raised the point in the oil hearing, along with a demand that company books be brought in to determine profit positions, its representatives agreed to continue the hearing. Company spokesmen, however, refused to proceed until the question was settled.

Graham then adjourned the session until Friday morning, declaring that was the earliest date on which Schwellenbach could give an answer. Meanwhile, it was understood, Graham planned to discuss the situation with Economic Stabilizer John C. Collet and possibly with Reconversion Director John W. Snyder. However, it seemed certain that the final decision must come from the White House.

Graham today also avoided a definite answer to the demand for production of oil industry books and other financial data. This issue it was indicated, will come up again on Friday.

One oil company already has withdrawn from the hearing because of the injection of the profits issue and all have declared they did not consider profits a part of the inquiry. The union, on the other hand, contends that determination of profits is a fundamental fact to be found by the panel.

Roosevelt Feared Critics Of Atlantic Charter Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(AP) President Roosevelt apparently was keenly aware at the time how some critics at home would regard his Atlantic Charter meeting with Prime Minister Churchill.

He wanted the joint announcement of the conference to say in so many words that he had made no future commitments but Churchill opposed such a statement.

And the late President was reluctant on his part to write an endorsement of a postwar international organization which Churchill wanted because of "suspicions" such an agreement might arouse in the U. S.

Memoranda from Welles

These hitherto unpublished sidelights on the historic meeting at sea in August, 1941, came to light at the congressional Pearl Harbor investigation today in memoranda of Sumner Welles, who was there as undersecretary of state.

When the two leaders discussed the Statement they would issue after the conference ended. Welles quoted Mr. Roosevelt as suggesting that they say their discussions "had in no way involved any future commitments between the two governments, except as authorized under the terms of the Lend-Lease act."

"Mr. Churchill dissented very strongly from the form in which the President had desired to make it clear that no future commitments had been entered into," Welles wrote.

"The President stated that portion of the proposed statement was of extreme importance from his standpoint inasmuch as a statement of that character would make it impossible for the extreme isolationist leaders in the United States to allege that every kind of secret agreement had been entered into during the course of these conversations."

Two Declarations Drafted

Welles said that Sir Alexander Cadogan had drafted two declarations, one a parallel statement of policy on Japan, and the other a joint declaration on British-American intentions.

An American draft of the latter statement apparently was prepared and Welles said that Churchill, in reading a point calling for the post-war disarming of aggressor nations, "inquired whether the President would not agree to support some kind of effective international organization' as suggested by the prime minister in his original draft x x x."

"The President replied," Welles' memorandum continued, "that he did not feel that he could agree to this because of the suspicions and opposition that such an agreement on his part would create in the United States.

"He said that he himself would not be in favor of the creation of a new assembly of the League of Nations at least until after a period of time had transpired and during which an international police force composed of the United States and Great Britain had an opportunity for functioning."

Discussed World Markets

Churchill raised the further point, Welles said, that the portion of the statement promising all peoples access to the markets and raw materials of the world collided with the British empire's trade preference policy.

He personally did not support this policy, Welles quoted Churchill as saying, but had to check any such statement with the dominions before he could subscribe to it.

"Harry Hopkins then suggested that Sir Alexander Cadogan and I be requested to draft new phraseology which would take care of the difficulties and prevent the delay of which Mr. Churchill spoke."

But Welles said he objected that fundamental principle, not mere phraseology, was involved, adding that the two nations "might as well throw in the sponge" if they couldn't agree on this principle.

Cadogan, however, said the dominions would have to be consulted and that consequently the joint statement could not be issued until some time after the news of the meeting between the President and Churchill had been given out.

At a subsequent meeting with Cadogan on the British battleship Prince of Wales, Welles said they reached substantial agreement on the terms of the proposed joint statement.

STATE DEPT. GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON ARMY'S CHINA ROLE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(AP) The State department today reasserted its right to chart American foreign policy by making public some instructions to the War department on movement of Nationalist troops in China.

Issued at a news conference, the statement "directed" the War department that Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer could transport Chinese Nationalist troops to Manchuria when he deemed it necessary.

Applies to Manchuria

It added, however, that this privilege held only for Manchuria. Wedemeyer may move forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek from south to north China, the statement said, only if such action is approved by Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy, who is scheduled to arrive in Chungking Thursday.

Although the statement said "the State department has directed the War department," state officials said it was not a directive in a strict sense, but rather an interpretation of the President's Chinese policy statement issued Saturday.

These officials added that the War department frequently requested guidance on matters which might edge into the field of basic foreign policy.

Other government sources, however, compared the instructions to last September's statement by acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's administration of Japan.

Acheson at that time said the occupation forces in Japan were "the instruments of policy and not the determinants of policy."

Despite this attitude on Japan, some State department officials including Secretary Byrnes have insisted until recently that the presence of American troops in strife-torn China was purely a military matter.

Only to Accept Surrender

The U. S. troops were there, Byrnes explained, only to accept the surrender of Japanese troops; disarm and repatriate them under terms of the surrender agreement.

Byrnes told a news conference November 7 that it had not even been called to his attention when U. S. Marines were first sent into China, but emphasized he was not concerned because the operation was purely military, not political.

Many State department officials acknowledged privately, however, that the presence of American troops in the middle of a virtual Chinese civil war had political implications, regardless of the motives for keeping them there.

Whatever the motive for making them public, the instructions for Wedemeyer, some officials said, would have the effect of helping re-establish the State department in the policy-making role which it frequently yielded to the armed forces during the war.

These officials emphasized at the same time that relations between the State and War departments were never better.

British Entry Into Java Was Joint Decision

State Department Official Admits Anglo-American Staff Chiefs Agreed on It

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—A State Department spokesman acknowledged today that the decision to send British troops into

He added, however, that "that had nothing to do with the present fighting going on there."

The combined chiefs of staff is an organization of British and United States land, sea and air commanders.

The State Department official, who asked not to be quoted by name, implied that while the United States shared responsibility for dispatching the troops into Indonesia, the American government was not responsible for the manner in which the operation was carried out.

He recalled the United States request to Britain and Holland that they remove American trademarks from all lend-lease weapons and equipment used in combating Indonesian elements seeking independence.

The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, said in a speech last Friday that the United States shared with Britain the responsibility for sending British Empire forces into the Dutch East Indies. Asserting that the decision was not British, but Anglo-American, Lord Halifax said, "We did not send our troops to Java on our own initiative. They went there to carry out work which had ben assigned to them by the combined chiefs of staff."

duties as special envoy of President Truman, with the assignment of tryng to bring together the Chinese Nationalist and Communist factions.

McDermott mentioned only Manchurian "ports." The State Department later said that although the directive specifically stated "Manchurian ports," it was the department's view that Wedemeyer could use air transport to get Nationalist troops anywhere in Manchuria he deemed necessary.

Friday would be the earliest date on which the Labor Secretary could answer.

At the same time, Graham declined to give a definite board reply to another CIO oil-worker demand that the oil companies' books be introduced as evidence in the hearing.

Prices, Profits Stall Oil-Pay Fact-Finding

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Government refusal to determine immediately the relationship of industry prices and profits to federally recommended wage increases today forced the oil wage fact-finding board to adjourn until Friday.

By that time, Board Chairman Frank P. Graham promised, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach will have stated the Government's position—which, Graham indicated, must be determined meanwhile by high Administration officials.

Companies Balked

Oil industry spokesmen refused to continue in the fact-finding hearing until the board decided whether, in making any recommendations on CIO demands for a 30 per cent wage increase, it would consider possible price increases in oil products.

Graham declared the issue was "an over-all governmental problem" which Administration officials now were considering and that it would "take time for the Government to give its answer."

Basic Policy Decision

The formulation of the reply, regarded as a basic policy decision of far-reaching effect in such labor disputes as the General Motors strike and the pending steel strike, will be left to Schwellenbach, Economic Stabilizer John C. Collet and other interested Government agencies, Graham said.

The price question stalled the oil hearing most of yesterday and the fact-finders had hoped to obtain an answer by this morning. Graham reported, however, that Schwellen-

Gen. J. L. Collins Made Director Of Information

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Appointment of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Lawton Collins to be director of information for the War Department was announced by the Army today.

Collins, former commander of the 7th Corps in the European campaign, succeeds Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, who has directed the Bureau of Public Relations since August 6, 1941. Surles has been assigned to special duty at the office of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Chief of Staff.

As director of information, Collins is in charge of the Bureau of Public Relations, the legislative and liaison division and the information and education division. The three organizations were brought together under one director last September.

Ammunition Ships In Delaware Bay

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Army said today that an accumulation in Delaware Bay of fifteen ships with ammunition resulted from orders banning unloading of explosives at certain ports.

The ships, ten of them with full loads of ammunition and five partly loaded, are anchored near Cape May, N.J., waiting their turn for unloading at an approved port, and more may arrive to add to the fleet, the army announcement said.

The joint Army and Navy Safety Board discontinued ammunition-discharge facilities at Hampton Roads, New Orleans and Mukilaeo, near Seattle, it was explained. The board has approved the following ports for unloading: Searsport, Maine; Lenardo, N.J.; Charleston, S.C.; Mobile, Ala.; Houston, Texas, and Beaver, Ore.

The Argentine announcement said that the ships were taken over in accordance with a mobilization plan at the Inter-American Economic and Financial Consultative Committee, located here.

Wedemeyer To Move Chinese Troops

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP) — The State Department has authorized Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer to assist in moving Chinese Nationalist troops to Manchurian ports when he deems it necessary.

Michael J. McDermott, State Department press officer, disclosed at his news conference that the department had "directed" the War Department that Wedemeyer, United States Army commander in China, could make such arrangements.

McDermott emphasized, however, that the directive applied only to Manchuria.

Movement of Chinese Nationalist forces from South to North China may be carried out by American foreign forces only if Gen. George C. Marshall determines such action to be "consistent with his negotiations with the Chinese," McDermott said.

Marshall Due Thursday

ARGENTINA EXPLAINS

Says French Ships Are Still Held Because of Commitment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Argentine Embassy today distributed an official announcement declaring that because of an international obligation with the other Americas the Government was unable to return three French ships to France.

The ships were immobilized in Argentine ports after the fall of France; subsequently they were taken over by Argentina and incorporated in the National Merchant Marine.

Recently France requested the immediate return of the vessels to help alleviate her economic distress and announced she had been

Truman Awards Honor Medals To 6 Men

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—In 30-minute White House ceremony President Truman today awarded the nation's highest military honors to six fighting men of the Army Navy and Marines.

Grasping the hand of each and calming their nervousness with a friendly smile, the President presented the Congressional Medal of Honor to:

Navy Lieut. Richard Miles McCool, Jr., of Norman, Okla.; Marine Capt. Robert Hugo Dunlap, Galesburg, Ill.; First Lieut. Frank Burke, an infantryman from Jersey City, N.J.; Mast. Sergt. Veto Bertoldo, Decatur, Ill.; Staff Sergt. Vernon McGarity, Model, Tenn.; and Pfc. Mike Colalillo, Duluth, Minn.

The Men's Feats

Citations for the infantrymen showed:

Colalilli spearheaded an attack by his company, blasting his way

killing at least 25 Germans in an action near Untergriesheim, Germany, last April 7.

Bertoldo, who was inducted on a limited service basis because army doctors found his eyesight faulty, saw well enough to get his machine-gun sights on and kill at least 40 Germans, fighting off attacks for 48 hours and saving two battalion posts, last January in France.

Wounded, Fought Two Days

McGarity, although wounded, fought for two days in a vital holding action near Krinkelt, Belgium, last December. He destroyed one enemy tank, turned back three others, and gained time for the Americans to bring up reserves. He was captured, but was released a few days later.

Burke, a transportation officer, started out last April 17 to pick a forward motor pool site at Nuernberg, Germany. He wound up dueling Nazi die-hard defenders with a light machinegun killing 11, wounding three and providing leadership in the killing or wounding of 29 others.

Senate Names 9 Republicans To Committees

Hart and Smith Assigned to Military Affairs in Approving Party Choices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Senate approved today Republican selections for new committee assignments. Two of the more important appointments put Senator Thomas C. Hart, of Connecticut, and W. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, on the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Senator Hart is the former admiral who commanded the Asiatic fleet in 1942.

The other Republican committee assignments are Senators William F. Knowland, California, to the Agricultural and Pensions Committees; Guy Cordon, Oregon, Appropriations; Homer E. Capehart, Indiana, Banking; Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, Finance; William H. Stanfill, Kentucky, Judiciary, Irrigation and Post Offices, and Milton R. Young, North Dakota, Post Offices.

In connection with the appointments five Senators were released from committee assignments as follows: Cordon, from Agriculture; Smith, from Judiciary; Capehart and Saltonstall, from Post Office, and Shipstead, Minnesota, from Pensions.

Later Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, president pro tempore of the Senate, announced assignment of two Republicans to special committees, Senator William Langer, of North Dakota, to the Silver Committee, to succeed the late Senator John Thomas, of Idaho, and Senator Capehart to the Small Business Committee.

URGES PROTECTION FOR WOOL INDUSTRY

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.), said after a call at the White House today that Congress should withhold its approval of the proposed loan to Great Britain until it has worked out a wool program to protect domestic growers.

O'Mahoney, chairman of the Senate's special wool committee, advocates a quota system governing importation of wool, similar to that established for sugar, plus full American understanding of plans developed by the British Government for the marketing of wool produced by its dominions.

He said he told the President it was a matter of great importance that the United States Government work out a program that will make sure that the American wool industry "does not suffer in the post-war period as it has during the war."

"There is a world surplus of four billion pounds of wool, most of which comes from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa," the Senator asserted. "They consume less than 7 per cent of what they produce. They look to the American market as the best area in which to dispose of this surplus. The British Government has organized a wool program for the United Kingdom and the three Dominions. I said to the President that the United States Government must not be less concerned about the welfare of American wool growers than the British Government is about theirs."

HOUSE BODY STALLS WAGE RISE ACTION

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—An attempt to get immediate action on Federal legislation raising minimum wage rates to 65 cents an hour failed today in the Senate Labor Committee.

Senator Ellender (D.-La.) told a reporter that the committee accepted a compromise which will continue hearings after Congress reassembles in January with a vote on the minimum wage increase agreed upon for on January 21.

"Some Senators wanted to vote out the 65-cents an hour provision at once because labor wants it," Ellender said after the closed session. "I objected because this committee refused to take prompt action on President Truman's request for fact-finding legislation and because we have not heard all witnesses on the minimum wage hearings will reopen and continue with a committee vote on January 21.

The minimum wage legislation would raise the existing hourly rate of 40 cents to 65 cents immediately, to 70 cents after one year and to 75 cents after two years. The War Labor Board fixed a 55-cents an hour base during the war.

shortage has been made more acute by a memorandum issued last month by Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, recommending to local draft boards that they give serious consideration to exempting from military service any man who had completed thirty-two months of merchant marine service.

"In our view, that was an ill-advised move, tending to cause needed men to quit the Merchant Marine service," the N. M. U. A. spokesman said. "We pointed this out at the time, and opposed the issuance of the memorandum."

The New York Port of Embarkation said this afternoon that no ships operated by the Army were tied up in the harbor here, but that it was "aware of

the delays on other ships reported by the WSA." The Port of Embarkation said it could give no estimate on the number of ships delayed here.

SENATE VOTES HIKE IN FEDERAL WAGES

Pay Increase of 11 Pct. Favored for Million Government Workers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—(AP) A sliding-scale pay increase averaging 11 per cent for an estimated 1,100,000 government workers was approved in the Senate today and sent to the House.

Senator Byrd (D-Va.), who backed the measure as a substitute for a more liberal one by Senator Downey (D-Calif.), said it would offset the increased cost of living for all workers now under classified civil service. He said, however, that it covered only about one-third of the 3,000,000-odd government workers.

Downey Protests

Downey, who tried in vain for two weeks to win a flat 20 per cent hike, bitterly protested the Byrd substitute.

"If this was offered by any large corporation or business to its employes, the workers would go off the job the following day," Downey told the Senate.

But the Senate on a 47 to 19 roll call vote accepted the plan sponsored jointly by Senators Byrd, Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) and Hart (R-Conn.).

Byrd offered a table which showed that government workers formerly getting $1,440 annually would receive $1,632 or an increase of 13.3. The rate of the pay boost decreases as salaries mount until workers getting $8,500 would receive $9,067 or an increase of 6.68 per cent.

Downey contended that the graduated increase met higher living costs only for the lowest-salary bracket.

"This is grossly inequitable and unfair," he shouted.

Measure Passes, 62 to 3

Once the method of increase was agreed upon the Senate made fast work of passing the measure finally, 62 to 3, and sending it to the House. Senators opposing it were Connally (D-Tex.), Ellender (D-La.) and O'Daniel (D-Tex.).

The plan would eliminate a graduated raise of about 16 per cent that became effective in July and substitute the following: 36 per cent increase on the first $1,200 of pay; 18 per cent increase on pay from $1,200 to $4,600; and 9 per cent increase on pay above $4,600 up to a limit of $10,000.

Byrd said the increase would apply to all classified federal workers including those paid on an hourly basis; to all legislative employes; and to all judiciary employes other than judges and officials.

Not covered are large groups of postal workers, workers in agencies exempted from classified service, and a large group of employes of the War and Navy departments and other warfare agencies.

Byrd told the Senate that the present total of more than 3,000,000 government workers "could be reduced by almost one half" and the government could "still conduct business in an efficient manner."

Senate Approves Bill To Sell 50 Million Tons Surplus Ships

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Legislation providing for disposal of some 50,000,000 tons of surplus wartime ships won approval in the Senate late today on a voice vote.

Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.), floor manager for the bill covering approximately $10,000,000,000 worth of vessels, said he hoped to win House approval of Senate changes before Congress quits for the holidays.

4,750 Ships Involved

The legislation fixes standards for the Maritime Commission in disposal of 4,750 ships bought or built to help win the war.

"The government wants to get rid of these ships as quickly as it can be done," Radcliffe said. He added that sales and charters probably woul not bring more than one-third of war time costs.

Sales would be limited to American citizens for the first 90 days with sales to foreigners after that period. Buyers must pay down 25 per cent of the value fixed by the Maritime Commission. Balance could be paid over 20 years with interests at 3½ per cent.

House passage of the bill. Actually, the Senate still has to act. A member of the Senate Naval committee said today he doubted if the bill could be disposed of in the few days remaining before the holiday recess.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House Naval committee said the V-12 program will have no funds with which to operate after next March unless the legislation is enacted.

Price Floors Set

Price floors of not less than 31.5 per cent of wartime costs are fixed for certain cargo ships with similar floors of 75 per cent of wartime costs on tankers.

United States citizens could charter the ships on a basis of fifteen per cent of adjusted cost per year. A State Department request to allow England, Russia, Norway and other wartime allies to charter some 660 ships they now operate under lend-lease was defeated by the Senate 36-28.

All ships not sold by December 31, 1947, would be "frozen" in a special defense maritime reserve or junked.

V-12 BILL STILL PENDING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — (AP) Legislation authorizing the Navy to continue its V-12 training program through next June may be side-tracked until after the first of the year.

The Associated Press stated erroneously yesterday that congressional action on the proposed authority had been completed with

IF ATOM BOMB HIT NEW YORK

Dr. Urey Gives Picture of Resulting Holocaust.

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Dr. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University said today that an atomic bomb dropped midway between New York's financial district and the uptown section would wipe out both areas.

He spoke at a meeting of representatives of fifty national organizations which are seeking to set up "national liaison committees on atomic information."

Senator McMahon (D.-Conn.), chairman of the Senate Atomic Committee, told the gathering that in the abcence of international control of atomic bombs "you can't plan anything for your children—you cannot rest. It's not living."

The meeting planned to take action on setting up a committee "widely representative of lay organizations" for the purpose of providing a medium through which the atomic scientists and their colleagues can work for public understanding of the social implications of atomic energy.

Asserting that estimates have been made that other nations may succeed in producing atomic bombs within five years, McMahon said:

"We've got to get international control in five years or before that. This damn bomb won't go off in stages, so control of it should not be made in stages.

"I can't see this program of exchanging scientists and exchanging scientific ideas and then waiting a little while to see what will happen. If it's five years that we've got, we've got to settle this thing right away. I think there's an immediacy about the situation that cannot be overlooked."

McMahon said an inspection system designed for the international control of the bomb would be difficult but would provide the best means of control.

Plane Transport Also Likely

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Reports from authoritative American sources in Peiping said yesterday that the United States Army's Air Transport Command would fly Chinese Central Government troops to Mukden and Harbin, both of which are inland Manchurian cities and not ports.

The State Department later said that although today's directive to General Wedemeyer specifically stated "Manchurian ports," it was the Department's view that General Wedemeyer could use air transport to get Nationalist troops anywhere in Manchuria he deemed necessary.

TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR VETERANS SPEEDED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—(AP) The House today approved a $160,000,000 temporary housing program for distressed war veterans and their families.

It passed and returned to the Senate for action on an amendment legislation authorizing the expenditure of that amount by the National Housing administrator to acquire temporary Federal-owned housing no longer needed and send it into housing shortage areas.

Approximately 100,000 units are expected to be made available to municipalities without cost—except for land sites—and to educational institutions needing housing for G.I. students.

Rail Jam May Hold GI's on Coast Until After Christmas Holiday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — (AP) The Army said tonight that 82,000 GIs from the Pacific would have to spend Christmas in west coast ports awaiting transportation home unless the rail jam cleared up.

The Navy announced that many of its men scheduled for discharge or furlough will be in the same fix, too, but gave no figures.

Hoping to relieve the situation some, the Office of Defense Transportation ordered all railroads west of the Mississippi to move troop trains "just as fast as they do their regular passenger trains" from now until March 1.

The order directs western railroads moving troop trains or empty cars for troop shipments to "establish and maintain schedules for movement of such trains over its lines equal in respect of speed of operation to that of the railroad's normal passenger train schedules."

The Army's statement reported that more than 35,000 soldiers had been waiting more than 48 hours for trains to the east as of last midnight. It added that with 110,700 more troops expected to reach west coast ports between now and Dec. 24 "the backlog will continue to mount rapidly."

From San Francisco came word that nearly 100,000 soldiers and sailors in all were in west coast staging areas and ports awaiting transportation. Of these heaviest concentration, 45,000, was in the San Francisco area. Los Angeles reported 17,000 men in two camps ashore and 10,000 aboard ships in the harbor, with the jam expected to last through the holidays.

The Army Transportation corps said that the recent directive by the Association of American Railroads ordering 1,000 more coaches diverted to the west had not had noticeable effect as yet.

The situation has become so serious that troops had to remain aboard troop ships at San Francisco last night because there was no room for them in the staging areas ashore. It was expected that five ships would be used for this purpose tonight.

The Navy announced that the return of troops from Europe was being slowed by bad weather.

The cruiser Augusta and the Aircraft carrier Wasp have both suffered some damage in a 70-mile gale that has swept the Atlantic off the British coast.

The Augusta had left Le Havre on Dec. 14 with troops—the exact number unknown here but on her last trip home she carried 1,096. The storm damaged her starboard side. Resulting in several small leaks and she turned back toward England. She tentatively plans to disembark the troops at Southampton and undergo repairs.

The Wasp enroute from New York to Southampton suffered some damage to her flight deck. She was due in the British port Dec. 18 and has messaged she will be about 24 hours late.

LEXINGTON SIGHTED BY JAP SUBMARINE

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—One of the Japanese submarines, stealing toward Pearl Harbor for the attack on December 7, 1941, sighted the aircraft carrier Lexington on December 6 but did not attack, congressional investigators learned today.

This was brought out in one of the documents supplied to the Pearl Harbor Committee by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo. It was the story of Japanese submarine operations, as told by two naval officers to a former Japanese war correspondent, M. Hanakata.

The subs which participated in the attack left Yokosuka naval base on November 11, Japanese time, Hantkata said in an article published on October 30, 1945. The submarines were ordered to attack any American vessels escaping from Plear Harbor and to rescue downed Japanese flyers.

On December 6, Hawaiian and United States time, the story said one submarine sighted the Lexington, "but no trouble ensued." The story told of the launching of the two-man midget submarines from the decks of five larger submarines just before the attack began.

The submarines followed the upheaval in the harbor only through occasional land explosions that came through deep water, but at night Hanakata said that one of the commanders "detected from the periscope a huge firy column which marked the end of the U. S. S. Arizona."

The commander sent out messages about this, with the result that American destroyers pursued him and "dropped depth charges madly." The submarine got away, the story said, after remaining submerged thirty-nine hours, but "all hopes of rescuing fellow-fighters who had been shot down had been abandoned."

Merger Message Due Tomorrow

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—The White House said today that President Truman's message on the proposed Army-Navy unification definitely will be sent to Congress tomorrow.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told his news conference that the lengthy message was virtually complete. He declined to say what position the President will take. The Army has advocated establishment of a single defense agency and the Navy has opposed it.

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Universal Training Urged By Legion

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—John Stelle, national commander of the American Legion, declared at a congressional hearing today that the United States must "keep a gun cocked" by adopting universal military training.

Submitting to the House Military Committee the Legion's plan for four months of intensive training, Stelle said:

"That gun can be in the form of a large, standing armed force or it can be in the form of a small highly trained regular force and trained citizen army and reserve components."

"Large Army Repugnant"

"The first is repugnant to our way of life, but the second conforms to it," he added.

S. Perry Brown, of Beaumont, Texas, chairman of the Legion's national defense program, then outlined to the committee the training program that the Legion adopted at its Chicago convention last month. This calls for up to four months of intensive basic training for all youths between 18 and 20, and those of 17 who have parental consent. Trainees would then be given optional ways of completing their year of training—in the armed forces, the National Guard, the ROTC, college or industry.

What "Co-Operation" Was

Douglas Whitlock, former president of the Producers' Council, Inc., said he had understood the conference was to be a co-operative industry-labor-Government undertaking.

"The co-operation," Whitlock said, "amounted to this. we were told: 'Here's a priority program and you are going to take it.'"

Both Northup and Whitlock contended that the primary construction bottleneck is OPA's "unrealistic price policy."

Whitlock also asserted that a new Government regulation to channel 50 per cent of building materials to home construction would actually be used to fix prices on houses.

Outlines Purposes

In asserting purposes of the conference had been attained, John B. Blandford, Jr., national housing administrator, said these were twofold:

1. To share Government information about the housing shortage with industry and labor representatives of the construction industry.

2. To review Government plans to stimulate home construction.

Whitlock said that while the construction industry found the new program objectionable, "we will co-operate as best we can."

He told the conference that the Government program should have been discusse dwith an industry advisory committee before it was announced by President Truman.

While he pledged industry co-operation, Whitlock said in effect that since the Government had initiated the program, it would have to take responsibility for the outcome.

Consultations Planned

Answering Whitlock's criticism, John D. Small, civilian production administrator, said various segments of the construction industry would be consulted on details of the program. Only the general outline has been announced, Small said, and one of the purposes of the current conference is to get industry's views on how the plan can best be put into effect.

A spokesman for the National Housing Agency, reporting developments at today's closed session of the conference, said also that labor and management delegates had agreed to appoint a committee to work with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion on homebuilding.

Management delegates emphasized, the NHA spokesman said, that price increases for building materials are needed to get home construction rolling.

525,000 New Housing Units

Chicago, Dec. 18 (AP)—Boris Shishkin, American Federation of Labor economist, estimated today construction of 600,000 new housing units would be begun in 1946 and "525,000 or more" would be completed next year.

"The labor supply required for this volume of housing, restricted as it must be because of material shortages, will be generally adequate with only scattered, extremely limited shortages," Shishkin declared in a talk to a reconversion conference sponsored by the Public Administration Clearing House.

"No difficulty is expected in the unskilled labor supply," he said, but added that "a limited" shortage of masons might develop because of "a reluctance to build all-frame housing."

The reluctance, he forecast, will result from the acute lumber shortage and the probability that the green lumber available will crack, buckle and warp, contributing to postconstruction problems and difficulty of maintenance.

Industry's Heads Call U.S. Housing Plans 'Unrealistic'

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Construction industry leaders today assailed the Government's new housing program as "unworkable" and "unrealistic."

They made these assertions after adjournment of a two-day Government-sponsored housing conference and following statements by Federal officials that the session had accomplished its purpose.

H. R. Northup, secretary-manager of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, told a news conference that management delegates "didn't come here to get shoved around for two days."

"We would like the idea of a conference," Northup added, "if the Government people had not made up their minds before it was called on just what was going to be done."

PRICE WARNS OF CENSORSHIP

Says Opinions Should Not Be Under Restraint

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Byron Price, former censorship director, left a parting warning tonight that opinions and criticisms cannot and should not be brought "under Government restraint."

His final report, released by the White House, asserted that censorship "should come into being solely as an instrument of war."

Even in war, Price declared, its work must be confined to (1) depriving the enemy of information and (2) collecting intelligence which can be used against the enemy.

Should Not Be Restrained

"Editorial opinions and criticisms never can be brought under Government restraint, and ought not to be, so long as our present form of government endures," Price wrote, "and any censorial excursion into that realm would most certainly destroy the respect and confidence of the censored and lead to collapse of the entire structure."

In this country, Price asserted, "no one who does not dislike censorship should ever be permitted to exercise censorship."

"All planning for censorship should rest firmly on a determination to apply restraints in such a way as to preserve, rather than destroy, free institutions and individual liberties."

Wartime Censorship

Even wartime censorship, in a free country, he said, "ought to be voluntary, as a matter of principle."

He said American voluntary censorship demonstrated during the war could be fully as effective "as such compulsory systems as those of Britain and Canada, where many flagrant violations have gone unpunished because public sentiment would not support punishment."

"Censorship of the dissemination of public information must hold unceasingly, day in and day out, to the single purpose of keeping dangerous information from the enemy," Price said.

Done Voluntarily

In his report, he pointed out that thousands of items of information endangering the nation's security were kept out of the press and off the radio "by editors and broadcasters under the voluntary censorship program."

"In its offensive operations, censorship provided Government agencies with interceptive information which would aid in the prosecution of the war," he said. "It helped weave a bright pattern of accomplishments in such fields as counterespionage and economic warfare."

He pointed out that censorship helped keep the enemy guessing about the North African invasion, the Casablanca conference, and the preparation which preceded D-day.

Secret Of Atomic Bomb

Equally successful, he said, were censorship's many months of watchfulness to preserve the secret of the atomic bomb.

"Thousands of intercepts," he said, "were produced by censorship to strengthen Allied war production and to weaken the enemies."

He said a single intercept enabled the War Production Board to obtain $25,000,000 worth of much-needed textiles, and another communication saved the Government $11,000,000 by disclosing the possibility of a more favorable price on Mexican alcohol.

SAYS MANKIND MUST ORGANIZE

Lindbergh Asserts Science Leaves No Alternative.

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Charles A. Lindbergh says man's science has brought him to a choice of whether he will live in an organized world or in constant insecurity.

Aircraft and the atomic bomb, the one-time non-interventionist declared at an Aero Club dinner, have made it "no longer a question of whether or not we should have world organization, but of what form it should take."

Lindbergh chose a celebration of the forty-second anniversary of the Wright brothers' flight for his first public address since 1941. At that time he resigned his colonel's commission in the Air Force Reserve during a dispute with the late President Roosevelt over foreign policy.

"I have advocated tonight a world organization backed by military power, organization led by Western peoples who developed modern science with its aviation and its atomic bomb," Lindbergh said last night. "But I must confess to you that I am fearful of the use of power. I plead for strong military forces only because I believe the alternative is worse."

Successful organization to prevent misuse of aircraft and atomic energy, he declared, would "mark a greater epoch in human relationships than their invention marked in science. Yet if we fail, the penalty is staggering. We can succeed only by organizing all nations toward this end."

The world organization, he suggested, will be a compromise between "the nations which have control on the basis of ability" and "the nations which would control on the basis of counting heads." Whatever its form, he concluded, it must hew to a Christian code of "integrity, humility and compassion that are lacking all over this post-war world."

PAPER CURB NEAR END

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A high Government official said today that an order revoking newsprint controls at year's end has cleared all but one hurdle.

Announcement of the order awaits only a go-ahead from Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, said this official. The order was drafted and scheduled for announcement yesterday by the Civilian Production Administration, it was learned.

This plan was canceled when Snyder's office, in clearing the press release, suggested that some of the language be changed. There was no disagreement, it was said, on whether the order should be revoked.

The CPA moved to revoke Federal restrictions on use of newsprint after receiving the two recommendations to that effect from the Newspaper Publishers Industry Advisory Committee.

The committee, which said that revocation should be effective December 31, also recommended at a meeting early this month that a voluntary newsprint distribution plan be put into use when Government controls are abandoned.

SHIPBOARD CHRISTMAS FOR 1,500 IN YD DIVISION

BOSTON, Dec. 18—(AP) Christmas will come on Dec. 26 for 1,500 soldiers of the famed Yankee division. That's the day they will arrive at Boston aboard the Lewistown Victory, the War department said.

Although Governor Maurice J. Tobin's suggested victory parade was rejected as "impossible" by the War department, the YD men, all of the 101st regiment, will come ashore to an official reception in charge of Brig.-Gen. William J. Blake, chief of staff of the Massachusetts State militia and former president of the YD Veterans association.

WORLD STANDARDS NEEDED FOR PEACE,

BRADEN DECLARES

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 18—(AP) Establishment of standards of law to regulate the conduct of nations was advocated today by Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, as a means of combatting unauthorized control of governments.

Braden, former United States ambassador to Argentina, said in a prepared lecture at Yale that there was "no better way to prevent a man from seizing unauthorized power than to set standards of law which regulate his conduct equally with that of his fellows."

"It is the same with governments," he contended in his lecture, entitled "Peace, Freedom and Law Are Inseparable," as he asserted that the recent war demonstrated that "nothing so threatens the peace and the freedom of mankind as the exercise of absolute, unlimited, and consequently irresponsible power."

Braden, who is in charge of inter-American affairs, said that the "weight of the law with all its consequence" should fall on any man who "embarks on rebellion." Such enforcement of the law by "the international community," he said, "is not intervention, any more than indifference to the law is neutrality."

The State department official said that among the causes for the world's "present plight," was the "backwardness of our political thinking" when contrasted with scientific and technological advances.

As a result, he said, "Man has won an extraordinary freedom from the tyranny of nature," but "remains in many cases politically shackled."

He said:

"Small wealth and insignificant power are subject to the impartial rule of established law and under it, enjoy an orderly and peaceful existence. But the great concentration of power too often escape the arm of the law; they may be employed irresponsibly with impunity. x x x

"In the field of science, human liberty knows no other limitations than those imposed by the laws of nature; in the political area, man's liberty may be subjected to the caprice of his lowest fellow."

With the few exceptions, said Braden, the theory of "inviolable popular sovereignty" still remains

an unrealized ideal, an aspiration, a distant goal of human endeavor."

"I need hardly dwell here," he said, "on the degree to which this ideal was defeated in Germany and Italy, and is today being frustrated in the countries that smother under the several national varieties of international Fascism."

104 Warship Armada Coming to N.Y. Harbor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—(AP) The Third Naval district today announced that 104 warships—an armada more than twice as large as the 47-ship fleet anchored in the Hudson river on Navy day, Oct. 27—would be berthed in New York harbor Christmas day.

They will be here in keeping with an order by Navy Secretary James Forrestal that all personnel possible be permitted Christmas leave or liberty.

Twenty-one classes of fighting ships will be at docks in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Staten Island and New Jersey, including battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and their tenders, minelayers and ammunition ships, freighters and transports, landing craft and submarine chasers.

Queen Mary Sails With 500 Passengers

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary sailed for England early today with more than 500 passengers. Line officials said the passenger list was the largest since the start of the war.

Among the passengers were Juan Negrin, last Premier of republican Spain, and Lord Riverdale, English steel manufacturer.

Rise In Newsprint Costs 20 Millions

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—American newspaper publishers will pay approximately $20,000,000 more to put out their papers next year on the basis of an increase of $6 a ton just granted on the price of newsprint.

The action was taken, Government quarters said, to "check further decrease in United States newsprint production, which has been gradually declining for some years."

As production has gone down, the price of newsprint has risen. The price of newsprint delivered in New York was $50 a ton just prior to Pearl Harbor. With the latest increase, the new ceiling will be $67 a ton on the same basis.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, which has made no public comment on the price increase, figures that 140,000 full-sized newspaper pages can be produced from a ton of newsprint. This would figure down to 4,666 copies of a 30-page newspaper per ton.

Government sources estimated that approximately 3,250,000 tons of newsprint are consumed in this country annually.

Service Men Housed on Ships

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18 (AP).—More than 45,000 Pacific veterans were here today, awaiting rail transportation east. Fourteen ships scheduled to arrive today will add another 14,000 men to the backlog.

Because housing could not immediately be found for them, more than 5,000 troops remained overnight aboard three ships that arrived yesterday. It was not the first time this had been done here.

One of the arrivals yesterday—the American Legion, a twin-screw transport—was delayed by the loss of a propellor off the California coast.

Returning Vessels Crowd Port

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 18 (AP).—Harried port officials worked around the clock today to handle an ever-increasing swarm of returning service men.

More than 7,209 veterans came ashore yesterday, but officials faced the task of handling nearly 15,000 more on twenty newly arriving vessels.

Railroad, airline and bus officials reported they are moving 20,000 service personnel in and out of this area each day, exclusive of government-ordered equipment. Military authorities refuse figures on departing service men.

While 7,209 were debarked yesterday, 5,600 more remain aboard ships already docked. There is no place for them to go—at least for the immediate present.

"Is it true that Christmas has been postponed until Jan. 25?" asked a disgruntled G. I., as reporters came over the hail of his ship.

The last of the famed 37th (Buckeye Division), mostly from Ohio, and 3,200 strong, surged ashore yesterday and boarded trains for separation centers. They had waited aboard ships for forty-eight hours.

Visa-Less Pilgrims In Sailboat Barred

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 18 (AP).—Entrance to the United States was denied today by immigration officials to sixteen Estonians who landed her Saturday after sailing their thirty-seven-foot sailboat for 129 days across the seas from Stockholm, Sweden, in the hope that they could begin anew lives that had been upset by European wars and oppressions.

None of the group, composed of seven men, five women and four small girls possessed visas nor had any of them consulted an American consul before starting their hazardous voyage to America.

The group has appealed the action of the immigration authorities in denying them the right of entry, and it is expected that it will be at least several weeks before the United States Attorney General, the final authority, will reach a decision.

In the mean time, immigration officials said, all of the Estonians will be paroled.

ERNEST BEVIN AND U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES IN MOSCOW.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE CORRESPONDENTS DECLARED THIS WAS "NOT IN HARMONY WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY WHICH WERE THE REASON FOR THE MEETING " OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BIG THREE POWERS

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE IN LONDON SAID IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE INCIDENT.

LONDON, DEC. 18 -- (AP) -- INCREASED PENSIONS FOR BRITISH ENLISTED MEN WERE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER WHICH ESTIMATED THE RAISES WOULD COST AN ADDITIONAL 9,000,000 POUNDS, (xxxx ($36,000,000), AND WOULD RISE TO DOUBLE THAT BEFORE THE NUMBER OF

UNO

LONDON, DEC 18-(AP)-CHOICE OF A SPECIFIC AMERICAN CITY AS THE SITE FOR THE PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION HEADQUARTERS PROBABLY WILL BE LEFT UP TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHICH CONVENES JAN. 10, DELEGATES TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION SAID TODAY.

A SUB-COMMITTEE, WHICH FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS HAS BEEN HEARING CLAIMS OF 40 OR MORE CITIES BIDDING FOR THE UNO HEADQUARTERS, WILL PRESENT ITS DATA TO THE GENERAL SITES COMMITTEE FRIDAY. THE GENERAL BELIEF WAS THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD SELECT FIVE OR SIX OF THE BIDDING CITIES AND PASS THE FINAL CHOICE ON TO THE ASSEMBLY.

SOME DELEGATES WERE OF THE OPINION THAT EVEN THE ASSEMBLY MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO SELECT A SITE AT ITS FIRST SESSION. BRITISH DELEGATE PHILIP J. NOEL-BAKER SUGGESTED INFORMALLY THAT IT MIGHT BE ADVISABLE TO SELECT A TEMPORARY SITE IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE FINAL DECISION IS MADE.

M502AES

LONDON, DEC. 18--(AP)---- THE BELGRADE RADIO TODAY BROADCAST A REPORT FROM MOSCOW THAT YUGOSLAV, FRENCH, POLISH AND SOME OTHER CORRESPONDENTS HAD COMPLAINED THEY WERE EXCLUDED IRN FROM PRESS CONFERENCES HELD UPON THE ARRIVAL OF BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY

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PENSIONERS STARTS FALLING OFF.

APPROXIMATELY 900,000 PERSONS ARE EXPTECTED TO BENEFIT UNDER THE PLAN, WHICH PROVIDES WEEKLY PENSIONS OF 45 SHILLINGS ~~XXXX~~ ($9) INSTEAD OF THE FORMER 40 SHILLINGS ($8) FOR A 100 PERCENT DISABLED PRIVATE.

BENEFITS FOR LESSER DEGREES OF DISABILITY WILL BE RAISED PROPORTIONATELY.

LONDON, DEC. 18 (AP)--BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY ENTERTAINED MORE THAN 180 MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS STAFF FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS TOD AT A CHRISTMAS TEA IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE GUESTS, MOSTLY AMERICANS WITH A FEW BRITONS, WERE SELECTED FOR THEIR LONG SERVICE OVERSEAS.

KING GEORGE, V11 IN A NAVAL UNIFORM, QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET GREETED THE GUESTS.

"THEY WERE VERY HUMAN, VERY SIMPLE AND VERY REAL," COMMENTEI MRS. REBECCA S. HAMILTON OF 415 EAST 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY, ON THE ROYAI FAMILY. MRS. HAMILTON IS DIRECTOR OF THE RED CROSS RAINBOW CORNER CLUB.

CHARLES B. ROGERS OF 1914 LA SALLE AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., A RED CROSS OFFICIAL, SAID IT WAS "THE MOST GRACIOUS AND CHARMING RECOGNITION SINCE WE'VE BEEN OVER HERE."

PETER S. RIDLEY OF 745 GIRARD ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., DIRECTOR OF THE DUCHESS CLUB, A NEGRO CLUB IN LONDON, SAID THE KING WAS A "VERY CORDIAL HOST."

"HE ASKED ME MY IMPRESSION OF ENGLAND," RIDLEY SAID, "AND I TOLD HIM I WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE FORTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE."

APL MACKLINS 2304S AM635P

PARIS, DEC 18-(AP)-NORMAN ARMOUR, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, LEFT PARIS LAST NIGHT BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON TO REPORT ON HIS RECENTLY COMPLETED MISSION AS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN. HIS RETIREMENT FROM FOREIGN SERVICE AFTER 35 YEARS WAS ANNOUNCED LAST MONTH.

-DASH-

PARIS, DEC. 18 - (AP) - THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY'S CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION DECIDED TODAY THAT PRESIDENTS OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC SHOULD BE ELECTED BY THE ASSEMBLY FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM AND COULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONLY ONE REELECTION.

THE COMMISSION ALSO VOYTED TO MAINTAIN THE OFFICE OF

1945

PREMIER BY DECIDING AGAINST ALLOWING THE SAME PERSON TO HOLD BOTH

BE PRESIDENT AND PREMIER AT THE SAME TIME.

UNDER THE THIRD REPUBLIC THE PRESIDENT SERVED A SEVEN-YEAR

TERM AND WAS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REELECTION.

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

NUERNBERG,DEC.18-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S TOP SECRET WAR ORDERS SHOWED TODAY THAT THE FUEHRER ONCE PLANNED TO INVADE THE MIDDLE EAST, TO WAGE WAR ON TURKEY IF NECESSARY AND MADE READY IN 1940 TO OCCUPY THE WHOLE OF FRANCE.

WHEN COL.-GEN.GUSTAV JODL, GERMAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS CAPTURED LAST MAY HE RELUCTANTLY SURRENDERED A LEATHER BRIEF-CASE WHICH HE SEEMED TO CHERISH MORE THAN ANY OTHER POSSESSION. THE CASE CONTAINED MORE THAN 50 OF HITLER'S ORIGINAL WAR ORDERS.

"I WANT THEM PRESERVED FOR POSTERITY," JODL SUGGESTED.

SOME OF THE ORDERS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED IN EVIDENCE IN THE WAR CRIMI TRIAL, IN WHICH JODL IS A DEFENDANT. THE REMAINDER, KEPT IN A BOMB-PROOF SAFE, WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WAR ORDER NO. 9, DATED NOV. 29, 1939, INDICATED THAT HITLER CONSIDERED GREAT BRITAIN HIS MOST FORMIDABLE ENEMY AND THAT THE "PRE-REQUISITE FOR FINAL VICTORY IS TO BEAT ENGLAND." TO DO THIS, ONCE THE GERMANS HAD DISPOSED OF THE "BRITISH-FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE," HITLER PLANNED THAT HIS NAVY AND AIR FORCE SHOULD BOMB AND BLOCKADE BRITAIN INTO SUBMISSION.

APPARENTLY REALIZING THAT HE HAD UNDERESTIMATED BRITISH TENACITY, HITLER ISSUED ORDER NO. 30 ON MAY 23, 1941, ANNOUNCING HIS INTENTION OF SUPPORTING IRAQ AGAINST BRITAIN AS THE FIRST STEP OF A MIDDLE EAST OFFENSIVE DESIGNED TO WEAKEN THE BRITISH.

"I HAVE THEREFORE DECIDED," A SUBSEQUENT ORDER SAID, "TO DRIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST FORWARD BY SUPPORTING IRAQ. WHETHER AND HOW THE ENGLISH POSITION--IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFENSIVE AGAINS. THE SUEZ CANAL--CAN BE BROUGHT TO COLLAPSE WILL BE DECIDED ONLY AFTER BARBAROSA (AN ARMY CODE NAME FOR THE INVASION OF RUSSIA)."

THE MIDDLE EAST PLAN COLLAPSED, OBVIOUSLY BECAUSE THE RED ARMY NEVER DID.

NOT PUTTING ALL HIS EGGS IN THE IRAQIAN BASKET, HOWEVER, HITLER ALSO ORDERED A "COORDINATION OF THE FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH POSITION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST BY A CONCENTRIC ATTACK WHICH IS PLANNED FROM LIBYA THROUGH EGYPT, FROM BULGARIA THROUGH TURKEY AND POSSIBLY ALSO FROM TRANSCAUCASIA THROUGH IRAN."

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THE BULGARIAN-TURKISH DRIVE WAS NECESSARY, ACCORDING TO HITLER GENERALSHIP, "IN CONSIDERATION THAT ENGLISH REINFORCEMENTS ARE TO BE EXPECTED IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST AND ESPECIALLY FOR RENDERING THE SUEZ CANAL SECURE" AND WITH THE AIM "OF ATTACKING THE BRITISH POSITION AT THE SUEZ CANAL FROM THE EAST."

"FOR THIS PURPOSE," ONE ORDER READ, "PREPARATIONS MUST BE MADE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE TO ASSEMBLE SUCH STRONG FORCES IN BULGARIA AS ARE NECESSARY TO MAKE TURKEY TRACTABLE OR TO BREAK ITS RESISTANCE BY FORCE OF ARMS."

SIX MONTHS AFTER FRANCE SURRENDERED TO GERMANY IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE WAR, HITLER BECAME RESTIVE OVER POSSIBLE "SUBVERSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS X X X IN THOSE PARTS OF THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE (NORTH AFRICA) WHICH ARE NOW COMMANDED BY GEN (MAXIME) WEYGAND."

ORDER NO. 19, DATED DEC. 10, 1940, STATED THAT IF SUCH RESISTANCE APPEARED, "THE QUICK OCCUPATION OF SECTIONS OF THE FRENCH MOTHERLAND NOW STILL UNOCCUPIED IS TO BE PREPARED."

"AT THE SAME TIME THE FRENCH HOME FLEET AND SECTIONS OF THE FRENCH AIR FORCE STATIONED AT HOME PORTS MUST BE SEIZED ON OR AT LEAST PREVENTED FROM GOING OVER TO THE ENEMY. PREPARATIONS OF THIS UNDERTAKING ARE TO BE CAMOUFLAGED IN ORDER TO AVOID ALARMING THE FRENCH."

THE FUEHRER CONSIDERED THIS PLAN OF SUCH IMPORTANCE THAT THE ORDER SPECIFIED THAT NOT EVEN HIS CLOSE ALLY BENITO MUSSOLINI BE APPRISED OF IT. HOWEVER, A SUBSEQUENT ORDER CANCELED THE PLAN AND SUBSTITUTED "GUIDING LINES FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST REMAINING FRANCE AND THE IBERIAN PENINSULA" WHICH PROVIDED FOR ITALIAN PARTICIPATION.

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 18-(AP)-VICE ADM. WILLIAM GLASSFORD HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN GERMANY, UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. GLASSFORD FORMERLY WAS COMMANDER IN NORTH AFRICAN WATERS. HE SUCCEEDS VICE ADM. ROBERT L. GHORMLEY, WHO WAS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

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ROME, DEC 17-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID A MUNITIONS DUMP NEAR TRENTO BLEW UP TONIGHT, INJURING A NUMBER OF BRITISH SOLDIERS PASSING IN A TRUCK AND SHATTERING ALL WINDOWS IN THE ADJACENT VILLAGES OF LAVIS AND GANDOLO.

JJ1047PES

ROME, DEC. 18-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII TODAY RECEIVED CHAPLAINS JAMES E.DURAN OF CINCINNATI, O., AND SWANSTON (FIRST NAME UNAVAILABLE) OF RUSSELVE, N.Y., BOTH ATTACHED TO THE WAR RELIEF SERVICES OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE. BOTH ARE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES SOON.

B43

VX

VATICAN CITY, DEC.18-(AP)-HAROLD H.TITTMAN, JR., COUNSELOR OF THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATION AT THE HOLY SEE, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES. MYRON C.TAYLOR, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY, WILL HANDLE THOSE DUTIES AS WELL AS HIS OWN DURING TITTMAN'S ABSENCE.

JPD 47AES

30.24-32487

WARSAW, DEC. 18 -- (AP) -- U. S. AIR ATTACHE, LT. COL. EDWARD J. YORK TODAY TELEGRAPHED THE WAR DEPARTMENT THAT INVESTIGATION HAD ESTABLISHED THAT LIEUT. DAVID ~~HERR~~ MILLICE OF ST. LOUIS, MO., DIED IN A RUSSIAN FIELD HOSPITAL AT WAGRONEIC, POLAND, AFTER HIS LIBERATION FROM THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP ~~XXXXX~~ OFLAG NO. 64 LAST JANUARY.

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MILLICE, SON OF C. T. MILLICE OF 815 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, WAS RECOVERING FROM PNEUMONIA AT THE TIME THE RED ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED THE CAMP, AND ~~XXXXXXX~~ SUBSEQUENTLY WAS REMOVED WESTWARD.

INVESTIGATION BY OFFICIALS ~~HE~~ AT THE NEARBY TOWN OF SKOKI REVEALED THAT MILLICE WAS BURIED AT THE WAGRONEIC CEMETERY, WHERE THEY FOUND A HEADSTONE BEARING HIS NAME IN RUSSIAN -- "DAVID MILLICE AMERICAN LIEUTENANT, FLIER, DIED IN DEFENSE OF FATHERLAND."

MILLICE WAS AN ARTILLERYMAN, BUT IT IS BELIEVED THE RUSSIANS ~~HERE~~ CONFUSED THE BRANCHES OF SERVICE.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC 18-(AP)-THE "BIG THREE" FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE SAID BY INFORMED QUARTERS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THEIR THIRD FORMAL SESSION TONIGHT TO BE WELL ALONG ON THEIR DISCUSSIONS OF THE MAIN ISSUES WHICH BROUGHT THEM TOGETHER.

TODAY'S MEETING, LIKE THE TWO PREVIOUS SESSIONS, WAS CLOAKED IN SECRECY, BUT PERSONS PRESENT IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM EMPHASIZED AGAIN THAT THE CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE WHICH PREVAILED WAS INDICATIVE THAT ALL WAS GOING WELL.

THE SESSION, LASTING THREE HOURS AND 15 MINUTES, WAS THE LONGEST SINCE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

SM-1537-THE FOREIGN MIN

THE SESSION, LASTING THREE HOURS AND 15 MINUTES, WAS THE LONGEST SINCE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS STARTED THEIR EXPLORATORY TALKS SUNDAY. AS THEY MET THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER "NEW TIMES" INDICATED THAT RUSSIA WOULD FAVOR CONTINUED MEETINGS OF THE "BIG THREE" POWERS IN THE INTEREST OF WORLD COLLABORATION.

REFERRING TO RECENT ETC., SECOND GRAF

(275)

TEHRAN-FIRST ADD IRANIAN ~~XXX~~ GOVERNMENT."

THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT CHARGED THAT THE FOUNDER OF THE INSURGENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH SET UP THE AUTONOMOUS REGIME IN AZERBAIJAN "IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AT BAKU (RUSSIA) NAMED IDALAT." THE STATEMENT DECLARED THAT MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WERE NOT INHABITANTS OF THE IRANIAN PROVINCE.

THE COMMANDER OF THE TABRIZ GARRISON, WHICH SURRENDERED SATURDAY TO THE INSURGENTS, "REPEATEDLY APPLIED TO THE SOVIET COMMANDER FOR PERMISSION TO SEND TROOPS TO OTHER CITIES AND OUTSIDE TABRIZ AND RECEIVED A NEGATIVE ANSWER," THE STATEMENT DECLARED.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES NOTE CONCERNING THE AZERBAIJAN CRISIS WAS "BY NO MEANS CONSISTENT WITH THE ACTUAL FACTS," THE STATEMENT DECLARED.

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THE LIST OF SPECIFIC CHARGES OF VIOLENCE ATTRIBUTED TO THE INSURGENTS INCLUDED:

"THE MURDER OF YAHYAPUR, GOVERNOR OF MARAGHEH, ONE OF THE OLD AND NOTABLE MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND MEMBER OF ONE OF THE OLD FAMILIES OF AZERBAIJAN.

"THE TERRORIZATION OF COLONEL MU IN AZAB X X X.

"ARMED ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF SARAB AND THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN ZIA, HEAD OF THE LOCAL GARRISON, THE HACKING TO PIECES OF CAPTAIN FATIMI, AN OFFICER, AND THE MURDER OF GENDARMES.

"ARMED ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF MIANCH AND THE MURDER OF FINANCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND A NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

"ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF MARAND AND MURDER OF THE ABDULLAH MUHIT, HEAD OF THE JUSTICE BUREAU, (AND) ABDUL HASSAN ETIRZA DAYRIMI

CHIEF OF THE POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, AS WELL AS THE MURDERS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HAUCHEQANI FAMILY AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS.

"THE MURDER OF POLICE DETECTIVE CHIEF AT TABRIZ AND OF AMIN MALIK, HEAD OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT'S CIPHER OFFICE.

"ATTACK ON THE TRANSPORT SECTION OF THE TABRIZ GARRISON WITH A VIEW TO SEIZING AND PILLAGING ARMY TRUCKS.

"ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF ASTARA AND THE MURDER OF THE FRONTIER COMMISSIONER AND ANOTHER OFFICER."

MJ1036AES

A52
-35-

TEHRAN, DEC 18-(AP)-THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT CHARGED IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT "PEOPLE OF DOUBTFUL CHARACTER" WERE TERRORIZING THE RESIDENTS OF AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE AND IMPRISONING AND TORMENTING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE AREA.

(AN AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED BY THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS IN A DISPATCH DATELINED TEHRAN YESTERDAY TO HAVE BEEN FORMED IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, PART OF THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED ZONE OF NORTHERN IRAN.)

THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT LISTED SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH IT SAID "VERY CLEARLY ESTABLISHED THE FACT THAT A NUMBER OF ARMED ADVENTURERS IN AZERBAIJAN HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN FORCES AND ENGAGED, UNDER THE TREACHEROUS TITLE OF DEMOCRACY, IN AN ARMED UPRISING AGAINST THE MONARCH AND THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT OF PERSIA (IRAN)."

THE STATEMENT WAS SUBMITTED TO FOREIGN EMBASSIES UNDER THE TITLE: "OBSERVATIONS OF THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE CONTENTS OF A MEMORANDUM ADDRESSED BY THE SOVIET COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (V.M.MOLOTOV) TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT."

MK2035AES

A125
WITH TEHRAN

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT "COMPLETE ORDER IS REIGNING" IN TABRIZ, HEADQUARTERS OF A GROUP WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN.

"SHOPS AND MARKETS ARE CARRYING ON AS USUAL," THE BROADCAST SAID. "THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN STARTED TO WORK OF FULFILLING ITS PROGRAM."

"ALL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS WERE TAKEN OVER BY THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. A NUMBER OF REACTIONARY OFFICIALS WHO DID NOT WANT TO COLLABORATE WITH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LEFT FOR TEHRAN."

EJ1153PES

DEC 19 1945

A66FX
KONOYE MEMOIRS (1000)

(EDITORS' NOTE: THIS IS ANOTHER STORY IN A SERIES BASED ON THE MEMOIRS OF PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE, PREMIER WHEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE SEEKING TO AVERT WAR IN 1941. KONOYE COMMITTED BUST THIS BUST THIS

A66FX (WAR CRIMES)
WAR CRIMES (3rd)

BY DUANE HENNESSY

YOKOHAMA, DEC. 19-(AP)-JAPANESE GUARDS INVADED THE SANCTUARY OF A PRISON CAMP HOSPITAL TO ADMINISTER A FATAL BEATING TO AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR, A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING THE FIRST WAR CRIMINAL CASE IN JAPAN-THAT OF GUARD TATSUO TSUCHIYA--

WAS TOLD TODAY. GORDON TEAS OF STRATFORD, ILL., HAD BEEN ACCUSED
PFC. ROBERT GORDON RED CROSS SUPPLIES WHICH THE JAPANESE
BY HIS CAPTORS OF TAKING AMERICAN
HAD KIDDED IN THE SAID A DEPOSITION FROM PFC.
CHARLES P. GAVORD OF DENING CAMP.
GAVORD'S TESTIMONY WAS READ AT THE
WITH IMPLICATION IN THE MURDER OF
1942. SERGEANT MUSKMOUTH (ANOTHER OF THE
UNDERLINGS WHO WILL STAND TRIAL) AND
KNOWN) TOOK TEAS INTO THE OPEN
HIM WITH HARDWOOD SAPS LIKE THE GUARDS
"THEN THEY PUT HIM SOME MORE."
HIM OUT AND BEAT AND PERSONALLY
HIM IN THE HOSPITAL
BEFORE HE DIED."
GAVORD TIMED THE BEATINGS
OF THE COLDEST MONTHS
A DEPOSITION BY
CITY, KAS., SAID
GUARD "WOULD THE PRISONERS
"THEY TOOK A ABOUT
TIME AND BEAT THEM
FELL DOWN THEY MADE
TEAS WAS TOO WEAK TO STAND UP."
THE BEATING FOR 30 MINUTES
LT. COL. JOHN CHICKERING OF ST.
COUNSEL, EARLIER HAD PROTESTED AGAINST
PUT. HE WAS OVERRULED BY
"AN EMERGENCY EXISTED
TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF TSUCHIYA, WHO SAT BLANK-
DO NOT PORTRAY TO A COMMISSION SUCCESSION
OF TSUCHIYA AND ANOTHER
FACED THROUGH THE PROCEEDINGS.
WM/WASCAPS

DEC 19 1945

CHUJI MACHIDA, 62-YEAR-OLD PARTY
PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINANT PROGRESS
THESES DEBATE. VOICED
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EXPRESSED
JAPANESE PEOPLE. IF HIS PARTY
MEANWHILE, THE FOREIGN
GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S

30.24-32489

ASSFX
BY RUSSELL BRINES (190)
TOKYO, DEC.19-(AP)-ALLIED OFFICIALS WILL SET THE DATE OF JAPAN'S NAXT ELECTION AFTER THEY HAVE TAKEN ALL POSSIBLE PRECAUTIONS TO INSURE ITS FAIRNESS--POSSIBLY EVEN DECLARING THE MORE NOTORIOUS OF OLD-LINE JAPANESE POLITICIANS INELIGIBLE FOR OFFICE--AUTHORITATIVE AMERICAN SOURCES DECLARED TODAY.
JAPANESE SOURCES SAID THE CABINET OF PREMIER KIJUPO SHIDEHARA DECIDED TODAY UPON JAN. 22 AS THE ELECTION DATE, BUT ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS ORDERED THE ANNOUNCEMENT WITHHELD PENDING ITS FINAL APPROVAL. IT MUST BE APPROVED NOT ONLY BY HEADQUARTERS HERE BUT BY WASHINGTON, THE AMERICAN OFFICIALS EXPLAINED.
HEADQUARTERS ALSO IS CONSIDERING STRONG METHODS TO PREVENT WAR-BRED POLITICAL MACHINES FROM DOMINATING THE ELECTION--A CERTAINTY WITHOUT ALLIED ACTION TO FORESTALL IT---THE SAME AMERICAN SOURCES ASSERTED.
THE DIET DEMONSTRATED CLEARLY IN ITS RECENT SESSION THAT WHATEVER STEPS IT TAKES TOWARD DEMOCRATIZATION WILL COME ONLY AS THE RESULT OF ALLIED PRESSURE.
JAPANESE THEMSELVES HAVE COMPLAINED STRONGLY RECENTLY OF INCREASING POLITICAL POWER SHOWN BY OLD-LINE VETERANS WHO OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED THE NATION'S WARTIME MILITARISTS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THEIR OWN POSITIONS.
YOUNG JAPANESE ANXIOUS TO PLUNGE INTO POLITICAL CAREERS SAY THAT DESPITE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, ANY EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGN WOULD COST 50,000 YEN $3,333)---A LONG HEAD-START FOR THE FINANCIAL STRONG OLD-TIMERS IN OFFICE.
WW627APS

IN THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE OR AN ABILITY TO UTILIZE THEIR NEWLY-GRANTED FREEDOM OF SPEECH.
THEY STALLED ON TWO OF THE GOVERNMENT'S THREE MAJOR REFORM BILLS UNTIL PRESSURE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR FORCED ACTION. MOSTLY CONCERNED WITH THE SUBJECT OF WAR GUILT, THEY SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO AVOID BLAME THEMSELVES AND APPREHENSIVELY SAW MANY OF THEIR COLLEAGUES PACKED OFF TO JAIL AS WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS.
THE SESSION PRODUCED AN UNPRECEDENTED DISCUSSION ON WHETHER EMPEROR HIROHITO SHARED IN WAR GUILT. THE DIET VOICED SUPPORT FOR CONTINUATION OF THE EMPEROR SYSTEM AND AGREED WITH PREMIER KIJUPO SHIDEHARA THAT HIROHITO WAS NOT A WAR CRIMINAL.
B420PCS

A101FX
TOKYO, DEC.18-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR GRANTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TODAY TO BORROW MONEY TO BUY RICE, CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD TO MEET THE NATION'S DIRE NEEDS FOR WINTER.
THE GOVERNMENT WAS ALLOWED TO BORROW THROUGH JAPANESE BANKING INSTITUTIONS A TOTAL OF 1,500,000,000 YEN FOR RICE.
AN ADDITIONAL 75,000,000 YEN WILL BE BORROWED TO MAKE PURCHASES OF CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD. (THE FIXED EXCHANGE RATE IS 15 YEN TO THE DOLLAR.)
THE GOVERNMENT THEN WILL MAKE THE COMMODITIES AVAILABLE TO CITY DWELLERS THROUGH A SYSTEM OF RATIONED RESALE.
WW633APS

A87FX
TOKYO, DEC.19-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE STIFF FINES AND JAIL SENTENCES FOR SELLING, TRADING OR MANUFACTURING ANY BEVERAGE OR FOOD CONTAIN ADDOHOL OR OTHER POISONS.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE STIFF FINES AND JAIL SENTENCES FOR SELLING, TRADING OR MANUFACTURING ANY BEVERAGE OR FOOD CONTAINING METHYL ALCOHOL OR OTHER POISONS.
THE DIRECTIVE, SPOKESMEN EXPLAINED, WAS PROMPTED BY NUMEROUS RECENT DEATHS, BLINDNESS AND ILLNESS AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO DRANK POISON LIQUOR. IT PROVIDES PENALTIES OF A 2,000 TO 10,000 YEN FINE ($133 TO $666) OR THREE TO 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.
WW621APS

DEC 19 1945

A103KX
WEST OUT
TOKYO, DEC.18-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FIRST DEMOBILIZATION MINISTRY TOLD A HOUSE OF PEERS' COMMITTEE TODAY 8,922 AIRPLANES AMD OTHER WAR EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO THE ALLIES WITHIN JAPAN PROPER AND THAT MORE WAR MATERIAL IS TO BE RELINQUISHED.
OTHER ITEMS HANDED OVER INCLUDE 3,113 TANKS; 2,300 TRACTORS, ABOUT 10,000 ARTILLERY PIECES, 40,000 AUTOMATIC FIREARMS OVER 1,000,000 RIFLES AND 30,000,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, AND 140,000 ARTILLERY SHELLS.
JW636ACS

DEC 19 1945

A20KX
NITE LEAD (200)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
TOKYO, DEC.18-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DIET ITS MEMBERS DISPLAYING LACK OF FAMILIARITY WITH DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES, TODAY ENDED AN EXTRAORDINARY 22-DAY SESSION WHICH SHOULD BRING SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF CITIZENS.
CHIEF PRODUCTS OF THE SESSION WERE AN ELECTION REFORM BILL ENFRANCHISING APPROXIMATELY 22,000,000 YOUNG WOMEN AND 3,000,000 YOUNG MEN, A LABOR UNION LAW, A FARM REFORM MEASUREAND THE REPEAL OF SEVERAL WARTIME LAWS.
DIET MEMBERS HANDPICKED BY HIDEKI TOJO IN 1942 FOR HIS RUBBER STAMP PARLIAMENT FAILED TO DEMONSTRATE EITHER A MARKED INTEREST

TOKYO, DEC.19-(AP)-BECAUSE OF THE CRITICAL JAPANESE FOOD SHORTAGE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY MADE ALL CIVILIAN EATING PLACES OUT OF BOUNDS TO MEMBERS OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES, AND PROHIBITED SERVING JAPANESE FOOD AT ANY MESS OR CLUB OPERATED FOR ALLIED PERSONNEL.
WW630APS

A63KX
NIGHT LEAD TRIAL (160)
YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, DEC 19-(AP)-A UNITED STATES-JAPANESE AGREEMENT TO ABIDE BY THE 1929 GENEVA CONVENTION IN HANDLING WAR PRISONERS WAS EMBODIED BY THE PROSECUTION TODAY IN ITS CASE AGAINST THE FIRST WAR CRIMES DEFENDANT TO GO ON TRIAL IN JAPAN.
THE PROSECUTION ANNOUNCED AT THE OUTSET YESTERDAY IT WOULD SEEK

THE DEATH PENALTY FOR TATSUO TSUCHIYA, THE "LITTLE GLASS EYE" CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF PFC ROBERT GORDON TEAS AND WITH OTHER VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OF WAR WHILE A GUARD AT MITSUSHIMA CAMP. TSCUCHIYA PLEADED INNOCENT.

THE PROSECUTION INTRODUCED COPIES OF AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN FORMER SECRETARY HULL AND THE JAPANESE, IN WHICH BOTH SIDES AGREED TO ABDE BY THE TERMS FOR TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

SUSTAINING DEFENSE OBJECTIONS, THE TRIAL COMMISSION EXCUSED COL. JOHN H.BALL OF WILLIAMSTOWN, PA., A SURVIVOR OF THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH, FROM SERVING ON THE COMMISSION.

MAJ.LOUIS GEFFEN OF ATLANTA, GA., THE PROSECUTOR, TOLD THE COMMISSION TSUCHIYA TOOK "AN INHUMAN DELIGHT IN ATROCITIES."

EW732PCS

BY JAMES HALSEMA

MANILA,DEC.19-(AP)-GEN.JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT, BY DEPOSITION, WILL BE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL WITNESSES AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF LT. GEN.MASA HARU HOMMA, TO WHOM HE WAS FORCED TO SURRENDER, BUT TO WHOM HE NEVER BOWED EVEN AS A CAPTIVE.

WAINWRIGHT'S DEPOSITION WILL BE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE MILITARY COMMISSION WHICH ON JAN. 3 WILL TRY HOMMA ON CHARGES INCLUDING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CRUEL BATAAN DEATH MARCH, LT.COL.FRANK E.MEEK, THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR, SAID TODAY.

A FIDGETY HOMMA WAS RETURNED IN DISGRACE TODAY TO THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE FROM WHICH IN 1942 HE HAD WATCHED CORREGIDOR CAPTIVES FORCED TO MARCH IN HUMILIATION. THERE, WHERE HE ONCE LIVED AS A CONQUEROR, HE PLEADED INNOCENT AT HIS ARRAIGNMENT ON CHARGES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH MARCH AND FOR 67,000 DEATHS AMONG AMERICAN AND FILIPINO PRISONERS OF WAR, INTERNEES AND CIVILIANS.

MAJ.GEN.LEO B.DONOVAN, PRESIDENT OF THE MILITARY TRIAL COMMISSION, ORDERED HOMMA TO REPORT FOR TRIAL JAN. 3 DESPITE HIS COUNSEL'S PROTESTS THAT IT NEEDED AT LEAST A MONTH TO PREPARE HIS DEFENSE.

MEEK SAID HE HOPED TO COMPLETE PROSECUTION TESTIMONY IN 10 DAYS ALTHOUGH HE PLANS "TO INTRODUCE ALL THE LIVE WITNESSES WE CAN GET." ONE DEFENSE CONTENTION FOR DELAY, SUPPORTED BY MEEK, WAS THAT MANY WITNESSES ARE IN JAPAN, KOREA AND CHINA.

DONOVAN, WHO WILL PRESIDE, WAS A MEMBER OF THE FIVE-GENERAL COMMISSION WHICH TWO WEEKS AGO CONVICTED LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA OF CONDONING WHOLESALE ATROCITIES BY HIS TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES AN SENTENCED HIM TO BE HANGED. YAMASHITA HAS TWO APPEALS PENDING, ONE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND THE OTHER BEFORE GENERAL MACARTHUR.

HANDSOME MAJ.GEN.BASILIO J.VALDES, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PHILIPPINES ARMY DURING THE WAR AND WHO TESTIFIED AT THE YAMASHITA TRIAL THAT JAPANESE MURDERED HIS BROTHER AND NEPHEW AND TRIED TO RAPE HIS NIECE, ALSO IS A MEMBER OF THE TRIAL COMMISSION.

THERE WERE MANY FAMILIAR FACES IN THE COURTROOM AT HOMMA'S ARRAIGNMENT, INCLUDING ALL MEMBERS OF THE YAMASHITA PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE STAFFS STILL IN MANILA.

AFTER THE ARRAIGNMENT, MEEK SAID THAT HOMMA LEFT THE PHILIPPINES ON AUG. 15, 1942, IN DISGRACE BECAUSE WAINWRIGHT'S STRONG DEFENSE OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR CONSUMED SO MUCH TIME AND SO MANY OF HOMMA'S MEN THAT JAPAN'S SOUTHWARD RUSH WAS THROWN OUT OF GEAR.

HE SAID HOMMA'S KNOWLEDGE THAT HE HAD WON A HOLLOW VICTORY DOUBTLESS INFLUENCED HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD HIS CAPTIVES. THE GENERAL NEVER AGAIN HELD AN IMPORTANT COMMAND. RELIEVED HERE HE BECAME HEAD OF THE PHILIPPINES' JAPAN SOCIETY BRIEFLY AND IN 1944 WAS THE OSAKA GARRISON COMMANDER.

HW129APS NM

DEC 19 1945

A33FX

WITH CHIANG

MANILA, DEC.19-(AP)-GENERAL MARSHALL, VISITING MANILA EN ROUTE TO CHINA, PAID A COURTESY CALL ON PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA TODAY AT MACLACANAN PALACE BUT RETURNED EARLY TO HIS OWN QUARTERS. HE WILL LEAVE FOR SHANGHAI ABOARD A C-54 TRANSPORT PLANE TOMORROW MORNING. HE MADE NO STATEMENT TO THE PRESS.

WW610APS

FIRST LEAD MARSHALL

MANILA,WEDNESDAY,DEC.19-(AP)-GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL ARRIVED EARLY THIS AFTERNOON, TWO AND A HALF HOURS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, ENROUTE TO CHINA IN HIS NEW ROLE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR.

HE IMMEDIATELY LEFT WITH LT.GEN.W.D.STYER, COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, AND MAJ.GEN.L.J.WHITLOCK, ON A TOUR OF THE RUINED CITY.

MARSHALL PLANS TO LEAVE FOR CHINA TOMORROW MORNING.

(NO PICKUP)

P&MN1049PPST NM

MANILA, DEC.19-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA TODAY APPOINTED BRIG. GEN. RAFAEL JALANDONI CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, SUCCEEDING MAJ. GEN. BASILIO J. VALDES, NOW SERVING ON THE MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING JAPANESE LT. GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA ON WAR-CRIMES CHARGES.

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(110)

MANILA, DEC.18-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA MOVED TODAY TO ROUND UP THE MALCONTENTS IN THE NACIONALISTA PARTY AND PUT SENATE PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS ON THE SPOT WITH A PARTY CAUCUS CALL FOR WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE CAUCUS WILL CONSIDER THE PARTY CONVENTION PRECEDING THE PHILIPPIN ELECTIONS APRIL 4.

ROXAS HAS FAILED TO ANNOUNCE EITHER THAT HE WOULD RUN FOR PRESIDENT AGAINST OSMENA, OR LEAD A BOLT FROM THE PARTY, THOUGH FREQUENTLY HINTING HE WOULD DO BOTH.

OSMENA'S MOVE PUTS THE ROXAS' FACTION ON A "FISH OR CUT BAIT" BASIS.

WW213APS

A101KX (BX MI FOLO)

PEARL HARBOR, DEC.18-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN 100 YEARS THE STARS AND STRIPES WAVES OVER CHICHI JIMA, A FORMER JAPANESE FORTRESS AND SEAPLANE BASE IN THE BONIN ISLANDS.

MARINES WENT ASHORE FIVE DAYS AGO TO OCCUPY THE ISLAND AND ACCEPT THE SURRENDER OF LT.GEN.HOSHIO TACHIBANA AND HIS GARRISON, FLEET HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

THE AMERICAN FLAG FRIST FLEW OVER CHICHI JIMA IN 1823 WHEN NATHANIEL SAVORY OF MASSACHUSETTS RAISED THE STARS AND STRIPES AS WARNING TO PIRATES.

DEC 19 1945

30.24-32491

A39FX

CANBERRA, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE TODAY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES LOOKING TOWARD A RECIPROCAL AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT.

PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY ANNOUNCED THAT ANY SUCH NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD BE CONCERNED WITH LINES WHICH SAFEGUARD AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS AND THOSE OF OTHER EMPIRE GOVERNMENTS.

THE CABINET APPROVED STEPS TO ESTABLISH BRITISH AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC AND PROPOSED THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENTS BE INVITED TO JOIN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PACIFIC AIR COMMISSION.

WW225APS NM

MEXICO CITY, DEC 18-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH TODAY AWAITED THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S COMMENT ON CHARGES BY LABOR LEADER CINVENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO THAT "IMPERIALISTIC" INTERESTS IN THE UNITED STATES WERE SMUGGLING ARMS INTO MEXICO TO FOMENT A REVOLUTION.

MESSERSMITH VISITED FOREIGN SECRETARY CASTILLO NAJERA LAST NIGHT AND ASKED HIM TO HELP DETERMINE IF THERE WERE ANY "DEFINITIVE EVIDENCE" TO SUPPORT LOMBARDO TOLEDANO'S CHARGES. HE SAID HIS CONVERSATION WITH THE FOREIGN SECRETARY WAS NOT IN THE NATURE OF A PROTEST.

THE LABOR LEADER, HEAD OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, ASSERTED IN A SPEECH SUNDAY THAT MEMBERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SINARQUISTA MOVEMENT WERE "PASSING ARMS INTO MEXICO ACROSS THE UNITED STATES BORDER" WITH THE AID OF "CERTAIN YANKEE IMPERIALISTIC COMPANIES," WHICH HE DID NOT IDENTIFY BY NAME.

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IN WASHINGTON THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT MESSERSMITH HAD BEEN DIRECTED TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES THAT "PRIVATE AMERICAN FIRMS" ARE SUPPLYING ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO MEXICAN POLITICAL FACTIONS.

A STATEMENT SAID THAT THE CHARGES HAD BEEN MADE BY MEXICAN LABOR LEADER, VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO IN A SPEECH, AND ADDED:

"IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THESE CHARGES, AMBASSADOR MESSERSMITH WAS ORDERED TO INQUIRE OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA ABOUT THE FACTS OF THE SITUATION."

FR159PES

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, DEC. 18 -- (AP) -- SECOND MILITARY REGION AUTHORITIES TODAY TOOK INTO CUSTODY A NUMBER OF SAILORS FROM THE VISITING U. S. CRUISER LITTLEROCK AT THE REQUEST OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS AFTER SEVERAL INCIDENTS WERE SAID TO HAVE ESTABLISHED BAD FEELINGS IN THIS CITY BETWEEN SAILORS AND THE TOWNSPEOPLE.

THE TROUBLE APPARENTLY WAS BASED ON THE OBJECTIONABLE CONDUCT OF ONE SAILOR; BUT VERIFICATION WAS NOT YET ESTABLISHED.

THE LITTLEROCK [illegible] SANTOS, [illegible] ON A GOOD WILL TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA.

NEARBY
IS NOW IN THE PORT CITY OF SANTOS.

A35FX

SYDNEY, DEC. 19-(AP)-WHILE MOST OF THE UNITED [illegible]TES WAS SHIVERING, BARELEGGED AUSTRALIAN WOMEN TODAY WERE WEARING SLEEVELESS "MIDRIFF" DRESSES AND MEN DISCARDED COATS TO GAIN RELIEF FROM T... FIERCE HEAT WAVE WHICH BESET THE CONTINENT.

TEN OF THOUSANDS STREAMED DAILY TO BEACHES ALONG AUSTRALIA'S EAST COAST. CHILDREN SQUEALED UNDER FOUNTAINS IN PUBLIC GARDENS.

ONE SYDNEY GIRL SOUGHT RELIEF BY DELIVERING ICE--WHILE CL... IN A BATHING SUIT.

TEMPERATURES ROSE TO 120 DEGREES IN THE SHADE AT SOME INLAND POINTS AND IN NEW SOUTH WALES THE MERCURY HAS TOPPED THE 100 MARK DAILY FOR NINE DAYS. IT WAS 101 HERE MONDAY, BUT SOUTHERLY WINDS TODAY REDUCED TEMPERATURES TO THE SEVENTIES.

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ELEVEN DEATHS HAVE BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO THE HEAT WAVE.

AUSTRALIANS ARE GIVING GREEN SALADS AND ICE COLD GLASSES OF MILK AND PINEAPPLE JUICE -- ACQUIRED FROM AMERICAN TROOPS -- A PROMINENT PLA... IN THEIR DIET.

WW615APS

OTTAWA, DEC 18-(AP)-WITH THE QUESTION OF AN AMERICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN AWAITING CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE PLUNGING INTO TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTH APPARENTLY INTENT ON TEARING DOWN TARIFF BARRIERS.

MINOR OFFICIALS IN BOTH WASHINGTON AND OTTAWA ALREADY ARE WORKING ON TWO-WAY NEGOTIATIONS WHICH WILL BEGIN SOON ON A HIGHER LEVEL. MEANWHILE CANADA HAS BECOME THE FIRST NATION TO ACCEPT AN AMERICAN INVITATION TO A 15-POWER TRADE CONFERENCE IN THE SPRING, PRIME MINISTER KING DISCLOSED IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.

THE CONFERENCE "WILL PREPARE CONCRETE CONCERTED MEASURES FOR REDUCTION OF TARIFFS AND OTHER TRADE BARRIERS, AND GENERALLY PREPARE THE WAY FOR SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF GENERAL OBJECTIVES WHICH WE HOPE THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE EMPLOYMENT WILL BE ABLE TO REALIZE" KING SAID.

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"I NEED NOT EMPHASIZE AGAIN," THE PRIME MINISTER CONTINUED, "THE IMPORTANCE TO CANADA OF RESTORING WORLD TRADING ECONOMY ON THE FULLEST, FREEST BASIS POSSIBLE. NO COUNTRY HAS A GREATER STAKE IN THE ATTAINMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF THESE OBJECTIVES, AND WE MUST BE PREPARED TO TAKE OUR FULL PART IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER LIKE-MINDED NATIONS IN THIS GREAT TASK."

BY MARVIN L.ARROWSMITH

WASHINGTON,DEC 18-(AP)-AN AIDE OF JOHN W.SNYDER SAID TODAY THE RECONVERSION DIRECTOR IS PLANNING CONTROLS AIMED AT ASSURING NEW HOME BUYERS VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

THIS OFFICIAL, WHO IS REPRESENTING SNYDER AT THE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED HOUSING CONFERENCE HERE, SAID IT HAS BEEN DECIDED "THERE WILL HAVE TO BE SOME SORT OF QUALITY CONTROLS" TO MAKE SURE HOME PURCHASERS GET THEIR MONEY'S WORTH.

THE OFFICIAL, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME NOT BE USED, TOLD A REPORTER THIS SUBJECT WILL BE DISCUSSED WITH LABOR AND MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONSTRUCTIOO"-5

REPORTER THIS SUBJECT WILL BE DISCUSSED WITH LABOR AND MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AT CONCLUDING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSING CONFERENCE TODAY.

WHILE DETAILS HAVE NOT BEEN WORKED OUT, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE GENERAL PLAN IS TO HAVE THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY CHECK BUILDERS' SPECIFICATIONS WHEN THEY APPLY FOR GOVERNMENT AID IN OBTAINING MATERIALS.

UNDER A PROGRAM RECOMMENDED TO SNYDER BY OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, NHA WOULD TURN DOWN APPLICATIONS FOR SUCH AID IF IT FELT THE PROPOSED PRICE FOR A HOME WAS OUT OF LINE WITH COST.

THIS PROVISION WOULD BE INCORPORATED IN A NEW REGULATION TO EARMARK 50 PER CENT OF ALL BUILDING MATERIALS FOR HOMES COSTING $10,000 OR LESS. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROVISION WOULD BE TO SEE THAT A $6,000 HOME SOLD AT THAT PRICE AND NOT, SAY, AT $8,500.

THE QUALITY CONTROL MEASURE WENT ON THE CONFERENCE AGENDA ALONG WITH FURTHER DISCUSSION OF ADMINISTRATION-ENDORSED LEGISLATION FOR PRICE CEILINGS ON NEW AND OLD HOUSES, A PROPOSAL WHICH SPLIT LABOR AND INDUSTRY DELEGATES INTO TWO CAMPS AT YESTERDAY'S OPENING SESSION.

THE CIO THREW ITS SUPPORT TO THE CEILING PROGRAM, BUT THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY REITERATED ITS OPPOSITION.

JOSEPH E.MERRION, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS, ASSERTED THE PATMAN BILL PROVIDING FOR SUCH CEILINGS WOULD "EMASCULATE" THE INDUSTRY.

ALTHOUGH THEY DIVIDED SHARPLY ON THIS ISSUE, INDUSTRY AND LABOR WERE IN AGREEMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD TELL THE PUBLIC IN BLUNT LANGUAGE THAT THERE IS NO SPEEDY CURE-ALL FOR THE HOUSING SHORTAGE.

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A5WX

HARRY C.BATES, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR'S HOUSING COMMITTEE, SAID THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE TOLD THAT ONLY ABOUT 400,000 HOMES CAN BE BUILT NEXT YEAR. THE NEED IN 1946 HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 3,000,000 NEW DWELLINGS.

THE SAME VIEW THAT IT WILL TAKE YEARS TO PROVIDE ENOUGH HOUSING WAS EXPRESSED BY L.C.HART, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PRODUCERS' COUNCIL, INC. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD MAKE THIS CLEAR.

HART ALSO CAUTIONED THAT IF THE STEEL STRIKE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MONTH DEVELOPS, IT WOULD MEAN A "VIRTUAL STOPPAGE OF HOME CONSTRUCTION."

IN DISCUSSIONS OF WHY HOME CONSTRUCTION IS LAGGING, BOTH THE CIO AND AFL SAID AN IMPORTANT REASON IS THAT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ARE UNDERPAID.

AN INDUSTRY DELEGATE, H.R.NORTHUP (CQ) OF THE NATIONAL LUMBER DEALERS ASSOCIATION, SAID ANOTHER REASON IS A "TERRIFIC BLACK MARKET" IN SOME KINDS OF LUMBER.

NORTHUP BLAMED WHAT HE TERMED OPA'S "UNREALISTIC PRICE POLICIES" AND SAID THE ONLY REMEDY IS A LUMBER PRICE INCREASE.

GG237AES

UNRRA (300)

BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON,DEC 13-(AP)-UNRRA HELD AUTHORITY FROM CONGRESS TODAY TO DRAW ANOTHER $1,350,000,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, TOGETHER WITH A REMINDER THAT THIS IS THE END.

A CAUSTIC SENATE COMPLETED CONGRESSIONAL ACTION LATE YESTERDAY ON AN AUTHORIZATION MEASURE RAISING THIS COUNTRY'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION TO $2,700,000,000.

EVEN SENATORS CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND VANDENBERG (R-MICH), WHO TEAMED TO WIN UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THIS AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS, CONCEDED THEY WOULD DO DIFFERENTLY WITH UNRRA IF THEY COULD START ALL OVER AGAIN.

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES START ITS OWN WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATION IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST INSTEAD OF ALLOWING UNRRA TO DO IT.

BUT CONNALLY, CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AND VANDENBERG, RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THAT GROUP, SAID IT WAS TOO LATE TO START ANEW.

THE NEW AUTHORIZATION MEASURE, WHICH NOW GOES TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S APPROVAL, SPECIFIES THAT UNRRA SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE WILL END IN 1946 AND TO THE FAR EAST BY MARCH, 1947. IN ADDITION, BOTH CONNALLY AND VANDENBERG ASSURED THEIR COLLEAGUES THERE WOULD BE NO FURTHER REQUESTS FOR FUNDS FOR THE AGENCY.

DURING YESTERDAY'S DEBATE SENATOR BYRD (D-VA) CALLED FOR A COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF UNRRA. HE SUGGESTED THAT HERBERT H. LEHMAN, CHIEF OF UNRRA AND FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, IMMEDIATELY PLACE THE "ALBEST BUSINESS MEN THAT HE CAN SECURE AT THE HEAD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND FUEL, AND THOSE NECESSITIES FOR EXISTENCE, AND TO ELIMINATE THE INEFFICIENCY AND THE LACK OF COORDINATED LEADERSHIP NOW EXISTING."

OF THE SECOND $1,350,000,000 AUTHORIZATION, THE SENATE ALREADY HAS APPROVED A FORMAL APPROPRIATION OF $750,000,000. THE HOUSE STILL MUST ACT ON THIS. A LATER BILL WILL BE REQUIRED TO APPROPRIATE THE REMAINING $600,000,000.

GG-QS654AES

YAMASHITA

BY PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE FIRST JAPANESE CONVICTED AS A WAR CRIMINAL HAS HIS TOE INSIDE THE DOOR OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. BUT WHETHER HE WILL GET ANY FARTHER IS ANYBODY'S LONG GUESS.

GEN. TOMOYUKI YANASHITA YESTERDAY WON A SUPREME COURT ORDER STAYING THE EXECUTION ORDERED FOR HIM BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION IN MANILA. THE COMMISSION DECREED DEATH FOR THE ONCE-BOLD "TIGER OF MALAYA" ON THE GROUND THAT HE CONDONED BRUTAL ATROCITIES BY JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE HIGH COURT'S STAY WAS UNIQUE IN THAT IT WAS GRANTED TO AN ENEMY ALIEN. OTHERWISE IT WAS ROUTINE, BECAUSE PERSONS ARE EXCLUDED FROM TRIALS IN WHICH THEY WERE CONDEMNED TO DEATH USUALLY GET AUTOMATIC STAYS OF EXECUTION. THE WAR DEPARTMENT EARLIER HAD ORDERED THE HAMASHITA EXECUTION HELD UP PENDING ACTION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT STEP IN YAMASHITA'S CASE WILL BE THE COURT'S NEXT DECISION---WHETHER IT WILL GRANT HIM A REVIEW OF WHAT HAPPENED IN THE PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT. THAT TRIBUNAL THREW OUT THE GENERAL'S CONTENTION THAT THE MILITARY COMMISSION WAS ILLEGAL AND THAT CIVIL COURTS SHOULD TAKE OVER HIS CASE.

EXPERTS ON MILITARY LAW WATCHED CLOSELY FOR THIS DECISION BECAUSE OF ITS POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON OTHER WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS, INCLUDING THOSE IN EUROPE. THE SUPREME COURT'S JUSTICE JACKSON IS CHIEF

DEC 19 1945

30.24-32493

U. S. PROSECUTOR IN THE NAZI TRIALS AT NUERNBERG.

INTERVENING IN THE YAMASHITA CASE ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN CONQUERORS, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONTENDED THAT BY LONG-RECOGNIZED PROCEDURE UNDER THE LAWS OF WAR A MILITARY COMMISSION HAS THE RIGHT TO TRY ENEMY BELLIEGERENTS ACCUSED OF VIOLATIONS OF THOSE LAWS---EVEN AFTER HOSTILITIES HAVE ENDED AND WHEN CIVIL COURTS ARE OPEN.

THE SUPREME COURT, THE DEPARTMENT SAID IN A BRIEF, MAY NOT INQUIRE INTO THE EVIDENE OR ASSERTED PROCEDURAL DEFECTS IN SUCH A MILITARY TRIAL.

ARMY LAWYERS APPOINTED TO DEFEND YAMASHITA EARLIER AIRMAILED ANOTHER PETITION FROM MANILA IN WHICH THEY ASSERTED THE COMMISSION HAD NO AUTHORITY TO TRY THE GENERAL. THEY ASKED THAT YAMASHITA BE BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON FOR A HEARING BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OR ONE OF ITS JUSTICES. ALSO, THEY SAID THE GENERAL SHOULD BE GIVEN THE STATUS OF A PRISONER OF WAR, INSTEAD OF THAT OF A WAR CRIMINAL.

THE COURT HAS NOT ANNOUNCED ANY ACTION ON THESE REQUESTS. ITS NEXT FORMAL SESSION IS SET FOR JANAURY 2.

OS643AES

A73CX (STRIKES)

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (100)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) CONTINUING LABOR DISPUTES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY KEEP ABOUT 400,000 IDLE.

MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOBILES--FORD MOTOR COMPANY-CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION RESUME WAGE NEGOTIATIONS AMID UNCONFIRMED REPORTS COMPANY READY TO MAKE PAY CONCESSIONS IN RETURN FOR A GUARANTEE AGAINST WILDCAT STRIKES; GENERAL MOTORS MAKES NEW DEMANDS IN NEW COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT, INCLUDING APPROPRIATE PENALTIES AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED WORK STOPPAGES.

OIL--GOVERNMENT'S FIRST FACT FINDING BOARD TAKES UP STUDY OF CIO OIL WORKERS DEMAND FOR 30 PER CENT SALARY INCREASES; QUESTION OF WHETHER PROFITS AND PRICES TO FIGURE IN WAGE STUDIES REFERRED BY OIL BOARD TO LABOR SECRETARY SCHWELLENBACH AND ECONOMIC STABILIZER COLLET.

A69CX (STRIKES)

STRIKES AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) 400,000 WORKERS REMAIN IDLE IN NATION'S CONTINUING LABOR DISPUTES.

MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:

COMMUNICATIONS--NATIONWIDE WALKOUT OF 48,000 AFL EMPLOYES OF WESTERN UNION CALLED FOR JAN.7 IN DISPUTE OVER WAGES AND OTHER ISSUES; CIO-AFFILIATED WORKERS IN NEW YORK NOT AFFECTED BY STRIKE CALL.

AUTOMOBILES--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION, AFTER REJECTING FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S OFFER TO RAISE WAGES 12.4 PER CENT, STANDS FIRM IN DEMANDS FOR 30 PER CENT INCREASE FROM STRIKE-BOUND GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION; GOVERNMENT FACT-FINDING BOARD CALLS FIRST HEARING ON MONTH-OLD GM WALKOUT.

A44CX (WEA&STRIKE)

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (140)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES MAKE 400,000 IDLE

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOTIVE--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS REJECTS FORD MOTOR COMPANY OFFER OF 12.4 PER CENT WAGE BOOST; COMPANY OFFER ALSO INCLUDED DEMAND FOR COMPANY SECURITY PLAN BARRING WILDCAT STRIKES, PROTECTING "COMPANY PREROGATIVES" AND REDUCING NUMBER OF UNION COMMITTEEMEN. REINFORCED PICKET LINE PREVENTS NON-STRIKERS FROM ENTERING GENERAL MOTORS AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION PLANT AT FLINT, MICH. PACKARD MOTOR COMPANY SAYS STRIKES IN SUPPLIER PLANTS WILL FORCE TEMPORARY LAYOFF OF 10,000.

OIL--FACT-FINDING BOARD CONSIDERING CIO WORKERS 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMAND RECESSES HEARINGS PENDING DECISION FROM ADMINISTRATION ON WHETHER PRICE INCREASES WILL BE CONSIDERED AS FACTOR IN RECOMMENDING WAGES.

FY612PCS

A6WX

PMS BUDGET (400)

NAVY-CHINA

BY WILLIAM F.ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON,DEC 13-(AP)-SHAPERS OF CONGRESSIONAL NAVAL POLICY CAST A DUBIOUS EYE TODAY AT A NAVY PROPOSAL TO TURN OVER EXCESS AMERICAN FIGHTING SHIPS TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

THE PROPOSAL, ADVANCED YESTERDAY BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL IN A LETTER TO SPEAKER RAYBURN (D-TEX), CAUGHT CAPITOL HILL OFF GUARD.

"THIS IS THE FIRST I HAVE HEARD OF IT," CHAIRMAN CARL VINSON (D-GA) OF THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE TOLD REPORTERS. "I'M NOT SAYING ANYTHING UNTIL I KNOW MORE ABOUT WHAT THEY HAVE IN MIND."

VINSON INDICATED HE WOULD BE IN NO HURRY TO CALL THE NAVY'S SUGGESTION TO THE ATTENTION OF HIS COMMITTEE.

"THIS IS A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO ME," SAID REP.SHEPPARD (D-CALIF), CHAIRMAN OF THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HANDLING NAVAL FUNDS. "I DON'T KNOW A THING ABOUT IT AND THERE ARE LOTS OF THINGS I WANT TO KNOW."

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF VINSON'S COMMITTEE EXPRESSED OUTRIGHT OPPOSITION.

"THIS LOOKS LIKE A MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF USING THE NAVY TO PLAY WORLD POLITICS," ONE SAID PRIVATELY. "APPARENTLY WE ARE TO GIVE AWAY OUR SURPLUS SHIPS TO STRENGTHEN THE HAND OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN HIS FIGHT WITH THE COMMUNISTS."

THIS MEMBER POINTED OUT THAT FORRESTAL EMPHASIZED THAT THE "EXCESS NAVAL VESSELS OF ANY TYPE" WHICH HE PROPOSED THAT THE PRESIDENT BE AUTHORIZED TO GIVE, LEND OR SELL WOULD BE EARMARKED FOR "THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA."

A FEW MONTHS AGO THE NAVAL COMMITTEE REPORTED THAT THERE WOULD BE A SURPLUS OF 222 MAJOR COMBAT SHIPS AFTER THE NAVY'S POSTWAR NEEDS ARE MET.

"AMONG THESE ARE SIX BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CARRIERS AND ELEVEN CRUISERS," A COMMITTEE MEMBER SAID, "AND BEFORE WE GIVE THEM AWAY OR SELL THEM WE SHOULD BE CERTAIN THAT WE DON'T NEED THEM OURSELVES, AND THAT THERE IS NO CHANCE THEY WILL EVER BE USED AGAINST US.

THERE IS NO WAY OF KNOWING WHETHER CHINA IS CAPABLE OF USING SUCH SHIPS EFFECTIVELY. CERTAINLY SHE CAN'T OPERATE THEM NOW."

HE SUGGESTED THAT FRIENDLY SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS BE GIVEN FIRST CHOICE OF ANY SURPLUS SHIPS.

A7WX

IN ADDITION TO HELPING CHINA WITH SHIPS, FORRESTAL PROPOSED THAT THE PRESIDENT BE AUTHORIZED TO DETAIL OFFICERS AND ENLISTED NAVAL PERSONNEL "TO ASSIST THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN NAVAL AND MARITIME MATTERS."

THE LEGISLATION, THE SECRETARY WROTE, CONFORMS TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND ITS SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS WAS CLEARED BY THE WHITE HOUSE.

CHINA'S SMALL PREWAR NAVY, FORRESTAL SAID, WAS DESTROYED BY JAPAN AND SHE IS "NOW FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF CREATING A NAVY WITH NOTHING TO BUILD UPON" AND WITHOUT THE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES OR TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE NECESSARY FOR A START.

"IT APPEARS THAT THE NATIONAL INTEREST, AS WELL AS CONSIDERATIONS OF GOOD CONSCIENCE," HE ADDED, "REQUIRE THAT THE UNITED STATES GIVE AID TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA BY ASSISTING THAT NATION IN MAINTAINING A NAVY AT A STRENGTH WHICH WILL MAKE POSSIBLE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN THE PACIFIC."

GG247AES

A70WX

UNO (200)

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18-(AP)-HOUSE MEMBERS TURNED THE UNITED NATIONS BILL INTO A VEHICLE TODAY FOR ADVANCING THE MERITS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS AS THE SITE OF UNO'S PERMANENT HOME.

THERE WAS LITTLE OPPOSITION IN SIGHT TO THE SENATE-PASSED MEASURE SETTING UP MACHINERY FOR ACTIVE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

BUT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SITE OF THE UNO CAPITAL, WHICH WILL BE SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, THERE WERE ALMOST AS MANY OPINIONS AS THERE ARE MEMBERS.

YESTERDAY'S PRELIMINARY DEBATE FOUND SPONSORS FOR CHICAGO, THE LEXINGTON-CONCORD SECTION OF MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK CITY, PLYMOUTH, MASS.; PHILADELPHIA, THE DAKOTA BLACK HILLS AND SAN FRANCISCO BEATING THE DRUMS FOR THEIR HOME AREAS.

AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT, CONGRESS HAS NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT WHERE THE CAPITAL WILL BE LOCATED. THAT IS IN THE JURISDICTION OF UNO ITSELF.

SO LITTLE OPPOSITION WAS EXPECTED TO THE LEGISLATION ITSELF THAT CHAIRMAN BLOOM (D-NY) OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SAID HE WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED TO SEE IT SKIM THROUGH BY UNANIMOUS VOTE. IT PASSED THE SENATE BY A 65 TO 7 COUNT.

THE LEGISLATION AUTHORIZES THE PRESIDENT TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER NATIONS IN IMPOSING ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON BALKY NATIONS AND TO USE AMERICAN TROOPS ASSIGNED TO THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL AGAINST AGGRESSORS.

QS733AES

A18OWX (300)

WITH PEARL HARBOR

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18-(AP)-CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATORS RECEIVED TODAY NOTES MADE BY SUMNER WELLES WHICH DISCLOSED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS RELUCTANT IN AUGUST, 1941, TO AGREE TO SUPPORT A POST-WAR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

IN MEMORANDA SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER, THE FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE TOLD OF ATLANTIC CHARTER DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN MR. ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WHICH TOOK PLACE AT SEA AUG. 10 AND 11, 1941.

WELLES SAID THAT SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN HAD DRAFTED TWO DECLARATIONS, ONE A PARALLEL STATEMENT OF POLICY ON JAPAN, AND THE OTHER A JOINT, DECLARATION OF BRITISH-AMERICAN INTENTIONS.

AN AMERICAN DRAFT OF THE LATTER APPARENTLY WAS PREPARED AND WELLES SAID THAT CHURCHILL, IN READING A POINT CALLING FOR THE POSTWAR DISARMING OF AGGRESSOR NATIONS, "INQUIRED WHETHER THE PRESIDENT WOULD NOT AGREE TO SUPPORT SOME KIND OF 'EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION'."AS SUGGESTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN HIS ORIGINAL DRAFT

X X X.

"THE PRESIDENT REPLIED," WELLES' MEMORANDUM SAID, "THAT HE DID NOT FEEL THAT HE COULD AGREE TO THIS BECAUSE OF THE SUSPICIONS AND OPPOSITION THAT SUCH AN AGREEMENT ON HIS PART WOULD CREATE IN THE UNITED STATES."

"HE SAID THAT HE HIMSELF WOULD NOT BE IN FAVOR OF THE CREATION OF A NEW ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT LEAST UNTIL AFTER A PERIOD OF TIME HAD TRANSPIRED AND DURING WHICH AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE COMPOSED OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN HAD AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FUNCTIONING."

CW121PES

30-24-32495

HITLER RADIO AIDE HANGED

British Put Renegade Broadcaster Amery To Death

London, Dec. 19 (AP) — John Amery, 33-year-old British renegade who declared over Hitler's radios that the *Wehrmacht* was defending European civilization, was hanged for high treason at Wandsworth prison today.

Amery's mother, and his father, L. S. Amery, former Secretary of State for India, visited him last night in the cell where he was quartered next to William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce, American-born Nazi broadcaster whose appeal from the death sentence was dismissed in the House of Lords yesterday.

The condemned man's brother and actress wife, Una Wing, left the prison about an hour before he went to his death.

Amery left England after his bankruptcy before the war, and was living on the Riviera when France fell. In his Axis radio broadcasts he had attempted to organize Britons into a "League of St. George" to fight against the Russians.

side the prison that "judgment of death this day was executed on John Amery."

Witnesses testified at the trial of Amery, son of L. S. Amery, former Secretary of State for India and one time First Lord of the Admiralty, that he had been selected by the Germans to be the British Quisling.

Amery's actress wife, Una Wing, and his brother left the prison about an hour before the hanging. His parents visited the prison last night.

Amery Is Hanged For Treason

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—John Amery, 33-year-old son of a former British Cabinet member, was hanged at Wandsworth Prison today for high treason to his King and country.

The one-time playboy, convicted of broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Europe during the war, went to the gallows at 9 A.M. (4 A.M., Eastern standard time).

Led from a cell next to that of William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce, awaiting death for the same offense, Amery was executed under a clear sky after a night of drizzling rain.

The trap was sprung by Albert Pierrepoint, British hangman who last week executed Josef Kramer and ten other members of the Belsen gang in Germany. At 9.08 official notification was posted out-

U.S. Accepts Russian Stand On Trusteeship

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—United States delegates to the United Nations Preparatory Commission today accepted a Russian compromise on the trusteeship issue, and gave up claims for "equal status" of interested powers in the shift of League of Nations mandated territory to United Nations trusteeship control.

The trusteeship issue, a matter of controversy for weeks, has now been passed by subcommittee action to the General Assembly which meets January 10.

Would Be Secondary Position

It was agreed that the General Assembly will be asked to call upon "mandatory powers to act in concert with states directly concerned," in taking steps to turn their mandates over to United Nations control.

This would have the effect of placing the United States and other powers which have no league mandate territory in a secondary position in discussing trusteeship negotiations affecting such territories as Palestine, and Pacific islands mandated to Australia and New Zealand.

However, it was felt that the position of the United States in relation to Japanese island mandates would not be affected, since these territories can be considered as "detached from the enemy," and matters of prime responsibility for the major powers.

British Ask Small Town Site

Earlier, a Philippine proposal providing for general elections to be held in future trusteeship territories was adopted by a vote or 21 to 4, with Russia supporting the small powers against the United States, Britain, South Africa and China. The decision must be ratified by the General Assembly.

On the site question, Great Britain urged that a small town "in the east of the United States" be chosen as the permanent home of the United Nations, to give the organization a chance to have a world capital of "distinctive" character.

The British backed an Indian demand that there be no "Jim Crow" restrictions within the world-capital area.

Eastern-U.S. UNO Site Is Urged

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP) — A joint committee of Senators and Representatives reached agreement today on differencse in legislation setting forth this country's obligations as a member of the United Nations Organization.

London, Dec. 19 (AP) — Great Britain urged the United Nations Preparatory Commission today to consider a small town "in the East of the United States" as the permanent home of the United Nations Organization.

The British delegation presented the commission an official document listing considerations which it said should be taken into account in picking the site.

A member of the British delegation said the recommendation could be interpreted as favoring a town "not too close to Washington."

Election Plan Approved

Delegates to the preparatory commission approved a proposal for elections in trust territories which Pedro Lopez, of the Philippines, said would help give "a new deal for dependent peoples immediately."

The vote was 31 to 4, with the United States, Britain, South Africa and China making up the opposition.

The commission adopted a Ukrainian amendment to the Philippine plan empowering the trusteeship council to hold elections and referendums and take other steps to insure free representation of the people living in areas intrusted to the administration of other countries.

Many Countries Abstain

Many countries, including the Netherlands, Australia, Belgium and New Zealand, abstained from voting; they said they were not opposed to the amendment but would have liked minor changes in it. Jim Green, United States delegate, said his opposition was based on the view that the plan went beyond provisions of the United Nations charter. He said he did not disagree with the principles involved.

Bank Of England Switch Okayed By Commons

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—Nationalization of the 250-year-old Bank of England won final approval in Commons tonight, 306 to 126, and the measure was sent to the House of Lords.

Described by Labor party members as "a great charter of freedom for the English people," the bill transfers the bank to public ownership, with administration by a governor, deputy governor and court of ten directors appointed by the King.

The capital of the private bank was $58,212,000. It has paid twelve per cent dividends annually since 1923. Shareholders will be compensated with Government stocks bearing three per cent interest.

Mine Bill Introduced

Legislation to put Britain's coal-mining industry under public ownership was introduced in Commons meanwhile.

Amid cheers from the Labor benches, the Minister of Fuel and Power, Emanuel Shinwell, submitted the measure to "establish public ownership and control of the coal-mining industry and certain allied activities." It was given a formal first reading.

SAYS BRITISH WILL RUN FIRMS IN RUHR

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The British Press Association said today that British occupation authorities probably will take over coal and other heavy industries soon in the German Ruhr. The report said the British would hold the Ruhr in trust until the Allies decide its future. The agency said the change probably would be announced on December 21 by the Allied Control Council in Berlin.

Government sources in London disclaimed knowledge and declined to comment on the reports.

The British Press Association said that all former Nazis who had been allowed to keep their positions in the Ruhr "in order to get the industries going" have now been discharged, and "the control and direction of the heavy industries of the Ruhr will pass finally and completely out of German hands. "British industrial experts then will take over all German companies which will in effect thus be nationalized," the account said.

Sixty-three members of the Hamburg police have been dismissed in line with the policy of purging the force of all known Nazis, the London radio reported today, adding that replacements are being madef rom men trained at military government schools. The CBS short wave listening station here recorded the broadcast.

King Is Expected To Approve Bretton

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Bretton Woods monetary stabilization bill, which cleared its final parliamentary hurdle last night in the House of Lords following ratification of the terms of a proposed $4,400,000,000 United States loan, is expected to receive royal approval tomorrow.

The loan terms were approved by a vote of 90 to 8, after two days of debate featured by caustic opposition from Conservative Lord Beaverbrook. Previously, the measure had been accepted by Commons by a vote of 345 to 98.

Pope to Broadcast Christmas Eve

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Vatican Radio has announced that an English version of Pope Pius XII's message to the College of Cardinals on Christmas Eve will be broadcast on wave length 31.06 meters immediately following the Pontiff's talk scheduled for 5 P. M., Eastern standard time.

Lords Refuse To Reveal Records

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The House of Lords rebelled today at making public the minutes of secret wartime sessions and the Government withdrew its recommendation. The House of Commons will make public records of its secret sessions soon.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The high winds that lashed western Europe for seventy-two hours subsided somewhat today, but storm warnings still were displayed off battered southern England and a gale raged with unabated fury along the coast of Portugal. English Channel shipping has been paralyzed by the storm. Many Channel shore installations were wrecked and many small boats were sunk as the wind at times reached eighty miles an hour.

Britain Doubles Pay Of Enlisted Service Men

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Government virtually doubled the pay of enlisted men in the Army, Navy and RAF today.

Trained infantry will receive $8.40 a week, compared to $4.20 before the war. Marriage allowances and pensions also were increased. Similar pay raises were announced for the Navy and Air Force.

ENGLISH GIRL AWAITS YANK

U.S. Paratrooper On Way To 'Surprise' Sweetheart

Nottingham, England, Dec. 19 (AP) — Pretty, dark-haired Rita Blankley, 17, whose father told an American paratrooper suitor to "come and see me after the war," tonight heard that Dominick Casciari, of New Canaan, Conn., was on his way.

"I am so excited I don't know what I'm doing," she said bashfully.

"We didn't think the war would be over so soon," said her mother, Florence; "but he's on awful sweet boy."

And the father, Ferdin, who refused consent to the marriage when Casciari was stationed in England, filled his pipe and grinned, "he didn't waste any time, did he?"

A Surprise Planned

"Come all that way, I can't very well send him away empty handed, can I?" he added.

Rita said her last letter from "Dom," as she calls him, was nine days ago; and he did not say anything then about coming. Newspapers reported he left Boston by American Airlines last night.

"He asked me once if I wanted him to surprise me or let me know," she smiled. "I said I didn't care as long as he came. It looks as though he's going to surprise me."

She said she last saw Casciari March 17 in an English hospital where he was recovering from wounds received in Germany. They met in Nottingham in July, 1944, when he was stationed there.

"One Sunday, it was," she said shyly. "I don't remember exactly how."

American Flag On Table

Casciari wrote from Germany in September that he was going to the United States, and then he cabled November 8 he had been discharged from the Army.

Since then Rita has been collecting a wardrobe "for when Dom came." She has three new dresses—one pink, one blue and one green one, and a tweed coat, "because Dom said they like tweed in America."

"It took my last eighteen coupons, that did," she smiled.

She added: "Dom's mother sent me three dresses, two pairs of shoes and some stockings from the States."

She pointed to a little American flag on the table beside the Christmas tree—"for Dom, because he wouldn't be there."

Front-Page News

"But now he will," she said. "He had hoped to get here from Germany last Christmas, but couldn't make it."

"It's good I got that keg of beer," laughed her father.

"And I've got a bottle of whisky waiting for him," added her mother. "American boys like whisky and they like their girls well-dressed."

She shook her head as she looked at her daughter.

"I never thought I'd have a daughter that would make front-page news," she said.

The father is a workman for the Nottingham public works and Rita is a blouse machinist.

29th Division Moving To Port

Paris, Dec. 19 (AP) — First elements of the 29th Infantry Division are moving into Bremerhaven preparatory to shipment home, headquarters of the European theater service forces announced tonight.

The 82d Airborne Division is being shuttled from Le Havre to England to be shipped to America at the end of December. The 80th Infantry Division is in Le Havre with 7,500 of its personnel scheduled to be shipped home via England and the remainder to sail directly to the United States.

Prosecution Details SS Troops' Crimes

Nazi Elite Guard Trained To Prepare Reich For Brutal Warfare—Used As Warrior-breeding Organization.

By Noland Norgaard

NUERNBERG, Dec. 19. (AP)—The notorious Nazi SS (Schutz-Staffel) was trained to prepare all Germany for brutal warfare, and at the same time was used as a vast breeding organization to beget a new generation of warriors, the American prosecution told the international military tribunal today.

Urged to Save Time

For the second straight day, as the United States pursued its attempts to convict the SS, SA and other German organizations of criminality, the American prosecution was urged by the court to save time by discarding large parts of its documentary evidence.

Meanwhile, the tribunal revealed that the 21 Nazi leaders on trial have requested almost 150 witnesses for the defense case. Thus far, the tribunal disclosed, 85 requests have been granted. The requests, made by attorneys for the defendants, were accompanied by the reasons the witnesses were sought, and indicated many of the defendants would take the line that they often had worked against their Fuehrer.

Ernst Kaltenbrunner, chief of the once-feared Security Police, again was in an army hospital, where doctors gave him only a "fair chance" for recovery from a second cranial hemmorhage. The first had prevented his appearance at the opening of the trial last month.

Farr Quotes Himmler

Presenting the case against the SS, Major Warren Farr (Dorchester, Mass.) chief U. S. prosecutor of Justice Robert H. Jackson's staff quoted Heinrich Himmler's orders for SS men to sire children— legitimate or otherwise—at every opportunity.

One of Himmler's letters introduced by the prosecution said "German women and girls of good blood can fulfill a high obligation, even out of wedlock, by becoming mothers of children of soldiers going to the front."

But when Farr began reading Himmler's proposal that every good Nordic German should produce four sons, he was interrupted by Judge Francis Biddle, who asked:

"Is that one of the crimes alleged?"

The prosecutor said he sought to show that Nazi rulers intended the SS "to be the living embodiment of the master race" which "would be in a position to dominate all Europe for centuries."

Opening his care against the SS, Farr said it was organized wtih only 280 men to serve as Hitler's personal bodyguard, the Elite Guard, but that it grew to an organiaztion of 240,000 men split up among 38 divisions.

100 Soldiers Killed

SS troops shot and killed more than 100 U. S. soldiers at Malmedy, in Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge a year ago. Other detachments of Himmler's picked men are accused of burning whole villages and of slaughtering their inhabitants.

"Things had to be done," said Farr, "for which no agency of the government, no political party, not even the Nazi party, could openly take responsibility. A specialized type of apparatus was needed x x x the SS was that apparatus."

Earlier Assistant Prosecutor Col. Robert G. Storey presented the American case against the Nazi SA, the brown-shirted storm troopers.

He said the SA had four functions: (1) To spread Nazi fanaticism; (2) to beat down political opposition by force; (3) to lead the campaign against the church, trade unions and Jews; (4) to form an armed group in Germany in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

Military Tribunal today as "the specialized type of apparatus" that Hitler needed for deeds for which neither the Reich Government nor the Nazi party could assume responsibility.

The SS was first composed of only 280 men, serving as Hitler's bodyguard. It grew until it was a monster feared over Europe, with 240,000 men making up 38 divisions at the start of the war.

Major Warren Farr, of Dorchester, Mass., started persentation of the case against the SS after the introduction of evidence against the SA (Storm Troops), another of the indicted Nazi organizations.

Hitler Order On SS

The fighting department of the SS, known as the *Waffen* (armed) SS, was created by a secret order of Hitler in August, 1938, which was read into the record. The order said: "It is a standing armed unit, exclusively at my disposal."

Farr cited several remarks of Himmler, chief of the SS, to show the Nazis planned to make the SS breed "a Nazi aristocracy which would dominate Germany and the Europe to come."

Himmler's own story of his campaign to increase the Guards' birthrate disclosed that he demanded that the Blackshirts sire or adopt four children each after taking a mate and admonished them not to be squeamish about births out of wedlock.

Adoptions Urged

"The Soldier Friend," a pocket diary published for the German armed forces in 1943, contained a signed article by Himmler saying:

"The minimum amount of children for a good, sound marriage is four. Should unfortunate circumstances deny a married couple their own children, then every SS leader should adopt racially and hereditarily valuable children."

Himmler's article, which was introduced in part at the trial, said he personally directed the lying-in organization to care for pregnant women selected by SS officials as mothers.

In a letter to all SS men October 28, 1939, Himmler stated: "German women and girls of good blood can fulfill a high obligation, even out of wedlock, by becoming mothers of children of soldiers going to the front. It is a sacred duty also of those men and women whose place has been determined by the state to be on the home front to become the parents of children again, especially now."

Not Soldiers' Wives

He explained in another letter later, however, that his instructions were not meant to be "an encouragement for SS men to approach the wives of soldiers in the field."

Of the brown-shirted Storm Troopers, one brigade alone blew up or burned 35 synagogues in a two-day outbreak of anti-Jewish terrorism, prosecutors said.

Evidence of violence and terror from the Storm Troopers' own records was presented.

Col. Robert G. Storey, assistant United States prosecutor, said the Storm Troopers, also known as the SA, were organized before Hitler's rise to power "to beat up and terrorize all political opponents."

Organizations Attacked

The SA and SS were the third and fourth Nazi organizations to have their secrets laid bare before the court. The prosecution, led by Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court, contends that six organizations should be convicted as criminal groups and that their members should be automatically held guilty of war crimes in varying degrees.

Evidence has already been presented against the Nazi Leadership Corps and the Reich Cabinet. Still remaining to have their day in court are the German high command and the Gestapo.

Ruling On Defense

The prosecution's contention that hundreds of thousands of minor Nazis should be automatically convicted of war crimes at the Nuernberg trial confronted the tribunal with the necessity of making a ruling on whether the proceedings will be dragged out by hearing from any member of the accused organizations who wants to speak.

Already filed with the court are more than 30,000 applications from individual Nazis belonging to the accused organizations who are asking for permission to appear to defend themselves.

When the indictments were returned, the court held that any member of the indicted organizations could testify upon the question of the criminal character of the group.

Questions By Judges

That the American prosecutors may have a hard job in trying to convict the lesser Nazis *en masse* was seen by critical questioning from Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, and Justice Francis Biddle, United States representative on the court.

Both interrupted with questions yesterday that indicated doubt as to whether the Nazis in the lower strata had any hand in fourmulating the Hitlerite program of aggression.

For the third straight day, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former chief of the German Security Police, was missing from the prisoners' box because of a second cerebral hemorrhage that placed him under a doctor's care.

Court officials announced that Kaltenbrunner had been transferred from the Palace of Justice jail to the American Army Hospital, where his condition was reported as serious.

Affidavit From Refugee

An affidavit from a former Reichstag member who fled from Nazi persecution to the United States was introduced to illustrate how the Storm Troopers operated. The affidavit, signed by William F. Soltman, of Wallingford, Pa., declared:

"From 1919 to 1933, I was a Social Democrat and a member of the Reichstag. Prior to March 11, 1933, I was editor in chief of a chain of daily newspapers, with my office in Cologne, which led a fight against the Nazi party.

"On March 9, 1933, members of the SS and SA came to my home in Cologne and destroyed the furniture and my personal records. At that time I was taken to the Brown House (Nazi headquarters) in Cologne, where I was tortured, being beaten and kicked for several hours.

Left Germany

"I was then taken to the regular Government prison in Cologne where I was treated by two medical doctors and released the next day. On March 11 I left Germany."

Several other affidavits introduced as evidence were made by American Jewish citizens in Germany who were beaten by the Storm Troopers while police refused them protection because they had instructions "not to interfere with the SA."

The SA "sports program" was used as a front to conceal military training of German youths, Colonel Storey charged.

Elite Guard Is Target Of War-Trial Evidence

Nuernberg, Dec. 19 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler's Elite Guard, the SS was described by an American prosecutor before the International

Army Lists Names Of War Reporters Honored for Work

Ten From Herald Tribune and 14 From 'The Times' Win Campaign Ribbons

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Dec. 19 (AP).—Civilian war correspondents who recently received awards of European, African or Middle East campaign ribbons "for outstanding and conspicuous service with the armed forces under difficult and hazardous conditions" include:

"The New York Times"—David Anderson, Gene Currivan, E. C. Daniel, Frederick Graham, Richard J. H. Johnston, Tatiana Daniel, Raymond Daniel, Gladwin Hill, Sidney Gruson, John MacCormac, Drew Middleton, Cecil A. C. Phillips, Dana Adams Schmidt, and James McDonald.

New York Herald Tribune—Joseph Driscoll, Lewis Gannett, Edward Russell, Sonia Tomara, Marguerite Higgins, William J. Humphreys, Russell Hill, John O'Reilly, Geoffrey Parsons, Jr. and Tom Whitty.

"The New York Sun"—W. C. Heinz, Judy Barden and Gault MacGowan.

"The New York Daily News"—Hugh J. Schuck and Donald McKenzie.

"The New York Post"—Stanley Frank and Dixie Tighe.

PM—Victor L. Bernstein, Max Lerner and Alexander H. Uhl.

"The Newark Evening News"—Warren K. Kennett.

Austrian Political Units Asked To Co-Operate

Vienna, Dec. 19 (AP)—Chancellor Karl Renner, who will become president of the second Austrian republic tomorrow, asked political parties today to work together for "full freedom" and a place among the United Nations.

He told the nation's first freely elected Parliament that Austria claimed the South Tyrol, which Hitler ceded to the Italy of Mussolini. Gen. Mark W. Clark and Marshal Ivan S. Koney sat with the British and French representatives on the Allied Council for Austria in the damaged and unheated Parliament building.

Renner paid tribute to the "Allied armies for our freedom" and Konev nodded his bald head. Karl Seitz, former Socialist mayor of Vienna, was applauded loudly as he took his seat as president *pro tem.* of the Parliament.

Power for Polish Villages.

Warsaw, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Polish Press Agency reported today that the Polish Government had approved a three-year plan for electrification of Polish villages at a cost of $84,000,000.

Last German Garrison In Denmark Gives Up

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 19 (AP).—The newspaper "Aftonbladet" said today that the last German stronghold in Denmark did not surrender until yesterday—because the British had forgotten about it.

The stronghold, near Lyngby on the west coast, was held, said the newspaper, by a young German officer who would not give up his men to the Danes and who swore he would not hoist the white flag over his garrison until the British arrived. The British did so yesterday and the belated formal surrender took place.

BYRNES, BEVIN TALK TO STALIN

Generalissimo Reported Looking 'Well And Rested'

Moscow, Dec. 19 (AP)—Generalissimo Stalin, just returned to Moscow after a lengthy vacation, received James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, today and the Russian leader was reported looking "well and rested."

Byrnes and Bevin are in Moscow conferring with V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, on the multiple problems facing the world. They met for the fourth time today in a session lasting one hour and fifteen minutes.

A fifth session will be held tomorrow, but indications were it would be short, too, for Molotov sent out invitations today for a formal diplomatic reception which will start at 6 P.M.

Harriman Attends Interview

W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, who was pres-

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ent during the Stalin interview, said the Generalissimo "looks very well."

"Even better," Harriman said "than when I saw him at the end of October. He has a fine tan."

Harriman visited Stalin while the Generalissimo was vacationing near Sochi in the Black Sea area.

Harriman did not divulge the nature of Byrnes's talk with Stalin, but the conference lasted one hour and a half.

Following Byrnes to the Kremlin were Bevin and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador.

A long and sumptuous luncheon given by Molotov interfered with today's conference and cut it down in length. The previous sessions have lasted more than two hours.

Toast Proposed To Truman

No announcements were made as to what was discussed during the hour and fifteen minutes they talked, but an informative source said the three men continued their "explorations" on the basic questions they have on their agenda.

A friendly atmosphere was said to have prevailed during the luncheon, with host Molotov in excellent form and Byrnes and Bevin matching him. A large amount of joking was said to have gone on.

During the luncheon Molotov toasted his two guests, their ambassadors and others present in the American and British parties. In turn both visitors toasted the Soviet Foreign Commissar and Stalin.

Toasts also were proposed to President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

After the luncheon Byrnes returned to the United States Embassy and Bevin to the British.

During the morning, Foo Peng Sheung, the Chinese Ambassador, called on Bevin. The Chinese representative called on Byrnes Monday.

Pravda Writer Protests

It was confirmed that both Bevin and Byrnes have seen Molotov individually twice.

The British and American talks with the Chinese Ambassador developed as a writer for *Pravda* protested the presence of large American armed forces in China as "one of those factors of the contemporary international situation which rightfully alarms the democratic public, not only of China and the United States but the whole world."

Similarly, following reports that the Soviet expert on Japanese affairs had been summoned to the conference, *Izvestia* commented sharply on affairs inside Japan.

Complain Of Jap Militarists

Izvestia complained of "Japanese militarists in the toga of democrats." The newspaper said many Japanese war criminals had been arrested and will face trial, and added:

"But how many war criminals are not only free but are even continuing to take part in the state life of Japan?

"At the present moment in the halls of the Japanese Parliament, an experiment is going on, which, although little understandable at first glance, could sooner be called a farce."

Talk With Iran Advisers

Both Byrnes and Bevin talked with their Iran advisers before today's sessions, and it was evident that the question of the newly proclaimed Government in Azerbaijan province and the continued presence of occupation troops of Britain, Russia and the United States in Iran were getting close attention from the statesmen.

[Ibrahim Hakimi, Iranian Premier, said yesterday in Tehran he would take strong measures against the insurgents who set up a national government of Iranian Azerbaijan. He said he would go to Moscow to put his case before the Foreign Ministers.]

Cordiality Still Prevails

The talks were resumed in the same atmosphere of cordiality that has pervaded the conference from the start. There are said to be moments of jocularity and mild banter among the three statesmen, but it was emphasized that during the discussion of official affairs they are formal and deeply serious.

Molotov Host At Luncheon At Parley

Moscow, Dec. 19 (AP)—Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov entertained Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin at lunch today before their formal conversations, in which the atomic bomb was reported to be of uppermost importance.

The luncheon was given at the Speridonifka Palace with the full American and British delegations attending.

A spokesman at the United States Embassy said Byrnes expected to confer with Generalissimo Stalin, recently returned from an extensive vacation. Neither Byrnes nor Bevin has yet seen the Russian leader.

Conference With Catroux

Gen. Georges Catroux, French Ambassador to Russia, conferred with Byrnes for 45 minutes during the morning at Spasso House in what was described as a "courtesy call." Byrnes saw the Chinese Ambassador for a half hour Monday.

The question of control of Japan appeared to be one of the topics of the "exploratory" talks.

Although the talks were cloaked in the strictest secrecy, observers attached significance to the fact that one of the advisers of Molotov at yesterday's conference was Y. A. Malik, last Russian Ambassador to Japan, which indicated that the problem of control of Japan may be looming larger.

They also pointed out that Byrnes conferred yesterday morning with John Carter Vincent, head of the Far Eastern section of the State Department, as well as Dr. James B. Conant, atomic expert of the American delegation. Vincent later accompanied Byrnes to the meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

Iranian Problems

Another question reported to be high on the agenda was the Iranian problem. Both Byrnes and Bevin conferred with their Iranian experts shortly after publication of a new statement by Iranian Prime Minister Ibrahim Hakimi yesterday appealing to the United States, Great Britain and Russia to withdraw their troops from Iran.

There was no announcement after yesterday's meeting, which lasted three hours and fifteen minutes—the longest meeting since Molotov, Byrnes and Bevin started their discussions Sunday. Informed quarters said, however, that they were well along on the main questions that brought them together.

Persons present at the gathering emphasized again the cordial atmosphere which prevailed and said this was indicative that all was going well.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed by the American and British embassies that Byrnes and Bevin expect to pay courtesy calls on Generalissimo Stalin, who returned Monday from a 68-day vacation.

Byrnes and Bevin spent some time yesterday going over translations of the American-British-Canadian proposal on the control of atomic energy, which the United States Secretary of State had previously announced he was bringing to Moscow. It was not disclosed, however, whether the text was actually placed before the conference for discussion.

Byrnes Learns to Say 'I Agree,' 'No' in Russian

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 19—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes already has mastered a number of Russian expressions, among them "Ya soglasnen," which means "I agree."

He also uses "Nyet" occasionally. It means "No." Mr. Byrnes knows that "Khorosho" means "good," and probably answers that way when Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff says "Okay," an expression the Russian picked up during his stay at the San Francisco Conference.

In fact, Mr. Molotoff understands a good deal of English now and speaks a number of phrases when the need arises. It seldom arises, however. Expert translators are present at all the sessions.

COLLEAGUES ENJOY BYRNES'S RUSSIAN

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has mastered the Russian expression for "I agree" and is using it frequently at the Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow much to the delight of his colleagues.

Eddie Gilmore, Associated Press staff writer, reported this in a broadcast from Moscow today for NBC. He said Byrnes also had learned to use the Russian expression "Net," which means "No."

Byrnes Party Eats Well At Harriman House

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (AP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and his conference party are getting the best fare that Hostess Kathleen Harriman, daughter of American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, can find.

The Byrnes party already has dined on turkey, steak or roast beef, and the Embassy man in charge of digging up scarce items has turned up with 500 fresh eggs.

H. Freeman Matthews, one of Byrnes's aids, even paid a visit to the kitchen at Spasso House, the Ambasador's residence, to pay his respects to the staff, bossed by a bustling Russian woman.

Russian Paper Lists Newspaper Crimes

Moscow, Dec. 18 [AP—*Delayed*]. The *New Times* proposed today that an international tribunal judge "internationally dangerous newspaper crimes," which it suggested should include:

"1. A systematic urging toward war.

"2. Political slander of any peace-loving state—that is, the spreading of knowingly false inventions on activities of such a kind of state."

The *New Times*, a semi-monthly publication which deals largely with Soviet foreign policy, made these suggestions in an article by N. Baltisky, long-time critic of the American press. The article appeared on the third day of the three-power foreign ministers' conference.

PLAN FOR RED ARMY

Moscow, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. V. Zolotukhin, writing in the Russian Army publication Red Star, said today that a strong Communist party nucleus must be maintained in each Russian military company.

Saying many communists were among soldiers being demobilized, Zolotukhin recommended that the remaining party members be redistributed.

"It must not be permitted that one company shall have, say, ten communists and a neighboring company not one," he said.

Reds Open Northern Shipping

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (AP).—Russian officials have ordered the opening of regular freight shipping lines between the northern ports of Molotovsk on the White Sea and Leningrad on the Finnish Gulf.

Ardebil Reported Taken

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (AP)—Tass dispatches from Teheran said today that the northern Azerbaijan town of Ardebil, 110 miles east of Tabriz, placed itself completely under the National Government of Iranian Azerbaijan on Dec. 15. [The last Iranian report about Ardebil was received Monday, when an officer of the Iran General Staff said he feared the Government garrison there and in two other places in Azerbaijan had "been liquidated."]

MASS PUNISHMENT REPORTED IN IRAN

Moscow, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from Tehran said today that Iranian military and police forces were administering mass punishment in the city of Resht to those showing sympathies for the newly established autonomous government in northern Iran.

Quoting persons arriving from the northern provinces, Tass said that the leader of the punitive measures was a Colonel Zangine, commander of an Iranian brigade. In the village of Charbash, near Resht, Tass said, soldiers and gendarmes were reported to have tortured and shot sixteen persons and wounded fourteen others seriously.

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that "complete order is reigning" in Tabriz, headquarters of a group which has established the national government of Iranian Azerbaijan.

"Shops and markets are carrying on as usual," the broadcast said. "The national government of Iranian Azerbaijan started the work of fulfilling its program. All government institutions were taken over by the new administration. A number of reactionary officials who did not want to collaborate with the national government left for Tehran."

Liberty Ship Hits Mines Off Italy

Rome, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Liberty ship Nathaniel Bacon struck two mines last night, burst into flames and was abandoned by her crew while en route to Civitavecchia with a cargo of UNRRA supplies, the War Shipping Administration office here said today.

The ship was beached in heavy seas about 35 miles north of the Civitavecchia.

Poor communications made it difficult to check the fate of the crewmen, said to number approximately 50, who took to boats and rafts. One raft beached with five men aboard, three of whom were badly injured.

A lifeboat said to be carrying 25 was sighted off Mont Alto di Castro during the day but there were no further reports on it.

Latest reports said fires aboard the 7,176-ton freighter—carrying 4,000 tons of flour, 4,750 cases of medical supplies and other UNRRA goods—had apparently burned out.

Java Leaders Tour Country For Unification

Armed With Pledge Of Assistance From Sumatra Governor.

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 19. (AP)—Touring leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, seeking unity in the quest for independence from the Netherlands, were armed today with a pledge from Acting Governor Amir of neighboring Sumatra that 'Sumatra's 10 million are ready to help you."

While a British communique reported sporadic Indonesian attacks at several places in western Java, a dispatch from Soerakarta said that Amir had appeared with leaders of the unrecognized republic at a mass meeting opening their tour.

"Don't think Sumatrans are selling Java out because we are not fighting right now," he told a crowd of approximately 15,000. "We are all one nation. Sumatra's 10 million are ready to help you."

From a British spokesman here came word that an Indonesian youth congress met yesterday at Palembang, Sumatra. No details were disclosed.

Fighting Breaks Out

Fighting broke out again today at Buitzenzorg, refugee concentration point 30 miles south of here. Mortar bombs fired from the botanical gardens at the edge of Buitzenzorg fell in the center of the city, and several Chinese girls were reported killed when one hit a house in the Chinese quarter.

The British communique said that two British Indian soldiers were killed and another wounded yesterday when Indonesians attacked an 18-truck reconnaissance force which advanced from Buitzenzorg to the scene of a battle Monday in which at least 100 Indonesians were killed.

The British said air reconnais-

sance units reported that a British army unit had reached aand apparently occupied a radio station previously held by Indonesian nationalists near Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of here.

The Dutch News Agency Aneta quoted a nationalist broadcast from East Java as saying Indonesian nationalist auxiliary troops were "pouring in from all sides" to take up the battle for independence, and urging believers in Islam and religious leaders "to take an active part in the struggle by fighting side by side with the people."

Islands Seen 'Always Free'

Soerakarta, Java, Dec. 19 (AP)—[*Delayed*]—Indonesian Nationalist leaders, opening their "unity tour" of Java, told 15,000 persons at a mass meeting here today that the oil-rich island would "remain always independent."

President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, Vice President Mohammedohatta and Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir were among those who addressed the cheering throng. Prince Mongkoenegara of Soerakarta attended the meeting, thus lending his prestige to the republican movement.

Soekarno said that the Dutch were "beginning to wobble, and asserted that their promises of freedom in 1918 and 1941 had proved they were unreliable.

Anxious To Win Favor

Observers here said the Chungking government was prepared to go farther than their Communist rivals, who likewise were represented as anxious to get off on the right foot at the coming peace parley.

The same sources reported the government was impressed both by President Truman's promise of economic aid if unity is achieved and by Secretary of Navy Forrestal's plan to turn over surplus U. S. warships to China.

At the same time, the Communists were pictured as anxious to avoid demands which Marshall—bearing China's hopes for a way out of the morass of civil strife—might consider unreasonable.

Preparations were made to give Marshall a rousing welcome in Shanghai when he arrives by plane from Manila.

President Truman's special envoy is scheduled to fly on to Nanking, the old capital, Friday for his first meeting with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Marshall To Accompany Chiang

The World Daily News said Marshall would accompany Chiang back to Chungking for the opening of the momentous conferences with government and Chinese Communist leaders.

China's civil strife appeared to be lagging as interest turned toward the forthcoming talks in Chungking.

A Chinese press dispatch said the Communists had lifted the long siege of inner Mongolian Paotow and Kweisui, giving government troops control of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad—most important east-west line in northern China.

Liu Chieh, vice-minister of foreign affairs, confirmed meanwhile that national troops had not yet entered Mukden, greatest city in Manchuria, contrary to previous reports.

Minister of Information K. C. Wu told a press conference at which Liu appeared, however, that "detailed arrangements have been made" with Russia for entry of Chinese soldiers into Mukden.

Ku agreed with a hope expressed by the head of the Communist peace delegation that all hostilities could be stopped before the proposed conference began, the date for which has not been set.

Chiang, Reds Strive To Please Marshall

Contending Leaders Reported Prepared To Make Concessions For Peace—Chungking Impressed By Forrestal Plan.

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, Dec. 19. (AP)—Contending national and Chinese Communist leaders were reported ready today to "go the limit" with peace concessions to impress General Marshall, United States envoy who arrives at Shanghai tomorrow.

ShanghaiPlans Huge Welcome For Marshall

General Will Meet Chiang in Nanking Friday to Join in Chungking Talks

CHUNGKING, Dec. 19 (AP).—Preparations were being made today to give General George L. Marshall a rousing welcome at Shanghai when he arrives by plane from Manila. President Truman's special envoy is scheduled to fly on to Nanking, the old capital, Friday for his first meeting with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"The World Daily News" said Marshall would accompany Chiang back to Chungking for the opening of momentous conferences with government and Chinese Communist leaders.

A Chinese press dispatch said the Communists had lifted the long siege of the Inner Mongolia cities of Paotow and Kweisui, giving government troops control of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, the most important east-west line in north China.

Chinese Official Sentenced

Faces Eight Years in Prison for Part in Gold-Scandal Case

CHUNGKING, Dec. 19 (AP).—A Chinese government official was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment today in the gold-scandal case which developed through an alleged leak of information on China's plan to raise the price of six-month gold futures last March 28 by about 75 per cent.

Convicted was Wang Shao-chai, department chief in the Ministry of Finance. Eight other defendants were acquitted, including K. Kwok, former director of the banking department of the Central Bank of China, and Sheng Hsaio-chuen, sub-manager of the Bank of Communications.

China to Build Big Highways

CHUNGKING, Dec. 19 (AP).—China will start a five-year plan next July to construct approximately 45,000 miles of four-lane national highways, a spokesman of the Ministry of Communications said today.

Marine Flyers Returned From Communist Hands

Tientsin, China, Dec. 19 (AP)—Six Marine flyers who were held in Chinese Communist custody more than a month made their way into this United States Marine headquarters today after the Communists had escorted them much of the way.

All six were in good physical condition.

Replacements At Tientsin

Tientsin, Dec. 19 (AP)—Approximately 2,300 marine replacements arrived today to relieve a like number of men in the 3d Amphibious Corps and the 1st and 6th Divisions, who have been on north China duty.

Puppet Leaders Seized By Chinese Communists

Yenan, Dec. 19 [*Delayed AP*]. Chinese Communists are holding a number of officials of the Puppet Mongolian autonomous Government for trial in Kalgan as war criminal suspects.

The prisoners include Vice Chairman Yu Pin-ching; Wen Chin, chief of the Judicial Department, and Hsu Wei-pin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The officials were captured when the Communist 8th Route Army entered Kalgan August 25. Communists have arrested 39 persons accused of war-crimes activities. Of the 39, 31 were tried and executed between August 25 and November 19.

New Scores for India-Burma Men

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 19 (AP)—United States headquarters for the India-Burma theatre announced today that new adjusted rating scores of 50 for enlisted men and 70 for officers would be put into effect Dec. 26. Under these scores 9,300 enlisted men and eighty-four officers will become eligible for return to the United States.

Korean Policy Unchanged

Lerch, Governor General-Elect, to Work for Early Troop Removal

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 17 (Delayed) (AP).—Major General Archer L. Lerch, soon to succeed Major General A. V. Arnold as governor general of Korea, said at his first press conference today that the American occupation policy here would be unchanged.

That policy, he added, is to assist Korea to establish herself as soon as possible as an independent nation, thus permitting withdrawal of American troops.

General Arnold will return to command of the 7th Division.

MacArthur Clarifies Stand On Jap Govt.

Asserts Nipponese Must Support Allied Objectives—Says People's Free Will To Decide Form Of Rule.

TOKYO, Dec. 19. (AP)—A determination to keep a firm hold on the Japanese people and their future while affording opportunity for "a completely vanquished enemy to correct the errors of its ways" was reemphasized by General MacArthur today in instructions to his commands.

Contrary to Potsdam

Japan must support Allied objectives, MacArthur said, but to impose upon the nation "any form of government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people is contrary to the Potsdam terms."

Control will be exercised as much as possible "through the emperor and other instrumentalities of the Japanese government found suitable," the instructions stated.

Japanese will be given every opportunity to carry out his instructions voluntarily, but if they do not act, "orders will be given to appropriate commands to require compliance," the supreme commander added.

He promised Japan's civilian population that it would be freed of any interference with liberty and property rights. Historical, cultural and religious objects and installations, "including the several imperial palaces, will be carefully protected and preserved."

The Allied chief stressed Japan's sovereignty would be limited to the main islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku, and 1,000 smaller adjacent islands, including the Tshushima group in the Korean Strait.

Complete Disarmament

Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized, he said, and "the authority of militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated from her politics, economic and social life. Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed."

MacArthur noted that the Japanese people would be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights, particularly freedom of religion, assembly, speech and press. Formation of democratic and representative organizations would be encouraged, he promised.

In addition to insuring that Japan will not again menace the peace of the world, the occupation objective is to establish a "peaceful and responsible government which must respect the rights of other states," he added—but one which will support the objectives of the supreme commander as reflected in the ideals and principles of the United Nations Charter.

JAP PREWAR MOVES SHOWN

Konoye Papers Say Emperor Refused Cousin As Premier

This is another in a series based on the memoirs of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, pre-Pearl Harbor Premier of Japan.

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (AP)—Prince Fumimaro Konoye said in his memoirs that Emperor Hirohito, knowing that war with the United States was probable in 1941, refused to let a prince of the imperial household become Premier and himself gave the nod to Hideki Tojo for the post.

The ex-Premier's memoirs, released to the Associated Press three days before Konoye's suicide Sunday, said Tojo had suggested the Emperor's cousin, Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, for the premiership on October 16, 1941.

Tojo Broke Cabinet

That was the date when Konoye's third Cabinet was broken by Tojo with the support of army hot heads, the former Premier wrote.

Konoye gave no direct reason for the Emperor's refusal to permit Higashi-Kuni to take the office, but the memoirs quoted Hirohito as saying:

"I had thought that Higashi-Kuni was suitable as chief of the general staff. I think much thought must be lent to a member of the imperial family taking part in politics. It might be all right in time of peace, but I wonder how it would be, especially when there is danger of war."

List Of Essentials

On September 5, 1941, at a meeting attended by Hirohito, Japanese leaders drew up a list of essentials. Konoye listed them as:

1. A determination to "complete preparations for war with the latter part of October as the general date."

2. A determination to take all diplomatic steps possible to avert war.

3. An assertion that "if by the early part of October there still is no hope for success of our diplomatic negotiations immediately,

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there will be determination to start war against the United States."

Saw War As 'Main Thing'

"There is somehow an impression that war is the main thing and diplomacy comes after it," Hirohito told his leaders.

The memoirs said the Emperor then asked the late Field Marshal General Sugiyama, at that time chief of the general staff:

"If there is war between the United States and Japan, how long will it take to bring it to a finish?"

"We intend to finish just the southern regions in about three months," Sugiyama replied.

The Emperor stared sternly at Sugiyama, the Konoye account continued, and declared that the marshal was War Minister when the China affair started and had said about the same thing "but even after four years it still has not been finished."

Pacific Still Bigger

Then, said Konoye, Sugiyama "in awe and trepidation" explained that China's interior was big.

"If you say China's interior is big," the Emperor persisted, "then the Pacific is wider, is it not? With what confidence do you say three months?"

At that, said the memoirs, Sugiyama could only hang his head.

On October 12, 1941, Konoye held what was about his last conference on peace or war.

Konoye's version was that he had just one chance. That was to get the navy to stand against the army and declare that negotiations must be carried on at all costs. But the navy backed down.

ports that the then Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka said he had been told in Berlin that Iran and India were to be Russia's "future sphere of influence" under a secret agreement accompanying the proposed entente; Japan was to receive the South Seas area; Germany would have taken Central Africa and Italy Northern Africa.

Plan Failed to Progress.

Konoye said, however, the plan failed to progress and that three months after the agreement in principle was reached, German officials openly talked about the inevitability of a Nazi-Soviet war. Japan once officially requested Berlin to avoid war with Russia, but the overture was brushed aside with the contention "it will be possible to terminate operations in two or three months."

Both he and Japan had been duped by Berlin's "traitorous" power politics, Konoye said, and added that neither Germany nor Russia seriously attempted to conclude the entente agreement.

Matsuoka knew about the prospective Nazi-Soviet hostilities when he sought and obtained a neutrality pact from Moscow, the document said. Matsuoka's purpose was to hedge on Japan's position.

Konoye repeatedly contended that Japan expected, by joining the Axis, to obtain a rapprochement with the Soviet as well as Germany and Italy. He said Germany "was advancing in the direction of Japanese-German-So-

"Firstly, the Soviet Union will declare that it agrees with the principle of the Tri-Partite Pact in the sense of preventing war and swiftly recovering peace;

"Secondly, the Soviet Union will recognize the leading position of Germany and Italy and Japan respectively in the new order in Europe and Asia and the three nations will pledge respect of Soviet territory.

"Thirdly, the three nations and the Soviet Union pledge not to assist any nation being the enemy of the other, nor to join such a group of nations."

The plan, in addition, provided for a secret agreement on "future spheres of influence."

The Japanese Government promptly approved the plan which was handed to Molotov during his Berlin visit. Then Tokyo heard nothing further until March, 1941, when Matsuoka visited Berlin. The latter was told Molotov had agreed in principle but proposed "exchange conditions of over thirty articles which Germany could in no way recognize." Both Hitler and Von Ribbentrop spoke "strongly of Soviet lack of faith and courageousness," Konoye continued.

Konoye then records two conflicting versions of the neutrality pact. He quotes Matsuoka as saying upon returning to Japan that he informed Von Ribbentrop he intended attempting to obtain a pact during his Moscow stopover because "Japan would be greatly" affected by war. He added that Von Ribbentrop said it would be fine if he could obtain a pact, but doubted the possibilities.

U. S. Negotiations.

After the neutrality agreement, Konoye said, Von Ribbentrop sarcastically told Japanese Ambassador Oshima "it is hard to understand that despite the fact I clearly told Matsuoka a German-Soviet war is inevitable, he had signed a neutrality pact with the opponent Soviet Union."

In his memoirs, which were released to the Associated Press three days after his suicide, Konoye stated that United States-Japanese negotiations, begun in April, continued and reached a climax after the second Konoye Cabinet. The ex-Premier told how he broke up the second Cabinet with Emperor Hirohito's knowledge and consent on July 16, solely to rid it of Matsuoka.

Satisfied the United States would understand his "friendly gesture" in reforming the Cabinet, Konoye turned again to negotiations and to his "dismay" learned Ambassador Nomura had failed to catch that significance himself, the memoirs state. In fact, Konoye said Nomura sent a message that the United States was more suspicious than ever.

According to the memoirs, the United States learned that Japan was planning to move into Indo-China and on July 21 Sumner Welles, then United States Undersecretary of State and acting for Cordell Hull who was ill, warned that "according to information received it seems that Japan will occupy French Indo-China soon. If so, conversations will become hopeless."

Was to Meet Roosevelt.

The late President Roosevelt on August 28, 1941, Konoye said, expressed a desire to meet personally with the Prince to settle the differences which were swinging the two nations in conflict. Konoye made the original proposal for such a meeting with the consent of the Emperor, he wrote.

Summoning Nomura, who delivered Konoye's proposal for the meeting, Roosevelt was quoted as saying "I desire a meeting of about three days with Prince Konoye." The ex-Premier added "although he did not make any commitment as to time, he showed he was very much in favor of it. It probably may be that this was the time that the United States came closest to us."

But something happened. Roosevelt's enthusiasm cooled between August 28 and September 3 when "he gave Nomura a message for me and although it was very respectful, a clear expression of agreement on the meeting was avoided." Whether the meeting could have prevented the war and assured peace in the Pacific is questionable, but Konoye told Associated Press correspondent Russell Brines recently "I feel confident that if I had been able to see Roosevelt, I could have established a basis for Imperial House intervention in the rising war tide within Japan at that time."

Konoye pointed to misunderstandings which had arisen as to a difference in customs and manners and expressed doubt that Japan's real thoughts had been conveyed to Washington. At the same time, if Japan did all in its power to avert war, he wrote, then "if war comes we can be calm and ready for anything, with full support of the people.

In addition, he said he told Cabinet members that if the talks failed, he was determined to "walk out on the conference."

At this point, Konoye said War Minister Hideki Tojo gave the Army's reluctant consent to the proposed meeting. But Tojo sternly warned that unless Roosevelt could be made to see Japan's true spirit in negotiations and make concessions which Japan considered mandatory, then he for one was ready for war.

Nazis Told Japs Russia Would Join Axis

Konoye Document Shows That After Tokyo Signed Up, Hitler Attacked Reds.

SPENCER

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—A document released by a son of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Japanese Premier, asserts that Russia in late 1940 agreed "in principle" to join members of the Tri-Partite Alliance in a four-Power entente which assigned the Eastern world among them.

Michitaka, son of Konoye, who committed suicide Sunday rather than be arrested as a war criminal, said the document was prepared by his father prior to his death.

In the document, Konoye reviewed the four-power agreement, which included:

viet collaboration until at least about the time of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov's visit to Berlin in November, 1940."

Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop advanced the plan for

JAP RESTAURANTS BARRED TO YANKS

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Because of the critical Japanese food shortage, Allied Headquarters today made all civilian eating places out of bounds to members of the occupation forces, and prohibited serving Japanese food at any mess or club operated for Allied personnel.

Poison-Drink Penalty Ordered In Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (AP)—Allied headquarters today ordered the Japanese Government to provide stiff fines and jail sentences for selling, trading or manufacturing any beverage or food containing methyl alcohol or other poisons.

The directive, spokesmen explained, was prompted by numerous recent deaths, blindness and illness among American soldiers who drank poison liquor. It provides penalties of a 2,000 to 10,000 yen fine ($133 to $666) or three to fifteen years imprisonment.

New Club President

Tokyo, *Thursday*, Dec. 20 (AP)—Robert Cochrane, of the Baltimore *Sun*, was elected president of the Foreign Correspondents Club today. He succeeds Howard Handleman, of the International News Service, who was temporary president.

Other officers elected: Frank Robertson, INS, first vice president; Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press, second vice president; Guthrie Janssen, NBC, secretary, and Ralph Teatsorth, United Press, treasurer.

May Bar Some Politicians

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (AP).—Allied officials will set the date of Japan's next election after they have taken all possible precautions to insure its fairness—possibly even declaring the more notorious of old-line Japanese politicians ineligible for office—authoritative American sources declared today.

Japanese sources said the cabinet of Premier Kijuro Shidehara decided today upon Jan. 22 as the election date, but Allied headquarters ordered the announcement withheld pending its final approval. It must be approved not only by headquarters here but by Washington, American officials explained.

Yank's Beating Described

Yokohama, Dec. 19 (AP)—Japanese guards invaded a prison camp hospital to administer a fatal beating to an American prisoner of war, a United States military commission trying the first war-criminal case in Japan—that of Guard Tatsuo Tsuchiya—was told today.

Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, of Streator, Ill., had been accused by his captors of taking American Red Cross supplies which the Japanese had hidden in the Mitsushima camp, said a deposition from Pfc. Charles B. Gavord, of Deming, New Mexico.

Gavord's testimony was read at the trial of Tsuchiya, charged with implication in the murder of Teas, who was captured on Bataan in April, 1942.

Used Canes, He Said

"Sergeant Mushmouth (another of the more than 300 Japanese underlings who will stand trial) and "Little Glass Eye" (as Tsuchiya was known) took Teas into the open yard, threw water on him and beat him with hardwood canes shaped like swords," Gavord testified.

"Then they put him in the guard house. But each day they took him out and beat him some more. The day before he died, they put him in the hospital and I personally saw these same Japs beat him just before he died."

Gavord fixed the date of the incident as in March, 1943, one of the coldest months in Japan.

Another Deposition Read

A deposition by First Sergeant Clifton Otto Snodgrass, of Junction City, Kan., said one beating given Teas by Tsuchiya and another guard, whom the prisoners called "Rivet Tooth," lasted 45 minutes.

"They took a rope about an inch thick, which they doubled several times, and beat Teas around the face and head—and each time he fell down they made him get up again," Snodgrass testified. "When Teas was too weak to stand up, they picked him up and continued the beating for 30 minutes."

Defense Counsel Overruled

Lieut. Col. John Dickinson, of St. Petersburg, Fla., defense counsel, earlier had protested against the admission of the depositions, but he was over-ruled by the commission.

"An enemy belligerent," said the commission, "is without the protection of constitutional guarantees and the Articles of War do not apply to a commission such as this."

The trial dragged along in its second day because of the necessity of translating each sentence of testimony for Tsuchiya, who sat blankfaced through the proceedings.

JAP REPATRIATES HAD $46,000

Yokohama, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Japanese repatriates returning recently from the United States brought with them $46,000—a headache for the Army finance officer, Col. Joseph C. Kovarik of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Colonel had to set up an impromptu water-front bank to exchange their currency and checks into yen. They had drawn $19 a month in America for work as internees.

Homma Trial To Get Affidavit By Wainwright

General to Tell of Bataan Death March; Japanese to Conduct Case in English

MANILA, Dec. 19 (AP).—The man who won't be there is likely to be the most damaging witness against Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma when the former commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines goes on trial charged with responsibility for atrocities involving the deaths of 67,000 American and Filipino prisoners of war.

General Homma, who pleaded not guilty at his arraignment here today, heard the date of his war-crime trial set for Jan. 3. He also heard that General Jonothan M. Wainwright, who was forced to surrender to him after a heroic but hopeless defense of Bataan and Corregidor, would be—by deposition—one of the prosecution's chief witnesses on the death march of Bataan and other barbarities.

[At Dallas General Wainwright said he was "relieved" to know he would not have to go to the Philippines to testify in person, but added: "I can give definite evidence to show that General Homma, as commander of all Japanese forces in the Philippines, was most certainly responsible for the atrocities of Bataan. General Homma has said that he didn't know anything about the death march and the sadistic actions of his troops in dealing with captives. As commander in chief of the Philippines, it was his business to know and he is directly responsible for the actions of his men."]

Lieutenant Colonel Frank E. Meek, chief prosecutor in the Homma case, said the death march of Bataan would dominate testimony at the trial and that he expected presentation of the prosecution's evidence would require ten days.

General Homma appeared for arraignment in a shabby gray civilian suit. He addressed the military commission in fluent English and agreed to dispense with translation of the proceedings into Japanese. Nevertheless, an Oxford-educated Japanese was assigned to him as personal interpreter.

Homma Accusers Are To Include Wainwright

Manila, Dec. 19 (AP)—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, by deposition, will be one of the principal witnesses at the war-crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Masa Haru Homma, to whom he was forced to surrender, but to whom he never bowed even as a captive.

Wainwright's deposition will be one of the principal documents submitted to the military commission which on January 3 will try Homma on charges including responsibility for the Bataan Death March, Lieut. Col. Frank E. Meek, the chief prosecutor, said today.

Arraigned In Mansion

A fidgety Homma was returned in disgrace today to the palatial residence from which in 1942 he had watched Corregidor captives forced to march in humiliation. There, where he once lived as a conqueror, he pleaded innocent at his arraignment on charges of responsibility for the Death March and for 67,000 deaths among American and Filipino prisoners of war, internees and civilians.

Maj. Gen. Leo B. Donovan, president of the military trial commission, ordered Homma to report for trial January 3, despite his counsel's protests that at least a month was needed to prepare his defense.

Baltimorean Aids Defense

Defense counsel includes Major John H. Skeen, Jr., of Baltimore.

Meek said he hoped to complete prosecution testimony in ten days, although he plans "to introduce all the live witnesses we can get." One defense contention for delay, supported by Meek, was that many witnesses are in Japan, Korea and China.

Donovan, who will preside, was a member of the five-general commission which two weeks ago convicted Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita of condoning wholesale atrocities by his troops in the Philippines and sentenced him to be hanged. Yamashita has two appeals pending, one before the United States Supreme Court and the other before General MacArthur.

General Valdes On Commission

Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdés, chief of staff of the Philippine Army during the war, who testified at the Yamashita trial that Japanese murdered his brother and nephew and tried to rape his niece, also is a member of the trial commission.

There were many familiar faces in the courtroom at Homma's arraignment, including all members of the Yamashita prosecution and defense staffs still in Manila.

Left Philippines In 1942

After the arraignment, Meek said that Homma left the Philippines on August 15, 1942, in disgrace because Wainwright's strong defense of Bataan and Corregidor consumed so much time and so many of Homma's men that Japan's southward push was thrown out of gear.

He said Homma's knowledge that he had won a hollow victory doubtless influenced his attitude toward his captives. The General never again held an important command. Relieved here, he became head of the Philippines' Japan Society briefly and in 1944 was the Osaka garrison commander.

Wainwright Holds Homma Responsible

Dallas, Dec. 19 (AP)—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright said here today he "can give definite evidence to show that Gen. Massa Haru Homma was most certainly responsible for the atrocities of Bataan."

Wainwright, by deposition, will be one of the principal witnesses at Homma's war crimes trial.

Wainwright said he was "relieved" that he will be permitted to testify by deposition and not be required to return to the Philippines.

He said in an interview:

"I can give definite evidence to show that General Homma, as commander of all Japanese forces in the Philippines, was most certainly responsible for the atrocities of Bataan.

"Was His Business To Know"

"General Homma said that he didn't know anything about the Death March and the sadistic actions of his troops in dealing with captives. As commander in chief in the Philippines, it was his business to know and he is directly responsible for the actions of his men."

Wainwright said he may have to cut his Texas visit short and return to Washington to make the deposition.

Marshall Calls On Osmena

Manila, Dec. 19 (AP)—General Marshall, visiting Manila en route to China, paid a courtesy call on President Sergio Osmena today at Maclacanan Palace but returned early to his own quarters. He will leave for Shanghai aboard a C-54 transport plane tomorrow morning. He made no statement to the press.

New Philippine Chief of Staff

MANILA, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena today appointed Brig. Gen. Rafael Jalandoni to be Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, succeeding Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, now serving on the military commission trying Japanese Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma on war crimes charges.

Half Of Pacific Veterans To Be Back By Christmas

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 19 (AP)—About half of all service men in the Pacific when Japan surrendered will have returned to the United States by Christmas, the Navy announced today.

Replacements, however, will leave a service total in the Pacific areas of more than half the 3,500,000 soldiers, sailors and Marines who were here and points west on V-J day.

Rear Admiral Henry S. Kendall's Pacific transport fleet is engaged in a "C-Day" operation in which about 90,000 veterans will be delivered to the West Coast of the United States by Christmas Day.

Navy Surplus In Hawaii

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 19 (AP)—Navy property in the 14th Naval District, valued at $7,283,000, has been declared surplus, Vice Admiral S. A. Taffiner, commandant of the district, said today.

U.S. Sailors In Riot; Brazilians Say They Molested Girls

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 19 (AP)—American sailors were ordered to remain aboard the United States cruiser Little Rock at Santos today as police investigated clashes between about 350 seamen and angry Brazilians last night at Sao Paulo, 60 miles northwest of Santos.

United States Consul Roland Welch said the sailors left Sao Paulo by special trains and busses under guard of police, who said the rioting began when some of the celebrating seamen were accused of annoying Brazilian women in the streets.

Fire Hose Used

Six Brazilians and several navy men were injured in the fighting, in which firemen brought hose into play to hold back the crowds.

Describing the beginning of the riot, dispatches from Sao Paulo said that some of the sailors apparently had been drinking and began lifting the skirts of young women waiting in line for a bus.

Angry Brazilians charged the sailors, the reports said.

Smiles Disappear Suddenly

The Sao Paulo dispatches said that other sailors emerging from a movie were met by crowds whistling in anger. The seamen took the whistling as a friendly gesture and responded with smiles, but soon learned their mistake when citizens rushed to slap their faces.

The Sao Paulo disturbances were the first reported in several stops at Brazilian ports by the U.S.S. Little Rock, which is making a good-will tour of South America.

Australia Invites G. Is

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 19 (AP).—American war veterans who served in the Southwest Pacific are being encouraged by the Australian government to settle in this country, Minister for Immigration Arthur Calwell said today.

Truman Urges Full Unity Of Armed Forces

Presents Detailed Message To Congress — Vinson Comments Caustically.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (AP)—President Truman, the constitutional commander-in-chief, laid out a course for complete unification of the Army and Navy today to a divided Congress and wrangling service chiefs.

He told them, in a detailed message to the Congress, that "further studies of the general problem would serve no useful purpose. There is enough evidence now."

Bitterest comment came from Rep. Vinson (D Ga), chairman of the House Naval Committee. It would "sink the Navy," Vinson's statement said; it "smacks of the Germany of the Kaiser and of Hitler; of Japanese militarism." "I am shocked."

What the President recommended was largely what the Army has favored and the Navy has opposed:

Single Defense Department

A single "department of national defense" headed by one cabinet member in place of the present War and Navy Departments;

An equal footing in this department for the Army, the Navy and an air force, with a civilian assistant secretary for each;

A single chief of staff to be the top military commander of all three branches of the service, with individual military commanders of the Army, Navy and Air Forces;

Broad discretion for the President and the new defense secretary to set up such coordinated bureaus for the three services as they see fit.

Clerks read the long-awaited message in the Senate and House at noon and congressmen who commented to reporters indicated there would be no rush to give the President the bill he wants. Those who had favored the merger applauded; those who had opposed it gave no evidence of changing their views. Chairman Manasco (D-Ala) of the House expenditures committee said his group would start hearings next month and that he has "an open mind." The Senate military committee has been studying the matter for some time.

Department Orders Issued

At the Navy department, orders were issued immediately directing Navy and Marine officers "to refrain from opposition" to the President's stand "in their public utterances, except that when called as witnesses before committees of Congress they will, of course, give frankly and freely their views."

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has been expected, for some time, to resign soon. Whether the White House pronouncement now would hasten this development was not apparent immediately.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, recently named chief of naval operations, originally favored unification but later reversed his stand. But Mr. Truman, when he announced the appointments of Nimitz and General Dwight D. Eisenhower as Army chief of staff, told a news conference he expected the two would be found in the same boat when he finally said his say.

The President wrote that "of course the Marine Corps should be considered as an integral part of the Navy."

He also recommended that "the Navy should, of course, retain its own carrier-, ship-, and water-based aviation." But it was noticed immediately that he did not specify the Navy's extensive land-based air activities in this connection. Official Army Air Forces spokesmen have indicated they believe that any separate air force setup should include all land-based aviation.

Unity of Command

Without specific reference to the current Pearl Harbor investigation, the President noted that merging the armed forces would provide "unity of command in outlying bases." He said that "all military authority at each base "should be placed under a single commander who will have clear responsibility for security, who can be held clearly accountable, and whose orders come from a single authority in Washington."

Eight additional arguments were advanced by Mr. Truman for his plan:

1. It would make for coordinated strategic planning and budgeting;

2. Economies would be achieved in supply and other functions;

3. "Inter - service differences" would be minimized and the armed forces would be better coordinated with the rest of the government;

4. "Civilian control of the military establishment" would be strengthened "if the President and the Congress had but one cabinet member" to deal with;

5. It would "provide parity for air power." Mr. Truman held that this could not be done with the present two departments, and that to do it through a third department for air "would complicate tremendously every problem of coordination that now exists;"

6. It would best coordinate training for combined land, sea and air operations. The President said that combined operations in the Pacific in the recent war, despite their success, "proved that there is not adequate understanding among the officers and men of any service of the capabilities, the uses, the procedures, aand the limitations of the other services;"

7. It would use "our limited resources for scientific research" to the best advantage;

8. It would remove "highly undesirable" differences between Army and Navy personnel policies. The President cited differing Army and Navy policies on promotions, discharges, awards and officer selection.

Armed-Forces Merger Is Recommended By President

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Truman called today for merger of the Army and Navy into a single department of national defense, with the Air Forces fully equal to the land and sea branches

Stepping squarely into the middle of the long and bitter struggle between the army and navy top commands, Mr. Truman followed in virtually every detail the official War Department plan for unification.

And he dashed one prime navy hope by declaring in a special message to Congress:

"Further studies of the general problem would serve no useful purpose."

Navy Asked No Hasty Action

Navy witnesses appearing at Senate Military Committee hearings on the merger proposal have pleaded against hasty action and urged additional studies of all phases of unification.

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Declaring that "I urge this as the best means of keeping the peace," Mr. Truman proposed that the new defense department be headed by a single Cabinet member operating with one under secretary and several assistant secretaries, all civilians. There would be a departmental chief of staff, with a commander for each of the three component branches—army, navy and air.

Either the President or the secretary of defense could take up directly with the separate commanders matters of basic military strategy and policy and the division of the department's budget.

No-Domination Suggestion

Key staff positions in department, Mr. Truman said, should be filled with officers drawn from all the services, "so that the thinking of the department would not be dominated by any one or two of the services."

"As an additional precaution," he added, "it would be wise if the post of chief of staff were rotated among the several services, whenever practicable and advisable. . . ."

Predicts Co-Operation

Taking note of strong opposition from Secretary Forrestal and other high-ranking navy officials, the President said:

"However strong the opposition that has been expressed by some of our outstanding senior officers and civilians, I can assure the Congress that once unification has been determined upon as the policy of this nation, there is no officer or civilian in any service who will not contribute his utmost to make the unification a success."

Asks Compulsory Training

In his 5,500-word message, Mr. Truman called again for congressional approval of universal military training, asserting it has met "with the overwhelming approval of the people of the United States."

Referring repeatedly to the possibility of future inroads upon world peace, the Chief Executive declared that "a grave responsibility will rest upon the Congress if it continues to delay this urgent and most important measure."

"Essential For Safety"

He termed unification legislation "another essential step—along with universal training—in the development of a comprehensive and continuous program for our future safety and for the peace and security of the world.

"One of the lessons which have most clearly come from the costly and dangerous experience of this war is that there must be unified direction of land, sea and air forces at home as well as in all other parts of the world where our armed forces are serving," Mr. Truman continued.

Price Of Omission

"We did not have that kind of direction when we were attacked four years ago—and we certainly paid a high price for not having it. . . .

"We would be taking a grave we did not move now to overcome permanently the present imperfections in our defense organizations."

The President said there is no basis for fear that an over-all organization would lodge too much power in a single individual—"that the concentration of so much military power would lead to militarism.

"There is no basis for such fear as long as the traditional policy of risk with the national security if the United States is followed that a civilian, subject to the President, the Congress and the will of the people, be placed at the head of this department.

"The safety of the democracy of the United States lies in the solid good sense and unshakable conviction of the American people. They need have no fear that their democratic liberties will be imperiled as long as they continue fulfilling their duties of citizenship."

"Most Important Reasons"

Citing what he termed "the most important reasons for combining the two existing departments," Mr. Truman said such a step would:

Strengthen facilities for integrated strategic plans, programs and budgets.

Achieve economies through control of supply and service functions.

Foster co-ordination between the military and civilian branches of the Government and

Foster civilian control of the military.

Air-Power Parity Plea

In support of parity for air power, the Chief Executive said it has been developed to the point where its responsibilities are equal to those of land and sea power "and its contribution to our strategic planning is as great.

"Parity for air power can be achieved in one department or in three, but not in two," he said. "As between one department and three, the former is infinitely to be preferred. The advantages of a single department are, indeed, much clearer when the department is seen to be three departments, rather than the present two. The existence of the three departments would complicate tremendously every problem of co-ordination that now exists between the War and Navy departments and between the services and the rest of the Government."

In his message Mr. Truman said "the Navy should, of course, retain its own carrier, ship and water based aviation, which has proved so necessary for efficient fleet operation."

Marine Corps Under Navy

Of the Marine Corps, the President said that "of course," it "should be continued as an intregal part of the Navy."

Emphasizing throughout his message that, despite its work for peace, this country must never relax its preparations for war, Mr. Truman said at one point:

"Whatever the form which any future war may take, we know that the men of our separate services will have to work together in many kinds of combinations for many purposes. The Pacific campaign of the recent war is an outstanding example of common and joint effort among land, sea and air forces.

Understanding Lacking

"Despite its successes, the campaign proved that there is no adequate understanding among the officers and men of any service of the capabilities, the uses, the procedures and the limitations of the other services."

As a further argument for unification, the President said that all military authority and all outlying bases should be under a single commander with clear responsibility.

And he added that there should be an end to such different army and navy policies as rates of promotion, ways of selecting officers, granting awards and decorations and point allowances for discharge systems.

Conclusions On 1941

Mr. Truman told Congress that in 1941 the nation had two completely independent organizations "with no well-established habit of collaboration and co-operation between them," and that the air power was not organized on a par with the ground and sea forces.

The joint chiefs of staff, on which the President's chief of staff and the chiefs of the land, sea and air forces sat, was better than no co-ordination at all, he said, but he added that "the joint chiefs of staff are not a unified command."

During the war, he declared, the principle of unified command went far in the direction of unity in the field, "but we never had comparable unified direction or command in Washington."

It is now time, the Chief Executive went on, "to discard obsolete organizational forms and to provide for the surest, the soundest, the most effective and the most economical kind of structure as the best means of keeping the peace."

Asserting that unification must be looked upon as a long-term job, the President said it is much more than a matter of organization.

TRUMAN PLAN IS ASSAILED

Vinson Likens It To 'Militarism We Fought To Destroy'

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—While some congressmen of both parties praised President Truman's plan for unifying the armed forces today, Representative Vinson (D., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee, protested that "it would sink the Navy."

Senator Walsh (D., Mass.), chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, declined to comment at present, but friends said he was planning a fight. He has consistently opposed any merger of the Army and Navy.

Senator Thomas (D., Utah), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, which has been holding hearings on merger proposals, told reporters the President's message was an "argument for what we've started to do." He added that the committee should be ready with a bill "carrying out the President's ideas" after the holiday recess.

Backs Up Marshall's Plan

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), of the committee, author of a unification measure, said Mr. Truman's plan "could not have been better if I had written if myself." He told newsmen that it "completely backs up the Marshall plan," referring to the War Department proposal introduced when Gen. George C. Marshall was chief of staff.

Representatives May (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, and Vinson introduced legislation last week proposing a separate air force, under a third department, and opposing unification.

After asserting unification would "sink the Navy," Vinson's statement today said, in part:

"And, furthermore, it would concentrate the greatest military power in the world today—in the hands of one man—a man not responsible to the electorate or Congress—a military chief of staff of the combined forces that includes the National Guard of the sovereign states.

"I Am Shocked"

"This plan has deeper implication than the lumping under one man's command all of our military forces. To this military autocracy, the President binds the enactment of universal military training.

"The hand of this supreme chief of staff would be on the latch string of every home in the nation and, by his control of the largest item in the national budget, it would rest also on every purse string.

"His authority would not only extend to every ship, every fieldpiece and every airplane in the nation's service, but to every ablebodied young man in the United States.

"This scheme, urged upon us today is so completely a violation of the fundamentals of representative, responsible, civil government that I am shocked at all its implication.

Smacks Of Kaiserism

"The history of the recent past is too vivid in my mind to inspire a gentle estimate of a plan that embodies all the aspects of militarism we fought to destroy in 1917 and in the last four years. 'General staff—supreme chief of staff—conscription'—the very phraseology of the scheme smacks of the Germany of the Kaiser and of Hitler, of Japanese militarism.

"I know the American people will never knowingly approve of anything resembling a military dictatorship. I also know that military dictatorships are never sold to a people under that name. They come in different packages with delightfully misleading labels advertising the contents as 'efficiency' and 'economy' but the poison within is always the same."

Representative Bates (R., Mass.), of the Naval Committee, said he is "very much opposed to the merger, unless I can be shown efficiency will result."

"Jealousies . . . Inexcusable"

Representative Thomas (D., Texas), acting chairman of the House Military Committee, remarked, "I'm for it. I think the present duplication, and especially the jealousies between the two departments, is inexcusable and indefensible."

Another member of this group, Representative Arends (R., Ill.), said he is "inclined to believe the departments should be consolidated."

Representative Wadsworth (R., N.Y.) commented, "I think unification would promote both efficiency and economy."

Military, Diplomatic Co-Ordination Asked

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Truman told Congress today the nation's military policy should be geared to its efforts in diplomacy.

He enunciated his views in a terse but significant paragraph contained in his message recommending unification of the armed forces.

Consistent With Foreign Policy

Asserting that military policy should be completely consistent with foreign policy, Mr. Truman then specified:

"It should be designed to support and reflect our commitments to the United Nations Organization. It should be adjusted according to the success or lack of success of our diplomacy. It should reflect our fullest knowledge of the capabilities and intentions of other powers.

Likewise, our foreign policy should take into account our military capabilities and the strategic power of our armed forces."

Mr. Truman recalled that he had urged adoption of a universal military training program and said that unification was another essential step in developing "a comprehensive and continuous program for our future safety and for the peace and security of the world."

Rate Of Discharges

He also said: "We are discharging our armed forces now at the rate of 1,500,000 a month. We can with fairness no longer look to the veterans of this war for any future military service."

The situation arising out of this swift demobilization pace is a matter of grave concern among military commanders charged with maintaining a fighting force capable of occupation duties in two hemispheres, guarding American installations overseas and operating the pipelines returning men home. Like the President, they are not disposed to ask that the citizen-soldier who fought World War II be held in service.

For the time, they are relying on the hope that the recruiting program, plus manpower acquired through induction and old-line army regulars will make possible an army of 1,600,000 by next July.

Problem In Organization

The critical situation which has developed is not a problem of manpower but of organization. In sheer numbers, the manpower situation is satisfactory. The Army had an estimated 5,100,000 on December 1.

But many of its keymen—the sergeants and other noncommissioned experts who knew how to run an outfit—have been discharged and more are going all the time. Units are being disorganized all the way up through divisions by the loss of experienced personnel.

One general discussing the situation on the understanding he would not be quoted by name said he doubted that a single division with the effectiveness of war days could be put into the field.

AAF Also Hard Hit

The problem is not alone one of ground armies. An air commander has said that because of the discharge of experienced ground crew and air crew members it would be possible to put up not more than one squadron out of every group of the AAF. A group averages about three squadrons.

War Department officials say the recruiting program is moving along satisfactorily so far—but they decline to make predictions.

Recruiting Progress

In the first two months of the intensive recruiting campaign, through November 30, the Army had 262,953 enlistments. Of these, 67.23 per cent were men who had been inducted and had become eligible for discharge; 10.70 per cent were youngsters never in the Army before; 22.07 were re-enlistments of old, regular army men whose tours of duty had expired.

Some men, a substantial number, are signing up overseas. In the Pacific 29,544 enlisted through November 30; in Europe, 23,108. The rest of the recruits, about 210,000, signed up in the nine service commands in the United States.

Navy 'Shushes' Its Officers

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Navy, which has put up a strenuous fight against a merger with the Army, acted quickly today to prevent any individual "public utterances" by its commissioned personnel against the single-department plan which President Truman has now indorsed.

An exception was made in the case of those "called as witnesses before committees of Congress."

Issued Quickly

Even while Mr. Truman's message recommending armed forces

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consolidation was being read in the House and Senate ,the Navy Department issued a memorandum to all navy and marine officers which said:

"In view of the President's message to Congress urging the passing of legislation for department of national defense, officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are expected to refrain from opposition thereto in their public utterances except that, when called as witnesses before committees of Congress, they will, of course, give frankly and freely their views and will respond to any questions."

ROW ON MERGER 'FREE DISCUSSION'

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—President Truman achieved an understatement in his unification message to Congress.

In referring to the bitterest feud between two departments in the memory of the capital, the President described it as the free discussion which has taken place within the services and before the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Chief Arguments Advanced by Truman For Merger of Army and Navy Forces

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—President Truman underlined nine arguments for combining the War and Navy departments into one single department of national defense in his message to Congress today.

In his own words they were:

1. We should have integrated strategic plans and a unified military program and budget.
2. We should realize the economies that can be achieved through unified control of supply and service functions.
3. We should adopt the organizational structure best suited to fostering co-ordination between the military and the remainder of the Government.
4. We should provide the strongest means for civilian control of the military.
5. We should organize to provide parity for air power.
6. We should establish the most advantageous framework for a unified system of training for combined operations of land, sea and air.
7. We should allocate systematically our limited resources for scientific research.
8. We should have unity of command in outlying bases.
9. We should have consistent and equitable personnel policies.

SPECIFIES CONSOLIDATION DETAILS.

The President specified seven details for the unification:

1. There should be a single department of national defense.
2. The head of this department should be a civilian. Under him there should be a civilian under-secretary and several civilian assistant secretaries.
3. There should be three co-ordinated branches of the department: One for the land forces, one for the naval forces, and one for the air forces, each under an assistant secretary.
4. The under-secretary and the remaining assistant secretaries should be available for assignment to whatever duties the President and the secretary may determine.
5. The President and the secretary should be provided with ample authority to establish central co-ordinating and service organizations.
6. There should be a chief of staff. There should also be a commander for each of the three component branches—Army, Navy and Air.
7. The chief of staff and commanders of the three co-ordinate branches should together constitute an advisory body to the secretary and to the President. It would be wise if the post of chief of staff were rotated among the several services, whenever practicable and advisable.

TRUMAN AND LEAHY DIFFER ON MERGER

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—President Truman, in urging a merger of the Army and Navy today, differed with the expressed views of his personal Chief of Staff.

Admiral William D. Leahy, who has acted as top military adviser to both President Truman and President Roosevelt, testified at congressional hearings on merger legislation that he considered the proposal for a single defense agency "radical" and "revolutionary." Emphasizing that he was only voicing his own personal views, Leahy said such unification would seriously reduce naval efficiency.

MERGER MESSAGE EMBITTERS VINSON

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Adoption of President Truman's recommendation for unification of the armed forces would "sink the Navy," Representative Vinson (D.-Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee, declared today.

"The very phraseology of the scheme," Vinson said in a prepared statement, "smacks of the Germany of the Kaiser and of Hitler—of Japanese militarism. It is a frightening manifestation of military power-politics which we would view with suspicion and dismay if it were introduced in any of our sister democracies.

"If the burdens of watching over our national security establishment are too much for the President as Commander in Chief—and that is the suggestion in the President's message—I prefer an elected, rather than an appointed deputy commander in chief. I am unwilling to risk the future of this country without some voice in the selection of the man to make the decisions."

The veteran chairman of the naval committee previously had supported official Navy opposition to the proposed merger.

Text of Merger Message

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The text of President Truman's message to Congress today on unification of the War and Navy departments follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my message of September 6, 1945, I stated that I would communicate with the Congress from time to time during the current session with respect to comprehensive and continuous program of national security. I pointed out the necessity of making timely preparation for the nation's long-range security now—while we are still mindful of what it has cost us in this war to have been unprepared.

On October 23, 1945, as part of that program, there was presented for your consideration a proposal for universal military training. It was based upon the necessities of maintaining a well-trained citizenry which could be quickly mobilized in time of need in support of a small professional military establishment. Long and extensive hearings have now been held by the Congress on this recommendation. I think that the proposal, in principle, has met with the overwhelming approval of the people of the United States.

We are discharging our armed forces now at the rate of 1,500,000 a month. We can with fairness no longer look to the veterans of this war for any future military service. It is essential therefore that universal training be instituted at the earliest possible moment to provide a reserve upon which we can draw if, unhappily, it should become necessary. A grave responsibility will rest upon the Congress if it continues to delay this most important and urgent measure.

Today, again in the interest of national security and world peace, I make this further recommendation to you. I recommend that the Congress adopt legislation combining the War and Navy departments into one single department of national defense. Such unification is another essential step—along with universal training—in the development of a comprehensive and continuous program for our future safety and for the peace and security of the world.

One of the lessons which have most clearly come from the costly and dangerous experience of this war is that there must be unified direction of land, sea and air forces at home as well as in all other parts of the world where our armed forces are serving.

Cites Price Paid Four Years Ago.

We did not have that kind of direction when we were attacked four years ago—and we certainly paid a high place for not having it.

In 1941 we had two completely independent organizations with no well-established habits of collaboration and co-operation between them. If disputes arose, if there was failure to agree on a question of planning or a question of action, only the President of the United States could make a decision effective on both. Besides, in 1941, the air power of the United States was not organized on a par with the ground and sea forces.

Our expedient for meeting these defects was the creation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On this committee sat the President's Chief of Staff and the chiefs of the land forces, the naval forces, and the air forces. Under the joint chiefs were organized a number of committees bringing together personnel of the three services for joint strategic planning and for co-ordination of operations. This kind of co-ordination was better than no co-ordination at all, but it was in no sense a unified command.

In the theaters of operation, meanwhile, we went further in the direction of unity by establishing unified commands. We came to the conclusion—soon confirmed by experience—that any extended military effort required over-all co-ordinated control in order to get the most out of the three armed forces. Had we not early in the war adopted this principle of a unified command for operations, our efforts, no matter how heroic, might have failed.

But we never had comparable unified direction or command in Washington. And even in the field, our unity of operations was greatly impaired by the differences in training, in doctrine, in communication systems, and in supply and distribution systems, that stemmed from the division of leadership in Washington.

Plan Called a Peace Weapon.

It is true, we were able to win in spite of these handicaps. But it is now time to take stock, to discard obsolete organizational forms and to provide for the future the soundest, the most effective and the most economical kind of structure for our armed forces of which this most powerful nation is capable.

I urge this as the best means of keeping the peace.

No nation now doubts the good will of the United States for the maintenance of a lasting peace in the world. Our purpose is shown by our efforts to establish an effective United Nations Organization. But all nations—and particularly those unfortunate nations which have felt the heel of the Nazis, the Fascists or the Japs—know that desire for peace is futile unless there is also enough strength ready and willing to enforce that desire in any emergency. Among the things that have encouraged aggression and the spread of war in the past have been the unwillingness of the United States realistically to face this fact, and her refusal to fortify her aims of peace before the forces of aggression could gather in strength.

Now that our enemies have surrendered it has again become all too apparent that a portion of the American people are anxious to forget all about the war, and particularly to forget all the unpleasant factors which are required to prevent future wars.

Whether we like it or not, we must all recognize that the victory which we have won has placed upon the American people the continuing burden of responsibility for world leadership. The future peace of the world will depend in large part upon whether or not the United States shows that it is really determined to continue in its role as a leader among nations. It will depend upon whether or not the United States is willing to maintain the physical strength necessary to act as a safeguard against any future aggressor. Together with the other United Nations, we must be willing to make the sacrifices necessary to protect the world from future aggressive warfare. In short, we must be prepared to maintain in constant and immediate readiness sufficient military strength to convince any future potential aggressor that this nation, in its determination for a lasting peace, means business.

Service Boundaries Erased.

We would be taking a grave risk with the national security if we did not move now to overcome permanently the present imperfections in our defense organization. However great was the need for co-ordination and unified command in world war II, it is sure to be greater if there is any future aggression against world peace. Technological developments have made the armed services much more dependent upon each other than ever before. The boundaries that once separated the Army's battlefield from the Navy's battlefield have been virtually erased. If there is ever going to be another global conflict, it is sure to take place simultaneously on land and sea and in the air, with weapons of ever greater speed and range. Our combat forces must work together in one team as they have never been required to work together in the past.

We must assume, further, that another war would strike much more suddenly than the last, and that it would strike directly at the United States. We cannot expect to be given the opportunity again to experiment in organization and in ways of teamwork while the fighting proceeds. True preparedness now means preparedness not alone in armaments and numbers of men, but preparedness in organization also. It means establishing in peacetime the kind of military organization which will be able to meet the test of sudden attack quickly and without having to improvise radical readjustment in structure and habits.

The basic question is what organization will provide the most effective employment of our military resources in time of war and the most effective means for maintaining peace. The manner in which we make this transition in the size, composition, and organization of the armed forces will determine the efficiency and cost of our national defense for many years to come.

Improvements have been made since 1941 by the President in the organization of the War and Navy departments, under the war powers act. Unless the Congress acts before these powers lapse, these departments will revert to their prewar organizational status. This would be a grevious mistake.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are not a unified command. It is a committee which must depend for its success upon the voluntary co-operation of its member agencies. During the war period of extreme national danger there was, of course, a high degree of co-operation. In peacetime the situation will be different. It must not be taken for granted that the Joint Chiefs of Staff as now constituted will be as effective in the apportionment of peacetime resources as they have been in the determination of war plans and in their execution. As national defense appropriations grow tighter, and conflicting interests make themselves felt in major issues of policy and strategy, unanimous agreements will become more difficult to reach.

It was obviously impossible in the midst of conflict to reorganize the armed forces of the United States along the lines here suggested. Now that our enemies have surrendered, I urge the Congress to proceed to bring about a reorganization of the management of the armed forces.

Gives 9 Reasons for Merger.

Further studies of the general problem would serve no useful purpose. There is enough evidence now at hand to demonstrate beyond question the need for a unified department. A great many of the reasons for establishing a single department have been brought out already in public discussion and in congressional committee hearings. To me the most important reasons for combining the two existing departments are these:

1. We should have integrated strategic plans and a unified military program and budget.

With the coming of peace it is clear that we must not only continue, but strengthen, our present facilities for integrated planning. We cannot have the sea, land and air members of our defense team

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working at what may turn out to be cross purposes, planning their programs on different assumptions as to the nature of the military establishment we need, and engaging in an open competition for funds.

Strategy, program and budget are all aspects of the same basic decisions. Using the advice of our scientists and our intelligence officers, we must make the wisest estimate as to the probable nature of any future attack upon us, determine accordingly how to organize and deploy our military forces, and allocate the available man power, material and financial resources in a manner connsistent with the over-all plan.

Up to the present time the make-up and balance of our armed forces have not been planned as a whole. Programs and budget requests from the Army and Navy have been formulated separately, on the basis of independent concepts of mission and function. These separate programs and budgets have not been considered together until after they have passed out of military hands and even out of the hands of the Secretaries of War and the Navy. The whole job of reconciling the divergent claims of the departments has been thrust upon the President and the Congress.

This war has demonstrated completely that the resources of this nation in man power and in raw materials are not unlimited. To realize this is to comprehend the urgent need for finding a way to allocate these resources intelligently among the competing services. Considered apportionment of responsibility among the services for the performance of a joint mission.

From experience as a member of the Congress I know the great difficulty of appraising properly the over-all security needs of the nation from piecemeal presentations by separate departments appearing before separate congressional committees at different times. It is only by combining the armed forces into a single department that the Congress can have the advantage of considering a single co-ordinated and comprehensive security program.

Duplication of Procurement.

2. We should realize the economies that can be achieved through unified control of supply and service functions.

Instances of duplication among Army and Navy activities and facilities have been brought to the attention of the Congress on many occasions. The degree of unity that was accomplished during the war in strategic planning and in theater command is in striking contrast with the separatism that prevailed in the whole range of supply and service functions.

It will never be possible to achieve absolute co-ordination of the supply and service functions of all services. Neither the War Department nor the Navy Department has been able to eliminate all duplication even within its own organization. But there is no question that the extent of waste through lack of co-ordination between the two departments is very much greater than the waste resulting from faulty co-ordination within each. If we can attain as much co-ordination among all the services as now exists within each department, we shall realize extensive savings.

Consolidation of the departments will, for example, reduce the volume of supplies that need to be produced. Supply requirements, for example, begin with a calculation of so many items per man to be supplied. But to this basic figure must be added margins of safety, to account for items in storage, transportation lags, breakdowns in delivery, emergency demands, and so forth. In these margins, savings can be made through unified systems of supply. As the volume handled in any supply system grows, the percentage factor which has to be added for reserves is reduced.

In the same way, both the Army and the Navy must add a margin of safety to their requirements for production plants, depots, hospitals, air training fields, and other types of construction common to both services. When the requirements are pooled, the total amount of margin may be reduced. The same is true of personnel. Each service must add a margin of safety in estimating its requirements for doctors, nurses, skilled mechanics, and other types of specialists. The total margin is greater if the computations are made separately. Another source of economy will be the pooling of facilities and personnel in localities where at present both services have to operate, but where from the nature of the circumstances, facilities and personnel are not fully used.

Other examples of duplication could be cited. Business men have to deal with separate buyers, who may use separate specifications for items which could as well have the same specifications. Separate inspectors are stationed in their plants. During this war, instances occurred where the purchase of all available quantities of certain items by one service resulted in acute shortages in the other service. Parallel transportation and storage system required extra overhead.

As the war progressed, it is true that increased co-operation reduced the extent of waste and conflict. But voluntary co-operation in such matters can never be expected to be full effective. A single authority at the top would inevitably achieve a greater degree of economy than would be obtained under divided direction.

Must Link With Foreign Policy.

3. We should adopt the organizational structure best suited to fostering co-ordination between the military and the remainder of the Government.

Our military policy and program are only a part of a total national program aimed at achieving our national objectives of security and peace. This total program has many aspects, and many agencies of the Government must participate in its execution.

Our military policy, for example, should be completely consistent with our foreign policy. It should be designed to support and reflect our commitments to the United Nations Organization. It should be adjusted according to the success or lack of success of our diplomacy. It should reflect our fullest knowledge of the capabilities and intentions of other Powers. Likewise, our foreign policy should take into account our military capabilities and the strategic power of our armed forces.

A total security program has still other major aspects. A military program, standing alone, is useless. It must be supported in peacetime by planning for industrial mobilization and for development of industrial and raw material resources where these are insufficient. Programs of scientific research must be developed for military purposes, and their results woven into the defense program. The findings of our intelligence service must be applied to all of these.

Formulation and execution of a comprehensive and consistent national program embracing all these activities are extremely difficult tasks. They are made more difficult the greater the number of departments and agencies whose policies and programs have to be co-ordinated at the top level of the executive branch. They are simplified as the number of these agencies can be reduced.

The consolidation of the War and Navy departments would greatly facilitate the ease and speed with which the armed forces and the other departments could exchange views and come to agreement on matters of common concern. It would minimize the extent to which inter-service differences have to be discussed and settled by the civilian leaders whose main concern should be the more fundamental job of building over-all national policy.

Civilian Control Need Stressed.

4. We should provide the strongest means for civilian control of the military.

Civilian control of the military establishment—one of the most fundamental of our democratic concepts—would be strengthened if the President and the Congress had but one Cabinet member with clear and primary responsibility for the exercise of that control. When the military establishment is divided between two civilian secretaries, each is limited necessarily to a restricted view of the military establishment. Consequently, on many fundamental issues where the civilian point of view should be controling, the secretaries of the two departments are cast in the role of partisans of their respective services, and real civilian control can be exercised by no one except the President or the Congress.

During and since the war, the need for joint action by the services and for objective recommendations on military matters has led inevitably to increasing the authority of the only joint organization and the most nearly objective organization that exists—the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But the Joint Chiefs of Staff are a strictly military body. Responsibility for civilian control should be clearly fixed in a single full-time civilian below the President. This requires a secretary for the entire military establishment, aided by a strong staff of civilian assistants.

There is no basis for the fear that such an organization would lodge too much power in a single individual—that the concentration of so much military power would lead to militarism. There is no basis for such fear as long as the traditional policy of the United States is followed that a civilian, subject to the President, the Congress and the will of the people, be placed at the head of this department. The safety of the democracy of the United States lies in the solid good sense and unshakable conviction of the American people. They need have no fear that their democratic liberties will be imperiled so long as they continue fulfilling their duties of citizenship.

Parity for Air Power Asked.

5. We should organize to provide parity for air power.

Air power has been developed to a point where its responsibilities are equal to those of land and sea power, and its contribution to our strategic planning is as great. In operation, air power receives its separate assignment in the execution of an over-all plan. These facts were finally recognized in this war in the organizational parity which was granted to air power within our principal unified commands.

Parity for air power can be achieved in one department or in three, but not in two. As between one department and three, the former is infinitely to be preferred. The advantages of a single department are indeed much clearer when the alternative is seen to be three departments rather than the present two. The existence of three departments would complicate tremendously every problem of co-ordination that now exists between the War and Navy departments, and between the services and the rest of the Government.

The Cabinet is not merely a collection of executives administering different governmental functions. It is a body whose combined judgment the President uses to formulate the fundamental policies of the administration. In such a group, which is designed to develop teamwork wisdom on all subjects that affect the political life of the country, it would be inappropriate and unbalanced to have three members representing three different instruments of national defense.

The President, as Commander in Chief, should not personally have to co-ordinate the Army and Navy and Air Force. With all the other problems before him, the President cannot be expected to balance either the organization, the training or the practice of the several branches of national defense. He should be able to rely for that co-ordination upon civilian hands at the Cabinet level.

For Unified Training System.

6. We should establish the most advantageous framework for a unified system of training for combined operations of land, sea and air.

Whatever the form which any future war may take, we know that the men of our separate services will have to work together in many kinds of combinations for many purposes. The Pacific campaign of the recent war is an outstanding example of common and joint effort among land, sea and air forces. Despite its successes, that campaign proved that there is not adequate understanding among the officers and men of any services of the capabilities, the uses, the procedures, and the limitations of the other services.

This understanding is not something that can be created overnight whenever a combined operation is planned and a task force organized. The way men act in combat is determined by the sum total of all their previous training, indoctrination, and experience.

What we seek is a structure which can best produce an integrated training program, carry on merged training activities where that is appropriate, and permit officers to be assigned in such a way that an individual officer will learn first-hand of other services besides the one in which he has specialized. The organizational framework most conducive to this kind of unified training and doctrine is a unified department.

Allocation of Research.

7. He should allocate systematically our limited resources for scientific research.

No aspect of military preparedness is more important than scientific research. Given the limited amount of scientific talent that will be available for military purposes, we must systematically apply that talent to research in the most promising lines and on the weapons with the greatest potentiality, regardless of the service in which these weapons will be used. We cannot afford to waste any of our scientific resources in duplication of effort.

This does not mean that all Army and Navy laboratories would be immediately or even ultimately consolidated. The objectives should be to preserve initiatives and enterprise while eliminating duplication and misdirected effort. This can be accomplished only if we have an organizational structure which will permit fixing responsibility at the top for co-ordination among the services.

8. We should have unity of command in outlying bases.

All military authority at each of our outlying bases should be placed under a single commander who will have clear responsibility for security, who can be held clearly accountable, and whose orders come from a single authority in Washington. Reconnaissance planes, radar sets, and intelligence and counter-intelligence measures at a United States outpost are not intended to serve separate services for different purposes. Unification of the services offers a far greater guaranty of continued unity in the field than does our present organization.

9. We should have consistent and equitable personnel policies.

There have been differences in personnel policies between the Army and the Navy during the war. They began with competitive recruitment for certain types of persons, and continued in almost every phase of personnel administration. In rates of promotion, in ways of selecting officers, in the utilization of reserve officers, in awards and decorations, in allowances and in point systems for discharge, the two services have followed different policies.

This inconsistency is highly undesirable. It will be reduced to a minimum under a unified organization.

Reorganization Proposals.

Any bill which is enacted to carry out these recommendations cannot provide immediately the ultimate organization plan to accomplish unification. It can only prescribe the general organization of the authorities at the top levels of the unified department.

I recommend that the reorganization of the armed services be along the following broad lines.

1. There should be a single Department of National Defense. This department should be charged with the full responsibility for armed national security. It should consist of the armed and civilian forces that are now included within the War and Navy departments.

2. The head of this department should be a civilian, a member of the President's Cabinet, to be designated as the Secretary of National Defense. Under him there should be a civilian under-secretary and several assistant secretaries.

3. There should be three co-ordinated branches of the Department of National Defense: One for the land forces, one for the naval forces, and one for the air forces, each under an assistant secretary. The Navy should, of course, retain its own carrier-, ship-, and water-based aviation. And, of course, the Marine Corps should be continued as an integral part of the Navy.

4. The Under-Secretary and the remaining assistant secretaries should be available for assignment to whatever duties the President and the Secretary may determine from time to time.

5. The President and the Secretary should be provided with ample authority to establish central co-ordinating and service organizations, military and civilian, where these are found to be necessary. Some of these might be placed under assistant secretaries, some might be organized as central service organizations, and some might be organized in a top military staff to integrate the military leadership of the department. I do not believe that we can specify at this time the exact nature of these organizations. They must be developed over a period of time by the President and the Secretary as a normal part of their executive responsibilities. Sufficient strength in these department-wide elements of the department, as opposed to the separate service elements, will insure that real unification is ultimately obtained. The President and the Secretary should not be limited in their authority to establish department-wide co-ordinating and service organizations.

For Single Chief of Staff.

6. There should be a Chief of Staff of the Department of National Defense. There should also be a commander for each of the three component branches—Army, Navy and Air.

7. The Chief of Staff and the commanders of the three co-ordinate branches of the department should together constitute an advisory body to the Secretary of National Defense and to the President. There should be nothing to prevent the President, the Secretary and other civilian authorities from communicating with the commanders of any of the components of the department on such vital matters as basic military strategy and policy and the division of the budget. Furthermore, the key staff positions in the department should be filled with officers drawn from all the services, so that the thinking of the department would not be dominated by any one or two of the services.

As an additional precaution, it would be wise if the post of Chief of Staff were rotated among the several services, whenever practicable and advisable, at least during the period of evolution of the new unified department. The tenure of the individual officer designated to serve as Chief of Staff should be relatively short—two or three years—and should not, except in time of a war emergency declared by the Congress, be extended beyond that period.

Unification of the services must be looked upon as a long-term job. We all recognize that there will be many complications and difficulties. Legislation of the character outlined will provide us with the

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objective and with the initial means whereby forward-looking leadership in the department, both military and civilian, can bring real unification into being. Unification is much more than a matter of organization. It will require new viewpoints, new doctrine and new habits of thinking throughout the departmental structure. But in the comparative leisure of peacetime, and utilizing the skill and experience of our staff and field commanders who brought us victory, we should start at once to achieve the most efficient instrument of national safety.

Research and Intelligence.

Once a unified department has been established, other steps necessary to the formulation of a comprehensive national security program can be taken with greater ease. Much more than a beginning has already been made in achieving consistent political and military policy through the establishment of the State-War-Navy Co-ordinating Committee. With respect to military research, I have in a previous message to the Congress proposed the establishment of a Federal Research Agency, among whose responsibilities should be the promotion and co-ordination of fundamental research pertaining to the defense and security of the nation. The development of a co-ordinated, government-wide intelligence system is in process. As the advisability of additional action to insure a broad and co-ordinated program of national security becomes clear, I shall make appropriate recommendations or take the necessary action to that end.

The American people have all been enlightened and gratified by the free discussion which has taken place within the services and before the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Congress, the people, and the President have benefited from a clarification of the issues that could have been provided in no other way. But however strong the opposition that has been expressed by some of our outstanding senior officers and civilians, I can assure the Congress that once unification has been determined upon as the policy of this nation, there is no officer or civilian in any service who will not contribute his utmost to make the unification a success.

I make these recommendations in the full realization that we are undertaking a task of greatest difficulty. But I am certain that when the task is accomplished, we shall have a military establishment far better adapted to carrying out its share of our national program for achieving peace and security.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House,
December 9, 1945.

30 P.C. Raise Demand Reiterated By UAW

Detroit, Dec. 19 (AP)—A determination to stand firm in its wage demands was voiced by the CIO United Automobile Workers today as President Truman's fact-finding board began work on the month-old General Motors strike.

After rejecting a Ford Motor Company offer to raise wages 12.4 per cent, the union declared it was "sticking to its guns" for a 30 per cent increase from G.M. "unless the corporation can produce facts and figures to prove its inability to pay that much."

The union's stand was reaffirmed in a letter from the strike strategy committee to all local unions.

Representing General Motors at the fact-finding proceedings in Washington were President C. E. Wilson and Vice President Harry W. Anderson. R. J. Thomas and Walter P. Reuther, holding corresponding positions in the union, led the UAW delegation.

The strategy committee's letter, signed by Thomas, Reuther and other union officials, said the G.M. strikers have voted by a 99 per cent majority "to remain on strike until their demands are met."

The balloting was conducted on President Truman's appeal for a resumption of work pending a report by his fact-finders. The union's national General Motors conference, whose 200 delegates from G.M. locals met here December 8 to consider the appeal, recommended a continuation of the strike.

"Strike Is Effective"

Asserting that "economic pressure" resulting from the strike and General Motors' competitive position had caused the corporation to "move from zero to 13½ cents an hour," the strategy committee said, "that is the answer to whether or not the strike is effective."

The union's reference was to G.M.'s latest wage offer, which was 1½ cents an hour less than Ford's. The Ford offer was termed "completely unacceptable" by Richard T. Leonard, the union's national Ford director.

Ford's Conditions

Union officials were believed to be opposed to the Ford proposal partly because of the conditions attached. The 15-cent-an-hour wage increase, if accepted, would have become effective only when production reaches 80,000 units a month.

The highest rate of output since the war ended was 22,508 cars and trucks during November, the difference between this and prewar production being attributed to a shortage of materials and parts.

Ford's wage proposal also was for a two-year period and was dependent on satisfactory agreement on the problem of curbing unauthorized strikes. It also stipulated that any increase in OPA ceiling prices of cars would not subject the pay issue to further negotiations.

The Ford company estimated that wage increases under its offer would cost $33,000,000 annually and said that amount would be added to the $35,000,000 it predicted would be lost in 1946 under present auto price ceilings without any pay raises. The deficit, a company spokesman said, would have to come out of capital.

General Motors officials made no immediate comment on the strike strategy committee's letter, which accused them of "attempts to sabotage the great and unselfish job the G.M. workers are doing."

"To rumors about the timeliness and effectiveness of the strike are added other rumors that the leadership of the union is divided and split as to the strategy we are following," the committee told the local unions.

"The Most Vicious Lie"

"This is the most vicious lie of all," it continued, asserting that every decision on strategy since it was mapped in September has been unanimous.

Commending the 175,000 G.M. strikers for their "courage and determination," the top union officials said: "Let us hold our picket lines, strong, and we shall win."

The union is scheduled to resume negotiations tomorrow with Ford and also with the newly formed Kaiser-Frazier corporation, to which it presented a "standard" contract proposal at the first meeting Monday."

G.M. Fact-Finding To Begin Tomorrow

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison said today the General Motors fact-finding board would begin hearings tomorrow without awaiting a decision as to whether prices and profits can be related to fact-finding wage recommendations.

Representatives of General Motors Corporation and the CIO United Automobile Workers conferred separately with members of the board and will meet jointly with it later today to determine procedure for the hearings.

Leaving the UAW conference, Walter Reuther, union vice president and director of its G.M. division, said no decision had been reached on continuation of collective bargaining with the company while the fact finding progresses.

Garrison said no commitments had been obtained from the disputants concerning the prices and profits issue that yesterday stalled the oil wage fact-finding board. A decision from top Administration officials is expected on the question Friday.

PROFITS, PRICES STALL G.M. UNIT

Fact-Finders To Rule On Allowing Testimony As Evidence

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The question of profits and prices and their relation to wage increases stalled the General Motors fact-finding board today.

Following the pattern already set by the oil wage fact-finding body, Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the G.M. panel, told a news conference that, after preliminary arguments tomorrow, the G.M. board would recess until it decides whether testimony on profits and possible price increases will be allowed in evidence.

Hearings will resume Saturday if the board has made up its mind, he added.

UAW Insistent

Garrison said that at conferences today the CIO-United Automobile Workers insisted that the board study the profit-price phase of the dispute, involving union demands for a 30 per cent wage increase. On the other hand, the company flatly opposed raising the issue.

Asked whether, when the question is decided, either company or union might withdraw from the hearings, Garrison said he would "rather not discuss" this possibility. He added, however, there was "some risk" of such a withdrawal.

The oil panel now is in recess pending a statement of White House policy on whether Federal fact-finding boards should take possible price increases into consideration when recommending a wage increase.

'Pretty Fundamental'

However, Garrison emphasized that, unlike the oil panel, the G.M. board would decide the price-profits question on its own.

He described the decision as "pretty fundamental" and said it would determine definitely the extent to which information on company profits and prices would be based by the board in its final recommendations to President Truman.

Garrison explained the company had taken the position that, since it was not pleading "inability to pay," its profits and prices were irrelevant.

The union, he said, did not wish to precipitate price increases and had declared that, if its 30 per cent demand would force G.M. to raise prices, the demand would be modified.

Separate Conferences

Tomorrow's arguments, he continued, would bring into public hearings the gist of today's talks in executive session. These conferences were held with the disputants separately to get their points of view, Garrison said.

Late today, the panel called both company and union into joint session and announced its decision to recess after the issue of profits and prices had been publicly stated by spokesmen for each side tomorrow.

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, other G.M. officials and leaders of the UAW met with the board in separate sessions most of the day.

The union spokesmen, headed by R. J. Thomas, president, and Walter P. Reuther, vice president, were called in twice, once before and once after the board conferred with company officials.

UAW Formal Rejection Of Ford Offer Is Due

Detroit, Dec. 19 (AP)—The CIO-United Automobile Workers Union probably will formally reject the Ford Motor Company's 12.4 per cent wage-rate increase offer at tomorrow's meeting of management and union representatives.

The union, demanding a 30 per cent increase from the nation's car makers, already has informally turned down the Ford offer, made yesterday.

Highest increase yet proposed by management in the current wage fight in the industry, the offer was described by Richard T. Leonard, UAW-CIO Ford director, as "completely unacceptable."

Ford offered what company officials termed a 15-cents-an-hour increase.

Stipulations On Ford Offer

Union leaders have said their formal reply to the proposal will take up in detail the various stipulations accompanying it.

These included conditions concerning management prerogatives, an agreement that the increase would not become effective until Ford production reaches 80,000 units monthly, and that it continue in force for two years, during which no further increase would be sought, even if the OPA authorized a rise in Ford vehicle prices.

In Pontiac, Mich., today three Circuit Court judges declined General Motors requests for injunctions to restrain picket activities of UAW-CIO strikers. The judges, however, set December 26 for a hearing on company charges that the pickets had committed illegal acts in their picketing of G.M. plants.

Office workers at General Motors' AC spark-plug plant in Flint, Mich., kept out of the plant by augmented picket lines yesterday, made no attempt to go through the lines today.

FACT FINDERS OPEN SESSIONS ON G. M. ROW

Conferences Today Will Be Followed by Formal Hearings Tomorrow.

PRICE QUESTION UNSETTLED

Truman May Rule on Bringing Issue of Profits Into Wage Rise Discussions.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison said today the General Motors fact finding board would begin hearings tomorrow without awaiting a decision as to whether prices and profits can be related to fact finding wage recommendations.

Representatives of the General Motors Corporation and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers conferred separately with members of the board and were to meet jointly with the fact finders late today to determine procedure for the hearings.

Leaving the U. A. W. conference, Walter Reuther, union vice-president and director of U. A. W.'s G. M. division, said that no decision had been reached on continuation of collective bargaining with the company while the fact finding progresses. He indicated the union and G. M. will decide this point probably later today.

Garrison told reporters that it seemed certain that both sides would be too busy to renew bargaining sessions during the next day or so.

The chairman said that no commitments had been obtained from the disputants concerning the prices and profits issue which yesterday stalled the oil wage-fact-finding board. A decision from top administration levels is expected on the question Friday.

Asked by reporters if the union would make a point of G. M. profits and prices in connection with the U. A. W. demand for a 30 per cent wage increase, Reuther replied merely:

"You know our position."

In bargaining thus far the U. A. W. has steadfastly maintained that the company's profits were a major factor in determining wage increases and has held that the company can grant the wage demand without increasing prices.

Holds to 30 Per Cent.

Detroit, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Determination to stand firm in its wage demands on two major fronts was voiced by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers today as President Truman's fact-finding board called its first hearing on the month-old General Motors strike.

After rejecting a Ford Motor Company offer to raise wages 12.4 per cent, the union declared it was sticking to its guns for a 30 per cent increase from G. M. unless the corporation can produce facts and figures to prove its inability to pay that much.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s stand was reaffirmed in a letter from the top strike strategy committee to all local unions on the eve of the first Government panel's session in Washington.

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Fact-Finding Board Is Named To Study Greyhound Dispute

Question of profits and prices stalls fact-finding board in G.M.-UAW dispute.....*Page 11*

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach sought tonight to end the 49-day strike of Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound Bus Lines by appointing a fact-finding board to investigate the wage dispute.

The Secretary conditioned his appointment of a five-man panel on resumption of operations, without penalties to the 4,000 strikers, and with the proviso that any wage concessions would be retroactive to midnight October 31, when the strike began in eighteen Eastern states.

The offer was not immediately picked up by the companies or the union, however, despite an official statement from the Labor Department quoting Edgar L. Warren, conciliation chief, as saying that he had verbal agreement from the parties on "substantially" the conditions stipulated by Schwellenbach.

Members Of Fact-Finding Panel

The company presidents, in Cleveland, said they wanted to study the Labor Secretary's order setting up the panel.

Schwellenbach named as public representatives on the panel William Simkin, former chairman of the War Labor Board shipbuilding commission and an impartial umpire in the hosiery industry, as chairman; Saul Wallen, former Boston WLB director, and Jo[illegible]idin, New York attorney as [illegible]er public member of the WLB.

The Secretary appointed David O. Zimring, Chicago attorney for the union, to represent the union, and Earl Cannon, industry member of the WLB and a trucker in private life, to represent the companies.

"Strike Not Called Off"

Samuel P. Berrong, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-Amalgamated Street Railway and Motor Coach Employés, said in Milwaukee that after he received the Schwellenbach order he would submit it to the chairmen of the union's joint executive council in Chicago.

"At this meeting we will make a decision as to our future action," said Berrong.

In the meantime, he emphasized, "the strike has not been called off."

"It can be terminated only by the union's joint executive council or by a membership referendum vote," he said. "The council has not acted, as yet, and there has been no membership vote."

The chance for settlement of the strike in time for the expected heavy travel of furloughed service personnel and civilians next week end lessened but was not necessarily ruled out by either side.

CONTROL OF PRICES DECLARED VITAL

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach said today that the cost of living could go through the roof within six months if price controls were removed.

The price control act will expire on June 30 next unless Congress extends it. Schwellenbach, in a statement read to the Senate Small Business Committee by Ford Hinrichs, acting commissioner of labor statistics, said the OPA should be continued until:

Reconversion has brought an ample supply of goods back onto retailers shelves.

The reconstruction industry has been able to provide housing "for at least a good share of the millions of families who today are looking for a place to live."

"If American labor is faced with a rise in prices month after month just as the war ends, industrial unrest will inevitably increase," Schwellenbach said.

Schwellenbach said the most serious potential situation—and one he described as requiring strictest control—is rent.

WESTERN UNION'S TELEGRAPHERS ARE TO STRIKE ON JAN. 7

48,000 Workers Get Order to Quit to Enforce Pay Rise Demand.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The general committee of the Western Union Commercial Telegraphers Union today ordered a strike for January 7 to begin at 8 A. M. in each time zone.

The A. F. of L. union, which claims 48,000 members in the nation, has demanded a 25 per cent increase in pay and concessions on twelve other issues. Negotiations with the company have been deadlocked since last August, and a vote to strike was returned in balloting conducted by the National Labor Relations Board on December 1.

The strike date was fixed at a general committee meeting here. All locals were advised by telegrams from J. A. Payne, the general chairman.

"This action will take place unless these issues are resolved to the satisfaction of the union," the messages said. Locals and their officers were cautioned against "fomenting or conspiring to strike before this date" under penalty of expulsion.

Union officials said that Western Union employees in New York city are C. I. O.-affiliated and will not be affected by the strike call.

The A. F. of L. union involved in the proposed walkout is the Commercial Telegraphers Union. The C. I. O. union is the American Communication Association.

Points Of Discharge Reduced

837,000 Made Eligible For Release In Army, Navy.

NAVY PROGRAM AFFECTS 237,000

Wacs Eligible For Discharge If They Have Served Two Years, Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (AP)—All fathers were made draft-exempt today and the Army and Navy announced further reductions in discharge requirements which would make 837,000 more persons eligible for release.

Selective Service instructed local draft boards not to induct any more fathers and not accept on a volunteer basis any father having three or more children.

Fathers of one or two children may continue to volunteer.

When the war ended, the drafting of fathers was restricted to men under 26 and today's order removed that one remaining category from the draft.

Army Point Score Cut

On Dec. 31, the Army point score will be cut from 55 to 50 for enlisted men and from 73 to 70 for officers. Six hundred thousand men and women will become eligible for separation in that branch.

The Navy program will affect 237,000 more persons between now and Feb. 2. Critical scores in the Navy drop Jan. 1 to 36 for enlisted men and 43 for officers; to 23 for enlisted Waves and 29 for Wave officers. These are one-point reductions from the present scores.

Further one-point reductions go into effect Jan. 15 and Feb. 2 for most enlisted men, and for Wave personnel on Feb. 2.

The Navy's schedule calls for release by Feb. 1 of half the 3,000,000 subject to demobilization, and by April 1 of two-thirds. One-third are out now.

Reduction In Army

In the Army the length of service required after Dec. 31 for separation of enlisted men will be reduced from 48 to 42 months and from 51 to 48 months for male officers except medical department officers.

Length of service will be computed for the first time in the case of WAC personnel, although the critical score will not be reduced. Enlisted WACs will be eligible if they have had two years and six months of honorable service, and WAC officers after three years and three months.

Length of service includes total active commissioned duty since Sept. 16, 1940. The adjusted service rating point score is computed as of last Sept. 2.

(Page Two)

The age criteria for all Army medical and dental officers, except plastic surgeons, will be reduced from 48 to 45 years.

The Army said it would continue to discharge personnel in this country who are no longer needed and who do not qualify for overseas duty, even though they lack sufficient points or service.

For dental and veterinary corps officers and all medical officers except certain specialists the Army critical score will be reduced from 70 to 65 points. The factors for release of sanitary corps officers, medical administrative corps officers, nurses, physiotherapists, and dietitians remains unchanged.

WAC enlisted and officer personnel married to discharged veterans of World War II may be released on their own application, regardless of when they enlisted. Other married WAC personnel who enlisted before last May 12 also will be released on application irrespective of their marriage dates.

Jap 1940 Attack 'Not Unlikely,' Probe Hears

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Army in June, 1940, considered a Japanese attack on Hawaii as "not unlikely" and also anticipated sabotage in the Panama Canal, the Pearl Harbor investigating committee was told today.

The information came to Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) from the War Department and was intended to clear up questions about a 1940 alert in Hawaii that Chief of Staff George C. Marshall was unable to answer during his personal testimony.

Situation Outlined

The document described the "feeling" of the War Plans Division at that time this way:

The British had evacuated Dunkirk.

Russia reached an agreement with Japan about the Manchurian border.

Germany had a good chance to get the French fleet.

A "hostile move" on South America by Axis forces was possible, if the British Isles fell.

The "inference was that Japan and Russia had composed their differences, leaving the Japanese free for any adventure."

Sabotage Evidence

There was evidence of "sabotage plans"—Brazilian sailors said they were told by Japanese that Nippon vessels going through the Panama Canal were to scuttle themselves.

"A diversionary attack on Hawaii was not unlikely."

Accordingly, Lieut. Gen. George V. Strong, then assistant to Marshall, recommended the army alert at Panama and in Hawaii. The alert was reduced after several weeks.

Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) announced that the committee would meet in a closed session late today to go over "two or three matters," including a decision on how long the 5-week-old inquiry should continue.

Hot Fight Expected

Barkley said it was his own idea that a one-month extension beyond January 3, the original termination date, would be about right. However, Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) wants an unlimited extension and has estimated that 60 or 90 days extra might be necessary.

The committee session may be a prelude to a hot fight in the Senate and House on extension of the investigation.

Committee Counsel William D. Mitchell and his staff have served notice they intend to quit early in January. Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) said there was little chance of persuading the legal staff to continue beyond that time.

Mitchell read into the record today copies of intercepted messages between Tokyo and Berlin and between Tokyo and Washington. These showed:

On May 3, 1941, Berlin advised Tokyo that the German intelligence service had fairly reliably established that the United States was reading Japanese Ambassador Nomura's code messages from Washington to Tokyo.

The Japanese Embassy here reported to Tokyo on May 5, 1941, that the "most stringent precautions" were being taken.

Discovery By Embassy

On May 20, the embassy reported the discovery that the United States is "reading some of our codes." As to how, the embassy said it would inform Tokyo by courier "or some other safe means."

Another message about the same time reported that the Japanese Navy "S" code had been seized from one of its ships "in a foregin port."

All these messages were long before the Pearl Harbor attack of December 7, 1941. Other evidence in the committee's files shows that the Japanese either did not change their codes, or if they did, that the United States managed to break new ones.

Wilkinson Requestioned

Then Senator Ferguson resumed his questioning of Vice Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson, chief of naval intelligence at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Wilkson told him once more that he had no idea that the Japanese planned to attack Hawaii, although he was fully aware of Nipponese movements into the South China Sea area by December 1, 1941.

He said he thought the Japanese may have been going into Indo-China or Thailand, or may even have been planning a direct assault on British territory in the Malay Peninsula.

U.S. Codes Destroyed

Wilkinson disclosed that he had sent instructions to United States naval attaches in Tokyo and elsewhere to destroy our codes before the war began.

He did this, he said, because he had learned that the Japanese had instructed their offices to destroy their codes, and he felt that if the Japanese expected developments which might result in seizure of their codes, the United States should be prepared similarly.

Ferguson asked whether Wilkinson knew that Admiral Thomas Hart, then commander of the Asiatic Fleet, had means of getting diplomatic information that was not available to Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific Fleet commander at Pearl Harbor. Wilkinson said he didn't know that.

"Sub Attack More Likely"

Giving his judgment as a naval officer of 40 years' experience, Wilkinson said he believed in prewar days that a submarine attack on Pearl Harbor was more likely

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than one from the air. He explained that submarines could move in close with less danger of detection. He anticipated, he added, that an attacking force would be detected.

Ferguson brought up an intercepted Japanese message from Honolulu to Tokyo on December, 3, 1941, which was not translated until December 11. This arranged a system of light signals on the United States Fleet movements in the harbor.

But Wilkinson said that even if he had seen it before Pearl Harbor day he doubted that it would have prompted any message to Kimmel at Pearl Harbor. He told Ferguson it "did not give any information except as to whether ships have left or not."

Mitchell Admits Error

Mitchell told the committee he erred previously in telling Ferguson that the Navy had reported there was no evidence pointing to Japanese knowledge of the United States' cod-breaking activity.

In reporting that "all information was to the contrary," Mitchell explained, he had not consulted the Navy Department, but was summarizing information he had.

Mitchell noted that there had been questions as to the Navy's good faith on this point and he wanted to clear up the matter. He added he was "quite willing to be open to criticism."

Keefe (R-Wis.).

The committee authorized Barkley—as he put it—"to cruise around in legal circles" for new counsel.

—William D. Mitchell, former attorney general, and his staff have resigned effective Jan. 3. on the ground that the committee was taking too much time in its cross-examination of witnesses.

Hopes to Complete Testimony

Barkley said also that the committee hopes to complete the testimony of Admiral R. K. Turner, former Chief of Navy War Plans, by Friday night. If unable to do this Turner will return to the stand for a Saturday session. After that the committee will adjourn until Dec. 31 for the Christmas holidays.

The chairman said he had not yet decided whether he himself would ask to be excused from the committee to devote more time to his other duties.

The committee received evidence today that the Army feared a German-Japanese move into South America in June, 1940, screened by a naval raid on Pearl Harbor and sabotage of the Panama Canal.

The Army went on an immediate alert in Hawaii and Panama, then reduced it after several weeks when nothing unusual happened.

Army documents submitted in response to queries from Rep. Frank Keefe (R-Wis) explained the reasons for alerting Hawaii and Panama a year and a half before the Japanese actually struck. The information was provided by Lieut. Gen. George V. Strong in behalf of Gen. George C. Marshall who was unable to give it from memory when he was a witness.

Strong, chief of war plans five years ago, recalled that the Army had these factors in mind at that time:

The British had evacuated Dunkirk June 4, the French fleet was in danger of falling to the Germans.

Japanese Left Free

Japan and Russia had "composed" their differences" over the Manchurian border with a new agreement, June 10, "leaving the Japanese free for any adventure."

Brazilian sailors had tipped off U. S. authorities that Japanese sailors were talking about orders from Tokyo to sabotage the Panama Canal when their vessels passed through the Atlantic-Pacific link.

Strong conferred with Marshall, then chief of staff, and other high officers. They concluded that if the British Isles fell to the Nazis "a hostile move" on South America was immediately possible.

"A diversionary attack on Hawaii was not unlikely," Strong added.

Thus, in Marshall's name, Strong put the Pacific garrisons on war alert, June 17.

The fleet made a feint toward the Canal, hoping to draw any saboteurs there out of hiding by such an overt move toward the Atlantic.

But nothing untoward happened. So the alert was reduced.

After this information was developed, Rep. Keefe questioned Vice Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson sharply about the Navy's knowledge at that time. Wilkinson, former chief of naval intelligence, said he thought the alert was simply "a practice maneuver, and very well carried out."

Wilkinson told the committee that he never thought the Japanese would be bold enough to "strike direct" at the United States.

They were evidently bent on some kind of conquest in 1941, Wilkinson said, but all of his naval intelligence pointed to a move into Indo-China, Thailand, or perhaps the Malay peninsula.

Attack Investigators Ask Time Extension

Senate-House Group Wants Authority To Continue Pearl Harbor Hearings Until Feb. 15 —Ferguson Dissents.

By Tom Reedy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (AP)—The joint Senate-House committee investigating Pearl Harbor decided tonight to ask Congress for authority to continue its inquiry and complete hearings by Feb. 15.

Report by Jan. 3 Required

The committee now is operating under a resolution requiring a report and conclusions by Jan. 3.

The extension of time was decided in an executive session and announced by Chairman Barkley (D-Ky.).

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) voted against the Feb. 15 extension, contending that more time than that would be needed.

Senator Brewster (R-Me.) was recorded as voting present. Barkley said three other Republicans and five Democrats approved the motion which was put by Rep.

FIGHT DEVELOPS OVER EXTENDING HAWAII HEARING

Committee Meets Today to Set Limit—Democrats Favor 30 Days.

FERGUSON WANTS 60 TO 90

Tokyo Intercepts Disclose Japs Knew in Spring of 1941 U. S. Had Broken Code.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Pearl Harbor congressional investigating committee called an executive session for late today to consider how much longer the five-week-old inquiry shall continue—a question that may eventually bring on a hot fight in Congress.

This was disclosed by Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.), as the Senate-House investigators received records showing that in the spring of 1941 the Japanese were convinced that the United States was reading some of their secret codes.

Barkley, who returned to the committee after several days illness, did not confirm reports that Democrats will favor only a thirty-day extension of the hearing beyond January 3, the date originally set for its conclusion, but told reporters he thought a one-month extension would be about right. Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) is opposed to such a limitation, saying the inquiry should go on as long as necessary. He has estimated this may take an additional sixty or ninety days.

Committee counsel William D. Mitchell and his staff have served notice they intend to quit early in January. Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) told reporters there was little chance of persuading the legal staff to continue beyond that time.

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All these messages were long before the Pearl Harbor attack of December 7, 1941. Other evidence in the committee's files shows that the Japanese either did not change their codes, or if they did, that the United States managed to break new ones.

Wilkinson Back on Stand.

Then Ferguson resumed his questioning of Vice-Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson, Chief of Naval Intelligence at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Wilkinson disclosed he had sent instructions to United States naval attaches in Tokyo and elsewhere to destroy our codes before the war began. He did this, he said, because he had learned the Japanese had instructed their offices to destroy their codes and he felt that if the Japanese expected developments which might result in seizure of their codes, the United States should be prepared similarly.

Ferguson asked if Wilkinson knew that Admiral Thomas Hart, then commander of the Asiatic Fleet, had means of getting diplomatic information that was not available to Rear-Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific Fleet commander at Pearl Harbor. Wilkinson said he didn't know that.

Giving his judgment as a naval officer of forty years' experience, Wilkinson said he believed in prewar days a submarine attack on Pearl Harbor was more likely than one from the air. He explained that submarines could move in close with less danger of detection. He anticipated, he added, that an attacking force would be detected.

Ferguson brought up an intercepted Japanese message from Honolulu to Tokyo on December 3, 1941 which was not translated until December 11. This arrenged a system of light signals on fleet movements in the harbor. But Wilkinson said that even if he had seen it before Pearl Harbor day, he doubted it would have prompted any message to Kimmel at Pearl Harbor. He told Ferguson it "did not give any information except as to whether ships have left or not."

Wilkinson testified he knew of no reason why Kimmel did not relay war warnings from Washington to a task force which left Pearl Harbor for Midway Island two days before the Japanese attacked Hawaii.

Representative Murphy(D.-Pa.) brought up the matter as the committee appeared to be approaching an end to the questioning of Wilkinson. Murphy noted testimony before a Naval inquiry, conducted by Hart, that a task force under Admiral John H. Newton left Pearl Harbor on December 5, 1941. A Navy summation which Murphy read into the record added "Even up to and at the time of his (Newton's) sailing, and thereafter, he remained in ignorance of the existence of the 'war warning' message of November 27, 1941, as well as similar warning messages of November 24 and October 16, 1941."

Murphy asked Wilkinson: "Do you know of any reason in the world why Admiral Kimmel did not tell Newton, who was going in the direction of Japan, of these warnings when he had those messages?"

Wilkinson replied: "I know of no reason, but I'm not the judge."

Asked whether, if he were in Newton's position, he would have wanted to have that information, Wilkinson replied, "Yes, sir."

The Army in June, 1940, considered a Japanese attack on Hawaii as "not unlikely" and also anticipated sabotage in the Panama Canal, according to information which came to Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) today from the War Department. This information was intended to clear up questions about a 1940 alert in Hawaii that Gen. George C. Marshall was unable to answer during his testimony.

Lieut.-Gen. George V. Strong, then assistant to Marshall, recommended Army alerts at Panama and in Hawaii. The alert was reduced after several weeks.

BYRNES WILL HEAD DELEGATES TO UNO

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—President Truman informed the Senate today that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will head the United States delegates to the United Nations session in London on January 10.

Former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., was designated this nation's principal representative with the rank of ambassador.

Mrs. Truman nominated Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) as the other three principal delegates.

Connally asked immediate Senate confirmation of the slate but Senator Langer (R.-S. D.) objected to consideration of Stettinius, and Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said that he believed the confirmation should be delayed at least one day.

Alternates to the UNO, selected by Mr. Truman, are Representative Sol Bloom (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Representative Charles A. Eaton (R.-N. J.), ranking minority member of that committee; John Foster Dulles of New York, one-time advisor on international affairs to Gov. Dewey; former Senator John G. Townsend (R.-Del.) and Frank C. Walker, former Postmaster-General.

SENATE SENDS UNO BILL TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Accepts Compromise on U. S. Participation in World Group.

TRUMAN EXPECTED TO SIGN

And Name Delegates to London Meeting on Jan. 10—Britain Asks Small Town for Headquarters.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Senate completed congressional action today on legislation for the active participation of the United States in the United Nations Organization.

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Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, obtained approval of a Senate-House conference compromise on a voice vote. This sent the measure to the White House, where President Truman was expected to sign it and soon appoint this nation's representatives to a UNO meeting in London on January 10. The House had approved the compromise version of the legislation about a half hour before the Senate acted.

The legislation included a provision, requested by Senate conferees, that Senate confirmation be required for any American representatives to a UNO commission on atomic energy or similar commissions.

HOUSE PASSES UNRRA BILL

Compromise Measure Now Goes to Senate.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—A compromise $2,400,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill carrying $750,000,000 in new funds for the UNRRA was passed today by the House and sent to a waiting Senate.

The funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, first installment on a new authorization of $1,350,000 for that agency, were added to the bill by the Senate after it had passed the House without them. Also accepted by the House was the Senate's addition of new funds for temporary housing for distressed war veterans.

On scores of smaller items on which the two branches had been in disagreement, the compromise followed generally the usual procedure of splitting the difference.

Items Added.

In addition to the UNRRA and veterans' housing funds, the bill carries almost $1,000,000,000 for the national service life insurance fund.

The bill as originally passed by the House carried $1,435,000,000 and the Senate added more than a hundred items. The compromise bill drafted by a committee of Senate House conferees included these Senate increases: $191,900,000 for emergency veterans housing; $1,000,000 for public health services in the Philippines, and $5,575,000 for a Federal Post Office Building in Nashville, Tenn.

A Senate addition of $15,000,000 to continue the school-lunch program was reduced to $7,500,000 and accepted by the House.

Figures On Export Of Grain

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today it has authorized commercial export of about 17,169,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour equivalent to Europe, North Africa and South America during January.

This is in addition to an unannounced quantity to be made available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for shipment to European countries receiving relief. UNRRA needs will be supplied from Government-owned stocks.

10,753,000 Bushels

About 10,753,000 bushels were authorized for shipment through regular trade channels to Europe, North Africa and South America. Buying countries must deal with private traders.

An additional 6,415,000 bushels will be shipped to France and French North Africa under previous arrangements made with the United States Government.

The department specified that not more than about 8,728,800 bushels of the January commercial export authorization may be in the form of wheat. The balance must be flour.

Officials estimated that exports of American wheat from July 1 to January 1 will total about 175,000,000 bushels.

Figures By Countries

They expect exports the first half of 1946 to run between 175,000,000 and 225,000,000.

The authorizations for exports during January through regular trade channels included:

France, 4,189,500 bushels; Belgium, 1,293,600; the Netherlands, 883,300; United Kingdom, 2,387,200; Norway, 112,900; Spain, 338,700; Tangier, 149,...00; Portugal, 373,000; Switzerland, 309,590; Finland, 298,400, and Brazil, 522,000.

HOUSE VOTES PLEA ON OPEN PALESTINE

Senate-Passed Resolution Is Approved, Calling for Appeal for British Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The House approved today a Senate-passed resolution calling on the Government to "use its good offices" with Britain to permit free entry of Jews into Palestine. Action was on a voice vote, after members refused, 133 to 36, to send the measure back to committee.

The legislation represents an expression of Congressional opinion, and is not binding on the President.

Passage came despite member arguments that the bill "is a slap at the President, State Department and Great Britain," that it would provoke trouble with Arabs in the Far East and that it would promote anti-Semitism by aiding the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine.

Supporters said neither the President nor the State Department had expressed opposition to House leaders or the foreign affairs group. Critics quoted Senator Tom Connally of Texas as saying President Truman did not want the measure.

Mrs. Luce for Measure

Speaking for the legislation, Representative Clare Booth Luce of Connecticut said:

"It is time to be brutally honest about the Jewish problem and realize there are only three steps we can take."

She listed these as to open the doors of immigration in the United States to "our quota of suffering Jewry," to find a place of refuge for the Jews in Europe or Africa or the "place they prefer, Palestine, and guarantee this by force of arms, if necessary," or "let them die while we weep crocodile tears over their graves."

Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York said he opposed the measure because "its riginal motive ha. been superseded by a political objective, the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish state." He continued:

"The thing I dread about this political objective is that it will tend to segregate the people of Jewish faith away from their n..ghbors and furnish fuel to that stupid, horrible thing known as anti-Semitism."

Democratic Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts spoke for the bill. They argued that it could "do no harm and might be helpful in solving a difficult question."

NEW GI RIGHTS BILL PASSED

Compromise Measure Sent To The White House

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Congress passed a broad revision of the GI Bill of Rights today, liberalizing rules on loans and education for veterans. The measure now goes to the White House.

The House adopted it, 134 to 23, on a standing vote, and the Senate shouted its approval a short time later.

The New Features

New features include:

1. Removal of a requirement that tuition fees, unemployment compensation and defaults on loans be deducted from any future Federal bonus.

2. Increase in subsistence allowance for GI students from $50 to $65 monthly to those unmarried and $75 to $90 for those married.

3. Expense-paid correspondence courses and short technical courses.

4. Removal of a requirement that men over 25 must show their education was interfered with to be eligible for educational benefits.

5. Increase in maximum Government loan guarantee from $2,000 to $4,000 on real estate, plus permitting a maximum $8,000 loan, with the Government guaranteeing half.

6. Real-estate loans to be arranged by recognized lending agencies, the veteran and the local appraiser of the Veterans Administration, an agreement of the three to be binding on the administration. Business loans still would require administration approval.

7. Easing up on loans by substituting "reasonable value" of property as the basic consideration instead of "normally reasonable value."

8. Additional purposes for which a loan may be obtained and more time to pay back a real-estate loan.

9. Americans who fought for allied governments would come under the bill.

The revision was a compromise after weeks of heated controversy.

Churchill To Visit U.S. For His Health

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The White House disclosed today that Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, is coming to the United States early next year.

The White House said Churchill would leave England by ship for New York about the middle of January. The announcement, made simultaneously in Washington and London, added that Churchill's medical adviser, Lord Moran, has sugested he spend "a month o. more in a warm climate to have a complete rest."

Will Speak At College

Churchill will discuss "World Affairs" in an address at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., on March 5.

The former premier will be introduced there by President Truman. The White House said the President had indorsed the invitation extended by the college.

Churchill has accepted the invitation of Col. Frank Clarke of Quebec, to stay at his house in Florida during February, the announcement added.

Wife, Daughter To Make Trip

The announcement continued: "Mr. Churchill does not contemplate any other public engagement in the United States at the present time. He will be accompanied on his visit to Florida by Mrs. Churchill and his daughter, Mrs. Saran Oliver."

Churchill And Truman Will Receive Degrees

Fulton, Mo., Dec. 19 (AP)—The announcement today that Winston Churchill will speak on "World Affairs" at Westminster College here March 5, 1946, caused a deep stir, and immediately started Fulton citizens preparing for the biggest day in the town's history.

Churchill was invited last October through the White House by F. L. McCleur, Westminster College president.

McCleur announced that honorary degrees of doctors of law will be presented to Churchill and Truman during their visit.

Senate Votes Cut In Rationing Act To 6-Month Life

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Six Southern Democratic senators teamed with a solid Republican bloc today to vote a six-month rather than a full year's extension for the Second War Powers Act under which rationing is carried out.

The thin margin of one vote—the roll call was 31 to 30—assured the six-months-only extension previously approved by the House.

Tydings, of Maryland, and Byrd, of Virginia, were among the six Democrats voting for the six-month extension.

Senate Republicans argued successfully for the six-month limit, pointing out that OPA's price control power runs out next June and declaring the ration and price authority should be considered together.

Housing-Chance Plea By U.S.

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Bitter industry criticism of the Government's new housing program brought a plea from Federal officials today to "give it a chance."

They contended that there is no basis for assertions by building material producers that the program is unworkable and unrealistic, and they expressed confidence that it will speed relief of the housing shortage.

The OPA, a principal target of industry at the conclusion of a Government-sponsored housing conference, said a number of price increases to spur production have already been granted.

To industry contentions that the Government had its mind made up about the program when it called this week's advisory conference of labor and management representatives, Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small replied:

"President Truman has outlined a critical housing problem, and he has instructed us to get homes built for veterans as quickly as possible. We are consulting with the industry to the fullest extent possible under the emergency circumstances. If management and labor and each community will co-operate wholeheartedly, I think this program can be far more successful than anyone expects."

U.S. Aid Held Needed In Any Atomic Plant

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—An engineer told the Senate Atomic Committee today he doubted if any foreign country could build an atomic bomb plant like that at Oak Ridge, Tenn., without the aid of the United States.

The witness was Frank R. Creedon, former resident manager for Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation at Oak Ridge.

Any foreign country's main difficulties, Creedon told the committee, would be lack of the United States caliber of engineering technique and mass-production facilities.

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McVay Is Partly Cleared; Negligence Charge Remains

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. (AP)—Capt. Charles B. McVay, 3rd, was acquitted on a charge of inefficiency today in the loss of the cruiser Indianapolis but no immediate report was filed on an additional charge of negligence.

Announcements Restricted

Under general court martial procedure, a finding of guilty on any count is not announced immediately. It is withheld pending review by the judge advocate general of the Navy. Immediate announcements are restricted to allegations which the court finds "not proved."

Capt. McVay was pale and obviously shaken as the court martial failed to announce acquittal on the negligence charge. There were tears in the eyes of Mrs. McVay, who has attended all the proceedings.

McVay's close friend, Capt. Thomas J. Ryan, Jr., who was the judge advocate prosecutor, tried in vain to control his voice as he said, "I'm sorry," to McVay.

The latter replied:

"It's for the good of the service, whatever the findings."

The final verdict will be announced by the secretary of the navy, who may lessen or revoke any recommended punishment, but may not increase it.

Presidential Review Necessary

A sentence involving dismissal or death must be reviewed by the President. Court officials estimated the time required for review at about a month.

The inefficiency charge, found not proved, was based on an allegation that McVay neglected to issue "timely" abandon ship orders, as a result of which many lives were lost. The other charge, negligence, grew out of his asserted failure to order a zigzag course through possibly dangerous waters.

The seven man court, headed by Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, announced its finding after more than two hours deliberation, following final arguments of the prosecution and defense.

Capt. McVay made no comment on the outcome.

Possible sentences under wartime conditions range from a maximum of death or dismissal down to a reduction of a few numbers in grade, which would have the effect of delaying future promotions.

After announcing its finding, the court invited any further arguments in "aggravation, mitigation or extenuation."

The defense then called the judge advocate, Capt. Thomas J. Ryan, Jr., to testify on Capt. McVay's official record, which was offered in evidence. Capt. Ryan testified that the "only unfavorable entry" in the record pertained to the loss of the Indianapolis, and in general it deserved the classification of "outstanding."

In strict confidence to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy who will review it for legality.

The record may also go to the chief of the Bureau of Personnel for recommendations on the basis of McVay's record. Then it will go to the Secretary of the Navy, who may announce the final verdict.

McVay said he had no statement to make on the court's action.

Before the officers of the court retired at 11:45 A. M., to deliberate on their verdict, they heard summations by prosecution and defense counsel.

General Somervell Plans Retirement Next April

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of Army Service Forces, will retire on April 29.

The War Department said today he is beginning a 120-day terminal leave. Somervell, ASF chief since its formation in 1942, will retire at his permanent rank of major general. He was promoted to four-star rank early this year.

McVay Cleared of One Charge

Court Finds Indianapolis Skipper Not Guilty of Inefficiency—Silent on Zigzag.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—A Navy general court-martial today acquitted Capt. Charles B. McVay 3d of inefficiency in the loss of the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, but withheld announcement of findings on the charge that his negligence contributed to the disaster.

Under Navy regulations, a general court finding involving any degree of guilt is withheld from publication pending a review by higher naval authorities.

The negligence specification charges that McVay failed to have the Indianapolis on a zigzag course in waters where enemy submarine contacts had been plotted.

The Indianapolis went down last July 30 between Guam and Leyte, with the loss of 880 lives, after it had been torn by two heavy explosions.

The court deliberated more than two hours before announcing its findings on the charge of inefficiency.

Under court-martial procedure, the record affecting the charge of negligence will be forwarded

Army Names Parks Head Of Public Relations

1st Air-borne Army Chief to Serve Under Collins

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP).—Major General Floyd L. Parks was appointed director of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations today.

General Parks, a native of Louisville, succeeds Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy, who has been serving as acting director. He was commander of the 1st Allied Air-Borne Army in Europe.

Colonel Dupuy was acting chief of public relations for the supreme Allied command from May, 1944, to September, 1944, a period which included the invasion of the Continent. He is a resident of Washington and a veteran of Army service.

To Serve Under Collins

General aPrks will serve under Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins, who was appointed yesterday as director of information for the War Department, in charge of the information and education division and the legislative and liaison division, as well as the bureau of public relations.

War Powers Act Extension Rejected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Senate declined today to extend the second war powers act more than six months, rejecting, 31 to 30, the judiciary committee's recommendation that the extension cover all next year.

Then by a voice vote, the Senate sent the six-month extension bill back to the House for consideration of minor amendments.

The second war powers act includes authority to ration scarce articles.

The House had voted the extension only until next June 30, and the Senate backed this up by a one-vote margin.

Officer Who Gave Life Beyond Duty Voted Medal

Observer, He Rallied Infantry Which Lost Its Leaders

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP).—A lieutenant whose regular assignment was an artillery observer, but who rallied and led a commanderless infantry company through two assaults has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously. The hero, First Lieutenant James E. Robinson, of Waco, Tex., died of wounds received in the second assault.

Lieutenant Robinson took over the 63d Infantry Division company when its commander and most of the key personnel were killed by German fire near Untergriesheim, last April. In the first attack he led, he killed ten Germans who challenged the advance of the advance of the company. After this action, the company was ordered to take a nearby town. The mission was accomplished, but in the battle Lieutenant Robinson was shot through the throat. Although he knew failure to receive medical aid would cost him his life, he remained with the company until the objective was taken. Then he walked nearly two miles to an aid station, where he died.

His widow will receive the medal.

Senate Sets Hearings On Anglo-U.S. Oil Pact

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today announced public hearings would begin January 21 on ratification of the pending Anglo-American oil treaty.

Signed several weeks ago in London, the pact provides for collaboration of American and British interests in developing their oil resources throughout the world.

House Votes For Sale Of Silver To Industry

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP) — The House passed and sent to the Senate today legislation authorizing the Treasury to sell or lease Government-held silver for industrial use for the next two years.

Passage was by voice vote after Representative White (R., Idaho) had sought unsuccessfully to boost from 71.11 cents to $1.29 an ounce the minimum price at which the metal could be sold.

U. S. Praise For Negrin Seen As Dig At Franco

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The United States took an indirect dig at Generalissimo Franco today by speaking kind words about Dr. Juan Negrin, Spanish Republican leader.

Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, told his news conference he had high admiration for Negrin's ability and that he had enjoyed a long and very helpful talk with the last Premier of Republican Spain on Saturday.

In response to a question, however, Acheson said the fact he had conferred with Negrin at the latter's request did not indicate any new development in United States policy toward Franco.

Senate Passes GI Wives Bill

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Senate today unanimously approved a measure to cut red tape for the entry into this country of the wives of service men married overseas and their children. The bill, already passed by the House, now goes to the White House.

'Inflationary Situation' Blamed On Subsidies

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Representative Phillips (R., Cal.) contends that wartime consumer food subsidies have "created an inflationary situation for which the Administration has yet no answer."

A member of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, Phillips declared that the situation he complained of "will increase in seriousness when subsidies are removed next spring."

Removal of subsidies, he said, will result in an overall increase in food prices.

"One doesn't need to be a prophet to predict the effect that such a drastic increase in food prices next summer will have upon our economy," he added.

TRUMAN RECEIVES MOTHER'S PICTURE

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—President Truman, his face crinkled in smiles, received today his first Christmas present—an oil portrait of his mother, Mrs. Martha Truman.

Told by Frank S. Land, who made the presentation, that his 93-year-old mother had sat from five to six hours a day for six days during the painting, the President commented: "They don't make them like her any more."

Land, secretary-general of the Order of Demolay, presented the portrait on behalf of that organization in a brief ceremony at the President's office.

Land said that when he talked last with the President's mother at Grandview, Mo., she told him: "You tell him to come when he can, but you tell him, 'Harry, you behave yourself!'"

"She's been telling me that for sixty years," the President remarked with a laugh, adding that he intended to hang the portrait in the White House study "where I can see it all the time."

Jerry Farnsworth, Cape Cod artist, painted the portrait.

Truman Given Etching, Book

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Truman today received the first copy of an etching the city of Baltimore plans to present to distinguished visitors to Baltimore. Mayor Theodore McKeldin took it to the White House, where he also presented the President with an autographed copy of "The Perilous Fight."

This book, by Neil H. Swanson, executive editor of the Baltimore *Sunpapers*, deals with the battle of Fort McHenry and North Point in the War of 1812. It is in the nature of a biography of Gen. Sam Smith.

The etching, an original work showing the famous Washington Monument in Baltimore, is the work of Don Swann, Baltimore artist. Swann, City Solicitor Simon Sobeloff and Senator Radcliffe accompanied the Mayor to the White House.

LOW PAY CITED BY RAMSPECK

Two Others Leaving Congress For Higher-Salary Jobs

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Representative Robert Ramspeck (D., Ga.), the House majority whip, joined two departing colleagues today in giving poor pay as his reason for quitting Congress.

Ramspeck counseled House members in a "swan song" speech that they not only should up their $10,000 a year salaries but also should vote funds for establishing offices for themselves in their home districts.

Representatives Woodrum (D., Va.) and Weiss (D., Pa.) already have announced they are leaving for more lucrative jobs.

Elaborating on his proposal for "home offices" for congressmen, Ramspeck said:

"We must do something to give the people better service in the things they want, and at the same time remove some of the tremendous burden of work from the members.

"We ought to provide funds for well-staffed offices in each district,

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and also allow more money for larger and better staffs in our offices and committees in Washington."

Ramspeck termed the present salary scale "a shame and a disgrace." He said that of the $10,000 "the average congressman gets less than $5,000 for his living expenses, because of taxes and the money which must be spent in connection with our work."

Retirement Insurance

Ramspeck also pleaded for "an adequate system of retirement insurance" for congressmen, asserting:

"The principal reason I am leaving is because I must look to the economic future of myself and my family."

The Georgian is to become executive vice president of the Air Transport Association of America at a reported salary of more than $25,000 a year. Woodrum is to become president of the American Plant Food Council at a similarly reported figure. Weiss is to be a judge in the Allegheny county (Pa.) Common Pleas Court. This will pay him $14,000 but he figures he will save a lot of his present expenses.

S.S. Belgian Sailor Sends Distress Signal

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Navy reported tonight that the S.S. Belgian Sailor was in distress in the North Atlantic with a damaged rudder.

The ship sent an SOS at 5 P.M., giving its position as 45-40 north and 41-05 west.

The 7,000-ton Belgian-owned ship was bound from Cardiff, Wales, to New Yorw city and carried no troops.

Several ships were in contact with the damaged vessel, the Navy reported, and were expected to proceed to the scene. Named among the rescue ships was the S.S. George E. Carlisle.

Fitzpatrick Belittles Dewey's Dec. 7 Silence

Says Revelation About Code Might Have Been Treason

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 19 (AP).—Governor Thomas E. Dewey would have committed "political suicide" and risked prosecution for treason if he had revealed the cracking of Japan's military code during the war, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Democratic State Chairman, asserted tonight.

"For the last few months," as a prelude to the 1946 and 1948 campaigns, Mr. Fitzpatrick said in a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner in honor of Mayor Charles F. Neider, "Republican masterminds have been giving Governor Dewey a build-up as a super-patriot—a man who threw away his chances to become President by not making public during the 1944 campaign the fact that the United States had broken the Japs' top military code."

"The truth of the matter is that Dewey had no choice," Mr. Fitzpatrick maintained. "To begin with, he had knowledge to which he had no right. General (George C.) Marshall has declared that the breaking of the code was a vital military secret.

"Had Dewey refused to keep that secret, many fighting men, now home for Christmas, would have paid with their lives. Had he revealed this secret he would have committed political suicide and possibly subjected himself to prosecution for treason."

General Marshall testified at the Pearl Harbor Congressional investigation that he had urged Mr. Dewey not to reveal that the code had been cracked. Governor Dewey kept the secret.

New Year's after the war at the Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit.

Later In 9th Air Force

"We picked Detroit because it was centrally located for Americans and Canadians and because we had had so much fun there during our training in Ontario," Parker, a flying officer in the RCAF and later a captain in a fighter group of the American 9th Air Force, continued.

The 26-year-old flyer, who was discharged from the Air Forces last September, is only certain that one other of his classmates is alive. He is Paul Forcey, of Woodland, Pa.

"Besides the two of us there might be others. I am afraid that wherever they may be they may hesitate to come to Detroit for fear they'll be alone at our get-together. I want those others—if there are any more—to know that at least two of us will be there," Parker said.

Rooms Promised

"The manager of the Book-Cadillac Hotel has offered to hold rooms for as many of us as he hears from."

The others who Parker believes may be alive include Jack Beers, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Ed Rylands, Ontario; Grant Aitchison, Ontario; Jack Doyle, Elizabeth, N.J.; Joe Mordheimer, Brooklyn; Dick DeBourke, Newtonville, Mass.; Bob Hendricks, Cleveland, Ohio; Vic Thagard, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Pete Peterson, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mac McNicholas, West Virginia (town unavailable), and Donat LaPointe, Dalhousie, Quebec.

Parker, who attended the University of North Carolina, is from Garyburg, N.C., where his mother, Mrs. S. C. Parker, lives. He and his wife now live in Richmond.

50 Flyers Pledged To Meet After War; Only 2 May Do So

Richmond, Va., Dec. 19 (AP)—In the fall of 1941 50 young officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force, en route to England, realizing that they would become separated and lose contnact with another, made a pledge to meet on the first New Year's Day after the war in Detroit.

But only two of that group of 50 may be able to keep the promise.

"During the war, I kept close watch on the casualty lists. I've checked off about 80 per cent of our number either 'killed in action,' 'missing in action,' or prisoners of war," said Seth T. Parker, of Richmond, one of the 50 who agreed to the postwar meeting.

"It was hopeless for 50 of us to try to keep in contact by mail, so we agreed to meet on the first

SECRET RADAR SCOPE SHOWN

ATC Demonstrates Safety Equipment For Planes

Morrison Army Air Field, Fla., Dec. 19 (AP)—Radar and radio instruments which were kept highly secret during the war were unveiled today by the Army Air Transport Command as "additional safeties and comforts for the commercial operation of airplanes."

Before an assemblage of Civil Aeronautics Authority officials, airline representatives and newspaper men, the ATC displayed its radio and radar facilities which were used to bring hundreds of airplanes safely across the Atlantic.

Aboard A C-54 Plane

Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., commanding general, Caribbean wing, Atlantic Division, ATC, said the purpose of the demonstration "is to convince you gentlemen of the CAA and civil airline companies that we earnestly desire to help in the development of American transport aviation, and that we can really be useful."

The radar scope was demonstrated as a landing aid when employed with a ground beacon, and in flight as equipment which enables a crew to spot storms and to steer aircraft away from centers of turbulence.

Aboard a C54 plane flying over Miami, the guests were able to get aradar picture of breaks in the contour of the land, to note where land met water, pick up the bridges of the causeways joining Miami and Miami Beach, and to detect ships at sea.

Stassen Talks On Labor Field

Cincinnati, Dec. 19 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, tonight called for "new answers in the science of government of free men."

"Government has not kept pace," he said in an address before the American Bar Association's sixty-eighth annual convention, in a world which "in a single generation," has witnessed two world wars and a world-wide depression.

"Extreme industrial strife at the very time production is most needed, and the shortage of millions of houses, are two of the most striking examples of the inadequacies of the machinery of government in the domestic field," he declared.

"The current scene of industrial strife and the very grave effect which continued major stoppages of production can have upon our entire economy and living standards," Stassen declared, "clearly indicate the need for new answers in the field of labor relations."

Stassen, a United States delegate to the San Francisco charter meeting of the United Nations Organization, declared that although "we knew that banding together . . . as a continuing organization for peace was of fundamental importance, first priority must be that of making a start, rather than seeking too much and failing to start at all."

Need Of Fertilizer In Germany Stressed

Chicago, Dec. 19 (AP)—Importing into Germany of 284,000 metric tons of nitrogen and 300,000 metric tons of phosphate fertilizers is "urgently needed" before the 1947 spring planting of crops, Dr. Albert Newman reported to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers today.

Dr. Newman, on leave as dean of engineering, City College of New York, is in Berlin with the Four-Power occupation force's industry branch, economics division, and his address was read by Dr. L. W. Bass, New York, retiring president of the institute, at the closing session of the group's thirty-eighth annual meeting.

Coal, Coke And Electricity

Discussing problems of starting production in Germany of urgently needed products, Dr. Newman said the foremost requirements were coal, coke and electric energy. Using synthetic nitrogen, needed for fertilizing 1946 crops, as an example, he said "the highest British, Russian, French and American authorities have authorized that everything possible be done to get the nitrogen plants in their respective zones operating at their maximum capacities."

Nevertheless," he continued, "it has not been possible to deliver to these plants anything like their complete requirements of coal and coke. The United States zone has only one nitrogen plant, a cyanamid plant in "Bavaria, with electrical requirements normally furnished by water power."

Higgins Drafts Bill Revising Labor Act

New Orleans, Dec. 19 (AP)—Andrew J. Higgins, the boat manufacturer who closed his plants here after disputes with labor unions, today proposed amendments to the Wagner Act which he said would put management and labor "on an equal footing in the eyes of the law."

Higgins spokesmen said copies of his proposed bill, which is a development of ideas he expressed recently in a speech, had been mailed to every member of Congress.

The Proposals

The bill would require a 75 per cent vote of the employés covered by a labor agreement before a closed shop provision could be adopted; define refusal by a union to carry on collective bargaining with an employer as an unfair labor practice; provide machinery under which the National Labor Relations Board could withdraw bargaining recognition from unions; and make unions liable for back pay to compensate employés for time lost in strikes subsequently declared "unfair labor practice."

Higgins proposed writing into the law a definition of collective bargaining to include "the making of every reasonable effort to settle matters in dispute by peaceful and lawful negotiation, including compliance with the provisions of existing agreements."

TRAINS RUSHED FOR VETERANS

Navy Hopes To Move 25,000 Daily From West Coast

San Francisco, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Navy today voiced hopes that at least 25,000 service men could be moved homeward daily by rail from West Coast ports between now and Christmas.

Movement of 25,000 daily would at least put all of the 125,000 wistful men now in port on trains by Christmas Day, but the Pacific transport fleet expects to deliver an additional 90,000 men to the mainland in the next six days.

Several thousand additional service men, however, are moving out of the ports daily by plane, bus and automobile, 12th Naval District headquarters reported.

Rail Equipment Moved

The 25,000 figure, a navy spokesman said, represents a substantial increase and is expected to result from transfer of additional railway equipment for movement of homeward-bound sailors, soldiers and Marines.

An allotment of railway equipment along the West Coast will bring about 40 per cent of the travel space to San Francisco, 35 per cent to the Portland-Seattle area and 25 per cent to Los Angeles and San Diego.

San Francisco's total of service men looking for a ride soared to 50,243 and officials were pressed for lodgings for them.

Six ships were used as floating barracks for 13,500 of the soldiers, and Camp Knight, at Oakland, with barracks for 5,000, and Camp Kohler, at Sacramento, with room for the same number, were added for the emergency to the two existing staging areas near the port.

20,000 May Be Stranded

The Army ordered post exchanges, telegraph officers and an army bus route established at San Francisco piers for the "barracks" ships.

San Francisco port of embarkation officials expect between 20,000 and 30,000 soldiers to be stranded here on Christmas Day.

In Los Angeles, Brig. Gen. James K. Herbert, commanding general of the port of embarkation, expressed hope that most, if not all, of the service men now there would be off their ships by Christmas.

In the Seattle and Portland areas the backlog reached 44,384.

A case of smallpox will delay the debarking of 1,861 men from one ship, the Gruney, due to dock tomorrow at Portland.

1,000 Homeless After Blast

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 19 (AP)—Seven persons were hospitalized, one of them with serious injuries, and approximately 1,000 others left homeless when a flaming navy ammunition truck and trailer exploded with a terrific blast on a highway 15 miles north of here yesterday afternoon.

Six of the injured, all Marines, were taken to the near-by naval hospital. One is being treated for a skull fracture and the others for lacerations from broken glass. One woman, cut about the face, also was given hospital treatment.

Glass Cuts Sixteen Marines

Camp Matthews, near the site of the explosion, reported sixteen Marines were cut by flying glass.

All of the homeless were residents of the Torrey Pines Federal

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Housing Project, close by. John Arvin, Federal Housing Administrator, estimated 85 per cent of the 214 units in the projects were seriously damaged, with windows shattered, partitions knocked down and ends of buildings blown out.

The damaged project was of temporary construction, and officials indicated it might not be rebuilt.

The blast dug a crater 50 feet wide in United States Highway 101, chief coastwise traffic artery, forcing diversion of all travel to parallel routes.

Navy officials reported the truck was en route from San Diego to Fallbrook, Cal., with a load of 57 rocket motors, 24 depth-charge extenders, 49 depth-charge pistols, 29 depth-charge boosters and .40-millimeter shells.

Possible loss of life was averted when the driver, John Ayala, of Fallbrook, discovered his gasoline tank afire, jumped out and warned authorities at La Jolla Junction, 150 yards away, of the danger.

AT HOME IN IT, WHATEVER THEIR RACIAL ORIGIN OR THE CHARACTER F THEIR STATE."

THE BRITISH PAPER SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD CHOOSE AN AMERICAN ARCHITECT TO DESIGN PERMANENT BUILDINGS AND SUPERVISE THEIR CONSTRUCTION. IT SAID THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HAVE A RADIO STATION AT THEIR DISPOSAL UNTIL ITS OWN TRANSMITTER COULD BE BUILT.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CUBA, COLOMBIA AND SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE SAID THEY WOULD BE INCLINED TO FOLLOW THE DESIRES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN CHOOSING THE EXACT SITE.

N248PES

LONDON--FIRST ADD UNO SITE (A165) X X INVOLVED WASHINGTON."

THE BRITISH DOCUMENT CONTENDED THAT THE SITE SHOULD BE A DESIRABLE DISTANCE FROM WASHINGTON, SAYING THAT IF THE SITE WAS TOO CLOSE "THE CHARACTER OF THE DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY" MIGHT BE AFFECTED.

"THE NECESSITY OF CREATING A DISTINCTIVE AND PERMANENT CENTER WHICH SHALL DEVELOP ITS OWN LIFE IN THE MANNER IN WHICH WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS DONE, IS ALL IMPORTANT," THE DOCUMENT SAID. "HAD GEORGETOWN BEEN LARGER, THE CHARACTER OF THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE UNITED STATES MIGHT HAVE BEEN QUITE DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IT IS TODAY."

SUPPORTING THE DEMAND MADE BY SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, INDIAN DELEGATE, THAT THERE MUST BE NO RACIAL RESTRICTION AT THE HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE DOCUMENT CONTINUED:

"IT IS ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE THAT THE AREA SHOULD BE SUCH THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE ABLE TO FEEL QUITE

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LONDON, DEC. 19-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL WILL GO TO THE UNITED STATES SOON AND THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD SAID THE VISIT PROBABLY "WAS A PRELUDE TO HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE OPPOSITION."

CHURCHILL'S SECRETARY SAID ONLY THAT THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE A HOLIDAY SOON. THE STAR SAID CHURCHILL WOULD LECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE DAILY MAIL SAID HE WAS GOING ONLY FOR A REST.

KA1121AES

LONDON, DEC. 19-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT GERMAN SCIENTIST ARE BEING [redacted] EMPLOYED IN BRITAIN FOR SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH WHICH WOULD ADVANCE THE BRITISH IN CERTAIN FIELDS WHERE THE GERMANS HAD HELD A TEMPORARY LEAD.

HE SAID THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION WERE PURSUING "A SIMILAR POLICY."

THE POLICY, HE SAID, CALLS FOR RECRUITMENT OF "A STRICTLY LIMITED NUMBER OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE" FOR SERVICE IN BRITAIN, SUBJECT TO STRICT SUPERVISION. THE SCIENTISTS ARE PERMITTED TO REMAIN SIX MONTHS, OR LONGER IF THE HOME SECRETARY APPROVES.

IN GENERAL THE SCIENTISTS ARE EXPECTED TO WORK IN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, BUT IN APPROVED CASES THEY MIGHT BE MADE AVAILABLE TO [redacted] R INDIVIDUAL BRITISH FIRMS.

WR WHEELERS SECOND 1820APR 3:14P

LONDON, DEC. 19 - (AP) - THE PRAGUE RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HAD RATIFIED THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY STABILIZATION BILL.

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A9S

LONDON, DEC. 19-(AP)-CHRISTMAS SEASON FESTIVITIES ARE UNDER WAY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR ROYALTY AND THE HOUSEHOLD STAFF ALIKE.

KING GEORGE DANCED WITH THE WIFE OF AN UNDERBUTLER, QUEEN ELIZABETH WITH HER PAGE AND PRINCESS ELIZABETH WITH A PALACE CHEF AT A PARTY LAST NIGHT.

KA959AES

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30.24 - 32511

LONDON, DEC 19-(AP)-BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY ENTERTAINED MORE THAN 180 MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS STAFF FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS YESTERDAY AT A CHRISTMAS TEA IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE GUESTS, MOSTLY AMERICANS, WERE SELECTED FOR THEIR LONG SERVICE OVERSEAS.

KING GEORGE IN A NAVAL UNIFORM, QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND MARGARET GREETED THE GUESTS.

"THEY WERE VERY HUMAN, VERY SIMPLE AND VERY REAL," COMMENTED MRS.REBECCA S.HAMILTON OF 415 EAST 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY. MRS. HAMILTON IS DIRECTOR OF THE RED CROSS RAINBOW CORNER CLUB.

CHARLES B.ROGERS OF 1914 LA SALLE AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., A RED CROSS OFFICIAL, SAID IT WAS "THE MOST GRACIOUS AND CHARMING RECOGNITIO SINCE WE'VE BEEN OVER HERE."

PETER S.RIDLEY OF 745 GIRARD ST., N.W., WASHINGTON,D.C., DIRECTOR OF THE DUCHESS CLUB, A NEGRO CLUB IN LONDON, SAID THE KING WAS A "VERY CORDIAL HOST."

"HE ASKED ME MY IMPRESSION OF ENGLAND," RIDLEY SAID. "AND I TOLD HIM I WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE FORTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE."

DN510AES

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PRECEDE MOSCOW DAY

LONDON,DEC.19-(AP)-SEVEN OF THE TEN GERMAN SS MEN TRIED ON WAR CRIME CHARGES BY THE RUSSIANS AT SMOLENSK WERE SENTENCED TONIGHT TO BE HUNG, MOSCOW RADIO SAID.

THE OTHER THREE WERE SENTENCED TO FROM 12 TO 20 YEARS IN PRISON.

BJ1254AES

LONDON, DEC.19-(AP)-JACK SOLOMONS, LONDON FIGHT PROMOTER, LEFT BY AIR TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE WILL ATTEMPT TO SIGN SEVERAL AMERICAN BOXERS FOR MATCHES IN ENGLAND.

JP7@AES

A130 (150)
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, DEC. 19-(AP)-THE U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER WASP, NOW IN TROOP REDEPLOYMENT SERVICE, PUT IN AT PLYMOUTH TODAY TO REPAIR DAMAGE CAUSED BY 40-FOOT WAVES IN A NORTH ATLANTIC GALE WHILE SHE WAS ENROUTE TO SOUTHAMPTON.

TWO SEAMEN WERE INJURED IN THE STORM. THEY WERE A.W.MIKITA OF BROOKLYN, WHO SUFFERED A FRACTURED NECK AND PARALYSIS, AND A.MIRANDA, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS., WHO RECEIVED HEAD LACERATIONS. (STREET ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE).

CMDR. W.J.KING, A SHIP'S OFFICER, SAID "THE SEAS WERE HEAVIER THAN THOSE WE MET IN A PACIFIC TYPHOON WHICH STOVE IN OUR BOW, BUT WE WERE NEVER IN ANY REAL TROUBLE."

STEEL CURTAINS PROTECTING THE HANGAR DECK WHERE TROOPS ARE HOUSED WERE STOVE IN AND FOUR-INCH STEEL PLATES WERE BUCKLED BY THE FORCE OF THE WAVES. A STEEL TABLE BROKE LOOSE AND SMASHED FURNITURE IN THE CABIN OF CAPT. W.G.SWINZER.

KA1155AES

PARIS, DEC.19-(AP)-THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY REJECTED TODAY A PROPOSAL THAT IT URGE THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BREAK RELATIONS IMMEDIATELY WITH SPAIN.

COMMUNIST DEPUTY MARCEL CAHIN OPPOSED THE PROPOSAL, SUGGESTING NO SUCH RECOMMENDATION BE MADE UNTIL AFTER THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW. DEPUTY GILBERT DE CHAMBRUN OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE PARTY, HAD URGED AN IMMEDIATE RUPTURE WITH THE REGIME OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO.

JP123AES

NUERNBERG, DEC. 19-(AP)-THE 21 RANKING NAZIS ON TRIAL AS WAR CRIMINALS HAVE REQUESTED 167 WITNESSES, MANY OF THEM WORLD FIGURES, THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL SAID TODAY.

S.S.GEN.FRITZ SAUCKEL ASKED FOR 32, THE LARGEST NUMBER.

REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING ASKED FOR SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE; LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES; AND WARD PRICE, A LEADING BRITISH CORRESPONDENT WHO INTERVIEWED HIM SEVERAL TIMES IN DAYS OF PEACE.

LORD VANSITTART, FORMER UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, AND THE BRITISH PUBLISHERS, LORD BEAVERBROOK AND LORD KEMSELY WERE REQUESTED BY JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, FORMER GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

THE COURT ALREADY HAS INDICJTED THAT PERSONS CALLED WHO LIVE OUTSIDE GERMANY WOULD NOT BE SUMMONSED, BUT MIGHT BE INTERROGATED BY COURT-APPOINTED OFFICIALS.

DR.HJALMAR SCHACHT, FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT WHO HAD BEEN MAINTAINING THROUGH HIS LAWYER THAT HE ALONE WOULD BE HIS ONLY WITNESS, HAS SUDDENLY CHANGED HIS MIND AND REQUESTED 22 WITNESSES. AMONG THEM ARE FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT AND COL.GEN.FRANZ HALDER, ALL FORMER TOP RANKING GERMAN MILITARISTS. THE COURT SUMMONSED ALL THREE.

PROMINENT AMONG THE DEFENDANTS WHO HAVE REQUESTED NO WITNESSES ARE THE DIPLOMAT, FRANZ VON PAPEN, AND FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH.

HANS FRANK, WHO RULED POLAND FOR THE NAZIS, REQUESTED GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH, U.S.AMBASSADOR TM MEXICO AND ONCE CONSUL GENERAL IN BERLIN.

ONE OF THE STRANGEST REQUESTS WAS MADE BY FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL FOR THE SHADOWY ADM. WALTER CANARIS, ONCE CHIEF OF GERMAN INTELLIGENCE. THE COURT GRANTED THE REQUEST, ALTHOUGH IT HAD HEAR SEVERAL DAYS OF TESTIMONY TO THE EFFECT

INTELLIGENCE. THE COURT GRANTED THE REQUEST, ALTHOUGH IT HAD HEARD SEVERAL DAYS OF TESTIMONY TO THE EFFECT THAT CANARIS WAS HANGED FOR TAKING PART IN THE 1944 HITLER BOMB PLOT.

GOERING SAID HE WANTED CADOGAN TO PROVE THAT "IN JULY AND AUGUST, 19[illegible] THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF THE SWEDE, (BERGER) DAHLERUS, IN AGREEMENT WITH (FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE) CHAMBERLAIN, CONDUCTED PROMISING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THREE ENGLISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO CREATE A PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE, AFTER THE ALIENATION CAUSED BY THE MARCH INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

DEC 2 1945

WE-KA1055AES

NAZI CASUALTIES (275)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, DEC 19-(AP)-A CAPTURED NAZI DOCUMENT SHOWS THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HIGH COMMAND ADMITTED JUST BEFORE THE ARDENNES COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN DECEMBER, 1944, THAT GERMANY HAD LOST 3,544,284 MEN KILLED OR MISSING DURING MORE THAN FIVE YEARS OF WAR.

THE REPORT, PREPARED FOR ADOLF HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS, DID NOT INCLUDE WOUNDED, BUT AN ATTACHED NOTE STATED THAT 729,031 WEHRMACHT WOUNDED AND SICK WERE HOSPITALIZED IN THE REICH AT THE TIME THE DOCUMENT WAS COMPILED.

HITLER TOLD THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LOW NUMBER OF GERMAN CASUALTIES IN THE POLAND CAMPAIGN, BUT WAS AN INVETERATE LIAR IN HIS ACCOUNTINGS OF CASUALTIES IN SUBSEQUENT BATTLES, THE REPORT INDICATED.

CASUALTIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT UP TO NOV.30, 1944, WERE LISTED IN THE DOCUMENT AS 1,410,728 DEAD AND 907,050 MISSING. ACCEPTING THE USUAL MILITARY RATIO OF FOUR MEN WOUNDED FOR EACH MAN KILLED, THESE FIGURES WOULD PLACE TOTAL GERMAN CASUALTIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT THROUGH NOV.30, 1944 AT APPROXIMATELY 8,000,000.

SOVIET ESTIMATES PLACED GERMAN CASUALTIES IN THE EAST AT 12,000,000.

THE WEHRMACHT STATISTICS SHOWED 701,734 ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE DEAD AS OF AUG.11, 1942. ON THAT SAME DATE, HITLER ANNOUNCED THAT ONLY 350,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN KILLED.

THE REPORT ALSO LISTED THESE CASUALTIES:

POLISH CAMPAIGN--16,343 DEAD, 320 MISSING.

AFRICA--10,013 DEAD (THIS FIGURE IS BLURRED ON THE PHOOOGRAPHIC COPY OF THE GERMAN RECORDS, 90,052 MISSING.

WESTERN FRONT--UP TO JUNE 1, 1944, SIX DAYS BEFORE D-DAY, 66,106 DEAD, 3,218 MISSING. FROM JUNE TO DEC.1, 1944, 54,764 DEAD, 338,033 MISSING.

ITALY AND SICILY--47,873 DEAD, 97,153 MISSING.

THE BALKANS AND VREEK ISLANDS--24,207 DEAD, 12,060 MISSING.

M/OAES

ADD FRANKFURT - REPORTERS KX KENNETT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE--ROBERT A. CROMIE, SEYMOUR M. KORMAN, JOSEPH G. SHEAHAN, WILLIAM STRAND, JOHN H. THOMPSON, DAVID DARRAH, HAL FOUST, LARRY RUE, SIGRID SCHULTZ, AND HENRY G. WALES.

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30.24-32513

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS--ROBERT J. CASEY, HELEN KIRKPATRICK, B. J. MCQUAID, AND WILLIAM H. STONEMAN.

CHICAGO SUN--J. EDWARD ANGLY, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, H. R. KNICKERBOCKER JOHN R. WILHELM AND JOHN M. MECKLIN.

CHICAGO TIMES--HERBERT B. GRAFFIS, BRUCE GRANT, AND J. H. WELLARD.

CHICAGO HERALD-EXAMINER--JESS KRUEGER.

CHICAGO DEFENDER--EDWARD B. TOLES.

AFRO-AMERICAN--OLLIE STERRART.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN--JAMES F. CASSIDY.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER--IVAN H. PETERMAN.

BALTIMORE SUN--HOLBROOK BRADLEY, PRICE DAY, LEE MCCARDELL, MARK S. WATSON, AND PHILIP W. WHITCOMB.

BALTIMORE NEWS-POST--LOU AZARAEL.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR--THOMAS HENRY AND WALTER R. MCCALLUM.

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD--VINCENT FLAHERTY.

WASHINGTON POST--EDWARD T. FOLLIARD.

DETROIT FREE PRESS--MARJORIE B. AVERY, AND CLIFFORT EPSTEIN.

DETROIT NEWS--JOHN M. CARLISLE.

KANSAS CITY STAR--DUKE SHOOP, AND MARCEL H. WALLENSTEIN.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH--RICHARD J. STOKES AND ALTON D. SMALLEY.

DESMOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE--GORDON GAMMACK.

LOOK MAGAZINE--DONALD GRANT.

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD--LAWRENCE W. YOUNGMAN.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER--ROELIF A. LOVELAND.

PITTSBURGH COURIER--THEODORE A. STANFORD.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH--WALTER RIDDER.

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM--JOSEPH ROBERT WEAR.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE--PETER WHITNEY.

SCRIPPS-HOWARD--WILLIAM J. MILLER.

NANA--LIONEL SHAPIRO.

PATTON

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, DEC 19-(AP)-THE CONDITION OF GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., RECOVERING FROM A BROKEN NECK, WAS DESCRIBED AS EXCELLENT BY ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS TODAY.

"GENERAL PATTON HAD A VERY GOOD NIGHT," AN OFFICIAL MIDDAY BULLETIN SAID. "HIS GENERAL CONDITION IS EXCELLENT. STATE OF PARALYSIS ABOUT STATIONARY. SMALL DEGREE OF IMPROVEMENT NOTED YESTERDAY MAINTAINED. TEMPERATURE 98.2. PULSE 62. RESPIRATION 22."

MK726AES

AURICH, GERMANY, DEC. 19-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. KURT MEYER TOLD THE MILITARY COURT TRYING HIM ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES TODAY THAT CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE SHOT AT HIS HEADQUARTERS AT ARDENNE ABBEY, NORMANDY, WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE.

MEYER TESTIFIED HE HAD BEEN INCENSED WHEN HE LEARNED OF THE SHOOTINGS FROM MEDICAL OFFICERS THREE DAYS AFTER THEY OCCURRED.

THE FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 25TH PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION, MEYER IS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MURDER OF 48 CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE INVASION OF NORMANDY IN JUNE, 1944.

EARLIER IN THE TRIAL, A POLISH SOLDIER WHO HAD SERVED AT MEYER'S HEADQUARTERS, TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW SEVEN CANADIAN PRISONERS SHOT BY THE GERMANS AT THE ABBEY.

KA1005AES

BUCHAREST, DEC. 19-(AP)-A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER CALLED TODAY FOR A CHANGE IN [redacted] THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT, AMID [redacted] PERSISTENT BUT UNCONFIRMABLE RUMORS THAT THE CABINET OF PETRU

GROZA SOON WOULD FALL.

TITEL PETRESCU, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER WHOSE PARTY OCCUPIES A KEY POSITION BETWEEN THE COMMUNISTS AND THE RIGHT WING, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HIS PARTY WANTS A GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD "REESTABLISH THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES, SUPPRESS CENSORSHIP AND APPLY LAWS IN THEIR LETTER AND SPIRIT."

GROZA HAS CLUNG TO POWER ON THE BASIS OF SOVIET SUPPORT, DESPITE A CONSTITUTIONALLY MANDATORY REQUEST LAST AUGUST FROM KING MIHAI THAT THE CABINET RESIGN, AND REFUSAL BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TO EXTEND RECOGNITION.

TENTATIVE MOVES LOOKING TOWARD A CHANGE HAVE BEEN MADE UNOFFICIALLY. THE PRESENT VICE PREMIER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY, GEORGE TATARESCU, MADE WAS WAS LOOKED UPON GENERALLY AS A BID FOR LEADERSHIP IN A RECENT SPEECH WH UNDERSCORED FAILURES OF THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED CABINET IN WHICH HE HAS BEEN A COMMUNIST NON-PARTNER FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

PETRESCU SAID ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY WERE GRAVE. HE SAID INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT WERE "ALTOGETHER DISORGANIZED," AND "PUBLIC FINANCES ARE ALMOST IN A STATE OF BANKRUPTCY."

"THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND I WANT A GOVERNMENT WHICH REPRESENTS PUBLIC OPINION AND IS RECOGNIZABLE BY RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES," PETRESCU SAID.

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WR OBRIENS 01245APR 2P

VIENNA, DEC. 20 - (AP) - GEN. MARK W. CLARK, AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION HERE, OPENED VIENNA'S FIRST POST-WAR ART EXHIBIT TODAY BY EXPRESSING THE HOPE "FRESH IMPETUS WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE RESTORATION OF THE CULTURAL LIFE FOR WHICH VIENNA WAS JUSTLY CELEBRATED."

PICTURES IN THE EXHIBIT WERE PART OF A $30,000,000 COLLECTION FOUND BY AMERICAN FORCES IN CAVES NEAR SALZBURG WHERE THEY HAD BEEN STORED AS AN AIR RAID PRECAUTION.

30.24-32515

DR. CONANT, WHO WAS SAID TO HAVE A SLIGHT COLD, DID NOT ATTEND YESTERDAY'S SESSION, BUT IT WAS RECALLED THAT BEVIN HAD DECLARED DISCUSSIONS OF THE ATOMIC QUESTION SHOULD BE ON A POLICY BASIS AND NOT ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS. IN VIEW OF THIS, OBSERVERS SAID, CONANT'S ABSENCE DID NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THE ATOMIC QUESTION WAS NOT DISCUSSED. ADD Moscow DAY CONF xxx DISCUSSION

PERSONS AT SPERIDOMIFKA PALACE FOR THE SESSION SAID BYRNES AND HIS ADVISORS WERE THE FIRST TO LEAVE. THEY EMERGED FROM THE CONFERENCE ROOM ENGAGED IN A SERIOUS, ANIMATED CONVERSATION. BEVIN AND HIS STAFF CAME NEXT. BEVIN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN IN A SOLEMN MOOD.

OBSERVERS BELIEVED THIS MERELY MEANT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE NOW DOWN TO WORK ON THE REAL BUSINESS OF THE MEETING AND THAT THEY CAME AWAY FROM THE CONFERENCE TABLE WITH THE SUBJECTS ON THEIR MINDS. THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF CORDIALITY WHICH HAS BEEN PRESENT THROUGHOUT THE TALKS.

MOSCOW, DEC. 19-(AP)-PRAVDA WRITER N.SOKOLOVSKY SAID TODAY "THE EXISTENCE OF BIG AMERICAN ARMED FORCES IN CHINA X X X RIGHTFULLY ALARMS THE DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC NOT ONLY OF CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES, BUT OF THE WHOLE WORLD."

"THIS ALARM," SOKOLOVSKY WROTE, "DOES NOT BECOME ANY LESS IN THE LIGHT OF THE NUMEROUS STATEMENTS OF OPINION BY FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR HURLEY.

"HE HAS DEVELOPED OUTSPOKENLY AN IMPERIALISTIC PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN PENETRATION TO CHINA WITH AN AIM OF COUNTERACTING 'ENGLISH IMPERIALISM' AND 'SOVIET IMPERIALISM'--INVENTED BY HIMSELF."

SOKOLOVSKY SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD EXPLAINED THAT, FOR ONE THING, U.S. FORCES WERE HELPING TO DISARM THE JAPANESE.

THE WRITER COMMENTED THAT THIS "CANNOT SERVE AS SUFFICIENT REASON FOR THE TRANSFER OF LARGE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES TO THE NORTH OF CHINA," AND THAT CHINA'S ARMED FORCES SHOULD BE ABLE TO HANDLE THAT DETAIL.

"THE BROADER TASKS MENTIONED IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S EXPLANATION CANNOT FAIL TO CAUSE PERPLEXITY BECAUSE THIS EXPLANATION NOT ONLY TALKS ABOUT THE FULL REMOVAL OF JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN CHINA BUT EVEN ABOUT ACHIEVING SUCH AN AIM AS THE CREATION OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND PEACEFUL CHINA," THE ARTICLE SAID.

"HOW ARE SUCH TAKS SOLVED WITH THE AID OF FOREIGN TROOPS? IN ANY CASE, ONE THING IS CLEAR. IF ONE DOES SPEAK OF ROOTING OUT JAPANESE INFLUENCE, ONE CANNOT FAIL TO AGREE THAT THE TASK IS MORE IMPORTANT IN MANCHURIA, WHERE THERE WERE AN ESPECIALLY LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE TROOPS."

KA1202PES

WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

MOSCOW, DEC. 19--(AP)--DISCOVERY OF AN OWL, ANCIENT SYMBOL OF WISDOM, OUTSIDE THE DOOR OF U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES WAS ACCEPTED BY HIS ASSOCIATES TODAY AS A GOOD OMEN FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

THE YOUNG OWL WAS FOUND SHIVERING IN THE DRIVEWAY AT SPASSO HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, WHERE BYRNES IS STAYING. IT WAS TAKEN INSIDE, WARMED BEFORE A LOG FIRE AND OFFERED CHOCOLATE AND BUTTERSCOTCH.

THE OWL WAS THEN PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEC 20 1945

MH 330A GILMORES 01830

SMOLENSK

MOSCOW, DEC. 19-(AP)-SPECTATORS AT THE SMOLENSK WAR CRIMES TRIAL APPLAUDED LOUDLY TODAY ~~XXXX~~ AS THE STATE PROSECUTOR DEMANDED THE DEATH SENTENCE FOR 10 GERMANS CHARGED WITH ATROCITIES.

THE PROSECUTION'S CASE WAS COMPLETED AS THE TRIAL ENTERED ITS FOURTH DAY. EARLIER, A COMMISSION OF MEDICAL EXPERTS CHARGED THAT ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ MORE THAN 135,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN THE SMOLENSK AREA DURING THE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ NAZI OCCUPATION.

IN HIS SUMMATION, XIK PROSECUTOR G. GORARCHEV SAID THAT THE GERMAN CRIMES AT SMOLENSK WERE OF THE SAME PATTERN AS THOSE REVEALED AT NUERNBERG.

FBQ630AES/ GILMORES 00830/ PW

ROME, DEC. 19 -- (AP) -- OFFICIALS OF THE UNRRA AT CIVITAVECCHIA EXPRESSED FEARS TONIGHT THAT THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE ~~XXXXXX~~ ABOARD THE ~~ILLFATED~~ LIBERTY SHIP NATHANIEL BACON, WHICH STRUCK TWO MINES LAST NIGHT, BURST INTO FLAMES AND WAS ABANDONED BY HER CREW.

THE SHIP WAS BEACHED IN HEAVY SEAS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ about 5 miles ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 55 KILOMETERS NORTH OF THE CIVITAVECCHIA PORT, WHERE SHE WAS ~~XXXXXXXX~~ HEADED WITH UNRRA SUPPLIES.

POOR COMMUNICATIONS WITH THAT REGION MADE IT DIFFICULT TO CHECK THE FATE OF THE CREWMEN, SAID TO NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 50, WHO TOOK TO BOATS AND RAFTS. ONE RAFT BEACHED WITH FIVE MEN ABOARD, THREE OF WHOM WERE BADLY INJURED.

THERE WERE NO FURTHER REPORTS FROM THE LIFEBOAT SAID EARLIER TODAY TO BE CARRYING 25 MEN, WHICH WAS SIGHTED OFF ~~XXXXXX~~ MONT ALTO DI CASTRO.

WHILE AMBULANCES AND FIRST AID CREWS AWAITED SURVIVORS

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UNRRA OFFICIALS HAD AMBULANCES AND FIRST AID CREWS WAITING AT THE SEASIDE FOR SURVIVORS.

LATEST REPORTS SAID FIRES ABOARD THE 7,176-TON FREIGHTER -- CARRYING 4,600 TONS OF FLOUR, 4,750 CASES OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND OTHER UNRRA GOODS -- HAD APPARENTLY BURNED OUT. A UNRRA SPOKESMAN SAID PRELIMINARY INSPECTIONS INDICATED SOME CARGO MIGHT BE SALVAGEABLE.

GUARDS WERE SET AGAINST POSSIBLE LOOTERS, PENDING THE SUBSIDING OF THE HEAVY SEAS THAT STILL WASH THE HULK.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
OFFICIALS SAID THAT CHESTER MUSZALSKI OF CHANCEY, OHIO, UNRRA LIAISON OFFICER WHO BOARDED THE SHIP AT GENOA, WAS REPORTED SAFE. NO OTHER NAMES OF SURVIVORS WERE GIVEN.

MCNIGHTS THRU SECOND 2015 0d/730PES

30.24 - 32517

TEHRAN,DEC.19-(AP)-GEN.DARACHSHANI, COMMANDER OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT GARRISON AT TABRIZ WHICH FELL TO INSURGENT FORCES, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON A RUSSIAN PLANE, ACCOMPANIED BY 11 OF HIS OFFICERS.

NONE OF THE OFFICERS WAS AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW.

"UNDER IRANIAN LAW," A GENERAL STAFF OFFICER SAID, "GEN.DARACHSHANI AS COMMANDER OF A SURRENDERED GARRISON IS SUBJECT TO A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL."

TABRIZ' GARRISON FELL SHORTLY BEFORE THE INSURGENTS PROCLAIMED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN, WITH TABRIZ, IRAN'S SECOND CITY, AS ITS CAPITAL.

THE STAFF OFFICER SAID THE CHIEFS OF THE GARRISON WERE RETURNED TO TEHRAN UNDER PROVISIONS OF A SURRENDER INSTRUMENT WHICH WAS SIGNED WITH THE INSURGENT LEADERS.

BJ125PAES

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, DEC. 19--(AP)---REDE EDEM BUSSART, WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE PARIS PRESSE, CHARGED TODAY THAT HE HAD SEEN A TONKINESE PRISONER BEAT AND THEN SHOT TO DEATH IN FRENCH FOR REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS IN A FRENCH OFFICERS' MESS AT EDEDEN DUC HAD LAST EDEN WEEKEND FOR REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. BUSSART PROTESTED TO MAJ. GEN. JACQUES EDEDEN LECLERC, THE FRENCH COMMANDER.

APRA 30 GRUMICHS 01240 JRT 9AES

AT THE MASS MEETING MONDAY IN THE GREAT PALACE SQUARE AT SOERAKARTA, PRINCE MONGKOENEGARA LOOKED ON WHILE AMIR AND LEADERS OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ADDRESSED THE CROWD.

A131 ADD BATAVIA NL.-TOURING- KXX PEOPLE

APPLAUSE GREETED PRESIDENT SOEKARNO'S DECLARATION THAT "ONCE INDEPENDENT INDONESIA WILL REMAIN ALWAYS INDEPENDENT."

"DUTCH IMPERIALISM MUST FALL EVEN THOUGH THE DUTCH HAVE SAID THAT AN INDEPENDENT INDONESIA WILL MEAN BANKRUPTCY FOR HOLLAND," HE CONTINUED.

SOEKARNO SAID THE DUTCH HAD MADE PROMISES OF FREEDOM IN 1918 AND 1941, HAD PROVED THAT THEY COULDN'T BE RELIED UPON TO KEEP THEM, AND WERE NOW "BEGINNING TO WOBBLE."

PRIME MINISTER SUTAN SJAHRIR SAID THAT CONSIDERABLE FORCES IN AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA WERE SYMPATHETIC, AND VICE PRESIDENT MOHAMMED HATTA APPEALED FOR UNITY THROUGHOUT THE INDIES.

EZ311PES

FIRST LEAD

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING,THURSDAY,DEC.20-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS TODAY SAID IN A DISPATCH THAT "INTENSIVE" FIGHTING BROKE OUT TUESDAY WITHIN A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE CITIES OF PEIPING AND TIENTSIN.

THE DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED AS N

OUT TUESDAY WITHIN A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE CITIES OF PEIPING AND TIENTSIM.

THE DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED AS NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERS WERE REPORTED READY TO "GO THE LIMIT" WITH PEACE CONCESSIONS TO IMPRESS GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, WHO IS DUE IN SHANGHAI LATE TODAY.

THE DISPATCH SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY JAPANESE AND PUPPET TROOPS, OPENED A DRIVE "UNDER COVER OF SWARMS OF PLANES." COMMUNISTS RETALIATED IN SELF DEFENSE BUT WERE FORCED TO YIELD NUMEROUS VILLAGES, IT

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A141FX

ANOTHER DISPATCH TO THE SAME PAPER SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD MOVED FOUR ARMIES TO REINFORCE THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD BETWEEN HANKOW AND SINYANG, 110 MILES NORTH, AND BEGAN AN ATTACK ON COMMUNIST HELD AREAS TO THE EAST AND WEST OF THE RAILWAY.

MEANWHILE, OBSERVERS HERE SAID, ETC., SECOND GRAF.

UM927PPS NM

FIRST LEAD CHIANG (100)

SHANGHAI,DEC 19 (AP)-THIS CITY PREPARED TO WELCOME GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL TOMORROW AMID SPECULATION THE SPECIAL AMERICAN ENVOY WOULD MEET GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT NANKING.

THE AMERICAN GENERAL, ON WHOM CHINA PINS HOPES FOR AN EARLY END TO FRATRICIDAL STRIFE, WILL FLY GO NANKING FRIDAY, IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY.

THE WORLD DAILY NEWS IN CHUNGKING SAID MARSHALL WOULD MEET CHIANG AT NANKING, FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND ACCOMPANY HIM TO CHUNGKING.

CHIANG RETURNED IN TRIUMPH LATE YESTERDAY TO NANKING, THE PRE-WAR CAPITAL FROM WHICH HE AMD HIS GOVERNMENT WERE DRIVEN BY THE JAPANESE IN 1937.

ACCOMPANIED BY X X X SECOND GRAF BUDGET AMD DELETING FOURTH GRAF BEGINNING "MEANWHILE X X X TO CHUNGKING."

GC1232PCS NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING,DEC.19-(AP)-CHIANG CHUNG-KUO, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LEFT BY PLANE FOR NANKING TODAY TO MAKE THIS EYEWITNESS REPORT ON MANCHURIA TO HIS FATHER, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK:

MANCHURIA WILL SHIFT SLOWLY DOWN FROM ADMINISTRATION BY RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES TO ADMINISTRATION BY OFFICIALS OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

YOUNG CHIANG, ACCOMPANIED BY CHANG CHIA-AU, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL IN MANCHURIA, LEFT CHANGCHUN, ITS CAPITAL, YESTERDAY. HE CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH GEN.TU LI-MING AT CHINCHOW AND THEN FLEW HERE ENROUTE TO NANKING.

THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE INDICATIONS THAT ANY HITCH HAD DEVELOPED

IN THE DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS, BUT THE INEVITABLE QUESTIONS AND RUMORS FOLLOWED THE SUDDEN RETURN OF THE TWO LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO MANCHURIA.

IT IS BELIEVED HRE THAT A NEW LANDING IS ABOUT TO BE MADE AT THE PORT OF HULUTAO BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS. FROM HULUTAO SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT AND ADDITIONAL TROOPS EASILY CAN BE SUPPLIED TO GENERAL TU AT CHINCHOW, SOME 130 MILES FROM MUKDEN.

THE WAY FOR U.S. SEVENTH FLEET UNITS TO ASSIST IN THE NEW WATER BORNE MOVEMENT TO MANCHURIA WAS CLEARED BY A STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE PLACING RESPONSIBILITY FOR AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE LANDINGS WITH LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA.

FJ1140PCS

FIRST LEAD

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TIENTSIN, DEC.19-(AP)-BEARDED BUT NONE THE WORSE FOR THEIR 35-DAY ORDEAL, SIX U.S. MARINE FLIERS RETURNED HERE SAFELY TODAY AFTER BEING IN CHINESE COMMUNIST HANDS IN A VILLAGE 90 MILES SOUTH OF PEIPING SINCE NOV.10.

THEY ARE: LT.ROBERT A.HOLBROK, THREE RIVERS, TEX.; WARRANT OFFICER JOHN BIELER, JR., SEDGWICK, COLO.; TECH.SGT. CHARLES CARINO LEONE, ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N.Y.; SGT. [illegible] J.MURPHY, 44 ALLEN ST., HUDSON FALLS, N.Y.; PFC [illegible] POAGE, EVANSVILLE, IND.; AND PFC.ROY VANTILE CURTIS, [illegible] SPRINGS, TENN.

THE FLIERS BECAME LOST IN BAD WEATHER BETWEEN PEIPING AND TIENTSIN IN A TORPEDO BOMBER NOV.10 AND CRASH-LANDED NEAR THE VILLAGE OF HOCHIN.

THE MEN SAID COMMUNISTS AND BANDITS LOOTED THEM OF PERSONAL EFFECTS AND MENACED THEM FREQUENTLY WITH GUNS.

HOLBROOK SAID WHEN HE DEMANDED RELEASE, COMMUNIST OFFICERS REPLIED THE AFFAIR WAS "A POLITICAL PROBLEM" WHICH HAD TO BE HANDLED THROUGH CHANNELS.

(CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARMIES HOLD SOME SECTORS, CHIEFLY IN NORTH CHINA, IN OPPOSITION TO FORCES OF THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT).

HOLBROOK TOLD THE COMPLETE STORY THIS MORNING TO MAJ.GEN. KELLER E.ROCKEY OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS FORCE. HE SAID MOST OF THE TIME THE SIX WERE FED GOOD CHINESE FOOD.

THE COMMUNISTS KEPT THE FLIERS OUT OF SIGHT WHEN MARINE PLANES FLEW OVERHEAD ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNISTS INSISTED THE SIX WERE OT PRISONERS.

THE COMMUNISTS TRIED CONSTANTLY TO INDOCTRINATE THE FLIERS, AND ONCE ASKED HOLBROOK AND LEONE FOR STATEMENTS OF PRAISE FOR THEIR TREATMENT. BOTH REFUSED. THEY ALSO REFUSED TO POSE FOR PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH THE COMMUNISTS SAID WERE WANTED AS SOUVENIRS.

THEY SAID THE COMMUNISTS WANTED TO KNOW WHY THE MARINES WERE IN CHINA AND ASSERTED THEY OUGHT TO GET OUT BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS COULD DISARM THE JAPANESE. SOME COMMUNISTS SAID AMERICAN PLANES WERE STRAFING VILLAGES AND THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOME FIGHTING BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND AMERICANS.

A125KX

FINALLY, THE SIX WERE TRANSFERRED TO JENCHIU VILLAGE, WHERE THEY WERE HELD IN A STOCKADE UNDER GUARD. ON NOV.25 THEY ESCAPED IN A HEAVY FOG AND WALKED ABOUT 40 MILES. CURTIS AND LEONE ENTERED A VILLAGE IN SEARCH OF FOOD AND WATER WHILE THE OTHER FOUR HID. THEY GOT WATER BUT NO FOOD. EN ROUTE BACK TO THEIR COMRADES' HIDING PLACE THEY WERE BESET BY SOLDIERS. THEY FOUGHT OFF THE SOLDERS AFTER LEONE WAS STRUCK BY ONE SOLDIER WITH A RIFLE BUTT. AS THEY FLED, THE SOLDIERS FIRED SEVERAL SHOTS INTO THE GROUND NEAR THEIR FEET

THE OTHER FOUR MARINES, PERCEIVING THE PLIGHT OF CURTIS AND LEONE, CAME TO THEIR RESCUE AND DROVE OFF THE PURSUING SOLDIERS.

THE FLIERS WALKED UNTIL LATE AT NIGHT, FOUND THEIR WAY BARRICADED BY MARSHLAND AND SOUGHT REFUGE IN A HUT. THERE THEY WERE RECAPTURED BY THE COMMUNISTS. THIS TIME THEY WERE ROBBED OF THEIR WATCHES, WEDDING RINGS, LIGHTERS AND OTHER PERSONAL EFFECTS.

THE NEXT DAY, A COMMUNIST OFFICER OBTAINED MOST OF THEIR STOLEN POSSESSIONS FOR THEM BUT UNIDENTIFIED CHINESE KEPT THEM AWAKE NIGHTS BY FLAILING THEM ON THE SHINS WITH ANTIQUATED HAND GRENADES AND RIFLE BARRELS.

EVENTUALLY THE COMMUNISTS TOOK THEM TO SINCHIEN VILLAGE IN AN OXCART AND LATER RETURNED THEM TO JENCHIU WHERE THE COMMUNISTS TREATED THEM KINDLY AND FED THEM GOOD FOOD. ONCE THE COMMUNISTS TRIED TO PERSUADE THEM TO WEAR COMMUNIST 18TH GROUP ARMY UNIFORMS BUT THE MEN REFUSED.

A DAY LATER, THE COMMUNISTS STARTED THEM TOWARD SINCHIEN VILLAGE ON THE FIRST LEG OF THEIR LIBERATION JOURNEY, BUT TURNED BACK BECAUSE OF "A BIG BATTLE UP AHEAD BETWEEN THE COMMUNISTS AND CHINESE NATIONALISTS."

LATER WHEN THEIR LOCATION BECAME KNOWN, CLOTHING WAS DROPPED FROM MARINE PLANES AND TURNED OVER TO THEM BY THE COMMUNISTS.

ON THE 35TH DAY OF CAPTIVITY, THEY STARTED AGAIN AND WERE TAKEN TO WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOP LINES.

A MARINE CAPTAIN AND ANOTHER OFFICER MET THEM AND ESCORTED THEM TO TIENTSIN. A PHYSICAL CHECKUP SHOWS ALL ARE IN GOOD CONDITION.

WHEN THE SIX ENTERED THE PRESENCE OF GENERAL ROCKEY, HE EXCLAIMED: "THIS IS THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT I COULD GET."

JQ1038PCS NM

VTOKYO, DEC.19-(AP)-GERMANY DOUBLECROSSED JAPAN TWICE WHILE NEGOTIATING THE TRIPARTITE PACT, PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE ASSERTED IN A DOCUMENT MADE PUBLIC BY HIS FAMILY AFTER HIS SUICIDE SUNDAY. BUT TOKYO, HE ADDED, NEVER SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED DENOUNCING THE PACT.

THE TRIPARTITE PACT WAS INTENDED BY GERMANY TO CHECKMATE THE UNITED STATES AND PREVENT ITS ENTERING THE WAR, WHILE JAPAN EXPECTED TO USE THE ALLIANCE AS A CLINCHER FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH BOTH AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION, KONOYE WROTE.

THE STATEMENT QUOTED HEINRICH STAHMER, NOW HELD AS A WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT, AND THEN A SPECIAL ENVOY TO TOKYO, AS PROMISING GERMAN HELP IN PROMOTING JAANESE-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP, AND AS INSISTING THAT "IN CONTRAST TO BRITISH PROPAGANDA, RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE SOVIET ARE GOOD."

THEN GERMANY, "IGNORING OUR URGINGS, STARTED A WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION."

HW726APS

A147FX

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC.20-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY ORDERED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO RESTORE THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE TO ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE ORDER SPECIFIED THAT ACTION, LEGISLATIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE, BE TAKEN AFFECTING ALL PERSONS WHOM MACARTHUR ORDERED RELEASED LAST OCT. 4 OR WHO HAD BEEN POLITICAT PRISONERS BUT WERE RELEASED BEFORE THEN.

THEIR LATE REGISTRATION IS TO BE PERMITTED AND REQUIREMENTS OF ESTABLISHED RESIDENCE ARE TO BE WAIVED.

UM953PPS NM

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30.24-32519

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (260)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, DEC. 10-(AP)-AN AFFIDAVIT DETAILING ABUSE AND MURDER OF AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR WAS STRICKEN FROM THE RECORDS TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF THE JAPANESE CHARGED WITH HIS DEATH. THE PROSECUTION PROTESTED THE RULING "WILL CAUSE MANY OF OUR CASES TO FALL."

THE AFFIDAVIT, OF PFC.CHARLES B.GAVORD, DEMING, N.M., WAS RULED OUT BY THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION BECAUSE THE PROSECUTION COULD NOT PRODUCE THE ORIGINAL AND ATTEMPTED TO INTRODUCE A MIMEOGRAPHED COPY AS A CERTIFICED DUPLICATE.

MAJ.GEN.LOUIS GEFFEN, CHIEF OF STAFF PROSECUTING TATSUO TSUCHIYA, ALIAS "LITTLE GLASS EYE," FOR THE DEATH OF PFC.ROBERT GORDON TEAS, OF STREATOR, ILL., SOUGHT TO CONVINCE THE COMMISSION THAT THE ORIGINAL HAD BEEN MISPLACED IN ONE OF THE MANY ARMY SECTIONS THAT INVESTIGATE WAR CRIMES.

OVER CONTINUED DEFENSE OBJECTIONS, OTHER AFFIDAVITS PILED UP THE EVIDENCE. ONE BY STAFF SGT.ROBERT DORRIS PRATT, OF SHERMAN, TEX., TOLD OF SEEING TEAS BEATEN WITH A CLUB BY A GUARD KNOWN AS "MUSHMOUTH" AND HAMMERED WITH FISTS IN A HOSPITAL BY "SPEEDO" AND "RIVET TOOTH."

PRATT, WHO WAS ON BURIAL DETAIL, CREMATED TEAS AND BURIED THE ASHES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

PFC.WAYNE M.WATSON, OF REGINA, N.M., WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER ON BATAAN IN THE PHILIPPINES, DEPOSED THAT TEAS WAS BEATEN WITH HEAVY STICKS FOR THREE DAYS BUT DID NOT NAME THE JAPANESE GUILTY.

LT.COL.ALLAN M.CORY, TULSA, OKLA., TOLD OF BRUTALITIES AND MISUSE OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES BY JAPANESE CAMP OFFICIALS. HE SAID THE JAPANESE PUT CANDY, SOAP AND CIGARETS ON SHELVES FOR RED CROSS INSPECTION, THEN HID THEM AGAIN.

TSUCHIYA SHOWED NO SIGN OF INTEREST AS THE ACCUSATION AGAINST HIM WAS DETAILED BY THE PROSECUTION.

HE WAS EQUALLY DISINTERESTED WHEN HIS AMERICAN COUNSEL TRIED TO KEEP OUT OF EVIDENCE THE DEPOSITIONS BY WHICH HE WAS ACCUSED. HIS COUNSEL SAID SUCH EVIDENCE WAS CONTRARY TO THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

THE COMMISSION RULED THAT AN ENEMY BELLIGERENT WAS WITHOUT PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES, SUCH AS THAT WHICH HOLDS THE DEPOSITIONS ARE INADMISSIBLE IN CAPITAL CASES.

WITH THAT OUT OF THE WAY, THE STORY OF TEAS, WHO SURVIVE THE HORRORS OF BATAAN ONLY TO DIE IN MITSUSHIMA PRISON CAMP, WAS UNFOLDED.

PFC CHARLES B. GAVORD, DEMING N.M., SAID IN A DEPOSITION THAT HE SAW TSUCHIYA AND A JAPANESE SERGEANT LEAD TEAS INTO THE PRISON CAMP YARD "THROW WATER ON HIM AND BEAT HIM WITH HARDWOOD CANES SHAPED LIKE SWORDS."

THERE WAS SNOW ON THE GROUND AND THE TEMPERATURE STOOD AT ABOUT 20 DEGREES, HIS DEPOSITION CHARGED.

GAVORD SAID THE BEATINGS CONTINUED FOR SEVERAL DAYS, THAT TEAS WENT TO A HOSPITAL ONE DAY BEFORE HIS DEATH "AND I PERSONALLY SAW THESE SAME JAPS BEAT HIM JUST BEFORE HE DIED."

JQ&BA34PCS

AQ4KY

MEXICO CITY, DEC. 19 -- (AP) -- THE IBERO-AMERICANO INFORMATION CENTER SAID TONIGHT IT HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HAD BROKEN RELATIONS WITH ~~BRXIN~~ THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

THE INFORMATION CENTER SAID THAT THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HAD COMMUNICATED HERE WITH THE EXILED REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY JOSE PIREIRA GIRAL, IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

DEC 20 1945

OTTAWA, DEC. 19-(AP)-JOHN E.READ, 57, LEGAL ADVISER TO THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS THE CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, CHIEF JUSTICE THIBAUDEAU RINFRET ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NEW COURT WILL BE THE JUDICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND WILL CONSIST OF 15 JUDGES TO BE ELECTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY EARLY NEXT YEAR.

N201PES

HALIFAX, N.S., DEC.19-(AP)-AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN FREIGHTER AND THE FORMER CANADIAN NAVY CORVETTE SOREL WERE REPORTED IN DISTRESS TODAY AFTER HEAVY GALES.

THE SOREL WAS HARD AGROUND ON TINY HENRY ISLAND IN THE GULF OF ST.LAWRENCE, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE FROM PORT HOOD. THE SHIP WAS IN EIGHT FEET OF WATER 75 YARDS FROM SHORE BUT THE CREW OF 19 WAS TAKEN OFF SAFELY.

NAVAL AUTHORITIES IN HALIFAX SAID THEY PICKED UP A DISTRESS
FROM THE UNIDENTIFIED FREIGHTER, RELAYED BY THE AIKEN VICTORY,
ANOTHER U.S. FREIGHTER, BUT THE POSITION OF THE DISTRESSED SHIP
WAS NOT LEARNED.

WATERFRONT AUTHORITIES SAID THE GREEK FREIGHTER DIMITRIOS CHANDRIS,
WHICH FLASHED AN SOS NORTHWEST OF THE AZORES YESTERDAY, HAD BEEN
TAKEN IN TOW BY AN AMERICAN SHIP. NO FURTHER INFORMATION CAME FROM
THE PIERRE L'ENFANT, WHICH WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SENT AN SOS WHILE
EN ROUTE TO HALIFAX.

N20\PES

NIGHT LEAD SPAIN

WASHINGTON,DEC.19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TOOK AN INDIRECT DIG AT GENERALISSMO FRANCO TODAY BY SPEAKING KIND WORDS ABOUT DR. JUAN NEGRIN, SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADER.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE HE HAD HIGH ADMIRATION FOR NEGRIN'S ABILITY AND THAT HE HAD ENJOYED A LONG AND VERY HELPFUL TALK WITH THE LAST PREMIER OF REPUBLICAN SPAIN ON SATURDAY.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, HOWEVER, ACHESON SAID THE FACT HE HAD CONFERRED WITH NEGRIN AT THE LATTER'S REQUEST DID NOT INDICATE ANY NEW DEVELOPMENT IN U.S. POLICY TOWARD FRANCO.

MEANWHILE JUAN MEANA, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO REGISTER AS "AN AGENT OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE."

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID MEANA'S PRESENCE HERE COULD NOT IMPLY RECOGNITION--EVEN TACITLY--OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

VH1204AES

A136WX

WASHINGTON,DEC.19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TODAY EXPRESSED "INCREASING CONCERN" OVER THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES SITUATION AND VOICED HOPE "ALL PARTIES" WILL RENEW ATTEMPTS TO REACH AGREEMENT.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY STATEMENT ON THE MATTER METICULOUSLY REFRAINED FROM PLACING BLAME FOR THE INDIES STRIFE ON ANY OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED--THE REVOLTING INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS; THE DUTCH COLONIAL AUTHORITIES, OR THE BRITISH OCCUPYING FORCES.

IT SAID, &923;34, THAT "EXTREMIST OR IRRESPONSIB

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "EXTREMIST O

IT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "EXTREMIST OR IRRESPONSIBLE ACTION--OR FAILURE TO PRESENT OR CONSIDER SPECIFIC PROPOSALS--CAN ONLY LEAD TO A DISASTROUS SITUATION."

THE U.S. RECOGNIZED, THE STATEMENT SAID, THAT THE "PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARRIVING AT AGREEMENT" RESTS WITH DUTCH AND INDONESIAN LEADERS, BUT ADDED:

"THE UNITED STATES CANNOT FAIL, HOWEVER, TO BE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THE SOLUTION WHICH MAY BE ACHIEVED OF PROBLEMS THAT ARE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE ENTIRE WORLD.

"OUR SOLE DESIRE IS TO SEE SUCH PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT ACHIEVED AS WILL BEST AID WORLD STABILITY AND PROSPERITY AND THE HAPPINESS OF PEOPLE.

A45WX

"SUCH A SETTLEMENT CAN BE ATTAINED ONLY THROUGH A REALISTIC, BROAD-MINDED AND COOPERATIVE APPROACH ON THE PART OF ALL CONCERNED AND A WILL TO RECONCILE DIFFERENCES BY PEACEFUL MEANS."

THE STATEMENT EXPRESSED HOPE THAT A SETTLEMENT WOULD BE REACHED "IN HARMONY WITH THE PRINCIPLE AND IDEALS" OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION AND CHARTER.

ALTHOUGH ACKNOWLEDGING THAT THE U.S. SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DECISION TO SEND TROOPS OF LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND INTO INDONESIA, THE STATEMENT SAID THIS MOVE WAS ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACCEPTING SURRENDER OF JAPANESE FORCES AND THEIR EQUIPMENT; OF DISARMING AND REMOVING THEM; OF LIBERATING ALLIED WAR PRISONERS AND ASSURING SAFETY OF MORE THAN 100,000 CIVILIANS, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED BY THE JAPS.

THERE WAS, THE STATEMENT SAID, "NO THOUGHT SO FAR AS THE UNITED STATES WAS CONCERNED OF EXTENDING THE ALLIED MANDATE BEYOND THESE SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES."

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THE STATEMENT SAID IT HAD BEEN NECESSARY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLIED OBJECTIVES FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS "TO ASSURE SUCH ORDER AS IS NECESSARY FOR THEIR EXECUTION."

NOTING THAT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND INDONESIAN LEADERS, LOOKING TOWARD A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DIFFERENCES, APPARENTLY HAD BROKEN DOWN, THE STATEMENT APPEALED FOR "AN EARLY RESUMPTION" OF THE CONFERENCES.

LH VX708PES

(350) WITH MERGER

WASHINGTON,DEC. 19-(AP)-THIS IS THE WAY THE NATION'S ARMED SERVICES WOULD BE ORGANIZED UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S UNIFICATION PLAN.

-CIVILIAN-

INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, THERE WOULD BE JUST ONE--A "DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE", WHICH PROBABLY WOULD BECOME KNOWN AS THE "DEFENSE DEPARTMENT".

ITS HEAD WOULD BE A CABINET MEMBER--THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. ASSISTING HIM, AND ACTING AS SECRETARY IN HIS ABSENCE, WOULD BE AN UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

THERE WOULD BE SEVERAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, THE EXACT NUMBER UNSPECIFIED. ONE OF THESE WOULD BE SPECIFICALLY CONCERNED WITH THE ARMY, ANOTHER WITH THE NAVY AND A THIRD WITH THE AIR FORCE. THE OTHERS WOULD HAVE SUCH ASSIGNMENTS AS THE PRESIDENT OR SECRETARY MIGHT GIVE THEM.

-MILITARY-

THE TOP MILITARY COMMANDER WOULD BE ONE MAN DESIGNATED AS "CHIEF OF STAFF". ACTUALLY HE WOULD HAVE TO BE AN ADMIRAL OR AN ARMY OR AIR FORCE GENERAL, BUT HE WOULD REPRESENT ALL THREE SERVICES. NORMALLY HE WOULD HOLD OFFICE ONLY FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS AT A TIME, AND THE POST WOULD ROTATE AMONG THE THREE SERVICES. (PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BY EXECUTIVE ORDER SET UP ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY AS A CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT BUT HIS DUTIES WERE ONLY TO ADVISE AND COORDINATE AND HE PRESUMABLY COULD ISSUE NO DIRECT ORDERS TO THE ARMY OR NAVY).

30.24 — 325 21

A26WX

THERE ALSO WOULD BE INDIVIDUAL TOP COMMANDERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, SUCH AS THE ARMY NOW HAS IN ITS CHIEF OF STAFF (EISENHOWER) AND THE NAVY IN ITS CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (NIMITZ).

THE FOUR TOGETHER WOULD FORM AN ADVISORY BODY FOR THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY. BUT THE PRESIDENT OR ANY OTHER CIVILIAN AUTHORITY COULD GO DIRECT TO THE COMMANDER OF AN INDIVIDUAL SERVICE ON MATTERS AFFECTING THAT SERVICE, AND EVEN ON POLICY AND STRATEGY MATTERS.

WHERE THE ARMY AND NAVY NOW HAVE SEPARATE BUREAUS HEADED BY THEIR OWN OFFICERS TO DEAL WITH CERTAIN MATTERS, SUCH AS SUPPLIES OR PERSONNEL, THERE WOULD IN SOME CASES BE SINGLE BUREAUS TO SERVE ALL THREE FORCES.

VX548PES

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES IDLE NEARLY 400,000

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

ADMINISTRATION--OIL AND GENERAL MOTORS FACT-FINDING BOARDS BOTH STALLED ON QUESTION OF WHETHER TO CONSIDER PROFITS AND PRICES IN MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WAGE PAYMENTS. RULING ON QUESTION EXPECTED FROM HIGH ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS FRIDAY. CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION DEMANDS THAT GM FACT-FINDING PANEL LOOK INTO CORPORATION'S PROFITS; GM REFUSES SAYING IT HASN'T PLEADED INABILITY TO PAY AND DATA THEREFORE IRRELEVANT.

TRANSPORTATION--LABOR SECRETARY SCHWELLENBACH APPOINTS FACT FINDING BOARD TO INVESTIGATE 49-DAY STRIKE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND CENTRAL GREYHOUND BUS LINES IN 13 EASTERN STATES. PROVIDED WORK STOPPAGE ENDED IMMEDIATELY; NEITHER COMPANIES OR UNION TAKE UP OFFER.

COMMUNICATIONS--WESTERN UNION'S 48,000 AFL EMPLOYES CALL NATIONWIDE STRIKE FOR JAN. 7 TO ENFORCE DEMAND FOR 25 PER CENT WAGE BOOST.

FY755PCS

UNDATED ASIATIC (210)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHUNGING OBSERVERS AGREED TODAY THAT BOTH SIDES IN CHINA'S UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR WERE READY AT LAST TO "GO THE LIMIT" IN MAKING GENUINE CONCESSIONS IN AN EFFORT TO ATTAIN PEACE.

BOTH GOVERNMENT AND CHINESE COMMUNISTS REPORTEDLY WERE PROMPTED BY A DESIRE TO CONVINCE GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR, OF THEIR DESIRE FOR PEACE.

THE GENERAL WAS IN MANILA TODAY AND PLANNED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW IN SHANGHAI, WHENCE HE MAY PROCEED TO NANKING TO MEET GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

REPORTS FROM FIGHTING FRONTS IN NORTH CHINA WERE MEAGER. EARLIER DISPATCHES ON THE LIFTING OF THE COMMUNIST SEIGE OF PAOTOW AND KWEISUI, INNER MONGOLIAN CITIES ON THE PEIPING-SUIYUAN RAILROAD, WERE CONFIRMED IN THE CHINESE PRESS.

IN MANILA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT GEN.JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT WILL--BY DEPOSITION--BE A PRINCIPAL WITNESS IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF LT.GEN.MASAHARU HOMMA, TO WHOM HE SURRENDERED BELEAGUERED CORREGIDOR. THE JAPANESE ERSTWHILE CONQUEROR GOES ON TRIAL JAN. 3.

TESTIMONY BEGAN IN YOKOHAMA IN THE TRIAL OF TATSUO TSUCHIYA, WHOM FORMER AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR SAID MERCILESSLY BEAT TO DEATH PFC ROBERT GORDON TEAS OF STREATOR,ILL., IN A PRISON CAMP HOSPITAL.

TRIAL OF THE FORMER CAMP GUARD WAS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN JAPAN. NEARLY 400 OTHER SUBORDINATE JAPANESE WILL FACE THE U.S. MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN YOKOHAMA.

IN TOKYO, ALLIED OFFICIALS SAID THE DATE FOR JAPAN'S GENERAL ELECTION WOULD BE SET AFTER ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO INSURE ITS FAIRNESS HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

HW731APS NM

Drachma Hits New Low In Athens Black Bourse

ATHENS, Dec. 19 (AP).—Greece's economic position became worse today as the value of the failing drachma plummeted, provoking Premier Sophoulis to announce the government soon will inaugurate a new program and "you will then see results." 32.26-1

The value of the drachma in relation to the gold sovereign reached a new low of 110,000 in the black bourse last night, and commodity prices soared when markets opened this morning.

Experts attributed the deterioration to a growing feeling that Britain will not grant financial assistance to Greece, to the increase from 66,000,000,000 to 83,000,000,000 drachmas the number of bank notes in circulation since the overthrow of the Canellopoulos government and to a lack of confidence in the future of the country.

DEC 20 1945

Polish Unions Say 'No More Strikes'

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 20 (AP)—The International Trade Unions Congress which recently met here decided that strikes were "a thing of the past."

"In the future," the workers' journal *Robotnik* said, "all disputes will be settled by trade-union associations."

DEC 20 1945

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RUSSIANS ADVANCE CLAIMS ON TURKEY

Moscow Press Prints Demand for Strategic Area Along Black Sea.

MOSCOW, Dec. 20. — (AP) Demands that Turkey cede a strategic 180-mile stretch of her Black sea coast to Russia were published prominently today as the Big Three foreign ministers conferred again on problems vital to world peace.

U. S. Secretary James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov met for two hours and 20 minutes today, starting an hour earlier than usual at 3 p.m. and adjourning at 5:20 p.m.

Reception for Diplomats

After the meeting Byrnes and U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman hurried to Spasso house to dress for the 6 p.m. reception at Speridonifka palace at which Mr. and Mrs. Molotov were hosts.

The demands for the Turkish area, reaching 180 miles southwest of the Russian oil port of Batumi to Giresun, and stretching inland as deep as 75 miles, were made in a letter from two intellectuals of the Georgian Soviet Socialist republic, where Generalissimo Stalin was born.

The writers, S. R. Djanashia, doctor of historical science, and N. Berdzenishvili, both members of the Science Academy of the Georgian Republic, declared:

"We appeal to world opinion about the situation of our ancient land, taken by Turkey.

"We are not talking about some small territorial dispute. This concerns the seized cradle of our people—a crime which has cut in two our living national body. The Georgian people must get back their land."

Demands Return of Land

The letter demanded that Turkey turn over to the Georgians the districts of Artvin, Ardahan, Oltu, Tortrum, Ispir, Bayburt, Guemuesane, Giresun and Trabzon.

Trabzon, an important port 110 miles southwest of Batumi, has a population of approximately 33,000, and is the largest city in the area named. The Vilayet or administrative district of Trabzon has a population of some 391,000.

The newspapers Izvestia, Red Star and Pravda published the letter, and said it had been printed earlier in a Communist newspaper at Tiflis, the Georgian capital.

Farther east of the territory mentioned lie sections of Armenia and 16,945 foot Mount Ararat, where Noah's Ark was said to have rested after the great deluge. Beyond that is northern Iran, and Azerbaijan province, where an autonomous government has been set up against opposition from the Iranian government.

The letter traced the history of the Georgian peoples for 2,000 years, declaring that "in far antiquity the Georgian people lived, toiled and struggled on this territory x x x creating new centers of civilization and government.

"The Georgian people have shown amazingly vital and creative ability and stubborn attachment to their dear land and an unshakable will to defend it."

Seized in 16th Century

In the 16th century, the letter said, the Turks seized southern Georgia after a bitter fight.

"Georgia has seen many conquerors," it added. "By rights the Turks have deserved the title of the worst of them. They brought only death and destruction."

In 1921, the letter said, the Turks invaded southern Georgia and occupied the southern section of Batumi. It charged that under Turkish rule geographical names were changed and historical monuments ruined.

"Again the Georgian population resettled in masses to the far off districts—sent away from their native place," the letter asserted. "The Georgian people, who have made a considerable contribution in the cause of the defeat of Fascism, deserve a right to submit their rightful demands."

Problems arising out of relations between Turkey and Russia had been brought to the attention of the recent Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

These included demands from Soviet Armenia that the provinces of Kars and Ardagan, which lie south of the territory mentioned in today's letter, be returned to Armenia. These demands also have been carried in the Soviet press.

The Dardanelles controlled by Turkey were mentioned as among subjects for consideration at the current conference of the three foreign ministers. Revision of the Montreaux convention governing passage of ships through that entrance to the Black sea has been propcsed by the United States.

Meanwhile, strict secrecy continued to surround the discussions at the current session of U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, who met for the fifth time today. The meetings were said to be progressing, however, in an atmosphere of cordiality.

BIG THREE SAID TO BE MAKING STEADY GAINS

Conference Expected to Continue After Christmas.

MANY PROBLEMS ON AGENDA

Byrnes and Bevin Visit Stalin —Subject of Talks Is Not Disclosed.

Moscow, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministers of Soviet Russia, Great Britain and the United States were reported making steady progress as they went into the fifth day of their conference today, but there were indications they did not expect to finish by Christmas.

The first intimation t' meeting might go over ' week and possibly con' Christmas was a disclosure by informed quarters that United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes planned to attend the annual Christmas eve dinner of the American colony Monday.

So far there has been no official estimate as to how long the conference would last, but observers pointed out that the ministers had before them a multiplicity of problems, some of which were extremely complicated, and that disposition of these issues would naturally require time.

British Experts Delayed.

It also was pointed out that three plane-loads of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's technical experts and advisers had been delayed in Berlin, where they were grounded by bad weather. The weather also delayed the dispatch of conference documents to London by plane.

Byrnes and Bevin conferred with Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov only an hour and fifteen minutes yesterday and today's meeting, scheduled to start at 4 P. M. (9 A. M. Eastern standard time), also was expected to be short because of a reception which Molotov planned for 6 P. M.

There was no definite information as to which of the numerous problems on the agenda had been under discussion or just how far the ministers had gone toward disposing of any of them. Strict secrecy continued to surround the discussions.

Good Humor Noted.

Observers said, however, that the talks were proceeding smoothly and in an atmosphere of cordiality and good humor. This spirit was reflected yesterday at a luncheon which Molotov gave for his two guests and their advisers. A large amount of joking was said to have gone on and Molotov toasted both Byrnes and Bevin, while they in turn toasted the Soviet Foreign Commissar. Toasts also were proposed to Generalissimo Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

Stalin, just returned to Moscow after a sixty-eight-day vacation, received both Byrnes and Bevin yesterday and the Russian leader was reported looking "well and rested." Byrnes, accompanied by United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, talked with the Generalissimo an hour and one-half, but the nature of the conversation was not disclosed. Bevin and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr were received by Stalin at a later meeting.

Harriman said Stalin "looks very well." "Even better," he added, "than when I saw him at the end of October. He has a fine tan." Harriman visited Stalin while the Generalissimo was vacationing near Sochi in the Black Sea area, and at that time denied rumors abroad that he was ill.

Georgians Eye Areas Of Turkey

Moscow, Dec. 20 (AP)—Leading Russian newspapers today published a 4,000-word letter from two Georgian republic leaders who demanded that Turkey give up areas near the Turkish-Soviet frontier.

"We appeal to world opinion about the situation of our ancient land taken by Turkey," said the letter, written by S. D. Janashia and N. Berdzenishvili, both members of the Academy of Science of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

"We are not talking about some small territorial dispute," the writers continued. "This concerns the seized cradle of our people—a crime that has cut in two our living national body. The people must get back their land."

British-Siamese Pact Predicted

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Informed quarters predicted today that Great Britain would sign a peace agreement with Siam before Christmas, despite a United States request for delay until its views have been made known.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Government was "puzzled" by Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement yesterday that the State Department had requested a delay "while discussions with the United States are proceeding."

U.S. Reported Notified

The British were reported to have notified the United States of its demands for "security facilities" in Siam, but no question of naval or air bases was reported involved.

Hector McNeil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told Commons that Great Brfitain will require Siam to make restitution for damage and loss caused to British and Allied interests. The Foreign Office said British terms were aimed chiefly at the disarmed Japanese troops remaining in Siam and at arranging for Siam to share its rice stocks with near-by areas.

RIDGEFIELD HOME FOR UNO OFFERED

Formal Bid Entered as Committee Is Designated to Make Selection.

LONDON, Dec. 20—(AP) The United Nations Preparatory commission decided tonight to set up a committee with representatives from 12 nations which will tour the United States and selected a maximum of six cities as candidates for a world capital.

Cities which presented formal bids today included New Orleans, La., Ridgefield, Conn., St. Louis, Mo., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The committee will fix a deadline for new offers and for hearings from representatives of prospective sites for headquarters of the United Nations organization.

Its members will be appointed from Australia, China, Cuba, France, the Netherlands, Iran, Iraq, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Poland. It was proposed that the United States be added to the committee, but U. S. Delegate Wilder Foote declined the nomination.

Tomorrow the Preparatory commission will discuss qualifications that the site for UNO headquarters should have, and these will provide a basis for first eliminations to be made by the 12-man committee. The committee will decide what places to visit, then narrow down the field to a half dozen to be presented to the General Assembly for final choice.

Four Cities Present Bids For UNO Home

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Representatives of New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Bridgeport, Conn., presented their formal bids to become the home of the United Nations Organization today to the UNO preparatory commission's subcommittee.

The delegations from the four American cities were the last scheduled to be heard by the subcommittee, which planned to report its tabulations to the preparatory commission tomorrow.

Fred Oechsner spoke for New Orleans and said the city would be glad to receive any investigating commission the UNO might send. He did not go into details of the New Orleans proposals, which had previously been sent to the UNO.

Bretton Now British Law

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—British adherence to the Bretton Woods plan for a world bank became law today when royal assent to the measure was announced in the House of Lords.

The Augusta put into a Portsmouth dockyard for repairs to her damaged starboard bow. The storm was so bad the ship had to lay to for two days before she could be turned around.

The troops will be given a special Christmas party somewhere on shore.

Repairs To Augusta To Be Made In England

Portsmouth, England, Dec. 20 (AP)—The United States cruiser Augusta arrived here today and will be taken into the dockyard for repairs. The cruiser was damaged in an Atlantic gale while taking troops back to the United States from Le Havre.

The Augusta, which was forced to turn back two days ago, is the vessel on which the late President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill drafted the Atlantic Charter and on which President Truman greeted King George VI after the Potsdam conference.

Earlier reports said there were no casualties aboard during the storm.

olic church.

Dominick met Rita when he was stationed at Nottingham in July, 1944. He last saw her March 17 in an English hospital where he was recovering from wounds suffered in Germany.

Reaching her home early today for a "surprise" visit, he found the family and the entire neighborhood forewarned by newspapers and ready to greet him.

Dominick brought along an engagement ring, a wedding ring, a pair of nylon stockings and two tickets to the United States, one in the name of "Mrs. Casciari."

He said his visa was good for three months but that he would stay in England no longer than necessary.

Rita said she hated to leave England but that "wherever Dom wants to be I'll go."

This morning the couple went window shopping in Nottingham, inquired about a marriage license, and visited the blouse machinist's shop where Rita worked.

After their marriage they will live with Dominick's parents in

"Com eall that way, I can't very well send him away empty handed, can I?"

Neighborhood Waiting

Casciari's only disappointment was that his visit did not come as a surprise.

Warned by a newspaper story, the whole neighborhood in Bulwell, Nottingham suburb, was waiting when the American rapped at Rita's door at 1 A.M. today.

Rita's sister called, "is that you, Dom?"

"He was so surprised himself that he couldn't answer," the mother laughed.

To Wed After Christmas

Rita and Gasciari later vistied Rita's employer at a blouse machinist's shop, then checked the marriage registration requirements, while Mrs. Blankley cooked luncheon.

The veteran's return tickets to the United States are good for three months, and the couple will not be married until after Christmas.

The father indicated he was now ready to give the bride away.

"He must be all right, to have come all the way to fetch her," Blankley said.

Field Marshal Sports A 'Wild Tie'

Berlin, Dec. 20 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has a new tie.

The famous British commander wore it last night in all its brown, red and green splendor at an American press-camp party. It was the emblem of the Tanks Corps. The brown represented the mud in which tanks are mired, the red was for British blood and the green was for the field of victory.

Sir Bernard told the reporters they too should adopt a tie, but he had no idea for a color scheme. He broke his own rule by staying out after 9 P.M., but he refused wines and cigarettes. He left also before the dancing girls took the floor.

SEVEN GERMANS HANGED FOR SMOLENSK CRIMES

LONDON, Dec. 20 — (AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that seven German storm troopers (SS) convicted of war crimes were hanged at noon today in a Smolensk square before 50,000 onlookers.

The low-ranking defendants were sentenced last night at Smolensk by a Russian military tribunal. Three others drew prison terms of 20, 15 and 12 years, respectively.

The prosecution contended thousands of Smolensk residents, including women and children, had been "mercilessly exterminated" during the German occupation, some in medical experiments.

DAMAGED CRUISER DOCKS WITH TROOPS IN ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 20—(AP) More than 1,100 troops arrived today on the storm-damaged cruiser Augusta, glad to be out of one of the worst gales "that anybody aboard ever saw' but disappointed that they won't be home for Christmas.

New Canaan Veteran Will Wed British Girl 'after Christmas'

NOTTINGHAM, England, Dec. 20.—(AP) Major objectives fell quickly today to Dominick Casciari, 22-year-old former paratrooper from New Canaan, Conn., whose first post-war mission was to fly to England from the states with "purpose matrimony" on his passport.

Soon after landing, Dominick won the consent of Ferdinand Blankley, a public works employe, to marry Blankley's pretty, dark-haired daughter, Rita, 17. And Rita was wearing the diamond engagement ring that Dominick brought with him.

"Come all that way, I can't very well send him away empty-handed, can I?" said Blankley, who had told the paratrooper to "come and see me after the war" when Dominick asked for Rita's hand in 1944.

Rita's mother, Florence Blankley, cooked "Dom's favorite fruit"—onions—for lunch.

The wedding was set for "some time after Christmas" in a Catholic church.

New Canaan for a while.

He said his mother had already bought a teapot because Rita doesn't like coffee.

Ex-GI Goes Back To Girl He Left Behind In England

Nottingham, England, Dec. 20 (AP)—Dominick Casciari, 22-year-old ex-paratrooper from New Canaan, Conn., arrived in Nottingham today bearing an engagemen tring, a wedding ring, a pair of Nylon stockings and two tickets to the United States.

He had come by air from Boston to get the girl—Rita Blankley, 17, whose father had told him to "come and see me after the war" when he asked for her hand in 1944.

"He didn't waste any time, did he?" said the fa ther, Ferdinand Blankley, a public works employé.

Dutch Giant Lost 70 Pounds Under Nazis

Herisau, Switzerland, Dec. 20 (AP). Van Albert, the Dutch giant, had a hard time during the Nazi occupation of Holland.

Although granted a double ration book, he lost 70 pounds because the food was not always available, he said today.

The giant, billed in show business as "the tallest man in the world," measures 8 feet 9.8 inhces. He is here visiting his brother-in-law, Sepp Faessler, who is 27 inches tall.

BRETTON WOODS RATIFIED

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20—(AP) The Belgian Chamber of Deputies and the Senate today unanimously ratified the Bretton Woods monetary stabilization plan.

BORDER INCIDENTS FAKED BY GESTAPO

Nazi Official Describes Raid on Radio Station Near Polish Line.

NUERNBERG, Dec. 20—(AP) The German Gestapo engineered the border incidents setting up the invasion of Poland with faked raids which even supplied dead "Polish" soldiers as "evidence," an affidavit given to the international war crimes tribunal said today.

The affidavit was from Alfred Naujocks, Gestapo official who said he led an attack on a German border radio station at 8 p. m., on Aug. 31, 1939—just a few hours before Hitler's panzer divisions swept into Poland. He said concentration camp prisoners were drugged, dressed in Polish army uniforms, and then shot by the Gestapo to "prove" violation of the German frontier.

12-Day Recess

The U. S. prosecution, attempting to show that six large Nazi organizations share the guilt of war crimes along with the 22 leaders on trial, had just begun its case against the Gestapo when the tribunal adjourned for 12 days over the Christmas holidays.

Col. Robert G. Storey, on the staff of U. S. Chief Prosecutor Justice Robert H. Jackson, told of the creation of the Gestapo by Hermann Goering in 1933, and charged that it finally covered the Reich and most of Europe with 40,000 to 50,000 agents, whose task it was to terrorize all opposition to the Nazis.

When the tribunal convenes again on Jan. 2, Jackson's case will have at least one more week to run before the Russians and French have a chance to present evidence.

Heydrich Planned Coup

Naujocks' affidavit, obtained from him when he was taken prisoner by American forces, named "Hangman" Reinhard Heydrich as the man who planned the coup against the German radio station near Gleiwitz, on the border, and thus enabled Hitler to cry that Germany had been attacked first.

The raid leader said he was instructed by Heydrich to get "practical proof" of the attack "for the foreign press, as well as for German propaganda purposes."

He said 12 or 13 condemned criminals were provided for the border "incidents," which included an attack on a German train, and that one of these men was given to him by Heinrich Mueller, head of the Gestapo, on the night of the radio station raid.

"My instructions were to seize the radio station and hold it long enough to permit a Polish-speaking German x x x to broadcast a speech in Polish x x x that the time had come for conflict between the Germans and Poles, and that Poles should get together and smash any Germans from whom they met resistance."

Naujocks said Heydrich told him at the same time to expect an attack on Poland "in a few days."

SS Members Accused

Assistant Prosecutor Maj. Warren Farr earlier in the day completed the American case against the SS (schutzstaffel), in which a letter from Heinrich Himmler disclosed that the SS picked women inmates for concentration camp brothels.

Other documents showed Hfmmler commanded that women prisoners be used to beat other inmates of the women's camps, and that similar policies were carried out among the men.

Also on Himmler's orders, women were stripped naked to lie with half frozen men who had been used in medical experiments. Medical reports later said "rewarming by animal bodies or women's bodies" was inferior to "rapid rewarming in all cases of severely chilled persons."

The shooting of 64 Allied prisoners of war by the 12th SS Panzer division was charged in a SHAEF report. The prisoners, shot shortly after the Normandy invasion, included 62 Canadians, one American and one Briton.

As the first five weeks of the trial ended, most of the leading figures of the tribunal and prosecution staffs prepared to leave Nuernberg for the holidays. Jackson planned to spend Christmas in Palestine, Justice Francis Biddle, United States Judge on the tribunal, was to fly to England and Judge John Parker, United States Alternate Judge, had a plane ticket to his home in Charlotte, N. C.

NAZI DESCRIBES PHONY ATTACK STARTING WAR

Affidavit at War Trial Confirms Gestapo Used Polish Uniforms.

TRIBUNAL IS RECESSED

Earlier It Learned SS Tested Poison Bullets on Inmates

30.24 - 30525

of Prisoner Camps.

Nuernberg, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The first full story of the spark that set off world war II—a fake attack on a German radio station staged by Gestapo agents dressed in Polish Army uniforms—was unfolded today before the International Military Tribunal.

As the war crimes trial was recessed for the Christmas holidays, American prosecutors submitted a Gestapo official's story of the raid, naming the assassinated hangman, Reinhard Heydrich, as the man who engineered the group which Hitler used as the excuse for the Polish invasion—crying to the world that Germany had been attacked first.

The story was told in the affidavit of Alfred Naujocks who said he led a company of Gestapo agents dressed in Polish uniforms in a raid on the German radio station at Gleiwitz on August 31, 1939, the day before the invasion. The raiders broadcast incendiary remarks in Polish and then left behind the bullet-riddled bodies of drugged German concentration camp prisoners, also dressed in Polish uniforms, as "evidence," Naujocks said.

Trial Is Recessed.

The affidavit was presented near the end of the session, when the tribunal recessed the trial until January 2 over the protest of Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, who said another week will be needed after the holiday to complete the American case against the twenty-two Nazi leaders and six organizations.

Naujocks in his affidavit, said the fake attack with a company of disguised Gestapo men "should make it appear that Polish soldiers were attacking German troops."

"Mueller (another Gestapo official) stated he had twelve or thirteen condemned criminals who were to be dressed in Polish uniforms and left dead on the ground of the scene of the incident to show they had been killed while attacking. For this purpose they were to be given fatal injections by a doctor employed by Heydrich. Then they were also to be given gunshot wounds. After the incident, members of the press and other persons were to be taken to the spot."

Details of the notorious activities of the black-shirted Elite Guard were unfolded before the International Military Tribunal by American prosecutors to support their charges that the SS and five once-powerful Nazi organizations should be convicted as criminal groups.

The poisoned-bullet experiments resulted in the deaths of three out of five prisoners selected, SS records disclosed.

Rewarming Experiments

The prosecution also recounted the experiments, previously reported at the Dachau war-crimes trial, in which women prisoners were used to rewarm frozen men with the heat of their naked bodies.

The scientists eventually reported that the experiments, conducted for the air force and navy, disclosed that the practice of rewarming with women's bodies was inferior to "rapid rewarming" by artificial means.

As the court session headed toward a Christmas fortnight adjournment late today, only 20 of the 22 accused Nazi leaders were in the prisoners' box.

Kaltenbrunner Improved

Security Police Chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner, suffering from a recurrence of a cranial hemorrhage, was reported in somewhat improved condition, but army hospital physicians were still concerned for his life. The twenty-second defendant, Martin Bormann, is still missing and is being tried *in absentia*.

Human beings used in the deadly experiments by the SS were to have been selected from the "mentally sick," according to an order by Heinrich Himmler, chief of the SS and Gestapo, read to the court. "Bedridden prisoners are to be drafted for desirable work which they can perform in bed," Himmler decreed.

By Himmler's command, women prisoners were used to beat other women's-camp inmates and a similar policy was followed in men's camps.

SS men, according to another Himmler order, were enjoined to sire children—legitimate or otherwise—at every opportunity.

Another Himmler letter, only part of which was read in court, disclosed that the SS chose women from enemy concentration camp inmates for camp brothels.

"Old-Age Security"

"Some madmen in the women's concentration camp had told the feminine prisoners that those who volunteered for the brothel would be released after half a year," complained Himmler. He added: "The money they earn in the camp brothel shall be an old-age security for them."

Assistant United States Prosecutor Warren Farr submitted the SHAEF report on the shooting of Canadian prisoners of war by SS troops in Normandy as further evidence of Elite Guard war crimes. SS Major Gen. Kurt Meyer is now on trial at Aurich, Germany, charged with ordering the executions.

Man Hitler Sent To 'Save' Duce Tells Of Feat

Nuernberg, Dec. 20 (AP)—Details of the Mussolini kidnapping were disclosed today by Lieut. Col. Otto Skorzeny, Gestapo "hatchetman," who was assigned personally by Adolf Hitler to abduct his Axis partner from the forces of Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Skorzeny, a 6-foot 4-inch giant, who is a prisoner here and may be a defense witness at the war-crime trial, told Allied interrogators he was "very much surprised" when he was ordered to Hitler's headquarters and given the assignment.

Fifty paratroopers were assigned to him by Col. Gen. Kurt Student, he said, and they took off from Rome September 12, 1943, in a number of planes during an Allied air attack. Three of the planes were lost because of the bombing attack, he said.

Hotel In Apennines

Their destination was the Sports Hotel, 6,500 feet above sea level, on Gran Sasso Mountain, highest peak in the Apennines, where il Duce was being held prisoner.

"A parachute jump from such heights on such a small target seemed not feasible," Skorzeny said. "Although this was against strict orders from General Student, we decided that a crash landing was the only possible solution. We landed, partly damaged, fifteen meters from the hotel. Two more planes followed our example.

Resistance Was Slight

"The guards were overcome. More of our planes landed, with the loss of two lives and several wounded. A few shots were fired, but the Italian colonel in command realized our numerical superiority and did not put up much resistance."

Mussolini was taken to a nearby airport, Skorzeny said, and they took off in a plane which had been sent to pick them up. He added that the next day he took Il Duce to Hitler's headquarters and "my task was completed."

Nuernberg Defendants Invited to Sing Carols

NUERNBERG, Dec. 20 (AP).—Hermann Wilhelm Goering and the twenty other Nazi defendants at the war-crimes trials will be invited to sing carols on Christmas Day. There will be no special Christmas dinner, no gift boxes and no concessions for the accused Nazis, however.

Chaplain Captain Henry F. Gerecke, of St. Louis, will conduct in a double cell a special service for Lutherans. An organ will be brought in for the caroling. Chaplain Captain Sixtus R. O'Connor, of Oxford, N. Y., will sing mass for Catholic prisoners.

GEN. PATTON ILL, CONDITION POORER

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 20—(AP) Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., today contracted a respiratory infection, taking a turn for the worse, and tonight's medical bulletin declared "his general condition is not satisfactory."

Army sources at the 130th station hospital, however, said "there is no cause for alarm" and no immediate indication that the partly-paralyzed Patton might be contracting pneumonia.

The evening medical bulletin said Patton's "general condition is not satisfactory due to excessive bronchial secretions which embarrass respiration and make feeding difficult."

An earlier bulletin said the cause of the bronchial secretions had not yet been determined, and that Patton spent an uncomfortable night.

Hospital authorities described the bronchial secretions as "respiratory infections," and said the general had neither a heavy cold nor bronchitis.

Patton's neck was broken in an automobile accident a week ago Sunday. His temperature was below normal at 6 p. m. standing at 97.6 degrees, his pulse was 58, and respiration 26.

GEN. PATTON TAKES TURN FOR WORSE

Heidelberg, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Gen. George S. Patton Jr. took a slight turn for the worse today when he contracted a respiratory infection which was reported delaying his recovery from paralysis and a broken neck sustained in an automobile accident.

The latest official bulletin from the hospital said: "His general condition is not satisfactory due to excessive bronchial secretions which embarrass respirations and make feeding difficult."

Army information at the hospital said, however, "there is no cause for alarm" and there was no immediate indication that the commander of the United States Fifteenth Army might be contracting pneumonia.

The earlier bulletin said that Patton had spent an uncomfortable night.

German 'Suicide' Flyers Revealed

Oberursel, Germany, Dec. 20 (AP). Plans for a "suicide squadron" of fanatical German glider pilots, conceived in a last desperate attempt to make the Allies sue for peace, were revealed today.

Hanna Reitsch, ace Nazi aviatrix, told the story to American counter-intelligence investigators at the internment camp here where she is officially described as a "guest."

Special Plane

A specially designed Messerschmitt 328, originally intended for a fighter or fighter-bomber plane, was to be used as a piloted glider bomb, she said.

Tests killed some ace German pilots and disclosed many faults in the plan, the aviatrix said, leading top-flight Nazis like Hitler, Himmler and Goering to discount the idea time after time until it was too late to put it into practice.

Pledge Taken

A 2,000-pound bomb-torpedo was to be attached, with the pilot fully aware a hit meant death, she said. All volunteers took this pledge:

"I hereby volunteer as pilot of a manned glider bomb. I am convinced that this action will end with my death."

The aviatrix said Hitler took a negative view of the plan on hearing it in February, 1944, on the ground "it is not in keeping with the character of the German people." Hitler even argued, she said, that the situation was then "not precarious, and the time for such unusual measures has not yet come."

Renner Elected Head Of Austria

Vienna, Dec. 20 (AP)—Dr. Karl Renner, a peasant's son, was elected Federal President of Austria by the new Parliament of the second Austrian republic today.

The result of the secret ballot was announced as unanimous, with 165 members of the National Council and 40 members of the Federal Council participating.

Dr. Renner took the oath immediately. He will swear in Leopold Figl, his successor in the chancellorship, and members of Figl's new Government.

Dr. Renner held various governmental positions during the time of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and the provisional Government set up after the Russians captured Vienna.

Gen. Parker Gets D.S.M.

Heidelberg, Dec. 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., of Richmond, Va., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Luxembourg Nazi Ends Life

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gustav Simon, Gauleiter in the German occupation of Luxembourg, committed suicide by hanging after his arrest Wednesday in the British zone of Germany, the Minister of Justice announced today. He used a rope fashioned from padding pulled from his mattress.

Austria Names President

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Dr. Karl Renner, former Australian Chancellor, was elected President of the Australian Republic today at a brief joint session of the new Parliament, the Swiss radio reported.

Eisenhower Gets Highest Award Of Denmark

Copenhagen, Denmark, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today was made "Knight of the Elephant," Denmark's highest honor usually reserved for royalty.

General Eisenhower, the first American to get the award, and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who received it a few months ago, are the only persons outside royalty to receive the honor.

The award will be presented formally by King Christian next spring, when the American General visits Denmark.

Edda Ciano Gets Two-Year Sentence

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Dec. 20—Edda Mussolini Ciano, daughter of Benito Mussolini and widow of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Fascist Foreign Minister, has been sentenced by an Italian provincial commission to two years' confinement for her efforts in behalf of fascism, a dispatch from Messina to the newspaper Tempo said today.

She did not attend her trial, the dispatch said, refusing to leave the tiny island of Lipari, north of Sicily, where she has been interned since the end of the war.

The Tempo said she was specifically charged with conducting herself in a Fascist manner, aiding the foreign policy that led to the alliance with Germany and to war, maintaining friendly relations with German political leaders, and selling abroad—for personal profit—the diary of her late husband.

All But One Or Two On Ill-Fated Ship Safe

Rome, Dec. 20 (AP)—Preliminary reports indicate all but one or two of approximately 50 men aboard the Liberty ship Nathaniel Bacon, which struck two mines off Civitavecchia on Tuesday night, have been saved, War Shipping Administration officials here said today.

The ship, headed for Civitavecchia with UNRRA supplies, burst into flames after striking the mines and was beached in heavy seas about 35 miles north of the port. The crew took to boats and rafts. Several of the survivors were reported badly injured.

Chester Muszaleski, of Chauncey, Ohio, UNRRA liaison officer who boarded the Bacon at Genoa, was reported safe. The ship was still burning today.

Cargo included 4,600 tons of flour, 4,750 cases of medical supplies and other UNRRA goods, officials said.

MANNERHEIM HOMEBOUND

Finnish President Quits Lisbon —Ryti Upset at Trial

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 20 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, President of Finland, left for home today. He came here early last month because of illness.

League Offers Solution Of Palestine Question

Jerusalem, Dec. 20 (AP)—The League for Jewish-Arab Rapprochement and Co-operation issued a statement today proposing a bi-national solution to the Palestine question based on the equal participation of both peoples in the Government.

"The solution . . . will guarantee to each of the two peoples possibility to develop unhindered along the line of its true national interests and in co-operation and fraternity with the second people in the common fatherland," the statement said.

Censorship In Palestine

Jerusalem, Dec. 20 (AP)—Censorship Chief J. V. W. Shaw said today that internal censorship is being invoked in Palestine to "maintain public security." Editors are charged with seeing that incoming news dispatches which they print are not "inflammatory or irresponsible." Outgoing news is free from censorship.

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Patton's neck was broken in an automobile accident a week ago Sunday. His temperature was below normal at 6 P.M., standing at 97.6 degrees, his pulse was 58, and

MARSHALL MEETS CHIANG TODAY IN NANKING PARLEY

U. S. Envoy Confers with Gen. Wedemeyer on China Situation.

REDS SUE FOR PEACE

Communists Ready to Halt Fighting, Strive for Unity.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20—(AP) General Marshall arrived today on his mission of peace for China as Communists in Chungking spurred hopes for unity by asking for an immediate halt to all hostilities.

Hardly had Marshall's plane landed after a flight from Manila than word came from Chungking that the Communists not only were ready to stop fighting but were prepared to make concessions for permanent peace.

Goes to Nanking Today

It furnished an auspicious start for the general, who will fly to Nanking tomorrow for the opening of talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

The Presidential envoy stepped smiling from his big Army transport plane. He was driven through flag-draped streets jammed with thousands of waving, cheering Chinese who see in the lately-retired U. S. Army chief of staff a hope for a quick and satisfactory end to China's civil strife.

Almost immediately Marshall held a conference with Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander-in-chief of American forces in China who, as Chiang's chief of staff, filled him in on background.

Marshall arranged to leave tomorrow afternoon for Nanking and the initial talks with Chiang, it was announced after a reception for members of the press and military and civic dignitaries at the exclusive Cathay hotel.

First Meeting in 2 Years

It will be Marshall's first meeting with Chiang since the Cairo conference two years ago. It was taken for granted here that the talks would be concerned primarily with Truman's strongly-worded statement of Dec. 15 calling for an immediate halt to hostilities in China.

Almost simultaneously with Marshall's arrival, a Communist peace parley delegate in Chungking declared his side was ready with concessions for unity and handed the national government a request for an immediate cessation of the sporadic fighting.

The Communist delegate, Lu Ting-Yi, told Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Moosa that the Communist no longer would insist that national forces withdraw to positions they occupied before Japan's surrender but would agree that both sides stay where they are now.

Marshall was believed prepared to exert every effort to bring the Chinese Communists into a unity government. He will go on to Chungking with Chiang, who is expected to set the date for the peace talks of the political consultant council.

In that manner, Marshall will have on hand, in the form of delegates from the camps of the Communists, the government and, independent Chinese political groups, the instruments to implement American policy for peace in China.

Marshall also may learn in Nanking the latest information on the progress of Chinese-Russian negotiations over Manchuria.

A dispatch from Spencer Davis, Associated Press correspondent at Peiping, said negotiations for the return of National troops to the vast territory apparently had hit another snag.

Davis reported that Chiang Chung-Kuo, special representative for Manchuria, had gone to Nanking to obtain further instructions from his father, the generalissimo.

The younger Chiang was to return to Peiping some time today and proceed tomorrow to Changchun, the Manchurian capital for further talks with the Russians.

The Chinese press in Peiping hinted that the Russians were asking for more concessions, including joint management of Manchurian heavy industries, but these reports were without confirmation.

Marshall Lands In China; Set Foe Talks

Shanghai, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall arrived today on his mission to end internal strife in China—and as he stepped from his plane, Chinese Communists asked the Government to agree to an immediate, unconditional cessation of hostilities, Lu Ting-yi, Communist peace-parely delegate, told the Associated Press.

Marshall is expected to meet with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking tomorrow. The meeting will be their first since the Cairo conference.

Reds Want To See Him

Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Moosa, at Chungking, reported [illegible] move toward a cease-fire agreement, and said Lu also informed him that Red Leader Chou En-lai would seek an audience to present the Communist case to Marshall.

The American special envoy stepped from a C-54 transport plane from Manila at Shanghai's Kiangwan airfield this afternoon and proceeded to the Cathay Hotel for conference with Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in China.

In Chungking yesterday, Central Government and Communist leaders alike were reported ready to "go the limit" in making peace concessions to impress General Marshall. The date of the forthcoming peace parley between the two parties has not been announced.

Chiang In Nanking

Marshall and Chiang are expected to fly together to Chungking later in the week for conferences. Chiang arrived in Nanking yesterday to await the United States envoy.

From Yenan, Communist stronghold in Manchuria, Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick quoted a party spokesman as expressing "sincere hopes to reach a compromise with the Kuomintang party.

The spokesman for the powerful Red Central Committee recalled that there had been many American diplomats and army officers who had been "extremely fair in their dealings with Communists and, by their impartial reports, had made invaluable contributions toward the growth of Sino-American friendship."

He expressed the belief that President Truman and General Marshall were aware of "the fact there had been others who had been less helpful."

Conference Date Awaited

In Chungking, it was generally expected that Chiang would announced a date for the unity conference upon his return there from Nanking.

The Communist request for an immediate cessation of hostilities left the next move to the Central Government, which observers said might ask safeguards, such as a halting of Communist troop movements during the proposed truce.

A Government dispatch alleged that a detachment of Japanese-supported Communist forces in an attack December 14 against the port of Tsingtao in northeast Shantung province.

Battle Report Unconfirmed

The unconfirmed story said that, after a night-long battle, the Communists were replused and their dead included three Japanese. It was alleged also that more than 80 Japanese rifles and two mortars were recovered by Government troops.

Meanwhile, a Communist dispatch dated December 15 reported that five government division commanded by Gen. Liu Chih had been engaged for six days in a campaign avowedly designed to wipe out all Communist new 4th Army troops in the Honon-Hupeh border area between the Han River and the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

M'Nutt In Shanghai For Trade Talks

Shanghai, Dec. 20 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt arrived from Tokyo late today for talks with Gen. George C. Marshall, Lieut. Gen Albert C. Wedemeyer and Chinese financiers regarding Philippines-China trade.

McNutt, United States high commissioner to the islands, expects to return to Manila Sunday.

NEW POLICY ON CHINA KEEPS TROOPS ABROAD

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21 — (AP) Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer told American troops in China today that in view of President Truman's recent Chinese policy statement their return home would be delayed.

"As a matter of fact," he said in a radio address to his troops shortly after a conference with General Marshall, "I have had to cancel two ships this month as a result of changes in our evacuation plan."

The general said that until recently United States policy would have permitted the withdrawal of practically all American forces in China by the first of the year or by early spring but this was not now possible in line with the President's statement Dec. 15.

Koreans In Shanghai Seek Repatriation

Shanghai, Dec. 20 (AP)—Leaders of Shanghai's more than 8,000 Koreans pleaded today for immediate relief and repatriation, warning that demonstrations and riots might break out soon.

Some 1,300 are members of the national army of the Korean provisional government of Kim Koo; they were ordered by Chinese yesterday to evacuate the Shanghai College campus where they have been living, and they have nowhere to go, their leaders asserted.

UNRRA Food Moved Off Clogged Docks

Shanghai, Dec. 20 (AP)—United Nations foodstuffs, clothing and other supplies which for a time clogged Shanghai docks and warehouses now are starting toward critically short inland and coastal areas.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Director Roy F. Hendrickson said two weeks ago that unless the Chinese relief administration got the supplies moving, UNRRA aid to China would be terminated. Supplies at that time jammed the wharves here.

The Chinese administration has unloaded nine UNRRA ships, and two other vessels are being unloaded. A total of 76,000 tons of supplies, primarily food, has been moved from the wharves, and most of it dispatched to Hankow, Tientsin, Chinwangtao and Kowloon distribution depots.

Hooked For Turkeys? Not These GI's

Shanghai, Dec. 20 (AP)—Army quartermaster troops searched most of China for Christmas turkeys—reaching at last, via landing barges, an island 100 miles south of Shanghai.

Rumors proved true. Turkeys, indeed, were plentiful—but word of inflation had preceded the GI's. Residents asked $2 a pound, in good United States money, for their birds.

The Yanks in China will eat chicken this Christmas.

Haiphong Seen A Free Port

Chungking, Dec. 20 (AP)—The *China Times*, in a dispatch unconfirmed by other sources, reported today France had agreed to a Chinese proposal to convert Haiphong, Indo-China, into a free port but had rejected a request to place the Kunming-Haiphong railroad under joint Sino-French ownership and operation.

Two Planes Down

Yenan, China, Dec. 20 (AP)—Two American planes were forced down south of Weihaiwei December 13, Communist 8th Route Army Headquarters reported here. None of the occupants was hurt. All were being rescued by Communist troops, Red headquarters said, and would be returned to their base at Tsingtao.

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MARINES BRING HOLIDAY TO CHINESE ORPHANS

DAVIS

PEIPING, Dec. 20.—(AP) The Fifth Marines, far from their loved ones, will have a chance to be a daddy for a day on Christmas.

Chinese orphans from the institution founded by Madame Sun Yat-Sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese republic, will be brought to the Red Cross Embassy club in the former Italian legation here where Marine enlisted men will show them a real Christmas. There will be toys, candy and a turkey dinner.

At their own barracks the Marines will have Christmas trees and decorations, tinsel made to order and traditional holiday chow—turkey, fruit cake and cranberries of the dehydrated variety.

6 Marines Tell Of Harsh Treatment By China Reds

Tientsin, Dec. 20 (AP)—Six heavily bearded Marines, who said they had been the guests—under armed guard—of Chinese Communists for 38 days and once clashed with rifle-firing soldiers in a frustrated escape, returned yesterday to their posts at this Marine headquarters.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commander of the 3d Marine Amphibious Force, heard their story first hand from Lieut. Robert A. Holbrook, of Three Rivers, Texas, pilot of the small bomber in which the sextet crash-landed November 10 near the village of Hochin in bad weather. The General said their return was "the best Christmas present we could get."

Others Freed

Finally freed with Holbrook without explanation by the Communists were Warrant Officer John Bieber, Jr., of Sedgwick, Col.; Tech. Sergt. Charles Carino Leone, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.; Sergt. Robert J. Murphy, Hudson Falls, N.Y.; Pfc. Jack Leon Poage, Evansville, Ind., and Pfc. Roy Vantile Curtis, Ethel Springs, Tenn.

Holbrook's story:

Communists and bandits took all of their personal possessions and personally menaced them with guns, but Communist officers recovered and returned most of their belongings. Although they were told they were not prisoners, they were kept under guard. Their "hosts" said their release was a "political problem."

Plane Camouflaged

The Communists camouflaged their plane and kept them out of sight to try to prevent searching aircraft from spotting them, but after they were located, they were given food parachuted by their buddies. They were asked to don Communist army uniforms and to pose for photographs, but refused. They were asked for statements of praise of their treatment. They refused.

They were told the Marines had no business in North China.

Transferred to Jenchiu village, they were placed under guard in a stockade. On November 25 they escaped in a heavy fog and made 40 miles. Then Curtis and Leone obtained water, but no food, in a village. Returning to their four buddies who were hiding they were halted by soldiers. One struck Leone with a rifle butt but Leone and Curtis fled, drawing rifle fire near their feet.

Were Recaptured

That night, the six took refuge in a hut, but were recaptured and again robbed of watches, rings and other personal effects, which later were returned. They were prevented from sleeping by flailing on the shins with rifle butts.

Communists took them to Sinchein village, then back to Jenchui, where they were fed well. They were eventually liberated.

All were reported to be in good condition.

MORE MARINE FLYERS RETURN

Snipers Fire On Rescuers Of Yanks From Communists

Tientsin, China, Dec. 20 (AP)—Three more survivors of United States Marine plane crashes were brought here today by a rescue team which was fired upon three times by unidentified snipers.

The rescuers persuaded the Chinese Communists to accept a reward of $2,000,000 in virtually worthless Japanese puppet currency for the safe deliverance of the airmen.

In contrast with six Marine flyers who arrived here yesterday and reported they were robbed and kept prisoner by Communist forces, the three who returned today said they were wined and dined by the Communists.

Crashed December 11

Today's arrivals were: Second Lieutenant Wesley Sizoo, Chicago; his mechanic, Tech. Sergt. Norbert J. Krolicki, Detroit, and Second Lieutenant Robert E. Blount, Independence, Kan.

Sizoo's plane was one of three which crashed December 11 en route from Okinawa to Tsingtao.

Blount was one of two survivors of six marine planes which crashed in a snowstorm December 8 over the Shantung peninsula.

Blount said the other survivor who previously was reported to have suffered a broken leg, actually had only a gashed knee. He was being given medical treatment by the Communists, who insisted it was their responsibility to return him here when he could travel.

Parting Gift Of Brandy

Sizoo said the Communists had given him a case of brandy and a toothbrush as parting gifts, while the Communist commander at Laiyang gave a banquet for all three.

Members of the rescue party said they had difficulty persuading the Communist commander to accept the reward. He finally took it, however, as a good-will token.

The rescue party made the trip into the interior by jeep and on horseback.

Freed Japs Tell Of Chinese Reds

CLEMENTS

Tientsin, Dec. 20 (AP)—Eighteen Japanese soldiers captured by Chinese Communists near Tangshan and held for 47 days have been released and returned to their forces near Yutien, in eastern Shantung province of North China.

A spokesman for the Japanese detachment, Okana Susma, said the Communists asserted they were being supplied by Russians, but that most of the arms of the 4,000 Red regulars and 1,000 irregulars were of Japanese make. He said he also saw some Czechoslovakian and Russian weapons.

Propagandized

The Japanese said the Communists subjected them to a vigorous propaganda campaign, urging them to return to Japan and help communize the country. Susma said the Communists urged the soldiers to join an organization known as the "Freedom for Japan Association."

The Communist forces in the Yutien area, said the Japanese, appeared to have little organization and—in their opinion—were incapable of participating in a sustained battle.

Some Chose To Stay

Susma said the Japanese were permitted to return to their units after promising they would spread propaganda among their comrades. He added that seventeen other Japanese enlisted men and two officers chose to remain with the Communists.

Marine Shot In China

Tientsin, Dec. 20 (AP)—An unidentified marksman shot and wounded a United States Marine of the 1st Division while the American was inside his company compound at Lwahsien, 50 miles southwest of Chinwangtao, last Monday, it was reported here today.

Efforts to locate the gunman were unsuccessful.

10 Yank Flyers Killed, Chinese Says

Tsingtao, China, Dec. 20 (AP)—Chiu Chin-liang, Chinese who lives near the Shantung Peninsula village of Hu Chuang Kou, brought parts of wrecked United States Marine planes to Tsingtao today and said that ten of the twelve Marine flyers who crashed in a snowstorm December 8 had been killed.

Chiu said one man with a broken leg was being treated by Communist medical officers and that another was in the custody of Communists. The others, he said, were killed in the crashes of their dive-bombers.

American officers previously had reported seven killed, three missing and two believed safe.

BRITISH ARTILLERY USED IN ATTACK ON JAVA STRONGHOLD

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 20—(AP) Trouble spots in northwest Bandoeng were hammered for an hour by British artillery today and then infantrymen advanced into that sector of the Java summer capital.

The Dutch government information service said a subsequent three-pronged infantry push into the sector to search for hidden weapons was virtually unopposed. Yesterday the British recovered "many arms," when their forces occupied the strongly-defended Isola hotel in northern Bandoeng.

Netherlands Indies army troops cleared and occupied Pasarminggoe, not far from Batavia, the information service said, while a battalion of NEI troops arrived at Tjimahi, four miles northwest of Bandoeng, without incident.

A Netherlands navy communique reported the capture of a 60-ton Indonesian motorship on Dec. 14 after it had fired on a Dutch landing party from the destroyer Kortenaer. It was the first mention of Indonesians possessing naval craft.

Fighting in Indonesia has cost the British almost 1,200 casualties, an official British casualty list disclosed. It listed 196 British and Indian troops and officers killed, 789 wounded and 188 missing up to Dec. 14.

(A dispatch from the Hague said that Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, acting governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, would confer in London soon on the Indonesian situation. He has been participating in discussions in the Netherlands capital since his arrival there from Batavia on Tuesday).

Fresh Outbreaks Occur In Many Java Areas

Batavia, Java, Dec. 20 (AP)—British artillery pounded trouble spots in northwestern Bandoeng for an hour today, as fighting which has already cost British and Indian troops almost 1,200 casualties continued in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, a Netherlands navy communiqué announced the first naval action in the Java disturbances—the capture of what was described as a 60-ton motorship. The communiqué said the ship was seized December 14 after she fired on a Dutch landing party from the destroyer Kortenaer.

Blunderbusses Seized

The Dutch Government Information Service said British troops made a three-pronged advance following their shelling of Bandoeng, in a virtually unopposed search for weapons. A British announcement yesterday said "many arms," including blunderbusses, were seized when the northern sector of Bandoeng was occupied without casualties.

An official British casualty list reported 196 British and Indian troops killed, 789 wounded and 188 missing, up to December 14.

Fighting broke out yesterday at Buitzenzorg, 30 miles south of here. Mortar bombs fired by Indonesians fell in the center of the city.

Emperor Too Passive, Prince Konoye Wrote

SPENCER

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (AP)—Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who took poison rather than be tried for his diplomatic blunders, said in his memoirs that only Emperor Hirohito could have controlled the hell-bent-for-war militarists—but the Emperor took no positive steps.

Looking back on his long but futile peace negotiations with the United States, the former Premier said the Emperor's hands-off policy not only with the army and navy but also with diplomats and members of Government "was felt deeply."

The Emperor's Wish

Konoye said, however, there was no doubt of the Emperor's sincere wish for peace at all times. The memoirs were obtained by the Associated Press three days before Konoye committed suicide.

While Konoye's factual account of his second and third cabinets was not an attempt to fix blame for his failures, he condemned Japan's system of government which allowed the army to have a free rein.

"While the Government was carrying on negotiations with all its might, the military was pushing ahead its preparations for war just in case negotiations failed," he wrote.

Caused Doubt In U.S.

"Not only that, we (in the cabinet) did not know what these preparations were. Ships were moved and mobilization was pushed and the United States learned this.

"It caused the United States, with whom we were negotiating for peace, to doubt our sincerity."

Konoye said that in the tense days following September, 1941, when the question was whether Japan and the United States would begin war, the Emperor's cousin, Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, "who was one of those who advocated restraint, said there was no other way but for the Emperor boldly to make a decision."

The Army's Stand

The army was convinced that negotiations were hopeless and wanted war. The navy, while fearful of the consequences of war, would not or could not take a stand for peace in opposition to the army.

Possibly the Emperor, by ordering the army to maintain peace, might have prevailed, although the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis Kido, recently told Russell Brines, of the Associated Press,

that the Emperor could not have stood against the army.

Konoye said he heard that "the Emperor told Prince Higashi-Kuni several times—he told me too—that it was regrettable about the army."

"Black Sheep" View

The Japanese, in discussing the "black sheep" son of some family, say "it is regrettable about him" in much the same way the Emperor spoke about the army.

At that time, Konoye wrote, Higashi-Kuni asked the Emperor why he remained aloof and that if he thought the situation was bad why didn't he come out and say so?

Konoye sought to explain "the fact the Emperor rarely voiced an opinion, to the degree in which it might be thought he was too hesitant."

Tried To Emulate King George VI

He said the late Prince Saionju, an elder statesman, and Count Makino, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, had influenced the Emperor to the point where the Mikado attempted to emulate the position of the King of England.

Konoye wrote, however, that the Japanese constitution differs from the British constitution in that it is built around personal rule of the Emperor.

Konoye agreed it was proper in peacetime for the Emperor to be passive but contended that when the country was standing at crossroads leading either to peace or war such passivity led to extreme difficulties.

Emperor's Efforts "Touching"

"However, I would like to say this at the end," he wrote.

". . . The way he deeply hoped and tried to prevent Japan from entering a great war, whose future could not be forseen, and maintain unmarred the national structure of 2,600 years, was seen even as *itaitashii* (touching)."

'Tomb Of Unknown Warriors'

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (AP)—The grave of an unidentified United States bomber crew shot down last April, located near Tokorozawa, bears a simple wooden cross with the words:

"Tomb of Unknown Warriors of a U. S. War Plane."

MERRY CHRISTMAS FROM MACARTHUR

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—A huge, lighted "Merry Christmas" sign blazed tonight from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters. Emperor Hirohito could see it easily by looking from his palace grounds.

50 of Hirohito's Guards Strike

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Kyodo News Agency reported today that fifty members of the imperial palace guard had struck and the remaining 550 threatened to walk out unless a key official were dismissed and other "democratization" measures were taken. Palace officials, confused, wondered how to "apologize to his majesty" for the strike.

To Urge Jap Co-Operatives

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (AP)—Dr. Toyohimo Kagawa, Christian and labor leader, will lecture imperial princes tomorrow on his plans to improve Japan's economy through establishment of employer-employé co-operatives on the Scandinavian pattern.

Japan's Teachers Ask Pay Rise

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP).—Three hundred thousand Japanese school teachers filed a petition today, through the Japan Education Society, asking the government for a 500 per cent increase in salaries.

35-Mile Speed Rule Frightens Japs

With United States 32d Infantry Division, Japan, Dec. 20 (AP)—Complaints deluged the provost marshal as Japanese citizens leaped for their lives. Newspapers screamed with editorial alarm about "insane" American speed laws.

Quickly division officers explained: 35 miles an hour is a maximum—it doesn't mean every Japanese driver must go that fast everywhere.

Japanese Christians Plan 2 Universities

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (AP)—Japanese Christians are planning to found two universities, in Korea and Japan, to promote friendship between the two nations, Kyodo news agency reported today.

The agency reported the Korean university would be founded at or near Seoul, and the Japanese in Tokyo.

Peaceful Cult Status Asked For Shintoism

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Japanese press today reported that a plan to give Shintoism (reverence of ancestors) the status of a peaceful cult has been formulated by the Board of Shrines of the Home Ministry. General MacArthur earlier ordered state-supported, militaristic Shintoism abolished.

It said the plan would be submitted to the Cabinet shortly.

Its provisions include: Suspension of Shinto priests as government officials; suspension of government subsidies to Shinto shrines; abolition of group worship and mass drilling at shrines; abolition of the office of great shrines in charge of management of a great national shrines, and abolition of the Board of Shrines of the Home Ministry.

Can't Recall Yank Dying, Jap Says

Yokohama, Dec. 20 (AP)—A Japanese medical officer, Inroyashi Ohara, testifying at the trial of a prison guard charged with the fatal beating of an American prisoner of war, said today that he signed 20 to 30 prisoners' death certificates, but saw only two or three of the bodies.

The prosecution presented the witness in suggesting that the Japanese faked the death certificate of Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, of Streator, Ill., survivor of the Bataan death march, who died at the Mitsushima prison camp.

Called "Little Glass Eye"

Charged with slaying Teas is Tatsuo Tsuchiya, dubbed by American prisoners as "Little Glass Eye."

Ohara testified that at the time of Teas death, March 5, 1943, he didn't recall the American prisoner nor remember signing the death certificate giving the cause as acute entertitis—intestinal inflamation. The Japanese said he was forced to sign certificates by a general order from Tokyo.

Another prosecution witness, Capt. Max Weiner, of Buffalo, N.Y., testified the certificate had no value and that various ailments and beatings may have caused the American prisoner's death.

Affidavit Ruled Out

Earlier, the commission struck from the record an affidavit detailing frequent beatings of the Illinois soldier. The testimony, by Pfc. Charles B. Gavord, of Deming, N.M., was ruled out because of the inability of the prosecution to produce the original, instead of a mimeographed copy.

But Major Louis Geffen, chief prosecutor, introduced other affidavits taken from former prisoners of the camp. The prosecution was expected to complete its case tomorrow against "Little Glass Eye," who may take the stand in his own behalf Saturday.

They Don't See Eye To Eye

Yokohama, Dec. 20 (AP)—Does "Little Glass Eye" have a glass eye?

One former prisoner's affidavit insisted that the left eye of former guard, Tatsuo Tsuchiya, charged with killing an American, was glass. Another, however, declared it was the right which was glass. Tsuchiya can see, so they cannot both be correct.

Tsuchiya sits between opposing attorneys, but the defense said it was withholding all comment on glass eyes and the prosecution said it did not know.

Tsuchiya just sits.

8th Army to Lose 16,000 on Points

Yokohama, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Lowering of discharge requirements for enlisted men to 50 points, or three and one-half years' service, and of officers to 70 points, or four years' service, makes approximately 16,000 more Eighth Army troops eligible to return home by January 1, headquarters estimated today. They probably will begin moving homeward within a few days thereafter, a spokesman said.

CHARGES WIDENED AGAINST HOMMA

MANILA, Dec. 20.—(AP) Broadened charges against Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma accused him today of having been a personal and idolent witness to the savage Bataan death march and of responsibility for a second death march of American prisoners in the Luzon mountains in 1942.

Lt. Col. Frank E. Meek of Caldwell, Idaho, who will prosecute Homma before an American military commission starting Jan. 3, said five new specifications had been filed against the once-arrogant conqueror of the Philippines.

They state that Homma, lolling in his automobile, actually watched the march of the starving, thirsting prisoners on Bataan while his soldiery slaughtered those unable to keep the pace;

That later more than 100 sick American prisoners were forced to serve as pack animals for Japanese supplies in northern Luzon and were pushed over cliffs when they wavered;

That Homma was "utterly unscrupulous" in the surrender of Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, using the American commander as a hostage to try to force other units to surrender;

That Homma was responsible for the cold-blooded murder May 7, 1942, of Jose Abad Santos, former chief justice of the Philippines, for refusing to form a puppet government; and for the similar death Dec. 10, 1941, of Buenaventura Bello, Luzon rural school teacher, for refusing to haul down the American flag above his school.

Takuma Higashiji, Philippines-born Japanese who was an interpreter for the Japanese army, was arraigned today on 54 counts charging the death of 50 persons, while Tostimatsu Miyagi was arraigned in the killing of an entire family of Filipinos. Their trials are due to start Dec. 27.

Second 'Death March' Laid To Homma

Manila, Dec. 20 (AP)—A second "death march" in the precipitous mountains of northern Luzon, in which exhausted and emaciated American prisoners of war were pushed over cliffs, was charged today against Japanese Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma.

More than 100 sick prisoners were made to haul Japanese arms and supplies into the rugged country to fight guerrillas, said the formal charges against the former commander in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Meek, of Caldwell, Idaho, chief prosecutor in Homma's trial slated for January 3, announced the additional charge.

Deposition Arrives

Meek said he would introduce evidence to show that Homma witnessed the first Death March from Bataan, while lolling in an automobile. Homma is accused of responsibility for atrocities involving the death of 67,000 American and Filipino prisoners.

A twelve-page deposition from Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, just received in Manila, will show that Homma was "utterly unscrupulous" in his dealings with the American commander, Meek added.

The prosecutor said Homma even used Wainwright as a hostage, after refusing to grant quarter to American forces, in an effort to effect the surrender of other Allied units.

New Procedure

Meek asked correspondents and the American public to realize the necessity for "an entirely new legal procedure to try war criminals since no previous international legal code covers actions of men like Homma and Yamashita" (Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, who appealed from a military commission sentence to the gallows).

"We can't wrap these men in an American flag," said Meek. "They're not entitled to a court-martial since this type of trial is not applicable under enemy terms of the Geneva Convention."

"Torture Mills"

To be arraigned tomorrow is Lieut. Col. Sinichio Ohta, gendarmerie commander accused of establishing "torture mills" in the Philippines immediately after the Japanese landed. Two other Japanese charged with torturing Filipinos in Tacloban, Leyte, also will face the United States military commission.

Twenty-five other cases are expected to be brought before the commission soon. To be tried December 27 are Takuma Higashiji, Philippine-born Japanese interpreter charged with killing 50 Filipinos and torturing others, and Tostimatsu Miyagi, accused of slaying an entire family in Cebu province.

GI's In Mid-Pacific Will Get Turkey

Honolulu, Dec. 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. H. R. McKenzie, quartermaster of the mid-Pacific area, says turkey and all the trimmings are on order for the Christmas dinner of every soldier in the mid-Pacific.

The menu will include quick-frozen turkey, cranberries, fruit cake, mince pies and, where available, ice cream.

ARGENTINA ORDERS REVISION OF WAGES

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20.—(AP) Argentina's military government today created a national institute to fix all workers' wages, ordered an annual bonus of one month's pay for all employes, and immediate raises for persons earning less than 1,000 pesos ($247) monthly.

The government agency, known as the National Institute of Salaries, ordered all employers to start the annual bonus system Dec. 31, but to make the salary and wage adjustments, covering the rise in cost of living, retroactive to Dec. 1.

The long awaited decree, while it does not carry out former Vice President Juan Peron's promise to get workers a 25 per cent share in annual profits, was regarded by political observers as likely to have a profound effect in the February election, in which Peron will be a candidate for the presidency.

A sliding scale of salary adjustments gives workers earning 200 pesos a month an increase of about 25 per cent; from 200 to 400 a month, an increase of about 20 per cent; from 400 to 600, 10 per cent; from 600 to 800, about five per cent, while salaries above 800 would be raised to about 920 pesos. Household servants are excepted from the rulings.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Lib-

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erty Alliance, a union of all Argentine nationalist groups, has requested recognition as a political party. The nationalists are supporting the candidacy of Peron, but were believed planning to enter their own candidates for lesser offices. The union favors a community of South American nations, closer links with old Spain, and a clear understanding with the United States on the sovereign rights of both nations.

5 Years In Battle Zone—Only One Point

Honolulu, Dec. 20 (AP)—Private William G. Pickett, stationed at Bellows Field, has accumulated exactly one point toward discharge, yet his record includes:

Four years in battle areas, service on more than 35 ships, including one orpedoed, shelled and sunk, service on most of the seven seas.

Answer—He spent five years in the Merchane Marine, was drafted for army service just before V-day.

Bahamas To Extend Invitation To Churchill

Nassau, Bahamas, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Bahamas Government stated today that Winston Churchill and his family will be invited to visit the colony while the former Prime Minister is in Florida.

Churchill, with his wife and daughter, Diana, visited the Bahamas in January, 1932. He is expected to reside at Miami Beach.

Battleship Picking Up Speed As Gales Ease

Aboard the U.S.S. Washington, Dec. 19 [AP—*Delayed*]—The battleship Washington picked up speed today as gales of hurricane force subsided in the mid-Atlantic.

During the height of the storms, the vessel was battered by winds which reached a velocity of almost 90 miles per hour. This cut the ship's speed to a little more than one knot. Some equipment was smashed by waves which climbed more than 100 feet, topping the ship.

The Washington originally was scheduled to dock tomorrow at New York, but present indications are that she will not make port until late Saturday or early Sunday.

British And U.S. Ships In Distress Off Canada

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 20 (AP)—The British escort carrier Begum and the American freighter Mary Pickersgill were in distress today off the Canadian shore, where a swirling snowstorm was swept into the Atlantic by winds of gale force.

Three other ships, driven ashore earlier, were buffeted by the sea. The fate of two others was undetermined.

The Begum bucked heavy seas in an effort to reach Newfoundland. The 7,210-ton Mary Pickersgill fought toward Halifax at nine knots.

Breakers continued to slam against the decommissioned Canadian corvette Sorel, aground off the Cape Breton Island. The small St. Pierre freighter Cap Bleu still was aground near the Strait of Canso, and the trawler Gale was grounded on Sable Island.

Halifax shipping officials had no further information on an SOS reported by the Navy from an unidentified American freighter, a call relayed by the United States freighter Aiken Victory.

Shipping circles still did not know the whereabouts of the United States freighter Pierre L'Enfant, reported by Boston a week ago to have sent out a plea for assistance. The ship was bound for Europe.

The Greek freighter Dimitrios Chandris, which relayed an SOS Tuesday, was reported taken in tow by an American vessel.

PRESIDENT HOLDS ABILITY TO PAY IS RELEVANT ISSUE

Believes Fact Finders Should Have Right to Examine Company Books.

FORD OFFER REJECTED

Union Requests Discussion of Pay Be Separated from Other Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) In the face of management protests before his two fact-finding boards, President Truman declared flatly today that the question of a company's earnings is "relevant" in wage disputes.

He asserted that "ability to pay is always one of the facts relevant to the issue of an increase in wages" and that fact-finding boards must have authority to examine an employer's books whenever this ability is in question.

G-M Threatens to Withdraw

The President read his statement to a news conference after counsel for General Motors corporation had served notice that the company "will withdraw from the proceedings" if the fact-finding board went into the question of its profits and prices.

Previously the Pure Oil company had indicated to a fact-finding panel for the oil industry that it would not participate if the profit factor is considered.

"In view of the public interest involved," the President said, "it would be highly unfortunate if any party to a dispute should refuse to cooperate with a fact-finding board."

In the absence of the legislation which the President asked Congress to pass before its Christmas recess, there is no legal compulsion for the companies to open their books. Mr. Truman said that this was "one of the things I meant" in urging the act.

"The detailed information obtained from the books of an employer should not be made public," the chief executive added. "Such a disclosure would place the employer at a disadvantage with respect to his competitor.

"But the fact-finding board should unquestionably have the right to examine the employer's books where it deems it necessary in order to make up its own mind as to whether a demand for an increase is justified, and to make public all findings based on such information that it deems relevant x x x.

Decision Not New

"This is nothing new. There are many instances where the books of corporations are opened for inspection to representatives of state and federal governments and where the information so obtained is used solely by such officials x x x."

The President said that giving a fact-finding board authority to examine books "does not mean that the government or its fact-finding board is gong to endeavor to fix a rate of return for the employer. It does mean, however, that since wages are paid out of earnings, the question of earnings is relevant."

The Presidential statement, handed to the General Motors board while it was in session, proved a dramatic surprise to the board members and the disputing parties alike. Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison prefaced his reading of it with the statement that the board had been completely unaware of Mr. Truman's intention to issue it.

A wide grin spread across the face of Walter P. Reuther, director of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers strike, as the reading proceeded

Charles E. Wilson, General Motors president, said it would not alter the company's stand

The board had not actually decided that the price and profits question should be considered. Walter Gordon Merritt of New York, counsel for the company, contended that the President apparently was seeking to authorize the board to go into the matter but that the decision whether to do so still rested with the panel. The board recessed until tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. to make up its mind.

To Confer Today

Meanwhile, at the board's request, the company and union agreed to confer tomorrow morning to try to lay a basis for resuming collective bargaining on the issues in the month-old strike.

Merritt had opposed the union's demand that the company submit its books on the ground that the information which was sought would involve figures necessarily based on speculation and predictions of future conditions.

"I assure you," he said, "that if this board brings out a recommendation, the company will not reject it on the ground of inability to pay."

The union's demand is for a flat 30 per cent wage increase.

Reuther contended that the company refused to accept the "economic arithmetic" of the dispute. He added that the union would "back down" if the board could show that its demand would justify price increases but that otherwise "we're not going to surrender or compromise."

The impact of the President's statement on the oil industry panel was not apparent immediately. It had been in recess until tomorrow morning when it is scheduled to announce its decision on whether to consider profits and prices. Ten companies besides Pure Oil are involved in a dispute with the C.I.O. Oil Workers union which demands a 30 per cent wage increase.

Mr. Truman read his statement at the outset of his news conference. To a reporter's question, he said that fact-finding boards also should have power to examine a union's books if they believe such a step will help them in deciding issues.

Any idea of using profit and loss statements as a yardstick for fixing wages was attacked today by Senator Moore (R.-Okla.) who said in a statement:

"The proposal is unadorned socialism and only a short step behind Communism. It is as unsound from labor's standpoint as it is from the investor's."

Offer is 'Mockery,' Ford Union Says

DETROIT, Dec. 20 — (AP) The C.I.O. United Automobile Workers today told the Ford Motor Co. its 12.4 per cent wage increase offer was a "mockery" and in Washington President Truman declared that it is essential in labor disputes that fact-finding boards have authority to examine employers' and unions' books if deemed advisable.

In formally rejecting Ford's offer, amounting to 15 cents an hour, the union asked that discussion of the wage problem be separated entirely from other issues. The union took exception to virtually every condition Ford coupled with its proposal and challenged several company contentions.

Questions Prediction of Loss

The union's rejection of the Ford offer said bluntly "We do not believe the company faces loss of $35,000,000 in 1946," and that Ford "stands to profit by many millions of dollars" in the market ahead. The company claims it stands to lose that amount without a wage increase and under established retail prices Ford's proposed wage increase would cost an additional $32,000,000 annually, the company said.

An increase of 30 per cent has been demanded of both Ford and General Motors by the union. Richard T. Leonard, U.A.W.-C.I.O. Ford director, said the union was "standing firm" on this demand.

The U.A.W.-Ford negotiations were adjourned until January 8 after a half hour meeting today. John Bugas, Ford industrial relations director, said the session "was another step forward in our negotiations since it clarified completely the union's position. It looks as though when we resume on January 8, there will be some very serious negotiating.

"We made it clear again this morning that any final settlement of the wage issue must depend upon our ability to increase employe productivity and reach volume production."

U.A.W.'s Leonard emphasized that the union position at the next meeting would be that wages alone should be discussed. He said both parties has agreed to "think over their problems during the Christmas holidays."

In Windsor, Ont., the Ford Motor Co., of Canada prepared to resume operations after a 99-day strike that idled 10,000 U.A.W.-C.I.O. mem-

Truman Approves Study of Earnings In Wage Disputes

bers in a dispute over wages, a closed shop and dues checkoff. The strikers voted to accept a government-sponsored arbitration proposal.

Assails 2-Year Check

The union letter to the Ford company in the Detroit negotiations assailed a management proposal that the union agree to seek no further wage increase for two years even if OPA permitted higher car prices.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. described the offer as "totally inadequate" adding:

"It would not raise wages to a point where Ford workers could meet the present high cost of living. Nor would it contribute sufficiently to the increase in purchasing power that is required if we are to avoid a disastrous breakdown of American economy."

"As you know," it continued, "the union has fought very hard against price increases because we already have too much inflation and any further rise in prices threatens a breakdown of our economy."

"Suppose the powerful manufacturers lobby does succeed in destroying OPA controls. x x x Such success, or even partial success, by the high price lobby would inevitably bring a fearful rise in the cost of living. x x x We obviously can-

not undertake to shackle our membership so that they are bound not to seek relief in such an eventuality."

At another point the union asserted:

"Even the 12.4 per cent increase you offer contingent upon production reaching 80,000 units a month would not come in the form of a blanket raise. A great many workers might receive little or nothing at all.

"You state that out of the 12.4 per cent must come all other economic concessions sought by the union. We refer to elimination of interplant and intra-plant inequalities, increased vacation pay, increased overtime benefits, increased shift premiums, pensions for the aged, and others.

"These factors could eat up a large part of the 12.4 per cent present offer, perhaps practically all. There would, in all probability, be very little left to distribute as a raise in the basic hourly rate of the great bulk of Ford workers."

The letter said Ford assets had increased more than $300,000,000 during the war and added:

Ford Profits Cut

"During the years before the war, Ford profits were reduced by the fact that the company operated under the disadvantage of low volume and very heavy overhead. The company's share of the auto market slipped from 50 per cent in the early 1920s to 20 per cent just before the war. Idle machines and idle equipment caused reduction in profits. x x x

"An assured market, capacity production and managerial efficiency promise to bring the company greater profits in 1946 and subsequent years that it has enjoyed since the days of the Model T. This means conclusively that, for the foreseeable future at least, the company can well afford to pay the wages sought by the union."

Truman and GM Texts

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Here is the statement of President Truman calling for examination by fact-finding boards of company books, and part of a statement by Walter Gordon Merritt, GM counsel, in opposition to use of profit data in Government fact-finding:

Truman's Statement

In appointing a fact-finding board in an industrial dispute where one of the questions at issue is wages, it is essential to a fulfillment of its duty that the board have the authority, whenever it deems it necessary, to examine the books of the employer. That authority is essential to enable the board to determine the ability of the employer to pay an increase in wages where such ability is in question. Ability to pay is always one of the facts relevant to the issue of an increase in wages.

This does not mean that the Government or its fact-finding board is going to endeavor to fix a rate of return for the employer. It does mean, however, that since wages are paid out of earnings, the question of earnings is relevant.

The detailed information obtained from the books of an employer should not be made public. Such a disclosure would place the employer at a disadvantage with respect to his competitors. But the fact-finding board should unquestionably have the right to examine the employer's books where it deems it necessary in order to make up its own mind as to whether a demand for increase is justified and to make public all findings based on such information that it deems relevant to the controversy.

Former Message Recalled

That is one of the things I meant when I stated in my message of Dec. 3, 1945, to the Congress:

"The board should be * * * directed to make a thorough investigation of all the facts which it deems relevant in the controversy."

This is nothing new. There are many instances where the books of corporations are opened for inspection to representatives of the State and Federal Governments and where the information so obtained is used solely by such officials to carry out their functions.

To confer the right to examine books is one of the main purposes of granting subpoena power to the fact-finding boards. I trust that the Congress, which is the only body authorized to grant such power, will do so quickly.

In view of the public interest involved it would be highly unfortunate if any party to a dispute should refuse to cooperate with a fact-finding board.

Merritt's Statement

That leads UAW to this insupportable contention and dilemma.

That General Motors should place on the table here for the hungry eyes of its competitors those very figures and estimates which will be the basis of private hearings between management and OPA pursuant to the laws of the United States.

That data must necessarily include forecasts, projections, guesses at the cost of raw materials where future prices are speculative because of strikes actual or potential. These facts—if they be facts—these computations, which involve the gift of prophecy, the General Motors Company does not propose to lay on the bargaining table with a monopoly union that also, to an important extent, controls the operations of its competitors.

Nor does it propose to submit any issue within the jurisdiction of OPA to this fact-finding board.

The people of the United States, acting through their elected representatives, have lodged the responsibility for such questions as profits and prices, and the protection of the rights of the people in respect thereto, with the OPA, and I am aware of no public clamor that this responsibility be transferred to the UAW or the General Motors Corporation, as the self-appointed guardian of the public interests.

If, as claimed by the union, there is ample margin or profit here such as would permit wages to be paid out of line with other wages in this or other industries, the correction, if any, is to be furnished by OPA in fixing prices which would permit the benefit to the entire public instead of a small group.

"Traps and Pitfalls" Seen

That certainly is the logic of a controlled economy under which we have adopted a price-wage national policy. If the fact-finding board rules otherwise on this vital problem General Motors will withdraw from the proceedings.

There may be those who feel that we should venture into these uncharted seas with labor having a voice in price or profits—there may be those who feel that this is the primrose way; but this corporation believes that such a course is beset with traps and pitfalls and would constitute an impairment of those management functions which made it possible for this country to out-produce its enemies in the war now happily ended.

When the people, through Congress, declare a policy, this company will comply, but it will not voluntarily lead American industry down a trail which it believes should not be followed.

And in this connection we say to this board that in the light of national wage price policy, in the light of our anti-trust policies, which forbid alliances between capital and labor in respect to prices or market controls, we should not be pressed to acquiesce in any other position than we have taken. What this country needs is an understanding of our position, and not a distortion of it.

Union, G.M. Converse

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Here are excerpts from a verbal exchange between Charles E. Wilson, head of the nation's largest manufacturing corporation—General Motors—and Walter P. Reuther, redheaded vice president of the striking CIO-auto workers, America's largest union, before the President's fact-finding panel, several hundred newspaper correspondents and spectators:

Reuther—We asked for a horse and you offered us a rabbit.

Wilson—Thirteen and a half cents is not exactly a rabbit.

Reuther—Compared with what you people are keeping it is less than a rabbit.

Insist On Seeing Books

Wilson—I don't see how we can get anywhere, Walter, when you insist on seeing the corporation books.

Reuther—You don't know what I've said, you haven't been there in the negotiations.

Wilson—I read the blame things.

Reuther—We've got to get the first team back in there and sit down and talk about it. Let's try to get some of that good will back in our collective bargaining. Come back in there like you used to do and put your feet on the table and get down to negotiating.

Wilson—It's our heads that are on the table.

Reuther—Bring in the first team and let's go to work.

A Brief Statement

Wilson—I want to make just a brief statement (gripping a yellow paper before him). The union representatives and the corporation representatives have agreed that that is not an ordinary collective-bargaining matter. Looking back through the years I have felt that relations between General Motors and the union had been steadily improved. If this had been just an ordinary collective-bargaining matter, we would have been able to settle this ourselves. I personally feel very bad about this strike. I don't like the idea of 175,000 General Motors men and women walking the streets in the snow before Christmas. Nor do I like General Motors being singled out as a guinea pig. I didn't think we had it coming to us on the basis of our past relations.

Reuther—We don't like the strike either. Our people are not receiving unemployment compensation or strike benefits. They are making a tremendous sacrifice. You wouldn't conciliate. You wouldn't arbitrate.

"Get Your Feet Wet"

Wilson—If you can pull it down to the basis of a matter between the General Motors Corporation and the union we can settle it. But I don't know how we can handle the problems of the whole country.

Reuther—Come in and get your feet wet.

Wilson—I don't think I could possibly contribute anything.

Reuther—I think you're far too modest.

The white-haired corporation president leaned across the shiny walnut conference table which separated the company side and the union's side in the fact-finding hearing, watching Reuther.

The great green-walled conference room was still, the audience aware of the weighty issues affected by the interchange. Reporters scribbled feverishly.

Meeting Set For 10 A.M.

Wilson's eyes widened at times during the exchange and occasionally he turned to Loyd K. Garrison, board chairman, with a grin, expostulating.

Finally Wilson's right-hand personnel chief, Harry W. Anderson, blurted in Reuther's direction: "I can be there at 10 A.M."

Thus the groundwork for possible resumption of negotiations was laid. The meeting tomorrow at 10 had been suggested by Reuther, who said he would submit a list of local union demands, requested by the company, at that time.

But the union was prepared, too, to talk wages on a national scale as well, the 38-year-old strike general said.

Truce Ends Ford Windsor Strike

Detroit, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company of Canada today made its big Windsor (Ont.) plant ready to resume production following termination of the longest and most widespread strike in the history of the Canadian automobile industry.

Ninety-nine days after the strike of 10,000 Ford workers began, the CIO United Automobile Workers announced last night that members of its Local 200 had voted to accept a Dominion Government proposal for negotiation and, if necessary, arbitration of the dispute.

Officials of Local 200 promptly notified the Government of the result and ordered the withdrawal of picket lines.

15-Day Negotiating Limit

The company, which had previously agreed to the plan, announced that it would call its employés back as soon as possible after receiving official notification of the union's decision.

The Government proposal, similar to one rejected by a narrow margin several weeks ago, provides for ten days of negotiations after work is resumed. Any issues still unsolved after that time would be submitted to an arbitrator selected from the Canadian Supreme Court, for a final ruling within five days.

Union's Demands

The major issues are the union's demands for a closed shop and dues checkoff.

Several weeks after the strike began, 8,000 UAW-CIO members in other Windsor area plants walked out in sympathy; later these returned to their jobs. The strike also was marked by an automobile blockade that clogged the city's streets for two days.

Detroit Talks Resumed

Here in Detroit, meanwhile, Ford officials again met with UAW-CIO representatives to discuss wage demands of more than 100,000 Ford workers in this country.

Ford's offer of a 15-cent-an-hour, or 12.4 per cent, increase was turned down by the union Tuesday as "completely unacceptable." Union leaders prepared a detailed rejection, outlining their stand on several conditions attached to the Ford offer, for presentation at today's session.

Negotiations between the union and the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation had been scheduled to resume today but were postponed to December 27. A Kaiser-Frazer spokesman said more time was required to study the contract proposal submitted by the union on Tuesday. The UAW was reported to have demanded a union shop, checkoff of dues and wage rates 30 per cent above those now in effect at the Ford Rouge plant.

Board Opening G.M. Strike Hearings

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Government fact-finding to settle labor disputes met crucial tests today in three far-reaching wage controversies. The outcome may influence congressional action on Mr. Truman's request for authority to set up similar boards for all major disputes, with power to subpœna documents.

Boards dependent upon voluntary co-operation of all parties are going into action in the General

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Motors strike and the oil industry wage case. Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach has offered to appoint a third such board in the Greyhound Bus Lines strike, now 50 days old, if the transportation tieup is ended.

The Profit-Price Issue

The decisions that have to be made in the General Motors and oil controversies are classed as fundamental: whether to consider a company's profits and prices in recommending a possible wage increase.

The General Motors panel, headed by Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison of the War Labor Board, opens public hearings on this and other points today. Then it will recess at least until Saturday, to make its decision on the issue.

Garrison told a news conference that General Motors had made its position clear: It thinks profits should not be taken into account, and it will not show its books to answer the CIO United Auto Workers' claim that it could absorb a 30 per cent wage increase. The corporation also says prices are of no concern to the union or to the fact-finding board but are a matter to be discussed with the OPA.

Oil Ruling Due Tomorrow

The oil panel, headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member of the War Labor Board, is scheduled to announce its decision on the profit and price issue tomorrow.

One of the eleven companies involved, the Pure Oil Company, has already indicated that it will not participate in the fact-finding if the profit factor is considered in weighing the CIO-oil workers' demand for a 30 per cent wage increase. Another, the Sinclair Refining Company, has agreed to pay eighteen per cent higher wages with the return to a 40-hour week.

The Bus Proposal

Labor Secretary Schwellenbach offered yesterday to establish a tripartite fact-finding board—different from the G.M. and oil panels of public representatives only—if the 4,000 AFL strikers return to work.

Neither the union nor the strike-bound Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound companies accepted immediately. The companies were asked to reinstate the strikers without penalties, and to make any wage increases finally granted retroactive to November 1, when the strike began.

Accept Mediation Terms

Two Greyhound Lines Promise to Reinstate Employees

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound Lines have wired their acceptance of proposed terms preliminary to deliberations by a fact-finding panel to study the eighteen-state bus strike, Ralph Bogan, vice-president of the Greyhound Corporation, said today.

Samuel P. Berrong, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees, American Federation of Labor, and other union officials had Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach's proposition under study.

Mr. Bogan said the two affected lines have informed Secretary Schwellenbach they "stand ready to reinstate employees . . . without discrimination" and to stipulate the contract in effect Oct. 31 shall "be continued until replaced by a new contract."

Strike Benefits Sought

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Legislation entitling unemployed war veterans to unemployment compensation benefits even though unemployment is due to work stoppages caused by labor disputes has been introduced by Representative Green (D., Pa.).

UAW RIDICULES FORD'S OFFER

Asks Wage Problem Be Separated From Other Issues

Detroit, Dec. 20 (AP)—The CIO-United Automobile Workers today told the Ford Motor Company its 12.4 per cent wage-rate increase offer was a "mockery" and asked that discussion of the wage problem be separated entirely from other issues in the current dispute.

Formally rejecting the Ford offer, amounting to 15 cents an hour, the union took exception to virtually every condition the company coupled with its proposal and challenged several management contentions.

It said bluntly that "we do not believe the company faces loss of $35,000,000 in 1946," and that Ford "stands to profit by many millions of dollars" in the market ahead.

Management's Claim

Management had claimed that without a wage increase and under established retail prices it stood to lose $35,000,000 next year. The proffered wage rise would cost an additional $33,000,000, the company said.

Negotiations between management and union were adjourned until January 8 following a half-hour meeting today. Richard T. Leonard, UAW-CIO Ford director, said both parties had agreed to "think over their problems during the Christmas holidays" and that the union position at the next meeting would be that wages alone should be discussed.

He said the union was "standing firm" on its demand for a 30 per cent wage-rate increase. Company officials had no immediate comment.

The union letter assailed a management proposal that the union agree to seek no further wage increase for two years even if OPA permitted higher car prices.

"Totally Inadequate"

The UAW-CIO described the offer as "totally inadequate," adding:

"It would not raise wages to a point where Ford workers could meet the present high cost of living. Nor would it contribute sufficiently to the increase in purchasing power that is required if we are to avoid a disastrous breakdown of American economy."

"As you know," it continued, "the union has fought very hard against price increases because we already have too much inflation and any further rise in prices threatens a breakdown of our economy."

"Suppose the powerful manufacturers' lobby does succeed in destroying OPA controls. . . . Such success, or even partial success, by the high-price lobby would inevitably bring a fearful rise in the cost of living. . . . We obviously cannot undertake to shackle our membership so that they are bound not to seek relief in such an eventuality."

Raise Offer Analyzed

At another point the union asserted:

"Even the 12.4 per cent increase you offer contingent upon production reaching 80,000 units a month would not come in the form of a blanket raise. A great many workers might receive little or nothing at all.

"You state that out of the 12.4 per cent must come all other economic concessions sought by the union. We refer to elimination of interplant and intraplant inequalities, increased vacation pay, increased overtime benefits, increased shift premiums, pensions for the aged, and others.

"These factors could eat up a large part of the 12.4 per cent present offer, perhaps practically all. There would, in all probability, be very little left to distribute as a raise in the basic hourly rate of the great bulk of Ford workers."

Assets Reported Up

The letter said Ford assets had increased more than $300,000,000 during the war, and added:

"During the years before the war, Ford profits were reduced by the fact that the company operated under the disadvantage of low volume and very heavy overhead.

"The company's share of the auto market slipped from 50 per cent in the early 1920's to twenty per cent just before the war. Idle machines and idle equipment caused reduction in profits . . .

"An assured market, capacity production and managerial efficiency promise to bring the company greater profits in 1946 and subsequent years that it has enjoyed since the days of the Model T.

Security Proposal

"This means conclusively that, for the foreseeable future at least, the company can well afford to pay the wages sought by the union."

The union described the management's "company security" proposal as "unacceptable," declaring it entirely eliminated all company responsibility.

The UAW-CIO proposal contained a provision that the company and its supervisors be subject to penalties if guilty of provoking illegal work stoppages.

"The company has admitted that its supervision has provoked stoppages and yet it now asks that the union and its members take all responsibility for any trouble which might happen," the union said. "This is neither realistic nor fair. . . .

"The company must realize that it simply is not human nature for things always to go smoothly among 80,000 to 90,000 people in a single plant. Both sides must assume responsibility if we are to hope for success in this respect."

Congressman Fears Hasty Labor Laws

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP) — The House's decision not to end its Christmas recess until the day set for the start of a nation-wide steel strike was deplored today by Representative Shafer (R., Mich.).

"If the steel strike continues for only a few weeks," he said in a statement, "most American industry will be paralyzed. Then Congress will face the sort of crisis in which, unprepared to act wisely, it is likely to act hotly and hastily and enact an unworkable and dangerous law."

A resolution approved by the House yesterday calls for Congress to start the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress on January 14, the day picked by the CIO steel workers to begin a strike. The Senate has yet to act on the resolution.

Shafer said: "Congress is being criticized, and rightly so, for its failure to act [before the Christmas recess] on any law designed to protect the nation against the disastrous strike wave."

In Washington, the State Department said it had never heard of the disagreement described by Tighe and that the reported protest from Gen. MacArthur to the State Department had not been received.

Government officials, who asked to remain anonymous, expressed surprise at Tighe's report and said that Russia never had shown any interest in sending occupation forces to the Japanese home islands.

differences.

Correspondent Larry Tighe of the American Broadcasting company reported from Tokyo that MacArthur had sent a protest message to the State department threatening to resign.

Tighe said that the Russians "insisted that they are allowed to occupy Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands." He added that MacArthur refused "with the implication that if the Russians ever got into Hokkaido they'd never be dislodged."

Government officials, declining to be quoted by name, said Moscow never had shown any interest in the occupation and expressed surprise at Tighe's report. They said that when the occupation began Russia had taken the position that the U. S. should handle the task alone.

About three weeks ago, the officials related, the U. S. invited Russia to send occupation forces because the same offer was being made to Australia but no Soviet reply had been received.

Tighe said that MacArthur had offered "to let the Russans into southernmost Kyushu, which would put American troops between the (Russians) homeland and the occupying force. Then the Russians said no. MacArthur's answer to that amounted to, "All right, don't send an occupation force; we don't need it anyway.' "

Report MacArthur Will Quit In Occupation Dispute with Reds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — (AP) President Truman said today he knew nothing about a report that General Douglas MacArthur had threatened to resign over differences with the Russians on the occupation of Japan.

The President told his news conference that nether he nor the War department had received any such message from the Allied commander, and the State department said it had not heard of the reported

Russ-M'Arthur Split On Japan Seen

DEC 21 1945

San Francisco, Dec. 20 (AP)—American Broadcasting Company Correspondent Larry Tighe reported today from Tokyo that General MacArthur and the Russians had disagreed over which of the Japanese home islands Soviet forces would occupy, and that as a result Russians will not participate in the occupation at all.

Furthermore, Tighe said, MacArthur reportedly told the United States State Department yesterday that if he were not let alone, and if Russia were allowed any further participation in occupation affairs, he would resign.

"First, the Russians wanted to bring an army over here," the correspondent asserted. "MacArthur said no. He would permit them to bring one division. But they insisted that they be allowed to occupy Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands. MacArthur again said no, with the implication that if the Russians ever get into Hokkaido they'd never be dislodged.

"MacArthur offered instead to let the Russians into southernmost Kyushu, which would put American troops between the [Russian] homeland and the occupying force. Then the Russians said no. MacArthur's answer to that amounted to, 'All right, don't send an occupation force; we don't need it anyway.' "

Jap Teachers Ask 500 P. C. Raise

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Three hundred thousand Japanese school teachers today filed a petition through the Japan Education Society asking the Government for a 500 per cent increase in salaries.

Fleet Leader Failed to Act On War Order

Warships Should Have Been at Sea Dec. 7, Says Admiral Turner.

BARES DEFENSE PLAN

Kimmel Had Instructions to Carry Out Pre-Arranged Deployment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) The Navy's 1941 war plans chief contended today that the Pacific fleet got specific orders 10 days before Pearl Harbor which should have sent it onto the high seas ready to fight.

Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner told the Pearl Harbor committee that he had assumed for days, in fact, that the fleet was at sea until news came of Japan's disaster-dealing Dec. 7, 1941, raid on the anchored ships at Hawaii.

Ships Should be at Sea

At sea, he declared, was "the place for them under Admiral Kimmel's operating plan." Admiral Husband E. Kimmel was commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet when the Japanese struck.

In brief, the Navy department's view here, as Turner presented it, was that Navy men had talked for 25 years of a possible attack on Hawaii, there was correspondence with Kimmel about air defense, and "splendid plans" were received from Hawaii.

Then, Nov. 27, 1941, Kimmel was sent a dispatch which advised it was to be considered "a war warning" and instructed that he "execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned in WPL 46."

The letters and figures stand for War Plan No. 46 which was part of "Rainbow 5," the general plan for operations in a war with Japan.

Describes Plan in Detail

Turner said defensive deployment under the plan had been worked out in detail and should have sent the fleet out ready to fight, extended reconnaissance, and dispatched submarines for surveillance and possible attack on an approaching enemy.

"Instead of being concentrated," Turner testified, "it (defensive deployment) meant that the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet could take operating stations for the most probable attack."

That, he asserted, would have sent fast ships northward, the direction from which the attack actually came, to cover an area in which there were no islands from which enemy could be reported.

Against such a fast force as might be expected to make any attack, he said, the American battleships would have been of "no use" except to combat landings. He added that the proper disposition for that sort of action would have been at sea, where they could move in on landing forces.

The fleet—six battleships, six cruisers and a dozen destroyers—was caught in the harbor.

Relating his expectations as to Japanese action, the Admiral testified that a drop around Nov. 25 or 26 in the volume of communication among Japanese fleet units caused him to conclude that the bulk of Japan's navy was at sea.

From other information, he said, it was apparent part of the fleet would be used in an amphibious movement into the South China sea. He declared the remainder of the Japanese units "could go only two places"—to defensive deployments in the Japanese mandated islands and to raid Hawaii.

Realized Possibility of Attack

Turner said it was his own opinion that there was about a "50-50 chance" as to which of those two places the Japanese would move

(Continued on Page Twenty)

and that "a lot of other officers felt that way too."

The quick-answering Admiral also testified:

He was told the Navy had intercepted Dec. 5, 1941, a Tokyo broadcast in the "winds" code indicating a Japanese attack on Russia. He concluded that was an error and knew of no other "winds" interception before the Pearl Harbor attack.

The question of when to attack was one in which the commander on the scene had wide discretion, but Turner believed approach of a Japanese task force to within 500 miles of Hawaii "certainly would have been an overt act" warranting an attack.

Under the war plans, it was contemplated that no attempt would be made to hold Guam, but military installations there were to be destroyed.

On Dec. 5, 1941, he discussed at length with Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, and Admiral Royall Ingersoll, deputy chief, the question whether additional warnings should be sent to the fleets. They came to the conclusion "that everything had been done that could be done."

He never saw until about noon on Sunday, Dec. 7, the decoded Japanese message indicating they would present an ultimatum to this country at 1 p.m. He asked Stark what had been done about warnings and was told one had been dispatched by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief to staff, which was to be shown also to naval commanders overseas.

Sanctions Forced War

In another expression of opinion, Turner said he believed the economic sanctions the United States adopted against Japan in July, 1941, "made war certain."

But he said there was never any commitment prior to the Dec. 7 attack for this country to fight Japan.

"I know definitely that there was never such a commitment," he declared.

Explaining his view that the restrictions on Japanese trade with this country made war certain, the admiral said the economic sanctions imposed then "practically stopped" Japan's trade in oil, rice and cotton. They led, too, to the fall of the Konoye cabinet, he said.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye's cabinet fell in October, 1941, and he was succeeded as premier by Hideki Tojo. Turner said he thought Konoye had been "trying to keep out of the war with the United States but was not trying to keep out of war with Britain and the Dutch."

Probers Plan Recess

The Senate-House committee cut half an hour off its usual luncheon recess in an effort to assure that it can complete questioning of Turner by tomorrow or Saturday. Once his testimony is completed, it plans a Christmas recess until Dec. 31.

The House and Senate, meantime, voted the committee an extension to Feb. 15 for its inquiry. Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) told the Senate that the committee could not possibly report by Jan. 3 as instructed originally. Barkley said he believed all the evidence could be taken by Feb. 15, but that more time be asked in which to prepare a report.

Turner related that talks with the British were initiated in 1940 concerning what would be the best use of naval forces in event of war with Japan.

But he said no proposals ever received approval from top commanders in Washington until Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the Asiatic fleet, radioed a report Dec. 6, 1941, on understandings reached with Admiral Tom S. V. Phillips, commander of Britain's Far Eastern Fleet.

Turner said that dispatch was not received here until the morning of Dec. 7 and a message of approval by Admiral Stark, was not dispatched until after the Japanese attack.

As it was, the furious Japanese drives of the war's opening weeks made waste paper of most of those understandings.

Hart advised, for instance, that he and Phillips were agreed that Singapore was too far away for "offensive operations" by British battleships based there.

Scheduled Truk Attack

The agreement also included a plan for a U. S. attack against Truk if the Japanese went to war.

In submitting the joint plan, Hart said:

"We consider it very important that action in the Far East area should be coordinated with the movements of the U. S. Pacific fleet and we hope we may be informed of the time table visualized for the movement of this fleet to Truk, in full accordance with plan 'Rainbow 4.' The release of cruisers from Australia and New Zealand is intimately connected with the movements of this fleet."

Hart and Phillips suggested that arrangements be made by April 15 for the British vessels to operate from Manila. By that date, only a handful of half-starved Americans were hanging on in the Philippines and two of the principal British warships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, were at the bottom of the China sea, Phillips with them.

Turner said earlier Singapore conference proposals were rejected here because the British wanted to draw a "deadline" in the South China sea which Japan must not cross.

Sharp Difference Over '41 Naval Duty Aired

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—A Congressional inquiry brought out today a sharp disagreement among top navy officers over responsibility for informing fleet commanders of international developments before the Pearl Harbor attack, December 7, 1941.

A long explanation by Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner about the 1941 assignments prompted this question from William D. Mitchell, counsel for the Senate-House committee investigating the attack:

"Don't you think, Admiral, that the division of authority between the Office of Naval Intelligence and the War Plans Division in the Navy was in a very fuzzy condition at that time?"

Replies In Negative

"No, sir," replied Turner, who was War Plans chief then.

Turner had cotnended that it was the Intelligence Division's duty to informe Admiral Tusband E. Kimmel, then commander of the Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, about the fourteen-part Japanese diplomatic message that arrived here a few hours before the Japanese struck. This has been described previously as a tipoff that war was imminent.

Mitchell immediately read into the record a statement by Vice Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, then Naval Intelligence chief, to the effect that Turner had insisted that the War Plans Division evaluate and interpret enemy intentions.

Statement By Kirk

Wilkinson's brief contained a statement by Vice Admiral A. B. Kirk, who headed Intelligence before Wilkinson, that Turner had argued and won this point in a conference which division heads had held with Admiral Harold R. Stark, former Chief of Naval Operations.

The committee, now in its sixth week of hearings, aims to end the inquiry February 15 by working longer each day and cutting short its Christmas recess. Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) said some members were doubtful about reaching that goal, although all were "hopeful."

Barkley was ready to introduce in the Senate today an extension resolution agreed upon by the committee in a long private session late yesterday. He said he hoped for unanimous Senate consent and then for quick action by the House.

Ferguson Opposed

The original resolution creating the bipartisan committee called for it to report by January 3. Barkley said Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) alone opposed the new February 15 date; Senator Brewster (R., Maine) did not vote. Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) made the February 15 motion.

Barkley described the closed-door session as "an earnest discussion, but no fireworks."

As the committee returned to questioning Turner there were these developments growing out of yesterday's executive session:

1. Nothing has been done about proposals to hasten the testimony of Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, Pearl Harbor commanders at the time the Japanese struck. Barkley said the committee thus far stands on the theory that it would be better for these men to hear first what other witnesses have to say.

Plans To Quit Unchanged

2. Mitchell and his staff are unchanged in their plans to quit the case January 3, or as soon as they can break in new legal help. Mitchell has predicted that the hearing would go on for months at the current rate of questioning by committee members.

3. Barkley is searching for new counsel—"a good lawyer who isn't hunting a job," as he expressed it.

4. The committee will quit tomorrow for the holidays if it finishes with Turner; otherwise, it will sit through Saturday. It will resume hearings on December 31.

5. After this week, the committee will sit six days a week from 10 A.M. until 12.30 P.M.—half an hour later than usual—and from 2 P.M. until 4 P.M. This figures out at a 12½ per cent boost in the working day, and Barkley said "that would help some."

Time To Report Findings

6. The committee plans, if hearings are finished by February 15, to take additional time to prepare the formal report on its findings.

Wilkinson, the tenth witness to be finished with by the committee, left the stand yesterday afternoon. There are about 60 left on the list.

U.S. AND BRITISH ADMIRALS MADE PACT ON DEC. 6

30-24-32535

1941 Agreement Called for U. S. Strike at Truk if Japs Attacked.

HAWAII INQUIRY IS EXTENDED

Sessions Will Last Till Feb. 15—Turner Says Fleet Was Ordered Deployed.

Washington, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—A Senate-House committee heard today that a British-American naval agreement—signed by Pacific fleet commanders on December 6, 1941—Envisioned an attack by the United States against Truk if the Japanese went to war.

Th agreement, signed by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Admiral Tom S. V. Phillips of the British Far Eastern Fleet went into the records of the committee investigating the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

It was read by William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, after Admiral R. K. Turner had testified the United States High Command had refused to approve previous proposed Allied war plans in the Pacific because the British fixed a "deadline" the Japanese shouldn't cross. This deadline was a fixed spot which the British felt was a first line of defense and any overt move by Japan to go beyond it would mean aggression to them.

Meanwhile Congress agreed today to extend the investigation until February 15. Senate Majority Leader Barkley (D.-Ky.), who also is chairman of the investigating group, obtained Senate agreement to the extension beyond the original date of January 3, the House concurred. Barkley said he believed that at least all of the evidence could be taken by February 15, but it might be necessary to seek another extension of time in which to write a report on the investigation.

Fleet Ordered Deployed.

Today's committee session also drew from Turner the assertion that the Pacific fleet should have been spread out, not tied up at Pearl Harbor on December 7, under orders issued ten days before.

Turner, the 1941 chief of Navy war plans, told the committee that the warning sent to Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel on November 27, 1941, called for "appropriate defensive replyment" for possible war. Turner said that such defensive deployment should have meant this to Kimmel:

1. Sending planes to Midway and Wake Island (which was done).
2. Extend air reconnaissance.
3. Dispatching "fast" ships to the north which was the "danger spot," because there were no outpost islands that could be used for detection.
4. Sending submarines out for surveillance and possible attack of an approaching enemy.
5. Awareness that the Japanese would not send slow ships, therefore battleships would be of "no use" except to fend off landings. Thus they should have been at sea, to some extent, to move in and attack such landing forces.

"Instead of being concentrated, it (defensive deployment) meant, that the forces of the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet could take stations for the most probable attack," Turner testified.

Six battleships, six cruisers and a dozen destroyers were tied up within the harbor when the Japanese struck—from the north.

Turner Explains Plan.

Turner further explained the naval interpretations he thought Kimmel should have reached from his orders:

"The battleships were of no use against fast ships. The proper deployment would be in the best positions to defend against actual landings. If they had been at sea to arrive during such landings they would have been most useful indeed.

"The danger was to the North. It would have meant sending some fast ships with seaplanes to the north to cover certain sectors against the approach of the enemy. Planes should have been on the operating fields throughout the islands. Submarines should have been sent into positions for surveillance or attack."

All these moves were contemplated in the Navy's war plan No. 46, which Kimmel was instructed to follow in that November 27 warning, Turner added.

Up to President.

Turner read into the record excerpts from war plan No. 46 which he said defined Kimmel's duties in connection with defensive deployment.

Chief of these, the witness said, was to protect Allied possessions and prevent any attack on the Western Hemisphere. This meant, he added, that protection of Hawaii was Kimmel's main defensive job.

Mitchell asked how the Navy would know when to start fighting. Turner replied that it was within President Roosevelt's province to decide when the Japanese were about to commit an overt act.

"The Navy couldn't afford, if it were possible to prevent it, to let an attack come in," Turner said. "If the Japanese had brought a task force within 500 miles of Hawaii, under the circumstances, that certainly would be an overt act."

The approach of the Japanese task force against Hawaii was not located, detected, nor was it intercepted after the successful attack.

Decoding Was Delayed.

Turner told the committee that the joint operations plan signed by Hart and Phillips arrived at the Navy Department here at 11 P. M. on December 6 and was not decoded until eight or nine hours later. He said the approval of Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, went back to Hart a few hours after the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor.

In submitting the joint plan, which included the stationing of a cruiser force on Australia, Hart noted:

"We consider it very important that action in the Far East area should be co-ordinated with the movements of the United States Pacific fleet and we hope we may be informed of the timetable visualized for the movement of this fleet to Truk, in full accordance with plan 'Rainbow 4.' The release of cruisers from Australia and New Zealand is intimately connected with the movements of this fleet."

Hart and Phillips had agreed, subject to the approval of their governments and later by the Australians and the Dutch, for joint use of Singapore and Manila as naval bases.

The British were to base their battle fleet on Singapore, with four battleships stationed there—the Prince of Wales, Repulse, Revenge and Royal Sovereign. The United States was to supply four destroyers and the Dutch six, to operate with the British battleships and cruisers.

Hart said that offensive operations could not be carried on from Singapore and suggested that the Manila base be opened to the British. Stark approved this, "when practical."

Two Bad Features.

Turner told the committee there were "two objectionable features" to the previously proposed plans for Allied action against the Japanese, which were developed at a Singapore conference on April 19, 1941.

"First," he said, "there were political implications, a dead line in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam; second, it was not very realistic."

Earlier a long explanation by Turner about the 1941 assignments prompted the question from Mitchell: "Don't you think, Admiral, that the division of authority between the Office of Naval Intelligence and the War Plans Division in the Navy was in a very fuzzy condition at that time?"

"No sir," replied Turner.

Turner had contended that it was the intelligence division's duty to inform Kimmel about the fourteen-part Japanese diplomatic message that arrived here a few hours before the Japanese struck. This has been described previously as a tipoff that war was imminent.

Wilkinson Is Quoted.

Mitchell immediately read into the record a statement by Vice-Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, then Naval Intelligence chief, to the effect that Turner had insisted that the War Plans Division evaluate and interpret enemy intentions.

Wilkinson's brief contained a statement by Vice-Admiral A. B. Kirk, who headed intelligence before Wilkinson, that Turner had argued and won this point in a conference which division heads had held with Stark.

ATTACK ON TRUK SET IN U.S.-BRITISH PACT

Agreement Signed Dec. 6, '41, by Far East Chief Also Called for Joint Use of Bases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Congressional committee investigating Pearl Harbor heard today that a British-American naval agreement, which was signed by fleet commanders in the Pacific Dec. 6, 1941, envisioned an American attack against Truk if the Japanese went to war.

The agreement, signed by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Admiral Tom S. V. Phillips of the British Far Eastern Fleet, was read by William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, after Admiral R. K. Turner, former Chief of Naval War Plans, had testified the American high command refused to approve previous proposed Allied war plans in the Pacific because the British fixed a "deadline" the Japanese should not cross.

This deadline was a fixed spot the British felt was a first line of defense and any overt move by Japan to go beyond it would mean aggression to them.

The Admiral told the committee that the joint operations plan signed by Admirals Hart and Phillips arrived at the Navy Department at 11 P. M., Dec. 6, and was not decoded until eight or nine hours later. He said the approval of Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, went back to Admiral Hart a few hours after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

In submitting the plan, which included the stationing of a cruiser force on Australia, Admiral Hart said:

"We consider it very important that action in the Far East area should be coordinated with the movements of the United States Pacific Fleet, and we hope we may be informed of the time table vizualized for the movement of this fleet to Truk, in full accordance with plan, Rainbow 4. The release of cruisers from Australia and New Zealand is intimately connected with the movements of this fleet."

Admirals Hart and Phillips agreed, subject to the approval of their Governments and later by the Australians and Dutch, for joint use of Singapore and Manila as naval bases.

The British were to base their battle fleet on Singapore, with four battleships, the Prince of Wales, Repulse, Revenge and Royal Sovereign. The United States was to supply four destroyers and the Dutch six, to operate with the British battleships and cruisers.

Admiral Hart said that offensive operations could not be carried on from Singapore and suggested that the Manila base be opened to the British. Admiral Stark approved this, "when practical."

Admiral Turner told the committee that there were "two objectionable features" to the previously proposed plans for Allied action against the Japanese, which were developed at a Singapore conference April 19, 1941.

"First," he said, "there were political implications, a deadline in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam; second, it was not very realistic."

TRUMAN'S CHOICE OF UNO DELEGATES BACKED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) President Truman's entire slate of nine American representatives to the first full session of the United Nations was confirmed by the Senate late today after spirited criticism of some of his selections.

There was never any doubt as to the outcome during the nearly two hours of debate. No roll-call votes were demanded on any of the nominees.

Nevertheless the nominations of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Frank C. Walker, John G. Townsend, Jr., and Senator Tom Connally drew oratorical attacks ranging from heavy to moderate.

Gets Double Appointment

Stettinius received a double appointment, as representative on the security council with rank of ambassador, and as representative to the first session of the United Nations assembly to be held in London early next month. As such he was the first target.

Senator Langer (R-N.D.) declared Stettinius' "associations with high finance and big business" rendered him unsuited to "any high office where his duties would have an immediate effect upon the material welfare of the people at large."

However, the North Dakota senator, who voted against the charter, said he was convinced the UNO was "a phony" destined to "fail even more miserably than the old League of Nations." Accordingly, in voting approval of the nomination, he said he merely would be making "a sort of honorary bestowal" in recognition of the nominee's qualifications as a citizen.

Senators Barkley (D-Ky.), Vandenberg (R-Mich.) and Capehart (R-Ind.) hastened to Stettinius' defense. Vandenberg said the former Secretary of State is "a seasoned veteran who already has done as much for the world's hope of organized peace as any living man."

No "nay" vote was audible when the nomination was called up for confirmation.

Opposes Mrs. Roosevelt

Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.) likewise drew counterfire when he criticized the nomination of Mrs. Roosevelt to an assembly post. "I care not what course others may take," Bilbo said, "but representing the sovereign state of Mississippi, I know I represent 98 or 99 per cent of my people in opposing the nomination."

He said he wouldn't take up the Senate's time giving his reasons, but said he was going to publish a book on the subject in March.

Senators Barkley, Chavez (D-N.M.) and Taylor (D-Idaho) stood up for the late President's widow as a capable and energetic choice.

Taylor, however, said that in voting to confirm Connally to a place on the assembly he wanted it understood he did not agree with a recent assertion by the Texan that the United States did not want a world government. Taylor himself has proposed legislation leading to such a government.

Senator Fulbright (D-Ark.) singled out the alternate nominations of Walker, former Democratic national chairman and ex-postmaster general, and of Townsend, former Delaware senator, farmer and banker, as indicating the advisa-

bility of selecting delegates experienced in the international field. Why not, he suggested, have picked an intelligent war veteran, or an atomic scientist.

Fulbright said he did not in any way attack the character or ability of Walker and Townsend as business men or politicians, but declared a sure way to kill UNO would be to pass out appointments to people who were not qualified to make it function.

Showing signs of heat, Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) told Fulbright his criticism of Walker was "utterly without basis."

There was no debate on the confirmations of Senator Vandenberg as one of the principal delegates to the assembly, or of Rep. Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.), Rep. Charles A. Eaton (R-N.J.) and John Foster Dulles of New York as alternates.

UNO Okays Seen Despite Fight By Langer

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—A single open challenge was raised today against Senate confirmation of President Truman's slate of delegates to the first full session of the United Nations Organization.

That protest, by Senator Langer (R., N.D.) against the choice of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., was generally regarded among other Senators as more for the record than for actual effect. Langer opposed Stettinius's nomination as Secretary of State a year ago, and yesterday he blocked immediate confirmation of the UNO nominees by announcing that he opposed Stettinius.

Confirmation Forecast

A leader among Senate Democrats predicted that Langer's scheduled twenty-minute speech today would not prevent confirmation of all the nominees before nightfall.

Stettinius was named to two posts: United States Representative on the Security Council, with rank of ambassador, and one of the four principal representatives to the first session of the General Assembly.

The other principal representatives to the Assembly are Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who, like Connally, was a delegate to the San Francisco conference that wrote the United Nations Charter, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the President.

Byrnes To Attend

President Truman explained, in sending up the nominations yesterday, that he appointed only four principal assembly representatives because Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will attend at least part of the first session. The UNO implementing law, sent to the White House yesterday, calls for five representatives.

Alternate representatives are Chairman Sol Bloom (D., N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of that committee; former Postmaster General Frank Walker, John Foster Dulles of New York and former Republican Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware.

Meetings In January

The General Assembly is to convene in London early in January. The Security Council will meet there later that month.

Quick presidential signature is expected for the implementing legislation. It sets out the rules under which the United States will take part in the international peace preserving organization, and stipulates that after Congress assigns a quota of American fighting power to the security operations, the President may send it into operation without further consultation with Congress.

Against Naming Mrs. Roosevelt

Representative Vursell Opposes Her as a Delegate to UNO Conference.

Washington, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The House heard both criticism and praise today of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's designation as one of the United States delegates to the United Nations Organization.

Representative Vursell (R.-Ill.) started the debate by declaring: "The appointment is a bad start toward international co-operation. I am profoundly disturbed that Mrs. Roosevelt, great woman though she is, has been named, because I don't believe it will help bring unity."

Representative Biemiller (D.-Wis.) jumped to his feet to take issue with Vursell, asserting: "No appointment made in recent weeks will meet with greater appreciation from the American people. Mrs. Roosevelt is a woman of broad social sympathies and understanding. I for one, want to commend President Truman for his foresight and intelligence in naming her."

Other representatives to the assembly are Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Senator Tom Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.-Mich.).

Alternate representatives are Representative Sol Bloom (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of that committee; former Postmaster-General Frank Walker, John Foster Dulles of New York and former Republican Senator John G. Townsend Jr., of Delaware.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Accept.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said today that she would accept the nomination as a delegate to the United Nations Organization General Assembly if her nomination is approved by the Senate.

"Naturally, I will accept if confirmed," she said at a press conference to announce her acceptance of the honorary chairmanship of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, at the committee's national headquarters at 235 East 11th street, "but I was never one to count my chickens before they're hatched."

Asked if she anticipated any opposition to her nomination from the Senate, the wife of the late President said that she had received communications from President Truman and the Department of State about the appointment and added that she felt the President would not have named a woman to the post unless he felt that the delegation should include a woman and that her nomination would be approved.

In reply to a question asking if she in her capacity as a delegate, planned to push any particular program, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "No, but I hope I will hear from the people in this country about the various things which will come up."

As her first act as the new honorary chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt announced the committee's baby food campaign to speed help to 1,200,000 Yugoslav children who are reported to be suffering from advanced malnutrition.

Asked if she felt that we should feed the children of Germany this winter, she declared, "I have no desire to starve any one. However, I feel strongly that our allies, who have suffered so much at the expense of the Germans should have first priority regarding relief."

CURBS ON GERMANY URGED IN REPORT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) The Foreign Economic administration today called upon the Allies to take quick control over all German assets outside the Reich, by force of sanctions against neutral countries if necessary.

Permanent separation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland from Germany to cripple its war-making power was a further recommendation in an FEA report to a Senate military subcommittee.

H. H. Fowler, director of FEA's enemy branch, said the report was advisory and its terms have not all been adopted as fixed American policy.

This country for instance, has opposed French efforts to arrange immediately for separation of the Ruhr-Rhineland from the rest of Germany, holding that a four-power agreement on a central administration for the Reich comes first.

FEA is out of business, its functions being taken over by the State department.

One official in that department, asking not to be quoted by name, said FEA was primarily concerned with disarmament of Germany and added that other factors "not considered too much by FEA" would be weighed in fixing the American position.

The report said the threat of Germans outside Germany making arms or conducting scientific research is "too dangerous" a prospect to let alone.

Chairman (Kilgore (D- W.Va.) of the subcommittee, said this government has learned that Germany before its surrender transferred whole science laboratories intact to neutral countries.

Two-thirds of German assets outside its borders, the report said, are in Turkey and Argentina but other countries also have German controlled industries, funds and laboratories.

Separate Ruhr Urged By U.S. Agency

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—An expiring Government war agency today proposed permanent separation of the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany to prevent reconstruction of a war industry "capable of once again unhinging the security of Europe."

The Foreign Economic Administration, officially dissolved by President Truman September 27, put forth the suggestion as part of a detailed program for German economic and industrial disarmament.

H. H. Fowler, director of FEA's enemy branch, made the program public in an appearance before a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee.

It was the first time any Government agency had publicly recommended detachment of the two zones which provided Germany with much of its economic capacity for two world wars.

Like French Proposal

FEA recommended establishment of an international trusteeship to administer the separated areas—a proposal similar to that which France has vigorously endeavored to persuade the United States, Britain and Russia to adopt in recent months.

The FEA report was made public just eight days after the State Department had issued a policy statement charting a course for German economic recovery which was based on keeping the Ruhr and Rhineland in the Reich. When FEA was dissolved, its peacetime functions were transferred to the State Department.

Fowler emphasized to the Senate subcommittee that FEA's proposals were "purely advisory" and should not be termed an expression of United States policy.

"By controlling the Rhineland-Ruhr area and utilizing that control properly, the Allies could prevent an excessive war industries aggregate from developing in Germany," the FEA report explained.

Continuation Of Controls

"If the Rhineland-Ruhr area is left under German authority, a continuation of more extensive controls over German heavy industry may be necessary long after the occupation period."

In addition to permanent detachment, the FEA recommended the following moves in the Ruhr-Rhineland plan:

1. Removal of owners and managers of natural resources and productive facilities important to war and the substitution of a public authority, to be owned and directed by the United Nations.

2. Removal from the areas of all persons not known to be anti-Nazi and sympathetic with the Allied economic policy for Germany.

3. Establishment of the detached area under "a United Nations mandate responsible to the general international organization."

Tire Rationing Will End Jan. 1 Under OPA Rule

Steady Increase in Production Permits Lifting of Curb on Sales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) Tire rationing will end at 12:01 a.m. on Jan. 1, Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced tonight.

He said the rationing program can be terminated then "because production of tires, particularly passenger tires, the shortage of which has been most acute, has increased steadily during the past two months, reaching an output for this quarter of about 11,000,000."

Bowles said OPA and the civilian production administration had agreed that rationing could be lifted when production reached this level.

Certificates Good

Holders of tire purchase certificates will have through Dec. 31 to turn in ration coupons to dealers and obtain passenger car tires before unrationed sales begin.

After tomorrow, no additional ration certificates will be issued except in emergency cases.

Tire rationing began Jan. 5, 1942. Inventories have been frozen from the day after Pearl Harbor.

Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small advised Bowles that current weekly production of passenger tires will approximate 4,000,000 this month. Small estimated that 66,000,000 passenger tires will be made in 1946.

Bowles warned that termination of rationing does not mean there is an ample supply of tires to meet all requests.

Conservation Necessary

"For many months," he added, "it will remain important that motorists continue to do everything possible to avoid excessive wear and tear on tires. There will be many who will have to wait to get tires."

The OPA chief urged all motorists who can wait for a new tire until rationing ends to do so.

The prohibition on spare tires for new cars will be continued, along with restrictions on white side wall tires and tire exports.

OPA said price control over tires also would be continued and would be "closely checked."

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Congress Sets Mark In World Affairs

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP) — The Seventy-ninth Congress, which spanned the transition from war to peace and from President Roosevelt to President Truman, was slated today to end the session it started last January 4. It will begin its second—and "election year"—session next January 14.

It leaves behind a record of stubbornness toward the man who last April moved from the Vice President's rostrum in the Senate to the White House office vacated by the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It hasn't taken kindly, and certainly not eagerly, to many of the suggestions Harry S. Truman has made in almost a dozen special messages.

Heard Round The World

Although its tally of "things undone" is a long one, the Seventy-ninth Congress, perhaps more than any of its recent predecessors, made its voice heard round the world by the things it did.

It ratified the United Nations Charter; it overwhelmingly enacted a law to give effect to this country's participation in the United Nations; it appropriated new money to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; it extended the lend-lease program and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and it wrote into law the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements.

In doing those things it followed the recommendations of both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman.

Draft, Debt And Taxes

On the domestic front it:

Appropriated about $66,000,000,000 while a two-front war was in progress and then, after the last shots had been fired, took back some $52,000,000,000 of current and past-year allotments that had not been used.

Extended the draft law until May 15.

Raised the national debt limit to $300,000,000,000.

Extended price controls until the middle of 1946.

Rewrote the Bill of Rights.

Cut income taxes and ordered repeal of the excess-profits tax January 1, 1946.

Approved a Governmental reorganization plan in response to a request from President Truman.

Simplified administration of surplus-property dispotsal in accord with another presidential entreaty.

Compromised with the President on return of Employment Service offices to the states by ordering their return around next April 1 instead of retaining them under Federal control until mid-1947 as Mr. Truman wanted.

Voted its 435 House members annual expense allowances of $2,500 each, which the Senate declined to approve for itself.

Things Undone

But Congress put off until next year action on:

The multibillion British loan proposal.

Pensions and pay raises for congressmen.

Universal military training.

Merger of the armed services—which Mr. Truman asked in his tenth message yesterday.

So-called "full-employment" legislation.

Creation of fact-finding machinery to handle major labor disputes.

Liberalization of unemployment-compensation rates.

Establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Increases in current statutory minimum wages.

Disposal of war-created merchant shipping surpluses.

Legislation setting up domestic control over atomic energy.

Rebuffs To Truman

The lawmakers flatly rejected the President's bid for new labor legislation by Christmas; months earlier they refused to enact a work-or-fight law despite White House insistence; and they did not get out of committees a Truman request for repeal of the Johnson Act restricting loans to foreign nations in default on their debts.

The House passed but the Senate shelved a proposal that both branches of Congress, rather than two thirds of the Senate only, ratify treaties.

The same fate befell a suggestion of Mr. Truman's that the Speaker of the House rather than the Secretary of State become President should both the President and Vice President die.

The House refused to go along with the Senate and with the President on unemployment-compensation law revisions.

Variety Of Probes

In the matter of investigations, the Seventy-ninth Congress was in a class by itself. Through committees it undertook more or less extensive inquiries into the Pearl Harbor attack, the State Department program in China, food, the financial transactions of Elliott Roosevelt and the operation of veterans' hospitals.

On the very first day of the session the House made permanent its Committee on Un-American Activities.

The legislators were not backward in the matter of travel, either. The summer vacation cut short by Japan's surrender found scores of them visiting and investigating in scattered corners of the globe.

TRUMAN SIGNS BILL TO EFFECT BUREAU SAVINGS

Reorganization Measure Was a 'Must' on the President's Agenda.

IT AIMS AT SIMPLIFICATION

Executive Skeptical of Claim That Economies Will Run as High as 25 P. C.

Washington, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—President Truman signed today legislation giving him authority to reorganize executive branches of the Government.

The reorganization, which advocates say will bring economies and simplification of administration procedure, was one of the "must" proposals submitted to Congress by Mr. Truman last September.

After signing the measure, Mr. Truman said that while the act would result in some reduction of administrative expenditures in the agencies affected, "I do not consider it probable that we will generally save as much as 25 per cent as suggested in the act."

"The results of reorganization will be evident primarily in the increased effectiveness of government operations," he declared in a formal statement. It should also mean, he continued, "a simpler and clearer relation" between the Government and the public and a better service to the people.

Several legislators and Government officials attended the signing, including Senators Byrd (D., Va.), chairman of the joint committee on reduction of governmental expenditures; Murdock (D.-Utah) and McCarran (D. Nev.); Representatives Whittington (D.-Miss.) and Manasco (D. Ala.); Comptroller-General Lindsey C. Warren and Harold D Smith, director of the budget.

Six agencies are exempted from reorganization, except that additional duties, agencies and employees may be shifted to them. These are the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, National Mediation Board, National Railroad Adjustment Board and Railroad Retirement Board.

The civil functions of the Army's Engineers Corps, which includes such work as flood control, the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller-General, both direct agents of Congress, are completely exempt.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Communications Commission, the Tariff Commission and Veterans Administration must be dealt with separately and under plans which would affect no other agency if any effort is made to reorganize them.

Truman's Statement.

The text of the President's statement after signing the bill follows:

"I am pleased today to sign the reorganization act of 1945 for I believe that in this act the Congress has established a procedure which should lead to substantial improvements in the organization and management of the Government.

"Under the authority of the act, I shall undertake a systematic review of the Government agencies with a view to regrouping their functions in the most efficient and economical manner and abolishing such functions and agencies as may not be necessary.

"The director of the Bureau of the Budget has been instructed to obtain the recommendations of all departments and establishments covered by the act and to take the lead in preparing the necessary reorganization plans for my consideration. He will work with the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion in so far as the reorganization proposals relate to the reconversion of the war agencies.

"While I anticipate that this act will result in some reduction of administrative expenditures in the agencies affected by reorganization plans, I do not consider it probable that we will generally save as much as 25 per cent, as suggested in the act. I wish to point out, also, that administrative expenditures are only a small proportion of the cost of government. Substantial savings in Government expenditures can come only from reductions in the Government programs themselves, and these are made as a rule through the normal budgetary and appropriations processes, not through reorganization action.

"The results of reorganization will be evident primarily in the increased effectiveness of Government operations. Regrouping and consolidation to bring together those agencies having related purposes will lead to greater consistency in the policies of the agencies and better co-ordination of their programs in operation. This should mean also a simpler and clearer relation between the agencies of the Government and the public. Through these means, the act will enable us better to adapt the Government for carrying out its responsibility of serving the people."

TO PROBE GI TRAVEL DELAY

Senate Group Orders Investigation On West Coast

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—An investigation of delays in homeward transportation for veterans landing at West Coast ports was ordered today by the Senate's War Investigating Committee.

It called public hearings for tomorrow and asked Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of defense transportation, to appear as the first witness.

Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.), said the committee was concerned over "the bottleneck in transportation which will prevent returning service men and women who are being disembarked on the West Coast from reaching their homes promptly."

Earlier, Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.) had told the Senate that the Army was piling up "colossal" expense by its methods of discharging service men.

Seattle GI Discharged In N.Y.

He said he had been informed of a case where a service man from Seattle was ordered to New York city to receive his discharge. Other instances of unnecessary travel, he added, indicate "lack of foresight."

Secretary of War Patterson appealed to civilians to stay off trains and help the Army and railroads to get homeward-bound troops to their destinations.

In a statement on the West Coast rail traffic jam, Patterson said:

"The holiday season, severe weather and unprecedented numbers of travelers all tend to increase the load of the railroads. The time for the nonessential to stay off trains is now."

100,000 Veterans Stalled

San Francisco, Dec. 20 (AP)—Nearly 100,000 Pacific veterans appeared doomed today to spend Christmas at West Coast ports by lack of sufficient transportation eastward.

Port of embarkation officials said today troops were pouring into West Coast ports at an estimated rate of 15,000 a day, far faster than they are moving out. Nearly 120,000 were stranded at the ports today, many of them still aboard their ships.

Severe cold and snowstorms east of the Rocky Mountains slowed train schedules and delayed airplane flights.

Shortage Of Railway Cars

Army port officials here said they believed the bottleneck will continue until after the first of the year.

Shortage of railway cars continues to be critical because of a delay in construction of 1,200 Government troop sleepers, expected to be ready by December 1. C. E. Peterson, vice president in charge of Southern Pacific passenger traffic, said strike conditions were holding up delivery of the cars.

However, Peterson said the Southern Pacific had canceled coach space on eastbound trains for all civilians except members of service men's families.

Christmas Parties Arranged

Port officers in San Francisco arranged Christmas parties with Red Cross bags of gifts for stranded service men.

Los Angeles officers planned to build a huge theater on the dock for a Christmas Day show in the event service men have to remain aboard ship for lack of space in staging areas. Additional staging areas are to be opened.

The Army ordered Christmas in quarantine for 1,861 service men aboard the troopship Grundy, which debarked one man ill with smallpox at Astoria, Ore. The vessel was ordered to put in at Portland, where it will be under quarantine until December 26.

STRANDED TROOPS TO HAVE PARTIES

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20—(AP) West coast port cities were planning Christmas parties today with more than 100,000 servicemen from the Pacific as guests because they can't get home.

Nearly 120,000 soldiers, sailors and Marines are looking for transportation from the western ports, and the pre-Christmas rush is bringing them in by ship at an average of about 15,000 a day.

Hopes of moving 25,000 by rail and a few thousand more by air, bus and automobiles daily were dampened by these developments:

Severe cold and snowstorms east of the Rocky mountains have slowed the train schedules, and delayed airplane flights.

Shortage of railway cars continues to be critical because of a delay in construction of 1,200 government troop sleepers, expected to

be ready by Dec. 1. C. E. Peterson, vice president in charge of Southern Pacific passenger traffic, said strike conditions were holding up delivery of the cars.

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Merger Opinions Seen Unchanged

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Opposing congressional lines in the battle of the merger showed no signs of cracking today despite President Truman's flat request that Army, Navy and Air Forces be unified under a single civilian secretary.

First members of the House and Senate Military Committees to comment were for the plan, as they have been all along. Members of the naval committees were still against it.

May Deviates

Only committee member deviating from this lineup was Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House military group. He already had joined with Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Naval Committee in proposing a separate air force with cabinet representation instead of a merger of the services.

Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee said, "We will have a good bill to carry out the President's ideas shortly after the holidays."

Senator Hill (D., Ala.), a Military Committee member and author of one unification bill, declared: "I favor closing hearings at once and starting to work on legislation. There are no material differences between the President's basic plan and the bills on which we have held hearings."

Modest Senator

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), who also has a merger bill in the legislative mill, commented jubilantly that Mr. Truman's plan "could not have been better if I had written it myself."

From House Military Committee members came these remarks:

Acting Chairman Thomason (D., Texas)—I'm for it. I think the present duplication, and especially the jealousies between the two departments, is inexcusable and indefensible.

Representative Arends (R., Ill.)—I'm inclined to believe the departments should be consolidated.

Blast By Vinson

Vinson loosed a bitter blast against the White House proposal.

"It would concentrate the greatest military power in the world today in the hands of one man, a man not responsible to the electorate or Congress, a military chief of staff of the combined forces that includes the National Guard of the sovereign states," the Naval Committee chairman said in a statement.

"The hand of this supreme chief of staff would be on the latch string of every home in the nation, and, by his cnotrol of the largest item in the national budget, it would rest also on every purse string."

FARM BUREAU HITS TRAINING

Peace Draft Opposed By Federation In Closing Session

Chicago, Dec. 20 (AP)—The American Farm Bureau Federation by resolution today opposed compulsory military training on the ground that it "is foreign to the American way of life" and that it leads to regimentation, a militaristic point of view and future wars."

In the same resolution delegates in the closing session of the federation's twenty-seventh annual meeting recommended an expanded program of physical training and education as part of the regular curricula of the upper grades and high schools, military training in municipal and publicly supported universities and colleges and additional inducements to encourage voluntary enlistment for limited service in the armed forces and National Guard.

Resolutions Adopted

By adopting a long list of other resolutions the delegates:

Supported the United Nations Organization, Bretton Woods monetary agreements, International Food and Agriculture Organization.

Recommended study of the maintenance of an international organization "for the effective enforcement of peace," with powers "adequate to cope with the threat of destruction by the use of atomic bombs," without surrendering sovereignty of respective nations.

Recommended study of the advisibility of an international police force supported by all nations as a means of insuring peace.

Long-Term Loans Favored

Favored long-term capital loans to other nations to increase productive and consumptive capacities of countries involved, to the largest practical extent by private capital with the Government supplementing only when private capital is not available. (However, this resolution said there are conditions, "such as the present loan to England, under which the long-time interest of this nation in promoting world trade, maintaining desirable forms of government and promoting our best international interest can be furthered by making direct governmental loans.")

Would Bolster Diplomatic Staff

The delegates also:

Asserted this nation should furnish goods and other necessities to devastated countries, with the cost considered as a war expenditure.

Recommended that the State Department and diplomatic staff be strengthened, with adequately trained personnel and policies designed to attract "outstanding ability into this important field."

Recommended that "this nation place great emphasis upon the development of a clear-cut foreign policy on a nonpartisan basis."

Favored gradual reduction of international trade barriers.

Supported international commodity agreements and recommended expansion of this program.

Stated that "we believe the development of an aggressive foreign trade policy is one of the 'musts' of our postwar program."

Stronger AAA Urged

Concerning labor-industrial relationships, the delegates said that reconversion demands that "all controversies and disagreements, instead of violence and open conflict, be settled by adjudication based upon statutes applicable to all individuals and groups."

On the national farm program itself, the delegates urged study of required improvements and modifications, including possible changes in commodity marketing; "unalterably opposed" unlimited production at ruinous prices which would "force the American farmer to depend permanently upon Government subsidies"; urged strengthening of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related measures, and favored legislation to extent benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937 to any agricultural commodity.

Bipartisan Tax Groups Urged

In another resolution the delegates said "we insist that steps be taken to develop immediately a plan for live stock, live-stock products, dairy products and any other agricultural commodity not fairly treated under the present parity formula that will give the respective commodities equitable treatment."

The delegates also recommended creation of two bipartisan Federal tax commissions, one dealing with tax collections and Federal-state-local tax relations, and the other with public expenditures and government efficiency.

Alabamian Renamed President

The federation, reiterating its stand in favor of "the principle of commodity identification," asked Congress for legislation extending "the benefits of the principle to producers and consumers of cotton and leather on a basis equivalent, in effect, to the law and regulation already provided for rayon and wool." The legislation referred to requires identification of wool and rayon, as such, in textiles.

Edward A. O'Neal, of Florence, Ala., was re-elected today to his eighth consecutive term as president of the federation.

The AFBF, at its closing session, named Allan B. Kline, of Vinton, Iowa, vice president to succeed Earl Smith, of Detroit, Ill., who recently announced his retirement.

COURT WILL SEEK EXPERT OPINION ON YAMASHITA PLEA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) The Supreme court today asked experts in military law for help in deciding what it should do about petitions sent here by Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita in his fight for life.

The court called for arguments Jan. 7 on petitions by "the Tiger of Malaya" that his case be taken out of the hands of the military and given to civil courts.

Yamashita was sentenced by an American military commission in Manila to death on the gallows. He was convicted of permitting brutal atrocities in the Philippines. The Supreme court last Monday granted him a stay of execution until it decided finally on his appeal.

U. S. Army lawyers defended him at the Manila trial. Army lawyers are expected to appear before the Supreme court to argue on his behalf. Other Army lawyers will oppose Yamashita's request.

The Justice department also is expected to be represented by attorneys who will oppose the Yamashita petitions. The department earlier filed a brief with the court urging it to keep hands off the case.

The Japanese general, first Pacific war leader to be convicted as a war criminal, in petitions airmailed to the high court asked:

1. Review of the action of the Philippines Supreme court in rejecting his argument that the military commission was illegal and asking that the Philippine civil courts take over his case.

2. That he be brought to Washington for a hearing before the Supreme court or one of its justices.

3. That he be given the status of prisoner of war, instead of that of war criminal.

4. That his trial be halted because the commission lacked authority to try him. (This request was mailed while the trial was underway).

The Supreme court in a formal order said that pending argument on the legal questions involved it will withhold all action on the requests.

The order was issued after a conference in which all members of the court except Justice Jackson participated. Jackson is chief U. S. prosecutor at the Nazi trials in Nuernberg.

One of the participants in the conference, Justice Murphy formerly was high commissioner to the Philippines.

TRUMAN DISLIKES EMPLOYMENT BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) President Truman set out today to rescue his so-called full-employment bill, terming a House substitute unacceptable.

He disclosed that he has made an appeal to a joint congressional committee for quick enactment of a measure passed by the Senate, which he said meets the essential characteristics of his program.

At the same time the chief executive disclosed he will speak out forcibly soon on a congressional proposal to transfer the U. S. Employment Service back to the states over his opposition.

Asks Forrestal to Stay

In his final news conference before Christmas, Mr. Truman also said he wants Navy Secretary Forrestal to remain at his post at least for the present, despite their differences over Army-Navy unification.

The President declared that despite his own commitment to a merger of the Army and Navy into a single department of national defense, no effort will be made to muzzle Navy officers who disagree.

His only insistence, he told questioners, is that naval officers opposing the merger make it clear that they are expressing their personal views are not those of the administration.

When a reporter asked if Forrestal is trying to resign, the President replied that he had been trying to resign ever since last April.

He hopes, he added, that Mr. Forrestal will not resign at an early date.

The President made public a letter to the chairman of a joint conference committee considering the much amended employment bill, expressing hope Congress will adopt legislation "substantially in the form passed by the Senate."

House Revised Measure

The House version stripped the measure of its goal of "full employment" and substituted a reference to a high level of employment.

This measure, the President told a questioner, is unacceptable, but the bill the Senate passed 71 to 10, did not remove the essential provisions of his own original suggestion.

What he wanted, he said, was set out in a message to Congress Sept. 6 asking a declaration of the "ultimate duty of government to use its own resources if all other methods should fail to prevent prolonged unemployment."

He addressed identical letters to Senator Robert F. Wagner (D-N.Y.) chairman of the Senate Banking committee, and Chairman Manasco (D-Ala.) of the House Committee on Expenditures in Government Departments.

Asked if he had anything to say about legislation returning the U. S. Employment Service to the states despite his request for its continuance under the Federal government until June, 1947, the President said not until it reached him and he had studied it.

When that time comes, he said, he will express himself forcibly.

30.24-32537

Truman Orders Continuation Of FEPC Power Until June

Directive of President Assures Inquiry Into Charges of Race Bias in Reconversion Production.

Washington, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—President Truman issued an order today continuing until June 30, 1946, the authority of the fair employment practices committee to investigate and report on discriminations in employment occurring in private industry engaged in military or effective reconversion production.

FEPC officials said previous executive orders had continued its power in this respect only for the duration and since the end of the war its jurisdiction has been questioned. The President's order today, it was stated, removed this doubt.

At the same time the President directed heads of Government departments and agencies to a alyze personnel policies to se that no racial discrimination i practiced in rehiring of tempo rary war job workers.

"3It has come to my attention," said his directive, "that a consid erable number of loyal and quali fied employees have been refusec transfer and reemployment by employing agencies solely because of race and creed. This condition is a violation of civil service rules which have been issued by the President and in violation of an existing law."

The FEPC received $250,000 under the war agencies appropriation act to continue until June 30 next.

FEPC officials recently announced that it would hold hearings in February in the Mid-West to find out the extent of discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in reconversion hiring. They said when this report is made to the President it will have completed its usefulness under existing orders.

Legislation is pending in both Senate and House to make FEPC permanent, but while the Senate Labor Committee has approved such a bill, the House Rules Committee has thus far blocked it.

FEPC officials said while today's executive order gives them continuing authority to investigate private industry discriminations, the committee no longer has the authority to issue directives in this respect except in Government work.

New Atomic Energy Control Bill Submitted to Senate by M'Mahon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—(AP) A new program for control of atomic energy was submitted to the Senate today by Senator McMahon (D-Conn).

McMahon, chairman of the Senate special committee to deal with the subject, introduced a new bill with this preamble:

"It is declared to be the policy of the people of the United States that the development and utilization of atomic energy shall be directed towards improving the public welfare, increasing the standard of living, strengthening free competition among private enterprises so far as practicable, and cementing world peace."

The bill outlines these "major programs":

(1) To assist and foster independent private research and development; (2) the free dissemination of basic scientific information and "maximum liberality" in dissemination of related technical information; (3) federally conducted research; (4) government control of the production, ownership and use of fissionable materials; (5) study of the social, political and economic effects of the utilization of atomic energy and (6) a plan for administration which will be consistent with international agreements.

Control would be placed in the hands of a commission of presidential appointees, four to serve at $15,000 a year, the chairman at $20,000.

VETERANS GET HOME PRIORITY

They May Obtain 75% Of Houses Built In 1946

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Veterans are expected to get the lion's share of homes built under the Government's new housing program.

Federal officials working out details of the program said today that this was just what President Truman had in mind when he ordered that veterans be given a preference in the sale or rental of new homes costing $10,000 or less.

These officials, who asked that they not be identified, said their best guess was that at least 75 per cent of all homes built next year may be purchased or rented by veterans.

They pointed out that veterans will have no priority on any homes built to sell at more than $10,000.

First Chance To Veterans

Under the new building materials priorities regulation to be disclosed tomorrow, about 50 per cent of all construction supplies will be earmarked for homes priced at $10,000 or under.

Veterans will get first chance to buy or rent these homes. Only after they have been offered to veterans for a stated period, probably 30 days, will a builder be permitted to dispose of such homes to other persons.

Officials said the maximum rent on these homes probably would be $80 a month.

Rent-Control Changes

Meanwhile the OPA announced changes in hotel and rooming house rent and eviction control regulations.

Effective immediately, the modifications bring these regulations into line with recent changes in provisions covering rental houses and apartments.

One revision provides an allowance for a general construction cost increase since 1939 in fixing rent ceilings on rooms in newly constructed hotels and rooming houses, and in buildings that are converted into hotels and rooming houses.

Another requires landlords desiring to remodel or demolish hotels or rooming houses to obtain eviction certificates from area-rent directors. These must be obtained before action is taken to dispossess permanent tenants.

Under a third change, area-rent directors issuing certificates of eviction are authorized to impose a waiting period up to either three or six months, whichever is the maximum in the area.

Colgate Faculty Urges Outlawing Atom Bombs

Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—Colgate University's faculty urged today that the United States "immediately cease" manufacture of atomic bombs, call a world conference to prevent their use, and offer reciprocal sharing of scientific research.

Naming the United States and Russia as the "chief powers" emerging from the war and stating "their mutual fears and contrasting systems constitute the greatest source of danger," the Colgate report asserted:

"The United States should conspicuously invite the USSR, along with other nations, to propose plans for preventing the use of atomic bombs by any power (including any world government)."

332,000 VETERANS ASK COLLEGE STUDY

125,000 Already Enrolled, and Official Predicts 600,000 or More Will Be In by Fall

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The United States is headed for the greatest educational jam in history as thousands of returning war veterans swamp colleges and universities with enrollment applications.

Already 125,000 veterans, financed under the GI Bill of Rights, are in college classes and 207,000 more have applied for entrance.

Dr. Francis J. Brown, staff associate of the American Council on Education, predicted in an interview today that more than 600,000 would be in colleges and universities by next fall.

"This is creating a university crisis," said Dr. Brown. "Thirty per cent of veterans are married. Ten per cent have children. This is in sharp contrast to the situation before the war when the great majority of students were single.

"The housing problem is the greatest problem at present but we hope legislation now pending in Congress will be approved and will help the situation. It provides $167,000,000 for moving temporary war and defense housing to regions of greatest need."

Dr. Brown said that "big name" universities, and those in large urban areas were the first to be filled by returning service men, who now were entitled to $50 a month if single and $75 if married, while enrolled in schools or in training programs.

A bill to raise these allotments to $65 and $90, respectively, went to President Truman yesterday for his signature to make it law. The veteran, besides his subsistence allowance, receives his tuition and some other expenses.

Such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Brown are nearing the limit of their normal capacity, but if additional housing becomes available normal capacities can be increased substantially. Yale joined with Columbia in declaring that they had no capacity limits where service men were concerned.

While some of the smaller colleges have not been affected by the rush of students and report subnormal enrollment, all probably will be filled by fall, educators agreed.

They expect the previous peak of American college enrollment of 1,400,000 students in 1930-40 to be exceeded by at least 25 per cent.

At the Veterans Administration it was reported that 9,591 veterans were taking on-the-job training under terms of the GI bill, in addition to those enrolled in school classes. The percentage of on-the-job trainees is expected to increase, a trend that followed the first World War.

ATOMIC RESEARCH MAY END LEUKEMIA

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 20—(AP) Donald "Butch" DiGiacomo, five-year-old leukemia sufferer whose Marine father was given special leave and air transportation from Saipan recently when his son's condition became critical, may go to New York after the holidays for treatment with radio-active phosphorus, his physician said today.

Donald's parents had reluctantly accepted the verdict that there was "no hope" for the boy when a family read a newspaper article reporting that one of the developments of atomic research had been the discovery that radio-active phosphorus might be used in treating leukemia cases.

The family, seeking further information, was advised to communicate with Memorial hospital in New York city, and Dr. Edward R. Johnson of West Haven, Donald's physician, said arrangements to treat the boy there were now being made.

"We don't know now exactly when we can go down. We hope it will be soon," he said.

Cautioning against too much hope, Dr. Johnson said:

"The first recorded leukemia case occurred in 1845, and since that time no authentic cure has ever been reported. The use of radio-active phosphorus is just in the consideration stage. The Memorial hospital has one adult case there whom I saw yesterday. The technique seems to be progressing, but no definite results can even be considered at this stage. We can, in Donald's case, simply hope for the best."

Medal of Honor Awarded To Dead Kingston Hero

Dietz Singlehandedly Killed Nazis Holding 2 Bridges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The War Department today announced the posthumous award of the Medal of Honor to Staff Sergeant Robert H. Dietz, of Kingston, N. Y., infantryman who singlehandedly destroyed the German defenders of two bridges.

After Sergeant Dietz had thus opened the way last March 29 for the capture of Kirchain, Germany, he was killed by a burst of enemy rifle fire as he signaled that the route was clear.

Sergeant Dietz was a squad leader with Company A, 38th Armored Infantry Battalion, 7th Armored Division. His force encountered stiff resistance in its advance on Kirchain. Between the town's outlying buildings 300 yards away and a stalled armored column lay a mine field and two bridges defended by German rocket-launching teams and riflemen.

According to the official citation of Sergeant Dietz's action: "On his own initiative he advanced alone, scorning the bullets which struck all around him, until he was able to kill the bazooka team defending the first bridge.

"He continued ahead and had killed another bazooka team, bayoneted an enemy soldier armed with a panzerfaust and shot two Germans when he was knocked to the ground by another blast of another panzerfaust. He quickly recovered, killed the man who had fired at him and then jumped waist deep into water under the second bridge to disconnect the demolition charges."

The award will be given to the hero's father, Herman O. Dietz, of Kingston.

Belgium Is Given $100,000,000 U.S. Loan

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP) — The Export Import Bank today announced two loans to Belgium totaling $100,000,000.

They provide for:

1. $55,000,000 for the purchase in the United States of items approved under lend-lease before V-J day. This credit, to be available until June 30, 1946, is to be repaid in 60 semi-annual installments beginning next July 1. Interest will be 2⅜ per cent.

2. $45,000,000 to buy farm and manufactured products in this country. Advances will be made against 2½ per cent Belgian notes that will mature March 31, 1951. At that time Belgium will have the right to tender new notes in exchange for the original notes. Under this funding arrangement the principal amount will mature in 30 semi-annual installments, the first ten installments at 2½ per cent, falling due beginning September 30, 1951; the second ten at 3 per cent, falling due beginning September 30, 1956, and the third ten at 3½ per cent and falling due beginning September 30, 1961.

M'Vay May Know Fate In Month

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Acquitted on one charge, Navy Captain Charles B. McVay, 3d, waited today for the unhurried routine of court-martial procedure to run its course on a second count. Both grew out of the loss of his ship, the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, last July.

Acquitted Of Negligence

Navy legal authorities estimated the review process would require at least a month.

The military tribunal found "not proved" a charge of culpable inefficiency, but the court announced no report on the Navy's contention that McVay was negligent.

Prescribed Penalties

Under the rules of court-martial, any finding of guilt is withheld until the verdict can be reviewed by the Judge Advocate General, the Bureau of Personnel, the Chief of Naval Operations and finally by the Secretary of the Navy. The latter may lessen or vacate any sentence, but may not increase it.

Possible wartile sentences range from a maximum of death or dismissal—either of which requires presidential review—down to a reduction of specific "numbers in grade." The latter has the effect of delaying future promotions.

Called as a defense witness after the court announced its findings yesterday, the navy prosecutor, Capt. Thomas J. Ayan, testified that the "only unfavorable entry" in McVay's official record concerned the loss of the Indianapolis. He added that in general the officer's record deserved the classification of "outstanding."

NAVY CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—(AP) Criticism of the Navy for allowing a Japanese naval officer to testify against Capt. Charles B. McVay at court martial proceedings here this week was voiced in the House today by Reps. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass) and Larcade (D-La).

Mrs. Rogers said she was "profoundly shocked" by the Navy's action and added "I have not found a person yet who does not deplore it." She asked the House to consider immediately her resolution to strike the Japanese officer's testimony from records of the hearings.

Larcade told members that the procedure "was disgraceful."

CAROLS ACROSS THE SEA

Members of Congress and British Parliament Sing in Unison

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Members of Congress and the British Parliament sang Christmas carols today in a two-way radio broadcast.

The program over the Mutual network was opened with a song by a group of Parliament members. Congressmen responded with another carol, and then the two groups sang "Silent Night" in unison.

Members of Congress participating were Representatives Hill of Colorado, Arends of Illinois, Towe of New Jersey, Tibott of Pennsylvania, Shafer of Michigan, and Fellows of Maine.

Byrnes Hints Shakeup In Foreign Service.

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Secretary Byrnes today hinted at a "far-reaching" reorganization of the State Department's foreign service during 1946.

In a Christmas message published in the December issue of the *American Foreign Service Journal*, Byrnes praised the career diplomats for their wartime achievements and sacrifices but added:

"In the year to come there will be changes in the foreign service, some of which may be far reaching in consequence. These are necessary if the service is to function as it should."

He said foreign service personnel had demonstrated "a clear recognition of the need of strengthening and improving our machinery and a keen interest to see it done."

Posthumous Award To Siegfried Hero

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—The corporal who was a one-man spearhead for the 45th Infantry Division in its assault on the Siegfried Line has been awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.

The Army announced the decoration today for Corporal Edward G. Wilkin, of Longmeadow, Mass.

He attacked a segment of the famed line with an automatic rifle and grenades and, unaided, knocked out six enemy pillboxes. In three days of fighting, he killed at least 9 Germans, wounded 13, took as many more prisoners and aided in the capture of 14 others—and helped out in his spare time as litter bearer.

He was killed last April 18, a month after the Siegfried battle, in the storming of the city of Nuernberg.

The War Department will give the medal to his grandmother, Mrs. Fannie M. Wilkin, of Longmeadow.

Bill Passed To Extend War Rationing Power

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Legislation extending until July 1 the wartime rationing and priority powers given the President was sent to the White House today by Congress.

The House agreed by a voice vote to a Senate-House conference committee's final draft of the measure.

The legislation also continues until July 1 most of the other powers held by the Executive under the Second War Powers Act.

Chief among these was one waiving navigation laws to allow overloading of troopships returning veterans from overseas.

Administration leaders in the Senate had tried earlier to secure the extension until January 1, 1947, but the legislators rejected this proposal.

Congress Authorizes Boost In Army Officers

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Senate approved and sent to the White House today legislation authorizing an increase to 25,000 from the present authorized 16,719 officers in the regular Army.

The legislation, previously passed by the House, will allow appointment of reserve or temporary officers who served during the war to regular commissions.

Queries By Taber On Foreign Loans

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Representative Taber (R., N.Y.) called on the House today for "special care" with reference to "foreign loans and gratuities."

Speaking specifically of the proposed $4,400,000,000 loan to Great Britain, which must win the approval of Congress before it can become effective, Taber said answers to five major questions must accompany the proposal if it were to be considered.

He listed these questions:

1. What is going to be done with the money?

2. If the things that it is proposed to do with the money are specifically enumerated, will that do Great Britain any good?

3. Is it going to do the United States any good?

4. Is it going to contribute to international good will or is it going to be like the debt after the last war and create ill will because the European countries were indebted to us?

5. What other loans to other countries are in contemplation by the Administration.

Taber added that if the money were to be used to rehabilitate private industry in Great Britain, it "certainly" should be a private loan from commercial banks.

Congress Reorganizes Veterans' Medical Group

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the White House today a measure reorganizing the medical division of the Veterans Administration.

It establishes the office of chief medical examiner with a salary of $12,000 yearly, a deputy at $11,500, eight assistants at $11,000 and a director of nursing service at $8,000.

Truman Recalls Saying, Sees Healthy Christmas

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—President Truman observed today that a healthy Christmas lies just ahead.

Chatting informally with newsmen just prior to his pre-Christmas news conference, the Chief Executive recalled an old saying of his grandmother.

Grandmother used to say, he asserted, that a green Christmas makes a fat graveyard.

Taking cognizance of the heavy snow outside his office window, he hazarded a guess that this Christmas shouldn't fill up the graveyards.

GEOFFREY BAKER NAMED PRICE CONTROL CHIEF

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—AP) OPA Administrator Chester Bowles today announced the appointment of Geoffrey Baker, of Westport, Conn., as deputy administrator for price control.

He will succeed Jerome M. Ney, who has resigned to return to private business in the southwest on Jan. 1.

Baker has been serving as associate deputy price administrator for the past five months. Prior to that he was director of the food price division.

Ney is president of the Boston store in Fort Smith and Fayetteville, Ark., and vice-president of Rosenthal's, Inc., Beaumont, Tex.

Quitting Of Service Grads Attacked

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Legislation to prohibit any graduate of the United States Naval or Military Academies from resigning from the Navy or Army for ten years after leaving the schools is being drafted for introduction in Congress.

Representative Stigler (D., Okla.), a member of the House Veterans Legislation Committee, said he planned to introduce such a bill shortly after Congress reconvenes in January.

Wants Career Intentions

Stigler said that in making appointments of candidates for nomination to Annapolis and West Point, he has specified that one requirement be that the successful candidates declare their intention to make the Army or Navy their life career.

"I can see no good reason why the United States Government should spend thousands of dollars in putting a youth through the Naval or Military Academy, then have him resign after he has served a year or two or when a war comes along," said Stigler, former Oklahoma American Legion commander.

Truman's Family Back In Independence

Independence, Mo., Dec. 20 (AP)—The train carrying Mrs. Harry S. Truman, her daughter Margaret, and her mother, Mrs. D. W. Wallace, home for the Christmas holidays, arrived at the snow-crested railroad station here more than three hours late last night. Although it was almost midnight, relatives and friends were patiently waiting for them.

As soon as the conductor and the Secret Service escorts handed down their eleven pieces of baggage the three were whisked away to the summer White House.

As their car entered the drive, its headlights outlined a crated sixteen-foot Christmas tree setting in front of the garage. The tree, shipped from the Pike National Forest in Colorado, will have to be cut down to fit into the Truman living room.

82ND TO PARADE UP FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 — (AP) The famous 82nd Airborne division, which slugged its way through Sicily, Italy, Normandy, Holland and the Battle of the Bulge, will march up New York city's Fifth avenue Saturday, Jan. 12, in a mammoth victory parade, Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the mayor's reception committee, said today.

Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin, division commander, will fly to the United States Dec. 27 to help complete arrangements for the event, Whalen said. Until recently, the division occupied Berlin.

Participating in the parade will be Gen. Gavin, the army's youngest division commander, his staff, bands of the 82 and the 13th Airborne divisions and of the Fourth Infantry division, the Parachute Infantry regiment, glider infantry, field artillery, parachute field artillery, airborne artillery units and a detachment of heavy tanks and field artillery pieces.

The parade will be covered by an air arm of 40 C-47 tow planes, with gliders, and 48 fighting planes.

The bulk of the 82nd is expected to arrive in this country the first week in January aboard the Queen Mary. The troops will be quartered at Camp Shanks.

30.24-32539

Water Famine Delays Cruiser

New York, Dec. 20 (AP) — The cruiser Portland, with 1,041 passengers aboard, reported by radio to the Navy today that she was putting into Horta, the Azores, to relieve a critical fresh water shortage and to test boiler leaks.

The Portland reported Tuesday that she was "riding out a gale at six knots" and that her evaporators were being used constantly in an effort to keep fresh water supplies normal.

The passengers aboard the cruiser include 947 Army and 50 Navy enlisted personnel, 36 Army and seven Navy officers, and one civilian.

The Navy here said the civilian was not identified.

1,100 Returned To Britain

Portsmouth, England, Dec. 20 (AP)—More than 1,100 United States troops arrived today on the storm-damaged cruiser Augusta glad to be out of one of the worst gales 'than anybody aboard ever saw,' but disappointed that they won't be home for Christmas.

The Augusta put into a Portsmouth dockyard for repairs to her damaged starboard bow. The storm was so bad the ship had to lay to for two days before she could be turned around.

The troops will be given a special Christmas party somewhere on shore.

Iwo Jima Veterans Return

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 20 (AP)—The 1st and 2d battalions of the 27th Regiment, first returning units of the 5th Marine Division, which wrote history in the taking of Iwo Jima, arrived in port today aboard the assault transport Pondera, from Sasebo, Japan.

Affected By Shortages

Newport News, Va., Dec. 20 (AP)—Thirteen ships, some of them loaded and waiting to sail for as long as two weeks was tied up at Norfolk and Newport News by crew shortages, it was reported here today.

Crew members, many of whom have worked three years without going home for Christmas, are taking off for the holidays, a local paper said, with serious effect on foreign shipping, which cannot move without a full complement of crew. Coastwise shipping, while hampered, is less affected, as each ship can move with curtailed crews, and some ships are moving out of Newport News with short crews, it was reported.

Loaded With Goods For Europe

The thirteen ships anchored at Hampton Roads, each carrying about 8,300 tons, are largely loaded with coal for Europe. One ship is loaded with pitch. Other vessels are carrying foodstuffs and clothes which, like the fuel, are destined for Italy and France for relief of shortages there.

One sailor was quoted by the paper as saying, "The heck with them; I haven't been home for Christmas in three years and I'm going home." He left for his West Coast home, and refused his captain's plea by long-distance phone to return to Norfolk and help move the vessel. Others are reported to have taken their pay on return from trips to foreign ports and left before scheduled sailings.

LACK OF CREWS TIES UP SHIPS

Cargoes Destined For Europe

Three Destroyers Being Decommissioned

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 19 (AP)—The decommissioning of three destroyers tha sterved with Admiral Halsey's Pacific task force through nine major engagements—the Miller, Tingey and Stephen Potter—was started today at the naval repair base.

The Miller was tied to the aircraft carrier Franklin after she was hit and stood by more than an hour while exploding shells and fires raged.

Three Generals Flying To U.S. From Pacific

San Francisco, Dec. 20 (AP)—Three high-ranking generals from the Pacific and China theaters are due at Hamilton Field early tomorrow.

They are Lieut. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, chief of staff to General MacArthur throughout the Pacific war; Maj. Gen. Ray T. Maddocks, chief of staff to General Wedemeyer in the China theater, and Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, commander of the Chinese Combat Command.

U.S. To Fly Vets Home From West Coast

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Army Air Force is sending two giant transports from Wright Field to the West Coast to fly returning Pacific war veterans back to their mid-Western homes in time for Christmas.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, deputy commander of the Air Technical Service Command, announced that the first flight of two aircraft assigned to the troop-carrying venture would take off today for Seattle and probably would return tomorrow.

Other Flight Saturday

A second flight, to return veterans from San Francisco, is scheduled to leave Saturday, Chidlaw said.

The planes, C-97's or the transport version of the Superfort, can carry 100 to 125 men each. The planes are expected to make the nonstop flight to and from the coast in eight hours.

Col. George Smith, project officer, said the planes would carry food, candy, cigarettes, blankets and "anything else needed for the men's comfort."

Tugwell Is Appointed By Chicago University

Chicago, Dec. 20 (AP)—Rexford Guy Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico and former Cabinet member under the late President Roosevelt, today was appointed professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

The appointment was announced by Ernest B. Colwell, university president, who said Tugwell also would become director of a new program of education and research in planning July 1, 1946.

The new program will begin January 1, in co-operation with the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Public Administration Clearing House and other affiliated agencies.

Other Posts Held

Tugwell was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in 1933, under secretary from 1934 to 1937, and chairman of the planning department of the New York City Planning Commission in 1938. He was appointed chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico in 1941, and later governor.

The new program, the university said, was instituted because "planning has become increasingly important in government . . . but planning agencies . . . have had no professionally trained personnel available."

"The program covers a broad fundamental field, including geography, history, economics, political science and sociology, and technical training in statistics, administration, law and other specialized fields."

Will Keep Puerto Rico Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—President Truman said today that Mr. Tugwell had requested that he be permitted to resign as Governor of Puerto Rico, but that he had prevailed upon Mr. Tugwell to stay on the job "a while" longer. Asked how long "a while" would be the President laughed but did not explain further.

Life Term For Father Of Saboteur Upheld

Chicago, Dec. 20 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld today the sentence of life imprisonment and a $10,000 fine against Hans Max Haupt, father of the executed Nazi saboteur, Herbert Haupt, for treason.

The elder Haupt once was convicted and sentenced to death for aiding his son in Chicago, but on appeal won a retrial. His present appeal was from a second conviction and the sentence of life, plus a $10,000 fine.

Haupt's attorney based his appeal on the ground the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction for treason. Haupt is now serving the life term.

Flying Vaccine To China

San Francisco, Dec. 20 (AP)—Four and a half tons of typhus and diphtheria vaccine will be flown by army plane from San Francisco to Shanghai, where it has been ordered by UNRRA officials as "a precautionary measure." The serum reached here yesterday from New York aboard a United Air Lines cargo plane.

SCHOOLS IN EUROPE BEING RESTORED

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 20 — (AP) University students throughout Europe are not only receiving aid from the United States and Great Britain, said the Rev. Sidney Lovett, chaplain of Yale university, today, but they are showing an "amazing disposition x x x to help each other."

Mr. Lovett recently completed a two-and-a-half-months trip during which he visited universities in Switzerlnad, France, Belgium and Holland in behalf of the World Student Service fund. He asserted that, although aid from the United States and Great Britain has been considerable, "countries like Switzerland have exhibited the utmost generosity in helping their neighbors."

Denmark, he said, has aided immeasurably in the restoration of facilities for study in Holland.

Mr. Lovett's itinerary included a visit to the Chalet des Etudiants at Combloux, France, where students in need of rest and recuperation, many of whom were actively associated in the resistance movements, are currently being housed; and to the international university sanitorium, Leysia, Switzerland, maintained for tubercular students.

"The primary needs of students in the liberated countries," he said, "are textbooks, laboratory equipment, library facilities, shelter, and food, in that order.

"Books and equipment are now trickling into the study centers, national and municipal committees are seeking to provide adequate shelter, and canteens are operating where students can procure at least one substantial meal each day at low cost."

"The patience, the courage, and the hope of these students is outstanding," Mr. Lovett continued. "They are all looking forward to the future and, meanwhile, are continuing the education which will fit them for the tasks which lie ahead.

"One of their greatest desires is to see in the future an even larger exchange of students than took place in the pre-war years, in the interests of intellectual stimulation and international understanding; for these students feel that student solidarity is one of the greatest bulwarks for future peace."

Mr. Lovett, who is on leave of absence from Yale until March 1, 1946, will visit schools and colleges throughout the country after Christmas in behalf of the World Student Service fund.

LONDON, DEC. 20—(AP)— THE 5,000-TON SHIP BOTLEA WITH A CARGO OF POISON GAS SHELLS UNUSED DURING THE WAR WILL LEAVE PORT IN SCOTLAND TOMORROW TO BE SCUTTLED IN THE ATLANTIC, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

WB/540P MACKLIN 2225

LONDON, DEC. 20--(AP)--A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL OF TWO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES AND AN ACCOUNTANT WILL DETERMINE COMPENSATION FOR COAL MINES WHICH WOULD BECOME PUBLIC PROPERTY UNDER BRITAIN'S PROPOSED NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

DETAILS OF THE COAL MINE NATIONALIZATION BILL, INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY, SET FORTH ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL COAL BOARD TO GOVERN FUTURE COAL PRODUCTION AND A DOMESTIC COAL CONSUMERS' COUNCIL TO ADVISE THE [redacted] GOVERNMENT ON SUPPLY PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

PROVISION OF A COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL FOLLOWS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECENTLY BY EMANUEL SHINWELL, MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, THAT ENACTMENT OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP "IS NOT AS EASY AS IT LOOKS."

TO TAKE OVER MINING PROPERTY, MR. SHINWELL OBSERVED IN ADDRESSING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COAL INDUSTRY, WOULD BE SIMPLE.

"BUT," HE CONTINUED, "WHEN YOU GET ON THE SLIPPERY SLOPE OF COMPENSATION, COMPLICATIONS--LEGAL, FINANCIAL AND OTHERWISE--COME ONE AFTER ANOTHER."

DEC 21 1945

IN A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER, ISSUED TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONALIZATION BILL, IT IS DISCLOSED THAT THE TRIBUNAL WILL "DETERMINE THE GLOBAL SUM REQUIRED TO PROVIDE FAIR COMPENSATION TO THE OWNERS OF THE ASSETS."

NO EXACT ACCOUNTING OF THE COAL INDUSTRY VALUATION HAS BEEN MADE, BUT IT IS GENERALLY ESTIMATED AT $1,200,000,000.

COMPENSATION WILL BE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DEC 21 1945

APRA WHEELERS ONE AND TWO 1145 RCH 712A

LONDON, DEC. 20 (AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT GREECE'S LEFT-WING EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) HAD MESSAGED THE FOREIGN

MINISTERS' MEETING IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL THAT "MONARCHIST-FASCIST" BANDS HAD KILLED MORE THAN 1,000 GREEK DEMOCRATS IN THE LAST NINE MONTHS.

THE MESSAGE, THE BRODCAST SAID, ALSO PROTESTED AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF "FOREIGN TROOPS" IN GREECE AND SAID "FOREIGN INTERVENTIO IS HINDERING THE DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY."

BRITISH TROOPS HAVE BEEN IN GREECE SINCE THE COUNTRY'S LIBERATION.

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THE LEFTWING GROUP SAID THE "CONTINUING TERRORISM" PROVED THAT ONLY A NEW GOVERNMENT WITH EAM PARTICIPATION COULD LEAD THE NATION TO NORMALCY.

APL 0200S AM530P

LONDON, DEC. 20-(AP)-THE ~~INCREDIBLE~~ RELIEF EXPERIENCED IN CROYDO SUNDAY WHEN ROYAL SAPPERS RENDERED HARMLESS THE 4,000 POUND UNEXPLODED GERMAN BOMB SATAN ~~EXPLODED~~ TODAY WHEN ANOTHER LIVE EXPLOSIVE, HALF AS LARGE, WAS DETECTED A MILE TO THE SOUTH.

BOTH WERE DROPPED IN 1941 AND HAVE LAIN DORMANT EVER SINCE.

30.24-32541

THE SAFE SAPPERS WHO DREW SATAN'S TEETH STARTED WORKING ON THE YOUNGER BROTHER, A 2,000 POUNDER. THEY SUNK A 30 FOOT SHAFT AND HOPE TO REMOVE THE SECOND BOMB BY NEW YEAR DAY.

IN GREATER LONDON, 24 KNOWN OR SUSPECTED BOMBS STILL ARE MENACES. EXCAVATION WORK IS PROCEEDING ON FOUR. OPERATIONS WILL START SOON ON A BOMB BURIED BENEATH ~~KKKK~~ A LAKE IN ST. JAMES PARK CLOSE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE. SAPPERS ARE DIGGING CLOSE TO BOMBS AT ABBEYWOOD, ~~BRIXTON~~ GILFORD AND SILVERTON.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 20 -- (AP) -- AT LEAST 27 BRITISH SOLDIERS AR SAID TO HAVE BEEN BLINDED ~~WHILE ON DUTY~~ IN NEW GUINEA, AS A RESULT OF EATING A FRUIT WHICH RESEMBLES THE COMMON CHEERY.

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CHARLES D. TORVELL, SCIENTIFIC ADVISER TO THE BRITISH FAR EASTERN FORCES SAID ~~BLINDNESS WAS INDUCED AFTER "NINE OR 10" HAD BEEN~~ TOTAL BY EACH MAN EATEN, AND THAT NO ANTIDOTE HAD AS YET BEEN DISCOVERED.

LONDON, DEC 20-(AP)-A RUSSIAN COMPROMISE ON THE TRUSTEESHIP ISSUE, ENDORSED BY A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION, IS SLATED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION AT ITS MEETING STARTING JAN. 10.

UNDER THE COMPROMISE, WHICH WON SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVAL YESTERDAY AFTER ITS ACCEPTANCE BY UNITED STATES DELEGATES, MANDATORY POWERS WOULD "ACT IN CONCERT WITH OTHER STATES DIRECTLY CONCERNED" IN THE WRITING OF AGREEMENTS SHIFTING LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATED TERRITORY TO UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP CONTROL.

THE MANDATORY POWERS HAD DESIRED TO WRITE THE PROPOSED AGREEMENTS WITHOUT SUGGESTIONS FROM POWERS WHICH HAVE NO LEAGUE MANDATE TERRITORY. THE UNITED STATES HAD SOUGHT TO HAVE ALL COUNTRIES CONCERNED INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE AGREEMENTS.

THE RUSSIAN COMPROMISE WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF PLACING THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER POWERS WHICH HAVE NO LEAGUE MANDATES IN A SECONDARY POSITION IN WRITING AGREEMENTS ON SUCH TERRITORIES AS PALESTINE AND PACIFIC ISLANDS MANDATED TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES POSITION IN RELATION TO ISLANDS MANDATED TO JAPAN PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED, HOWEVER, SINCE THESE ISLANDS ARE CONSIDERED "DETACHED FROM THE ENEMY."

ME/TU1003AES.

DEC 21 1945

FOREIGN BRIEFS

THE HAGUE, DEC. 20-(AP)-DR. HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, WILL GO TO LONDON WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS TO CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS OF THE INDONESIAN SITUATION, ON WHICH HE HAS BEEN CONFERRING HERE SINCE HIS ARRIVAL FROM BATAVIA TUESDAY.

(1) INSERT TO DAY'S TRIAL AT THE SPOT

TELLING OF ORDERS TO CARRY THE DRUGGED CONVICTS TO THE RADIO STATION DURING THE "RAID" ON THE EVENING OF AUG. 31, NAUJOCKS DESCRIBED HIS PART IN THE SHAM ATTACK AS FOLLOWS: NUERNBERG

"I RECEIVED THIS MAN AND HAD HIM LAID DOWN AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE STATION. HE WAS ALIVE BUT COMPLETELY UNCONSCIOUS. I TRIED TO OPEN HIS EYES. I COULD NOT RECOGNIZE BY HIS EYES THAT HE WAS ALIVE, ONLY BY HIS BREATHING. I DID NOT SEE THE GUNSHOT WOUNDS BUT A LOT OF BLOOD WAS SMEARED ACROSS HIS FACE. HE WAS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

"WE SEIZED THE RADIO STATION AS ORDERED, BROADCAST A SPEECH OF THREE OR FOUR MINUTES OVER THE EMERGENCY TRANSMITTER, FIRED SOME PISTOL SHOTS AND LEFT."

NAUJOCKS SAID THAT HEYDRICH, WHO WAS LATER ASSASSINATED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY A CZECH PATRIOT, ORDERED THAT THE INCENDIARY SPEECH IN POLISH SHOULD "STATE THAT THE TIME HAS COME FOR CONFLICT BETWEEN GERMANS AND POLES AND THAT THE POLES SHOULD GET TOGETHER AND SMASH DOWN ANY GERMANS FROM WHOM THEY MET RESISTANCE."

PARIS, DEC. 20 -- (AP) -- AN ECONOMIC MISSION, HEADED BY GENE-EDMOND SERGENT, FRENCH DELEGATE TO THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION, LEFT FOR LONDON FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE MORE RUHR COAL FOR FRANCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

NEVINS 02130 APL 42 OC/500PES

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, DEC. 20-(AP)-MISS ANDREE DE DUPUTTERE, DAUGHTER OF A PROMINENT BRUSSELS FAMILY, WAS MARRIED TODAY TO CORP. CHARLES BUSCHANAN OF NASHVILLE, TENN., A MEMBER OF THE 75TH DIVISION. THE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED AT THE PROTESTANT TEMPLE.

EUNSON 01750 APRA RM 1336

NUERNBERG, DECEMBER 20--(AP)--HITLER REJECTED A SCHEME OF GERMAN GENERALS TO RAISE A UKRAINIAN ARMY OF 1,000,000 MEN TO FIGHT FOR GERMANY LATE IN 1943, IN THE RECORD OF A HIGH COMMAND CONFERENCE SHOWED TODAY.

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THE RECORD, AMONG DOCUMENTS ASSEMBLED FOR THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL BUT DISCARDED FROM THE PROSECUTION CASE, DISCLOSED ALSO, HOWEVER, THAT THE FUEHRER'S DREAD OF ARMING SLAVS DID NOT PREVENT THE WEHRMACHT FROM CONTINUING TO USE 280,000 MEN FROM SOVIET TERRITORY.

GERMAN

THESE MEN WERE DESCRIBED IN THE CONFERENCE REPORT AS

30.24-32543

"VOLUNTEERS". OF THE TOTAL, THE RECORD SAID, 220,000 WERE IN SCATTERED FRONT LINE BATTALIONS AND THE REMAINDER WERE WATCHMEN IN REAR AREAS.

DELUCE (APRA1600);REW;MBB

AURICH, GERMANY, DEC. 20--(AP)--~~MEYER-KURT-MEYER~~ THE MURDER OF MORE 65 CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WAS CHARGED BY THE PROSECUTION TODAY IN THE CANADIAN WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF MAJ. GEN. KURT MEYER, COMMANDER OF A PANZER GRENADIER REGIMENT WHICH FOUGHT THE ALLIES IN NORMANDY IN JUNE, 1944.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR BT. COL. BRUCE MACDONALD OF WINDSOR ONT., CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF MEYER WHO IS CHARGED WITH ISSUING ORDERS TO KEEP TAKE NO PRISONERS AND WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF 48 CAPTURED CANADIANS, SAID 65 OF THE CANADIANS WERE KILLED BY THE 12TH SS DIVISION OF WHICH MEYER'S REGIMENT WAS A PART.

CP /MUNRO CCC 2P

ASCHAFFENBURG, GERMANY, DEC.20-(AP)-- THE PEOPLE OF THIS NORTHERN BAVARIAN TOWN OF 30,000 HAVE ASKED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES FOR PERMISSION LARGELY TO STAGE THEIR OWN WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF TWO MEN WHOM THEY HOLD RESPONSIBLE FOR ~~HEAVY-DAMAGE~~ EXTENSIVE WAR DAMAGE IN ASCHAFFENBURG.

DR.ARTHUR STOCK, OBERBURGERMEISTER, DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD APPLIED FOR PERMISSION TO HAVE A THREE-MAN GERMAN COURT TRY A WEHRMACHT OFFICER AND A LOCAL NAZI LEADER WHO, HE SAID, PROLONGED USELESS RESISTANCE IN THE STREETS OF THE TOWN DURING A NINE-DAY BATTLE LAST MARCH.

THE TWO MEN NOW ARE IN THE LOCAL JAIL AWAITING A DECISION ON THE REQUEST.

APR ANDERSONSNO1130--JA-- 715A

CONFERENCE (190)
MOSCOW, DEC. 20-(AP)-U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV DRANK A ROUND OF TOASTS TONIGHT TO THE FRIENDSHIP AND COLLABORATION OF THEIR THREE COUNTRIES.
ATTENDING A DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION GIVEN BY MOLOTOV AND HIS WIFE AT SPERIDONIFKA PALACE WHERE THE THREE MINISTERS HAVE BEEN MEETING DAILY THIS WEEK, BYRNES AND BEVIN JOINED MOLOTOV IN THE TOASTS DRUNK IN CHAMPAGNE AND VODKA.

THE PARTY BEGAN PROMPTLY AT 6 P.M., WITH MOLOTOV AND HIS WIFE RECEIVING THE GUESTS IN THE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ROOM NOW CLEARED OF ITS ROUND GREEN FELT COVERED TABLE.

THE ROOM WAS FILLED WITH MOSCOW'S DIPLOMATIC CORPS WHEN BYRNES ARRIVED. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY U.S.AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, HIS DAUGHTER KATHLEEN, COL. HUGH DELLEY, DR. JAMES B. CONANT, BEN COHEN, H.FREEMAN MATTHEWS, JOHN CARTER VINCENT AND JOHN D.JERNIGAN, ALL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

THE BUZZ OF CONVERSATION HUSHED AS BYRNES MADE HIS WAY TO MRS. MOLOTOV, MEETING HER FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE PASSED ON TO SHAKE HANDS WITH THE SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR WHOM HE HAD LEFT ONLY A FEW MINUTES BEFORE. HE WENT ON DOWN THE LINE OF SOVIET OFFICIALS AND THEN WALKED TO THE RECEIVING GROUP AND PLACED HIMSELF UNDER THE GLITTERING HALF-TON CRYSTAL CHANDALIER AND BEGAN TO RECEIVE INTRODUCTIONS.

BEVIN WAS LATE AND FINALLY MOLOTOV WALKED OVER TO BYRNES AND SAID IN RUSSIAN: "I SUGGEST WE GO IN AND HAVE SOMETHING TO EAT AND DRINK."

"WHAT?" ASKED BYRNES, NOT QUITE CATCHING THE RUSSIAN TRANSLATIO

"HE SAYS FOLLOW HIM," INTERRUPTED HARRIMAN.

"TELL HIM I HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING HIM AROUND UP TO NOW, WHY SHOULDN I KEEP ON," BYRNES SAID, LAUGHING.

MOLOTOV AND BYRNES HAD JUST ENTERED THE BANQUET ROOM WHEN BEVIN A HIS PARTY ARRIVED SLIGHTLY OUT OF BREATH. THEY HURRIED IN AND EXPLAINED THEY HAD BEEN DELAYED BY WORK AT THE EMBASSY.

MOLOTOV PROPOSED THE FIRST TOAST AND IT WAS TO BYRNES' HEALTH. THIS WAS DRUNK AND WAS FOLLOWED BY MANY MORE.

WHEN THE PARTY WAS OVER BYRNES WAS ASKED IF HE FOUND THE PACE IN MOSCOW TIRING. HE REPLIED:

"YES. IT IS A STIFF PACE, BUT AFTER ALL I WAS TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. BROTHER, THAT IS A REAL SCHOOL."

BYRNES. IT WAS SAID IN AMERICAN CIRCLES TONIGHT, STILL WAS HOPIN TO LEAVE MOSCOW BY CHRISTMAS BUT IT APPEARED AS IF HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO.

HJ11PES

DEC 1 1945

"ATOMIC ENERGY." A PASSERBY HE ASKS "HOW DO YOU EXPECT TO BRING UP YOUR LITTLE ONE," AND THE ANSWER IS "INA STRICTLY CLOSED BOARDING SCHOOL."

ANOTHER CARTOON, KNKKK HEADS "BUY A PAPER," SHOWS TWO BLOATED PLUTOCRATS IN FRONT OF A CLUB ROOM WINDOW, ONE WITH A SKYSCRAPER IN THE BACKGROUND. KX OF THE PLUTOCRATS--A TOOTHY INDIVIDUAL SMOKING A PIPE AND READING THE BUSINESS SECTION OF A NEWSPAPER--SAID "WE HAVE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS--I CAN SELL MY PAPER WITH ALL MY WORKERS TO ANYONE I WISH."

FBG550AES/ JAMES THRU SECOND 0808/ PW

MOSCOW, DEC. 20-(AP)-ATOMIC ENERGY AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CARTOONS ARE FEATURED PROMINENTLY IN THE LATEST ISSUE OF CROCODILE, SOVIET UNION HUMOROUS MAGAZINE.

THE FRONT COVER SHOWS UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL SITTING ON A PARK BENCH, NEAR A RED, WHITE AND BLUE BABY BUGGY LABELED

BELGRADE, DEC. 20-(AP)-MICHAIL SERGEICHIC, CHIEF OF THE YUGOSLAV UNRRA MISSION, IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON TOMORROW TO ASK FOR ADDITIONAL AID TO ENABLE YUGOSLAVIA/"STAND ON HER OWN FEET." HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY GEORGE PERAZICH, DIRECTOR OF THE INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION R DIVISION.

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FBG650AES/ WILLKINGS 01601

30.24-32 545

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, DEC. 20-(AP)-ZEKERIYA SERTEL, EDITOR OF THE PROMINENT NEWSPAPER TAN, AND THREE OTHER NEWSPAPERMEN WERE ACCUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT TODAY OF VIOLATING THE PRESS LAW.

THEY WERE CHARGED WITH PUBLISHING ARTICLES "AGAINST CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE CONCERN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THEIR DUTIES."

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A THRONG OF MORE THAN 20,000 STORMED THROUGH ISTANBUL TWO WEEKS AGO AND UTTERLY WRECKED THE OFFICES OF TAN. THE GOVERNMENT SAID OFFICIALLY THE DEMONSTRATION WAS A PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST PUBLICATIONS THAT HAD BEEN CRITICAL OF THE GOVERNMENT. RUSSIA HAD PROTESTED TO THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT THAT THE DEMONSTRATION TOOK ON AN ANTI-SOVIET CHARACTER.

APRA GRENWALD 01150 RM 1217

(WX) SHANGHAI--FIRST ADD WEDEMEYER (UNDER DASH) X X X STATEMENT DEC. 15.

--DASH--

THE PRESIDENT IN HIS POLICY DECLARATION SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD "ASSUMED A DEFINITE OBLIGATION IN THE DISARMAMENT AND EVACUATION" OF JAPANESE TROOPS FROM CHINA.

"THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN THE PACIFIC MAY BE JEOPARDIZED," IF NOT FRUSTRATED, MR. TRUMAN ADDED, "UNLESS JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN CHINA IS WHOLLY REMOVED AND UNLESS CHINA TAKES HER PLACES AS A UNIFIED, DEMOCRATIC AND PEACEFUL NATION. THIS IS THE PURPOSE OF THE MAINTENANCE FOR THE TIME BEING OF UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES IN CHINA."

GW915PES

ADD THE 66-YEAR-OLD FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF WAS MET BY LT.GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, U.S. COMMANDER IN CHINA, AND WALTER ROBERTSON, ACTING U.S. MINISTER TO CHUNGKING.

ALSO WAITING, WHILE AN ARMY BAND PLAYED AMERICAN AND CHINESE ANTHEMS, WERE VICE ADM. DANIEL E. BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET; REAR ADM. C. TURNER JOY, COMMANDER, U.S. YANGTZE PATROL; PAUL JOSSELYN, U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI; AND CHINESE DIGNITARIES AND MILITARY LEADERS. ADD SHANGHAI MARSHALL REVIEWED CRACK PLATOONS OF THE NEW CHINESE SIXTH ARMY AND GREETED OFFICIALS IN THE CROWD, BEFORE RIDING WITH WEDEMEYER DOWN STREETS LINED WITH CHEERING THOUSANDS TO THE CATHAY HOTEL.

HE DECLINED NEWSMEN'S REQUEST FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE, BUT AGREED TO MEET THEM OVER COCKTAILS AT HIS HOTEL.

(NO PICKUP)

WW604APS

ADD BATAVIA, JAVA--N-L INDONESIAN, ADD ENDING X X X TUESDAY

ANOTHER DUTCH NAVAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT INDONESIANS FROM JAVA HAD LANDED ON BILLITON ISLAND, 200 MILES NORTH OF BATAVIA, AND WERE USING CAPTURED JAPANESE BOATS AND ARMS IN CONDUCTING "PIRATE" OPERATIONS AGAINST NATIVE CRAFT OFF BILLITON.

OTHER INDONESIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE APPEARED IN NETHERLANDS BORNEO ABOUT 150 MILES INLAND FROM BALIKPAPAN, AND TO HAVE HOISTED THE RED AND WHITE BANNER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIANS REPUBLIC AFTER IMPRISONING THE CHIEFS OF TWO VILLAGES AND SEIZING ARMS.

FIGHTING IN X X X 5TH GRAF.

J756PES

A123KX

TIENTSIN, DEC 20 (AP)-THE FIRST 100,000 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED BY U.S. MARINES FROM NORTH CHINA AND -- AT THE RATE THEY'RE BEING SENT HOME--ALL OF THE ESTIMATED 350,000 IN THE REGION PATROLLED BY THE LEATHERNECKS WILL BE GONE IN ANOTHER THREE MONTHS.

THEN, SAY MARINES, "WE CAN GO HOME!"

THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN.DEWITT PECK, COORDINATING THE REPATRIATION IN ALL NOTHERN CHINA MARINE AREAS, ANNOUNCED TODAY 100,893 JAPANESE WERE SENT TO THE HOMELAND BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 21 AND NOVEMBER 18.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD, 25,150 CHINESE HAVE BEEN RETURNED FROM JAPAN ON THAT NATION'S MERCHANT VESSELS AND SMALL WARCRAFT.

GG1023ACS NM

DEC 21 1945

A113FX

PEIPING, DEC.20-(AP)-MARINES OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT AND THE FIRST AIR GROUP WERE COMMENDED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN A MESSAGE TODAY TO BRIG. GEN. LOUIS R. JONES, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THIS AREA.

"THE JOB IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED IN SAFEGUARDING COMMUNICATIONS AND AIRFIELDS, AND IN RETURNING JAPANESE TO JAPAN," SAID THE MESSAGE.

WW725APS

PRECEDE SAN FRANCISCO TIGHE

TOKYO,FRIDAY,DEC.21-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY FLATLY DENIED HE HAD ANY INTENTION OF RESIGNING HIS POST AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS. THE DENIAL WAS INCLUDED IN A STATEMENT WHICH DECLARED THAT RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN IS "A MATTER FOR OTHER DECISION THAN MY OWN."

MACARTHUR'S PRESS RELATIONS OFFICE ISSUED THE STATEMENT IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING A BROADCAST FROM TOKYO BY LARRY TIGHE, AMERICAN BROADCASTING CORP CORRESPONDENT.

OVOM

TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING A BROADCAST FROM TOKYO BY LARRY TIGHE, AMERICAN BROADCASTING CORP CORRESPONDENT.

TIGHE SAID MACARTHUR AND THE RUSSIANS HAD DISAGREED OVER THE SCOPE OF RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES; THAT MACARTHUR TOLD THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT IF HE WERE NOT LET ALONE AND IF RUSSIA WERE ALLOWED ANY FURTHER PARTICIPATION IN OCCUPATION AFFAIRS HE WOULD RESIGN.

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A146FX

TIGHE'S STATEMENT INDICATED MACARTHUR HAD HAD CONVERSATIONS OR DISCUSSIONS WITH RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES ON OCCUPATION TROOPS AND POLICIES.

"THE STATEMENT PURPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY LARRY TIGHE OF THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION HAS ABSOLUTELY NO BASIS IN FACT," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"FOR THE SECOND TIME IN RECENT WEEKS, IT BECOMES NECESSARY FOR ME TO DENY THE ALLEGATION THAT I HAVE THREATENED TO RESIGN.

"I AM HERE TO SERVE AND NOT TO HINDER OR OBSTRUCT AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. IT IS MY FULL PURPOSE TO SEE THE THINGCV

"I AM HERE TO SERVE AND NOT TO HINDER OR OBSTRUCT AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. IT IS MY FULL PURPOSE TO SEE THE THING THROUGH. THE QUESTION OF RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE OCCUPATION IS A MATTER FOR OTHER DECISION THAN MY OWN.

"IF TIGHE MADE THE STATEMENT HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO, SOMEONE MUST HAVE BEEN FEEDING HIM A FUNNY TYPE OF 'HOOCH' BEING PEDDLED AROUND TOKYO ON THE BLACK MARKET."

UM951PPS NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, DEC.20-(AP)-THE WEATHER, RATHER THAN EXPERT PLANNING, PERMITTED THE SPLIT-SECOND TIMING BY WHICH THE JAPANESE CRIPPLED THE AMERICAN BOMBING FORCE IN THE PHILIPPINES ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE WAR ONE OF THE PARTICIPATING NIPPONESE PILOTS SAID TODAY.

NAVY SUB-LT. SABURO SAKAI, JAPAN'S TOP LIVING ACE, ASSERTED THAT A FIVE HOUR DELAY IN THEIR TAKEOFF, CAUSED BY WEATHER, PUT THE ENEMY PLANES OVER CLARK FIELD DURING THE NOON HOUR ON DEC. 8, 1941. THE GROUNDED U.S.PLANES WERE REFUELING AND THREE-FOURTHS OF THEM WERE DESTROYED.

SAKAI, WHO CLAIMS 63 ALLIED PLANES, ALSO SAID THAT JAPANESE NEVER COUNTED AS A DEFINITE KILL THE DOWN U.S. BOMBER IN WHICH THE LATE CAPT. COLIN KELLY DIED. SAKAI JOINED SEVERAL OTHER JAPANESE PILOTS IN CHASING THE B-17 AFTER IT ATTACKED THE BATTLESHIP HARUNA DURING JAPANESE LANDINGS IN THE LINGAYEN GULF.

"WE LAST SAW IT WEAVING TOWARD THE MOUNTAINS; WE DIDN'T SEE IT CRASH, SO WE WERE UNABLE TO CLAIM IT AS SHOT DOWN," HE EXPLAINED.

SAKAI SAID THAT DESPITE KELLY'S DRAMATIC ATTACK, HE SCORED A NEAR MISS. NOT A HIT ON THE HARUNA.

WW552APS

A159FX

TOKYO,FRIDAY,DEC.21-(AP)-ONE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STAFF OFFICERS CHARGED TODAY THAT JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MISREPRESENTED THE COUNTRY'S FOOD PROBLEMS IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN AMERICAN SUPPLIES.

DANGER OF STARVATION IN JAPAN DURING THE WINTER "DOES NOT NOW EXIST," SAID COL.CRAWFORD F.SAMS, CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION, IN A STATEMENT. THE JAPANESE WILL HAVE RELATIVELY MORE FOOD THIS WINTER THAN RESIDENTS OF DEFEATED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, HE ADDED.

"THE MAIN PROBLEM IN JAPAN IS MALDISTRIBUTION. WE PROPOSE TO SEE THAT THE JAPANESE CORRECT THIS TO ASSURE THAT THE 'LITTLE MAN' GETS HIS FAIR SHARE OF THE AVAILABLE FOOD," SAMS SAID. "OTHERWISE, PEOPLE WITH MONEY WILL GET IT ALL."

UM1065PPS

A165FX

TOKYO,FRIDAY,DEC.21-(AP)-SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS TODAY REPORTED THAT 24TH DIVISION PATROLS ON SHIKOKU ISLAND HAVE "DISCOVERED FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT WAS BEING CONCEALED IN SPITE OF REPEATED DEMANDS THAT IT BE REPORTED."

COL.KENWOOD ROSS, SPRINGFIELD, MO., SAID HE DISCOVERED SEVERAL HUGE CONCRETE PILLBOXES ALONG THE COAST WHICH HAD NOT BEEN REPORTED. ROSS, 24TH DIVISION ORDNANCE CHIEF, SAID THE GUN EMPLACEMENTS CLEVERLY WERE CONCEALED WITHIN ARTIFICIAL HOUSE

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CONSIDERABLE STORES OF WAR MATERIAL WERE LOCATED IN HIDDEN RECESSES IN A WAREHOUSE AND MIXED WITH OFFICE SUPPLIES. QUANTITIES OF RIFLES, KNEE MORTARS AND OTHER MATERIAL WERE FOUND IN A SCHOOLHOUSE AT NIIHAMA.

UM1057PPS NM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, DEC.21-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION COMPLETED ITS PRESENTATION OF WAR CRIMES TESTIMONY AGAINST TATSUO TSUCHIYA, FORMER GUARD AT A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP TODAY AND THE DEFENSE IMMEDIATELY DEMANDED ACQUITTAL ON GROUNDS THE DEFENDANT HAD NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED AS ACCUSED.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING TSUCHIYA ON CHARGES OF HAVING MURDERED AMERICAN PFC. ROBERT GORDON TEAS WAS TO HEAR ARGUMENTS ON THE MOTION THIS AFTERNOON.

30.24-32547

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG
YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, DEC.21-(AP)-AN AFFIDAVIT FROM MARINE CPL. PETE GEORGE, A LIBERATED WARTIME PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE, TODAY ACCUSED TATSUO TSUCHIYA OF HAVING PERSONALLY BEATEN AMERICAN CAPTIVES WITH A CLUB.

TSUCHIYA, A PRISON GUARD DUBBED "LITTLE GLASS EYE" BY YANKS IN HIS CUSTODY, IS ON TRIAL BEFORE AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION ON CHARGES OF HAVING CAUSED THE ATROCIOUS DEATH OF PVT.ROBERT GORDON TEAS, AND OTHER BRUTALITIES.

GEORGE, OF 1268 EAST MYRTLE ST., FORT WORTH, TEX., SAID THE ROCK PILE DETAIL ONCE WAS ORDERED TO BEAT EACH OTHER IN THE FACE WITH FISTS. THEN BOTH "LITTLE GLASS EYE" AND ANOTHER PRISON CAMP GUARD KNOWN AS "BIG GLASS EYE" BOTH WENT DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE LINEUP CLUBBING THE PRISONERS, HIS AFFIDAVIT CHARGED.

INROYOSHI OHARA, MEDICAL OFFICER AT THE MITSUSHIMA PRISON CAMP AT THE TIME OF TEAS' DEATH MARCH 5, 1943, TESTIFIED THAT IN FIVE MONTHS HE SIGNED "20 OR 30" DEATH CERTIFICATES BUT ACTUALLY SAW ONLY TWO OR THREE BODIES. HE DENIED ANY MEMORY OF TEAS OR OF THE CERTIFICATE WHICH GAVE THE CAUSE OF TEAS' DEATH AS ACUTE ENTERITIS--INTESTINAL INFLAMMATION.

OHARA TESTIFIED THAT IN SIGNING DEATH CERTIFICATES WITHOUT EVEN SEEING BODIES HE WAS OBEYING A GENERAL ORDER FROM TOKYO. CAPT. JAK WEINER OF BUFFALO, N.Y., AMERICAN MEDICAL OFFICER, TESTIFIED THAT IN VIEW OF OHARA'S STATEMENTS THE DEATH CERTIFICATES WERE OF NO VALUE AND THAT PRISONERS ACTUALLY DIED OF VARIOUS PRIVATIONS AND BEATINGS.

JQ>2$PCS

MANILA, FRIDAY, DEC.21-(AP)-THE RELEASE ON 50,000 PESOS ($25,000) BAIL OF NICASIO OSMENA, SON OF PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, WAS RECOMMENDED TODAY BY SPECIAL PROSECUTOR JUAN D.LADAW. NICASIO IS CHARGED WITH TREASONABLE COLLABORATION WITH THE JAPANESE DURING THEIR OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

LADAW SAID CONSTANT GUARDING AGGRAVATES YOUNG OSMENA'S ILLNESS AND THAT HIS RELEASE ON BAIL WOULD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH THE EXPENSE OF SPECIAL GUARDS AT SAN LAZARO HOSPITAL.

DS1003PPS NM ASKED

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, DEC. 20-(AP)-HERBERT JOHN OSVALD MAKIN, MINISTER FOR NAVY, MUNITIONS AND AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, HAS BEEN APPOINTED RESIDENT MINISTER IN WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO REPORTS HERE TODAY. HE WILL SUCCEED SIR FREDERICK SHEDDEN.

MAKIN IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON EARLY IN 1946 AFTER FOREIGN MINISTER H. V. EVATT RETURNS.

MAKIN, 58, IS A QUIET SPOKEN METHODIST LAY PREACHER. HE

SUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT TO BECOME PRIME MINISTER WHEN JOHN CURTIN DIED EARLIER THIS YEAR.

FD BANK

PEARL HARBOR, DEC.20-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY JAPANESE MASSACRED 96 AMERICAN CIVILIAN PRISONERS ON WAKE ISLAND IN OCTOBER OF 1943 WHILE EXPECTING AN INVASION BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

THE MASS EXECUTION WAS CHARGED BY THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION AT KWAJALEIN, WHERE REAR ADM.SHIGIMATSU SAKAIBARA OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL NAVY WILL GO ON TRIAL TOMORROW AS THE COMMANDER OF WAKE WHO ISSUED THE ORDER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT LT.TORAJI ITO OF THE JAPANESE NAVY ASSERTED IN A CONFESSION THAT SAKAIBARA ORDERED THE CIVILIANS KILLED OCT.7, 1943. ITO COMMITTED SUICIDE TWO DAYS AGO IN A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP ON KWAJALEIN, MARSHALL ISLANDS.

PREVIOUSLY THE JAPANESE HAD CLAIMED THAT THE CIVILIANS WERE KILLED BY A BOMB HIT ON AN AIR RAID SHELTER OR WERE SHOT WHEN THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE FROM THE PRISON CAMP.

JQ>2>PCS

HONOLULU, DEC.20-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.L.W.T.WALLER, JR., COMMANDANT OF MARINE GARRISON FORCES IN THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT, IS INVESTIGATING THE NOV.12 DAMON TRACT RIOT IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS AND SAILORS ENGAGED.

AMONG WITNESSES QUESTIONED WERE HONOLULU POLICE CHIEF W.J. GABRIELSON, AND DETECTIVE EUGENE KENNEDY, WHO WERE QUESTIONED FOUR HOURS; POLICE LT.DAVE WILSON AND POLICE CAPT.WALTER LARSEN.

WALLER SAID RECORDS WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO VICE ADM.SHERWOODE A.TAFFINER, COMMANDER OF THE 14TH DISTRICT.

JQ1023PCS

MEXICO CITY, DEC 20-(AP)-VINCENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, HEAD OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, HAS PRESENTED THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WITH "PROOF" OF HIS ASSERTIONS THAT CERTAIN UNITED STATES BUSINESSES ARE SMUGGLING ARMS ACROSS THE BORDER TO FOMENT A REVOLUTION, HE SAID YESTERDAY.

THE LABOR LEADER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE ARMS WERE GOING TO THE REVOLUTIONARY SINARQUISTA PARTY WHICH, HE SAID, WAS PREPARED TO RESORT TO FORCE TO INSURE A VICTORY FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE EZEQUIEL PADILLA IN NEXT JULY'S ELECTIONS.

AT THE REQUEST OF U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAD ASKED LOMBARDO TOLEDANO FOR PROOF OF THE CHARGES HE MADE ORIGINALLY LAST SUNDAY. THE LABOR LEADER, IN ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAD SUPPLIED THE REQUESTED INFORMATION, REITERATED HIS CHARGES WITHOUT IDENTIFYING THE AMERICAN BUSINESSES.

"WHEN THE TIME COMES," HE DECLARED, "I WILL GIVE THE INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF MEXICO SO THAT THEY CAN HALT THIS CRIMINAL AND ANTI-PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN BY NATIONAL AND FOREIGN ELEMENTS WHO SEEK TO WEAKEN THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REPUBLIC AND SERIOUSLY IMPEDE THE PROGRESS OF THE MEXICAN PEOPLE."

M7D AES

DEC 21 1945

NEW YORK, DEC. 20-(AP)-THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED FROM WARSAW TODAY THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE AND A DELEGATIONS OF AMERICANS OF POLISH DESCENT HAD CALLED ON FOREIGN MINISTER WINCENTY RZYMOWSKI. IN THE GROUP WERE STATE SEN. STANLEY NOWAK AND STATE REP. VINCENT KLEIN OF MICHIGAN; PRESIDENT ANTHONY KARCZMARZYK OF THE MICHIGAN KOSCIUSZKO LEAGUE; AND HENRY PODOLSKI, EDITOR OF THE POLISH NEWSPAPER, GLOS LUDOWY, OF DETROIT.

POLPRESS RM 1230

NIGHT LEAD SCIKES AT A GLANCE (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) SETTLEMENT OF SMALL LABOR DISPUTES AND RETURN OF SOME GENERAL MOTORS NON-UNION SALARIED EMPLOYES CUTS NUMBER OF IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES FROM 410,000 TO 3220000 IN PAST SEVEN DAYS.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
ADMINISTRATION--PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAYS QUESTION OF COMPANY'S EARNINGS AND "ABILITY T

ADMINISTRATION--PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAYS QUESTION OF COMPANY'S EARNINGS AND "ABILITY TO PAY" IS "RELEVANT" TO ISSUE OF INCREASED WAGES; SAYS FACT-FINDING BOARDS SHOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO EXAMINE BOTH EMPLOYER'S AND UNION'S RECORDS WHEN NECESSARY. PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT COMES IN FACE OF PROTESTS FROM MANAGEMENTS IN TWO FACT-FINDING HEARINGS--THE OIL INDUSTRY WAGE DISPUTE AND GENERAL MOTORS CASE--THAT THEY WILL NOT SUBMIT EVIDENCE ON PROFITS.
AUTOMOTIVE--AT SUGGESTION OF GENERAL MOTORS FACT-FINDING BOARD, CORPORATION AND STRIKING CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS AGREE TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS TODAY (FRIDAY) ON UAW'S WAGE DEMANDS. CHARLES E. WILSON, GM PRESIDENT, SAYS MR. TRUMAN'S STAND ON THE "ABILITY TO PAY" FACTOR WOULD NOT ALTER THE CORPORATION'S POSITION TO WITHDRAW FROM FACT-FINDING HEARING IF PROFITS ARE CONSIDERED.
CIO-UAW FORMALLY REJECTS FORD MOTOR COMPANY OFFER OF 12.4 PER CENT WAGE BOOST, TERMING OFFER AS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET INCREASED LIVING COSTS AND CRITICIZING VIRTUALLY ALL CONDITIONS ATTACHED. NEGOTIATIONS RECESSED UNTIL JAN. 8.

FZ712PCS

AZ3CX

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH F. FARLEY WAS NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY TO BE COMMANDANT OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD FOR A FOUR YEAR TERM WITH THE RANK OF ADMIRAL.
ADMIRAL FARLEY, NOW CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER OF THE COAST GUARD, WOULD SUCCEED ADMIRAL R.R. WAESCHE, THE WAR TIME COMMANDANT, WHO HAS BEEN ILL FOO

WOULD SUCCEED ADMIRAL R.R. WAESCHE, THE WAR TIME COMMANDANT, WHO HAS BEEN ILL FOR SOME TIME.
FARLEY IS A NATIVE OF OXFORD, OHIO, AND IS 56 YEARS OLD. HE NOW RESIDES IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

DEC 21 1945

FR1208PES

PALESTINE

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS A REQUEST FROM CONGRESS THAT THIS GOVERNMENT'S "GOOD OFFICES" WITH GREAT BRITAIN BE USED ON BEHALF OF FREE ENTRY OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE.
A SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION EMBODYING THE REQUEST RECEIVED HOUSE APPROVAL LATE YESTERDAY. IT IS SIMPLY AN EXPRESSION OF CONGRESSIONAL FEELING, NOT BINDING ON THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

FR235AESNM

DEC 22 1945

30.24-32549

Patton Dies in His Sleep 12 Days After Accident; Burial To Be in Europe

DEC 22 1945

Blood Clot in Lung Fatal to 3d Army's Leader in Heidelberg Hospital

He Broke Nazi Drive In Bulge Year Ago

R. O'Regan

Truman and Eisenhower Pay Him Tribute; Wife by His Bedside at End

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 21.—(AP) America's great master of tank warfare, Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., died peacefully in his sloop today of a blood clot which developed gangrene in his lungs and weakened his warrior heart. Mrs. Patton, who was at his side, decided immediately that the general would be buried in Europe, along the storied route of the powerful Third Army he drove to victory.

"The exact place of burial has not been decided, but presumably it will be [illegible]," U. S. Headquarters announced. The service probably will be Monday.

Dies After Accident

The acid-tongued general, one of the greatest in American history, died at 5:50 p. m. (11:50 a. m. Eastern Standard Time) 12 days after a hunting trip accident.

"He went down fighting," said Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of U. S. forces in Europe. Flags were ordered to half staff across the American-occupied zone of Germany.

"The cause of death was pulmonary (lung) embolism followed by cardiac failure," said the Army medical specialist who attended him.

Patton died almost a year to the day after one of the greatest military feats in history—the 78-mile plunge by his Third Army to the relief of the battered men of Bastogne, in last winter's "Battle of the Bulge."

Patton's neck was broken Sunday Dec. 9, and he suffered paralysis from the shoulders down. He was injured in a collision between a truck and the motor car in which he was going pheasant hunting.

"This is a hell of a way to die," Patton said then as he was lifted into an ambulance.

But his condition steadily improved, and last Wednesday he sat up in bed. Then, 48 hours ago, bronchial secretions brought on congestion of the lungs and today his heart became affected.

Change Comes Suddenly

Col. R. Glen Spurling, War department medical specialist, said the blood clot which caused death occurred when Patton was well on his way to recovery from partial paralysis. The clot developed early today.

The medical facts, said Spurling, were these:

"Until the morning of Dec. 19 Patton made very satisfactory progress. His general condition was good and he was confident he would recover.

"The first untoward sign was when he had difficulty raising secretions from his bronchial tubes.

"At approximately 2 a. m. yesterday he had an acute attack of breathlessness and pallor. The attack lasted about an hour and he was relieved by medication. At that time we felt relatively sure the general had pulmonary (lung) embolism."

Spurling explained the blood clot probably originated in his injured neck and was pumped by the heart to the right lung, causing "a spot" of gangrene in the lung.

"Anybody, particularly an older person and especially one who is paralyzed, is liable to develop such a 'spot'," Spurling said.

The specialist explained that the clot clogged up the vessels in Patton's lungs, and that though he recovered from the initial shock that morning, his lungs filled up with mucus.

All efforts to stop the increase in the flow of mucus were futile, Spurling said, and early this morning Patton showed signs of heart failure.

Condition Becomes Critical

"Late this afternoon Patton was in a very critical condition," Spurling said.

Doctors had hoped to fly Patton home within the next week or 10 days and the general was enthusiastic, Spurling said, adding:

"He had all the courage in the world and was confident he would pull through."

Spurling revealed that Patton had suffered two embolisms several years ago when he broke his leg, but had survived them.

Patton had been sleeping since 4 p. m., until the moment he died.

"When I talked to him just before he went to sleep he was bright and alert," Spurling said. "He said he felt better and very comfortable."

With the general just before he died were Capt. William Duane, Jr., neurosurgeon of the 97th General hospital, who had been in constant 24-hour attendance, and Nurse Lt. Margery Randell of Ashland, Wis.

McNarney told reporters:

"It is my painful duty to announce the death of a great fighter and [illegible] man.

"Gen. Patton died this evening at the 130th hospital in Heidelberg.

"His injuries were grave, but his fight to overcome them was gallant. He went down fighting. Patton would have died in no other way.

"And now, for us over here and all who applauded his bravery, there is a sudden empty feeling.

"He brought to us a large part of our magnificent victory and this, too well known to need description, belongs to history."

Kenner Rushes to Side

Earlier in the day the 130th station hospital issued a bulletin saying Patton's condition was considered serious, and Maj. Gen. Albert W. Kenner chief army surgeon in Europe, was rushed to his bedside.

The lung condition which weakened him was described as having been complicated by a partial paralysis of the diaphragm, directly due to injury to the General's spinal cord.

A week ago last Sunday, shortly before noon, the General's sedan collided with an Army truck on the superhighway on the outskirts of Mannheim. Patton was found splattered with blood from cuts about his face, reclining in the back seat of the wrecked vehicle.

An ambulance rushed him the 20 miles to Heidelberg in 25 minutes.

Brig. Hugh Carnes, neurosurgical consultant to the British army, sped to Heidelberg from England, while Mrs. Patton and a neurosurgical specialist, Col. R. G. Spurling of Louisville, Ky., boarded a plane at Washington to rush to the General's side.

After several days of observation the General was placed in a traction apparatus to realign the vertebrae, and his condition improved steadily. Early this week he was removed from the traction and a cast was applied, covering his neck and upper chest. He sat up to eat and read, and doctors called the speed of apparent recovery "amazing."

Then he took a turn for the worse from bronchial secretions, which led to congestion of the lungs.

As Patton neared death, Mrs. Patton was down the hospital corridor in the special room which was provided for her. A lieutenant ran from Patton's bedroom to disclose that her husband was dying.

Mrs. Patton Present

Mrs. Patton rushed to her husband's bed and was by his side when he drew his last breath. She later told Spurling she was "thoroughly satisfied" that everything possible had been done to save his life.

She decided her husband would be buried "over here," meaning in northwest Europe, an Army spokesman said. The grave probably will be in one of the battlefields on which the Third army fought, in France.

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, who succeeded Patton as commander of the Third Army, ordered flags flown at half staff and instructed all military installations to hold memorial services.

"We personally lost a great friend and the country a great citizen and soldier, his family a true and devoted husband and father," Truscott said.

Patton's job was war, and he had looked at it with amazing success for more than 30 years. But he was a stranger to the world of diplomacy, and his remarks and actions off the field of battle kept him in hot water.

The first great criticism rose when Patton slapped a hospitalized soldier who was suffering from battle fatigue, during the Sicilian campaign. Gen. Eisenhower made Patton apologize publicly, but kept him for his assignment later to the Third Army.

Three months ago Patton was removed from command of his beloved Third army as a result of criticism of his actions in carrying out the denazification program in Bavaria. He was placed in command of the 15th army, which had become largely a "paper army" compiling a history of American campaigns in the war.

Just a year ago, on Dec. 22, German broadcasts announced that Patton's Third army had begun "fierce" attacks on the southern flanks of the great battle of the Bulge, and that the German advance, which Hitler promised would reach Paris by Christmas, had been slowed. The attack had broken through Luxembourg, had cut allied supply lines and was driving on Sedan, when Gen. Omar N. Bradley called Patton, and asked how long it would take to shift the Third army from the Saar to the Bulge.

"Sir," said Patton, "it won't take me as long as you would think."

Patton flew back to his headquarters at Nancy, and called in his staff.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have called upon you before to do the difficult. This time I'm asking the impossible."

Men were pulled from their foxholes, loaded onto trucks and headed north over icy, treacherous roads, in an 80-mile-long column, bumper to bumper, hurried and harried by Patton who cajoled and swore as he bounced along in a jeep equipped with a blaring airhorn, loud as a steamboat whistle.

Plunged into Battle

Once into the Bulge battle zone, Patton's men and their tanks kept going right into battle without pausing for rest. They pushed on into the muzzles of German guns until they gripped with the Nazis.

Grim, hard, bitter cold, bloody days followed. But on New Year's Eve Patton strode into a briefing meeting, and told correspondents:

"When you're in a brawl with a guy and get him into a vital place, you squeeze. Today we began squeezing."

The thrusting, pinching blows of the First and Third armies knocked the Germans back for 12 miles at the western end of the salient into Belgium.

The Third army had pounded to the Reich border at three points in northeastern Luxembourg, had broken the enemy's Sure river line and dug in on new positions [illegible] miles north of Bastogne. And at the same time came the clear skies for which Patton had prayed at Christmas, and the air forces attacked in support.

Patton hammered along a 50-mile front of the German salient, sheared Nazi supply roads, threatened to cut off enemy armor which had pushed to within 23 miles of Sedan.

In 14 days the Third army changed the von Rundstedt offensive into a German defensive battle, and claimed a larg number of the 60,000 German casualties.

After three more weeks of toughest fighting, the Third was overrunning northern Luxembourg, and smashing at the tail of Germans racing for cover behind the Siegfried line. By Jan. 27 the Third army had rolled up to the Our river frontier, wiping out the last vestiges of the bloody Ardennes bulge.

Patton also is survived by his son, Lt. George S. Patton, 3rd, and two daughters, Mrs. James W. Totten and Mrs. James K. Waters, both of Washington, D. C.

Patton's Death Is Mourned In Washington

President Extends Deepest Sympathy To General's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(AP)—This capital, where criticism once punctuated high praise of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was unanimous tonight in mourning the loss of a great fighting man.

President Truman set the tone in a message to Mrs. Patton, who was with her husband in Germany where he died:

"Mrs. Truman and I extend our deepest sympathy to you in the passing of your distinguished husband. The entire nation, to whom his brilliant career has been a constant inspiration, has suffered a great loss."

The ups and downs of the general's career were exemplified in the comment, which brought up two incidents of the Patton story—the soldier reportedly slapped in a Sicilian hospital and the crossing of the Sure river in Luxembourg.

Didn't Slap Soldier

Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) told the

House that Patton, by his own word, didn't slap the soldier and didn't swim the river.

The story had it that the General struck the G. I., a battle fatigue case, under the impression that he was malingering. There were numerous expressions of indignation in Congress at the time.

"I din't slap him," Rankin said Patton told him during the General's recent visit to this country.

The Congressman related that Patton said he only put his hands on the man's shoulders and told him to pull himself together.

On the other side of the book, the story has been that Patton, to encourage his men, plunged into the icy river in the spring of 1945 and swam across to show them it could be done.

Patton's own account, as related by Rankin, was that he didn't have to swim the 150 feet but waded up to his neck on a submerged walkway.

Compared with Stonewall Jackson

Rankin compared Patton with the Confederate Generals Nathan Bedford Forrest and Stonewall standing military leader developed Jackson and called him "the outin this war."

The up and down aspect of Patton's career was illustrated, too, in the comment of Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.), who called him "a very great soldier and a very great man."

"He was the type of character," she said, "that would have his ups and downs in life. He had his, but all in all his was a great and serviceable life to his country."

Secretary of War Patterson sent Mrs. Patton a message saying the loss of her husband "is a heavy blow to all of us" which he added will be "felt severely by all ranks of the Army and by the millions of Americans who so highly admired his magnificent leadership and brilliant accomplishments throughout the war."

Praised by Eisenhower

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, issued a statement saying:

"He was one of those men born to be a soldier, an ideal combat leader whose gallantry and dramatic personality inspired all he commanded to great deeds of valor.

His presence gave me the certainty that the boldest plan could be even more daringly executed."

"It is not exaggeration to say that Patton's name struck terror at the heart of the enemy."

Senator Wiley (R-Wis.) recalled that earlier this week he had advocated permanent promotion of Patton to the rank of lieutenant general. He urged that the honor be given posthumously. Patton's four-star rank is temporary.

Other comment:

Senate Minority Leader White (R-Me.)—Patton "takes his place among the first three or four military leaders of our history."

Majority Leader Barkley, (D-Ky.), speaking to the Senate—"The whole country is saddened by the loss of one of the most gallant and heroic leaders. He did not send his men on—he led them."

Patton's two daughters, Mrs. James W. Totten and Mrs. John K. Waters, were both in Washington at the time their father's death became known. The General's son, George S. Patton, a West Point cadet, started by train for Washington soon after he had been notified.

The family will be taken to Heidelberg for the funeral, which probably will be held Monday.

ber 11.

He was commander of the United States 15th Army at the time of his death. He had served briefly as acting commander of all American forces in the European theater a few days before his automobile and an army truck collided near Mannheim on Sunday, December 9.

Patton himself, when his condition was critical after the accident, described it as "a hell of a way to die."

Unscratched, In Battle

Heidelberg, an old university town, was one of the thousands of places which the 3d Army captured.

By an ironic twist, Patton had gone unscratched through all his campaigns of war. The peacetime accident left him paralyzed from the shoulders down.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in the European theater, commented that it was his "painful duty to announce the death of a great fighter and a great man."

The official announcement said: "General Patton died at 5.50 tonight, it was announced by Brig. Gen. John M. Willen, chief of staff of the 7th Army. The General died peacefully."

Grew Worse Yesterday

PULMONARY TROUBLE OVERTAXES HEART

O'Regan

Wife at Bedside at End—General Had Shown Early Gains in Recovering From Broken Neck and Paralysis.

Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 21 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patten, Jr., who led the victorious United States 3d Army from the beaches of Normandy into Czechoslovakia, died at 5.50 P.M. today, twelve days after his neck was broken in a traffic accident.

The General's stout old fighting heart weakened during the day from effects of pulmonary complications which had beset his apparent recovery from the broken neck and partial paralysis.

Mrs. Patton was with him.

Was 60 Years Old

The announcement of the General's death was made by Brig. Gen. John M. Willen, of the United States 7th Army.

The General was 60 last Novem-

The expert at armored warfare who campaigned brilliantly in Africa, Sicily, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia in Allied drives that brought Germany to her knees last Spring had been making an amazing recovery until yesterday.

It was then that the respiratory condition developed. By morning today, doctors were gravely worried about the deterioration in his condition. As Patton's life ebbed away, his heart became affected.

Shortly before his death, Maj. Gen. A. W. Kenner, chief of army surgeons in Europe, left European headquarters in Frankfurt for Patton's bedside.

Earlier Bulletin

Only two minutes before the General died, the 130th Station Hospital issued this bulletin on his condition:

"General Patton's condition is considered serious."

Ten minutes before the general died, the hospital issued this bulletin on his condition:

"General Patton's condition is considered serious. There has been a pulmonary complication which has resulted in an accumulation of secretions in the lungs thus embarrassing respiration. Paralysis of one side of the diaphragm in the intercoastal resulting from the spinal-cord injury has made it difficult to get rid of these secretions by cupping. As a result of the pulmonary congestion, the heart has become embarrassed. However, the pulse is strong and the temperature only slightly above normal. The chief medical consultant for the theater has been in attendance."

PATTON'S DEATH DEEPLY MOURNED AT FORT BENNING

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 21.—(AP) The nation's No. 1 infantry post mourned the death of its former post commander today while the world bowed its head in reverence to the country's "fighting

At a conference with Levy on the proposal, said the setup as it now exists vides for extra remuneration special services to registrars.

Mayor to Study Proposal

The Socialist registrar, who said William J. Moran, Democrat registrar, concurred with his recommendation, requested that aldermen adopt an ordinance setting a standard flat salary. Declining comment, the mayor however hinted he will soon review the recommendation.

The two registrars now receive a base pay of $2,750. In addition, they receive $300 for compiling the primary lists. They each receive $1125 for the old age assistance tax list compilation and the city's bonus of $350.49, making the total salary of $4,525.49. Irving H. Johnson,

Hobson was a close friend of General Patton.

"It was paradoxical that he should be on his way to the hunt when he met with his fatal accident," said Hobson, "there was never a man alive who loved all of the aspects of hunting as much as did George Patton."

General Patton was loved by soldiers in the ranks as well as by his fellow officers. Soldiers boasted "I was with Patton's Army," and you could tell it by the way they dressed and carried themselves.

Patton once wrote a poem, "God of Battles," which a national magazine claimed would take its place "with the world's greatest war literature." It was written during the heat of the North African campaign.

Patton lived a "dangerous" life and narrowly missed death on many occasions. General Hobson recalled that a 700-pound dud once landed eight feet from Patton in France, with the general escaping uninjured.

Statements from men here who have served with Patton included:

Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, commandant of the infantry school—"I am very sorry that the General had to die that way. He contributed immeasurably to our victory. He inspired men to do the impossible thing."

Brig. Gen. Ogden J. Ross, commanding special troops — First Army — "I am very much taken aback."

Third Army Bore Trade-Marks Of Fiery, Restless Commander

(Editor's Note: Edward Ball, Associated Press correspondent, covered Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and his swashbuckling Third Army, from Normandy to Austria and Czechoslovakia. Vacationing at his Eatonton, Ga., home, Ball tells this story of the campaign, including unpublished highlights in the career of the Army's colorful leader who died today).

By EDWARD BALL

EATONTON, Ga., Dec. 21—(AP) The hot summer sun, filtering through the bright green trees of a Normandy apple orchard, shone brilliantly on the highly lacquered helmet liner perched upon the close-cropped head of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

"Here are your jeeps and there is your war," Patton was saying with a sweep of his arm in the direction from which the sound of the guns came. It was his first and highly informal greeting to 48 correspondents, newly arrived from England to cover his Third army, about to go into action.

Wanted People to Know

"This is the people's war and I want them to know what's going on," he drawled. "As for the Germans," he added, fingering the needlesharp point of a French hand sword which he referred to fondly as his "Arab gooser,"—"I want them to know whom they are fighting. I want them to say, 'here comes that blankety, blankety blank Third and that son of a so and so Patton.'

"I'll tell you everything and leave it to the censors to tell you what you can't tell."

That was just before the St. Lo break-through. Eleven months later, when the war was over, the Germans—who had been beaten to a frazzle—had heard plenty about Patton and the Third army.

From start to finish, it was "Patton's army"—that famed Third which galloped across France and Germany to Austria and Czechoslovakia.

It was a hard-slugging, hell-raising army which didn't always fight by the books but every move of which bore the trade-marks of the fiery, restless commander whose stout heart gave way today in a Heidelberg hospital.

And covering the Third was a newspaperman's dream, no less than covering Patton himself, one of the greatest field commanders ever to wear a general's stars and one of the greatest actors ever to escape a Hollywood career.

Following Army Nightmare

Following the Third army at times was a nightmare because it moved so fast and communications could not keep up.

It was the same trying to keep up with Patton himself. When the action was heaviest he usually could be found up front calmly cajoling here, laying down the law there.

"Here he comes again, drawing fire," front line GI's would growl as his jeep came tearing along a particularly hot sector. It was not so much the presence of the Old Man himself that riled the GI's but the occasional blast of his specially built air horn which sounded like the Queen Mary taking off.

Last spring, down on the Danube, a German fighter jumped the tiny artillery spotter plane in which he was flying. Patton's pilot "hit the deck" and the German, coming in for the kill, swept too low, failed to pull and crashed.

"That crazy so and so, could have done better myself," Patton commented as he emerged with only a shaking-up in a rough landing.

A born actor, he packed the dramatic in everything he did—whether it was swearing over a field map in the middle of a critical campaign, whether he was administering a dressing down to a subordinate, or whether he was kneeling in the mud consoling a wounded GI.

It was this time last year that he pulled one of his most spectacular exploits and one of the greatest military operations of all time—wheeling his army from the Saar to the battle of the Bulge. Flying from a conference at Verdun, he returned to his headquarters at Nancy and announced:

"Gentlemen, I have asked you to do the difficult before. This time I ask the impossible."

He explained that he had committed the Third army to help stem von Rundstedt in the Ardennes.

Lets Staff Figure Details

"Now get going," he said and left his staff to figure out the de-

DEC 22 1945

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Gen. Patton One Of Most Colorful And Audacious Allied Commanders

[By the Associated Press]

Gen. George Smith Patton, Jr., warrior for more than 30 years, poet with the tongue of a mule-skinner, elegant disciplinarian of the "spit-and-polish" school, was a legend long before his spectacular job was done in Europe.

His job was war, and he did it with a skill that often amazed his colleagues. But as a diplomat, the hell-for-leather cavalryman who brought tank warfare to a peak of perfection failed completely. He was constantly in hot water.

The story of Patton in World War II is the story of a lightning series of Allied victories from Africa through France and Germany to Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Flowering Of A Legend

The Patton legend flowered in the African campaign, when the roaring, cussing tankman, two pearl-handled six-shooters swinging from his hips, led American forces in the conquest of Tunisia.

To Patton, the showman, danger was the privilege of an officer, and he was constantly at the front.

His doctrine was expressed pithily: "We shall attack and attack until we are exhausted, and then we shall attack again."

He carried out this doctrine with spectacular success in Europe, when his 3d Army was born after the invasion. He led the 3d across the Seine, the Loire, the Moselle, the Saar, the Rhine, the Danube and a score of lesser rivers.

Stormed Siegfried Line

His men stormed the Siegfried Line at will, took Metz, Coblenz, Trier, Frankfurt and countless other cities. They alone liberated or conquered 80,000 square miles of territory. They fought in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria. They captured more than 750,000 Nazi soldiers, and killed or wounded at least a half million others.

Patton himself narrowly missed being a casualty on a number of occasions. Once, when a huge railway gun was being employed by the Germans, a 700-pound shell landed within eight feet of him. It was a dud.

Shell Landed Near

On another occasion, a German 11-inch shell landed 30 yards from a house in which Patton had taken shelter. The windows of the house were knocked out and a guard was injured, but Patton was unscathed.

Once Patton's little command plane was nicked by the bullets of a German craft, but Patton escaped then, too.

The 3d Army was about to cross the icy Sure River in Germany, into a hail of enemy gunfire. Patton himself, ignoring the enemy bullets leaped into the st ahead of his men and swam

"Get Shot At"

Once during the North Afr campaign he ordered a visit major general to "get to the t of the hill so you can get shot a a bit."

Patton's pomp made him the awe of native populations. Besi es the pearl-handled pistols, he often wore a leather-encased, needle-pointed French sword. He was garbed in fancy-cut riding breeches and puttees much of the time, and wore a shiny helmet.

Patton cussed out enlisted man and officer alike. But his soft side showed often. Once, informed of the death of an aide at the front, he broke into tears, mumbling: "I'm acting like an old fool."

Fierce Invective

But in his attempts to inspire a man to feats of bravery—or to bully him into it—he might lay him out for minutes at a time in fierce and often oratorical invective. Then, soft-voiced, he would add a few words of encouragement and pat the man on the back.

A sparkling success in war, Patton was constantly getting in difficulties because of his thunderous pronouncements, or his quick temper.

The first big wave of criticism was the soldier-slapping incident in Sicily. Then, in the Spring of 1944 in London he made a speech in which he said, "It is our destiny to rule the world—we Americans and British and, of course, the Russians."

In Congress representatives got hot under the collar. The War Department quickly disavowed the remark and said it was Patton's personal view. But later, after victory upon spectacular victory, Congress was to ring with Patton's praises.

Talk To Sunday School

Even home on leave, Patton exercised his facility for getting into hot water. His remarks to a Sunday-school class that there would always be wars drew bitter criticsm.

It was this facet of his personality that caused censorship to forbid publication of his statements from the time of the drive across France until V-E day. After V-E day, Patton made a statement, and he promptly got into trouble over it.

He was removed from the command of his beloved 3d Army and the Eastern Military District in Germany after this outbreak of September 22, 1945, in which he expressed impatience with the de-Nazification program. He was quoted as comparing "this Nazi thing" to the "Democratic and Republican fights back home."

The wrath at home was prompt. In its wake General Eisenhower ordered Patton to report personally on his administration and explain the statement. Subsequently Patton, on October 2, was relieved of his 3d Army command and took over the 15th, a paper army whose duty was to prepare reports on lessons learned during the war and recommendations for the future.

Patton took over briefly in November, 1945, as commander of United States forces in the European Theater in the interval between General Eisenhower's departure and the appointment of Gen Joseph T. McNarney to the post.

Intensely Religious

The softer side of Patton's nature displayed him as a poet and an intensely religious man. His poem, "God of Battles," has been set to music. He was fond of biblical quotations, liked to sing in church, and knew the Episcopal Order of Morning Prayer by heart.

Considered one of the wealthiest men in the Army, Patton could have retired to a life of ease after the European war ended. Instead he wanted intensely to fight the Japanese. He never had the opportunity.

Many military men believed Sicily would have taken much longer to conquer than 38 days without Patton's driving force.

Apologized To Army

The soldier-slapping incident occurred when he cuffed one soldier suffering from a nervous disorder and upbraided another in what Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called "an unseemly and indefensible manner" during the Sicilian campaign. As a result of "corrective action" taken by Eisenhower, Patton became perhaps the only general in history who ever apologized to a whole army.

Eisenhower, in a report of the incidents to the Secretary of War, told how Patton "drove himself as hard as he did the members of his army during the campaign" in which he was the "mainspring of the effort during the sustained drive of the 7th Army from Gela all the way to Messina."

Eisenhower said he was faced with the problem whether the incidents were sufficiently damaging to Patton and to his standing in his army as to compel his being relieved, "thus losing to the United Nations his unquestioned value as commander of an assault force," or whether less drastic measures would be appropriate. He decided the "corrective action" taken was sufficient.

At the close of the Sicilian campaign, Patton told correspondents that "when things are happening a commanding general is under great nervous tension" and "may do things he may afterward regret."

"Pats On The Back"

He added:

"But I have patted five soldiers on the back for every one I have spoken a harsh word to. I dealt harshly with a couple of soldiers and was wrong. I am going to apologize to them."

Patton's "destiny" speech was made before an American and British audience at the opening of a United Kingdom service club to welcome American soldiers. He praised the efforts made to welcome the Yanks to Britain and added facetiously:

"The only welcoming I've done for some time has been welcoming Germans and Italians into hell. I've done quite a lot in that direction and have got about 177,000 there."

A short time later the Senate Military Affairs Committee pigeonholed the recommendation for Patton's promotion from the permanent rank of colonel of cavalry to the permanent rank of major general, though recommending confirmation of promotions for thirteen other high-ranking officers. Action on his nomination had been delayed several months earlier because of his upraiding of the two soldiers in Sicily.

But by mid-Summer of 1944, with General Patton leading the 3d Army and riding roughshod over the Germans in France, he again was a popular hero, justifying the conviction of General Eisenhower that "Old Blood and Guts" was one of America's finest field commanders.

The Military Affairs Committee unanimously recommended the promotion it had been delaying and the Senate unanimously confirmed it. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's nomination of Patton for the promotion had been pending for almost a year.

During the Battle of the Bulge in Belgium, Patton had an important part in pushing the enemy back. Praising his troops for their achievements all the way from the start of the 3d Army's operations in France, the General said their "record has been one of continuous victory."

"Not only have you invariably defeated a cunning and ruthless enemy," he told the men, "but also you have overcome by your indomitable fortitude every aspect of terrain and weather. Neither heat nor dust nor floods nor snow have stayed your progress.

He referred to a second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal he had received for leading the 3d Army in its spectacular dash across France in the Summer of 1944. Patton told his men that "this award was bestowed on me not for what I have done but because of what you have achieved. From the bottom of my heart I thank you."

Metz Falls To Him

In the Autumn of 1944, General Eisenhower pinned on General Patton the Bronze Star for his part in the capture of Metz, the mighty fortress city that was crushed by the 3d Army driving toward Germany. Patton brought about the fall of Metz for the first time in its 1,500-year military history.

There was praise in Congress then. "Today we thank God we have General Patton at the head of the 3d Army," said a Democratic Representative, and a Republican echoed: "Heaven only knows what they'd have done without his fighting courage."

Early in 1944 Patton was decorated by order of King George VI for meritorious action in the Mediterranean. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath on recommendation of General Sir Harold Alexander, the Allied commander in Italy.

He managed to find time to write entertaining letters to his children back home—"Daddy's Communiqués," they called them.

His talented wife, the former Beatrice Ayer, of Boston, author of the historical novel, "Blood of the Sharks," once shyly told interviewers that she wished the press would not call him by his army nickname, because it really did not fit his character. She was a typical army wife who had seen her husband in three wars and had changed the family's home address 25 times in their many years of marriage.

A Versatile Warrior

For some thirty years General Patton's ears had been tuned to the thunder of war. He was equally at home within the nerve-shattering confines of a tank in the forefront of the fighting on a battlefield, on the back of a spirited pony on the polo field, behind the mast of a schooner dead-reckoning his way across the Pacific, or gracing some army social function.

Born In California

He was born on a ranch November 11, 1885, at San Gabriel, Cal. He attended school at Pasadena and Virginia Military Institute. His record as a student was not particularly good, but he was a good sailor, winning several championships.

Then he entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he was a class adjutant. After his graduation in 1909 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the cavalry.

He participated in Pershing's punitive Mexican expedition. There he captured a Mexican bandit and brought him back to camp strapped to the hood of a battered automobile. With a broad smile, he recalled later that "this was the first motorized action in the United States Army."

First World War

In the first World War he served in France as a member of General Pershing's staff and was detailed to the tank corps. He was in command of the 304th Tank Brigade at the St. Mihiel offensive and later was transferred to the bloody Meuse-Argonne sector.

After the war he returned to his first love, the cavalry, heading the general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was later stationed at the 1st Corps Area at Boston and in the Hawaiian Islands.

He developed his corps to one of the toughest outfits in the Army. He himself was up every morning at 5 o'clock and worked to the point of exhaustion every day, instilling the fighting spirit in his men.

When the invasion of Africa was in the planning stage, General Eisenhower placed him in command of the Task Force troops.

He was nominated lieutenant general in 1943. Besides being an expert on tanks, he was noted as an authority on military tactics. He knew the campaigns of Napoleon, Lee, Grant and Frederick the Great by heart. His library of military volumes was one of the greatest ever assembled by a private individual.

His son entered West Point and his two daughters married army men.

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talls.

The Third did the impossible. Some of its units, attacking in the Saar in the morning, had withdrawn and were attacking the lower shoulder of the bulge in Luxemborg the midnight of that same day.

With all his well publicized profanity and swashbuckling ways, Patton had his soft side. When word reached his headquarters in Nancy that he had financed a chapel in North Africa as a memorial to doughboys who fell in the North African invasion, he was asked for a statement.

"Nothing will be said about that," he said sharply. "Absolutely nothing."

Hundreds of mothers whose sons fell fighting under him received his personal letters of condolence. At his own order, nothing was said about that either.

Sitting in his 15th Army headquarters at Bad Nauheim last month he fingered through a stack of letters, some 400 in all, which had been piling up since he was relieved of his Third army command. All expressed sympathy for him and wished him godspeed.

Loss of his Third army command mellowed Patton somewhat and during the interview at Bad Nauheim last month he said privately that he was retiring soon.

"I plan to go on an extended leave—I haven't had one in years except when I was home last summer," he said. "After that I hope to retire."

"When I do retire I am going to fish and hunt and sail—and I'll do plenty of eating.

"The past? I spent some 40 years in the Army and if I had my life to live over again I'd go right into the service. It's been fun, war and all."

McNarney's Announcement

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 21 (AP).—General Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States forces in the European theater, said tonight that General George S. Patton jr. died fighting.

"It is my painful duty to announce the death of a great fighter and a great man," General McNarney said. "General Patton died this evening at the 130th Hospital in Heidelberg.

"His injuries were grave, but his fight to overcome them was gallant. He went down fighting. Patton could have died in no other way. And now, for us over here and all who applauded his bravery, there is a sudden empty feeling.

"He brought to us a large part of our magnificent victory and this, too well known to need description, belongs to history."

MacArthur's Statement

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (Saturday) (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur said today the death of General Patton "fills me with the deepest regret."

"He was a gallant and romantic soldier of unquestioned greatness," MacArthur said in a statement. "All Army forces in the Pacific will mourn him."

Truman's Message

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—President Truman today sent the following message to Mrs. George S. Patton:

"Mrs. Truman and I extend our deepest sympathy to you in the passing of your distinguished husband.

"The entire nation, to whom his brilliant career has been a constant inspiration, has suffered a great loss."

ATTLEE WEIGHS JAVA PROBLEM

Reported Reviewing Plan to Use More Troops.

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The British military decisions at Singapore to use additional armed forces in Java are being reviewed by Prime Minister Attlee and his Cabinet, an unofficial informant said today.

The final decision, according to available information, probably will be deferred until after impending conferences of British leaders in London with H. J. Van Mook, Acting Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies.

An authoritative informant said the decision to shift more troops to the revolt-torn Dutch colony was implied when British commanders agreed at Singapore to restore law and order in Java. This decision was understood to have been reached on a purely military basis, but Government reaction in London was that such a movement could not be detached from political consequences.

The informant, who may not be identified by name, said the Singapore decision was referred to Attlee as Minister of Defense on account of the political reasonssons and because increased military commitments in Java would further involve the Royal Navy and the R. A. F., as well as the Army.

Dempsey Visits Batavia.

Batavia, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—British Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey and Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park made a flying visit to Batavia today as British forces campaigned against Indonesian troops east of Bandoeng, the summer capital. Dempsey is the Allied ground forces commander and Park the chief Allied air officer for the Southeast Asia theater. They took off again only a few hours later and nothing authoritative could be learned about the purpose of their trip.

The Dutch news agency Aneta speculated that they were to discuss with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands Indies, the decisions reached at the recent conference of British and Dutch leaders in Singapore.

Nine Batavia-based R. A. F. planes blasted road blocks and Nationalist strong points east of Bandoeng to clear the line of march for British ground troops.

[The Dutch news agency Aneta said in a dispatch from Singapore that several thousand Dutch Marines trained in the United States had arrived today off the Malayan coast aboard the Dutch steamship Noordam.]

A Netherlands naval communique said that Indonesians from Java had landed on Billiton Island, 200 miles north of Batavia. Other Indonesians were reported to have hoisted the red and white banner of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic in Dutch Borneo, about 150 miles inland from Balikpapan.

BRITISH, DANISH CLASH REPORTED

LONDON, Dec. 21—(AP) The Moscow radio tonight broadcast a Tass dispatch from Copenhagen saying "clashes" involving British and Danish frontier troops have occurred on the Danish-German frontier and that a German lieutenant who said he was attached to British troops was seriously wounded. No other casualties were given.

No comment was available immediately from the British war office nor from official sources in Copenhagen.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said "a number of clashes took place x x x caused by the fact that the British do not permit the Danes to search the luggage of soldiers of the German army who are sent from Denmark to Germany.

"A former senior lieutenant of the Hitlerite army, Gerhardt Martin x x x categorically refused to open his (luggage) cases, maintaining that he was a signals officer attached to the British troops," the radio added. "The Danish frontier guards were compelled to use arms. The German was seriously wounded."

The broadcast said the Germans "considered themselves under a regime of special protection and do not wish to submit themselves to the Danish frontier troops."

"On Dec. 19 alone, Danish frontier troops confiscated several tons of Danish goods from German soldiers and officers," the radio added.

Frisco Gets New Backing In UNO

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—China and Ecuador began a campaign today to make San Francisco the home of the United Nations, citing climate and wine as points in its favor, after a British delegate had opposed the Golden Gate city.

C. K. Webster, the Briton, in a General Preparatory Commission debate intended to give guidance to a special twelve-man committee which will narrow the selection down to six cities, declared he would think "that sound judgment and chivalry are dead in the world if the organization is moved 3,000 miles farter from Europe," especially as Europe lost out in selection of the site "by such a narrow margin."

Britain Stickler For Europe

Britain has consistently held out for a headquarters in Europe.

Victor Hoo, for China, countered with emphasis on San Francisco's climate, which, he said, "is the one characteristic of a place which a man cannot change."

Parra Velasco, of Ecuador, had another point to make for the West Coast city.

"In San Francisco," he said, "there is wine. Where there is wine there is civilization, culture and the spirit of enthusiasm which we need."

His Opinion Of Wine

But Webster countered with: "In my opinion, the wines of the Hudson Valley are certainly equal to those of California and I've drunk a good deal of both."

Former British Navy Officer Gets Death

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—Walter Purdy, 27, former Royal Navy officer, was sentenced to death for high treason today after a jury at Old Bailey agreed on a verdict of guilty in seventeen minutes.

Purdy was charged with broadcasting and preparing leaflets for the Nazis after he had been made a prisoner of war, and with having disclosed to the Germans the details of a secret escape tunnel which British officers were digging at their prison camp.

Wasp Crew In London During Repairs To Ship

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—The crew of the United States aircraft carrier Wasp was brought to London by special trains today for sightseeing tours while the warship underwent repairs at Plymouth for storm damage.

The Wasp is to sail for Southampton December 24 to pick up 7,000 homeward-bound American troops.

Seaman A. W. Mikita, of Brooklyn, whose neck was broken during the storm, will be flown home for Christmas.

An Army spokesman said departure for the United States of the 353d Regiment of the 89th Infantry Division had been delayed by the storm damage to the Wasp, but would be "shoving off in a very few days." The regiment originally was scheduled to sail December 19.

Wasp to Sail Christmas Eve

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before he went into the service, said several of the enlisted men were among the first to arrive at the Atsugi Airfield. All the men were air corps personnel formerly assigned to the 5th Air Force and most of them were from New York State. They were taken to Brookley Field here and from there will be sent to Fort Dix, N. J., and Fort Devens, Mass., for separation.

PARIS, Dec. 21—(AP)—The inter-Allied conftrence on reparations from Germany today awarded the United States and Britain ech 28 per cent of reparations not already assigned to Russia. France was allotted 16 per cent.

The United States, however, waived her rights to German ships and industrial equipment because she had not suffered losses in those fields. This will reduce the percentage of reparations which America will actually receive.

The reparations covered by today's agreement, to be divided among 18 countries, will come from western Germany, from German foreign assets, and from "current stock and production" in western Germany.

Russia was not covered in this agreement.

Civilian Curfew Lifted in Berlin

Berlin, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Curfew restrictions upon civilians which had been from 11 P. M. to 5 A. M., were removed today by the military government. A senior American officer said the curfew would be renewed if crimes increased again.

A midnight-to-5 A. M. curfew is still imposed on military personnel.

Paris, Dec. 21 (AP)—The famous 2d Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division has started home, the Army announced today. An advance party reached Marseille to prepare for the unit's embarkation for the United States.

Reparations Given U. S., Britain, Franc

War-Trial Defense Case May Open In February

Nuernberg, Dec. 21 (AP)—Members of the Allied prosecution staff expressed hope today that war-crimes evidence against 21 leading Nazis and six Nazi organizations may be finished by the end of January, enabling the defense to begin its case early in February.

The International Military Tribunal trying the Nazis adjourned yesterday for a 13-day holiday recess.

In the month since the tribunal convened, American and British prosecutors have virtually completed their share of presentation of the evidence under general terms of the indictment.

When court reconvenes on January 2, United States Chief Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson's staff will first finish its case against the Gestapo and the Nazi Security Police and then proceed with evidence against the last of the six indicted organizations; the German high command and the general staff.

Individual Responsibility

With completion of cases against the organizations, the prosecution is scheduled to swing immediately to submission of briefs and evidence intended to show individual responsibility of the 21 defendants. That is slated to be followed by Russian and French evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity, which constitute the final phase of the prosecution's case.

The attempt to have the tribunal brand the Nazi Leadership Corps, the SA (Storm Troopers), SS (Elite Guard), including its affiliated SD; the Gestapo, Reich Cabinet and German armed forces command and general staff as criminal groups has been strictly a United States affair so far.

The other prosecutors have shown a lack of interest in this phase of the case, and in some instances the idea of condemning entire organiaztions as criminal has drawn caustic criticism.

Others "Just As Guilty"

The American attitude was summed up in Jackson's declaration that the United States would not have participated in the present action without "this or some

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equivalent plan of reaching thousands of others who, if less conspicuous, are just as guilty of these crimes as the men in the dock."

A declaratory judgment that the six groups are criminal groups would enable other Allied military courts in Germany to start trying many thousands of organization members. In such trials, Jackson explained, "every defense will be open to the accused individual except that he may not deny findings made by this tribunal as to the character of the organization of which he was a member."

Members of the tribunal and prosecution staffs scattered to all parts of Europe, and a few returned to the United States for the holidays.

The defendants were returned to their cells to spend the Christmas season, which will be marked by special opportunities for them to participate in religious services.

225 COAL MINES IN REICH SEIZED BY BRITISH UNITS

ESSEN, Germany, Dec. 21.—(AP) The British military government today took actual possession of all 225 German coal mines and their assets in the British zone of occupation.

Representatives of the coal companies were called into the ballroom of the Krupp mansion and were read a proclamation dispossessing them without compensation.

The British already controlled production and distribution of the coal. At the meeting today a British official told the mine owners that the mines were left by the Nazis in a "serious financial situation" and that at present were running at "a substantial loss."

"Had this state of affairs been allowed to continue," he added, "it would have been necessary either to subsidize German owners or allow the mines to close with consequent loss of production and employment."

The meeting was attended by French, Dutch, Belgian and United States representatives, but none from the Soviet Union. A British spokesman pointed out that the dispossession order affected only the British zone and that other Allied government had been informed of the British move.

Several representatives of the mine owners said the British action came as no surprise.

The proclamation said the German coal industry had been in the hands of large and powerful joint stock companies which were closely linked with German warmaking industries.

Persons holding managerial positions in the companies, it added, will be required to place themselves at the disposal of the military government and continue their duties.

Suspicions Dispelled At Ministers Parley

By Eddy Gilmore

"Positive Stage" Reached In Big 3 Discussions —Longest Session Held—Powers Believed In Closer Accord.

MOSCOW, Dec. 21. (AP)—Informed sources close to the Big Three foreign ministers said tonight a "positive stage" had been reached in their talks, and that Russia, the United States and Great Britain appeared closer now on vital international issues than before the conference opened.

No Experts Present

The ministers talked informally for four hours and 15 minutes in the longest discussion held since the conference began. Without benefit of experts and with only the translators present, the three began talking and never did call a formal meeting.

Considerable suspicion appears to have been dispelled on all sides, these informants said, as a result of the talks between U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, who met for their sixth session today.

Observers said that this does not mean that all obstacles to understandings on international issues had been removed, but that there were good reasons for believing some agreements were going to be reached.

Both Byrnes and Bevin were said to be anxious not to raise the expectations of their people too much in regard to definite results from the conference.

No Official Word

There was no official word on progress of the ministers' conference, which had been slated to discuss control of atomic energy and other subjects held vital to the maintenance of world peace. Some sort of communique or announcement is anticipated when the conference closes.

In this connection it was suggested in American circles again that Byrnes still hoped to leave Moscow by Christmas, but observers said it was unlikely that the ministers would conclude their meetings by then. Byrnes plans to return to the United States before attending the general assembly of the United Nations in London scheduled to begin Jan. 10.

Foreign quarters said the foreign ministers of the Big Three have no intention of dominating the United Nations Organization, nor is there any move afoot to dissolve the Council of Foreign Ministers, which includes France and China in addition to Russia, Britain and the United States.

The United Nations Organization will soon begin to take over some of the functions of the Ministers' Council, however, and it may eventually be dissolved.

MOSCOW TALKS OF BIG THREE MAKE HEADWAY

Exploratory Conversations Bring Nations Closer to Agreement.

STALIN REACHES 66 TODAY

Marks Birthday at His Desk—Press Features Demands for Part of Turkey.

Moscow, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The exploratory conversations of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Russia and the United States appear to have brought the three countries closer together than they were before the meeting, it was stated in informed foreign quarters today. Certain suspicions are believed to have a good chance of being dispelled, it was reported.

Good Results Expected

On the sixth day of the Big Three foreign Ministers' meeting and the sixty-sixth birthday of Generlissimo Stalin, this appeared to be the situation on the basis of reports from informed foreign quarters:

There is a strong feeling that some results will come from the meeting and these results may be better than originally expected, but every difference among the three is not likely to be settled at this meeting.

Byrnes and Bevin are believed anxious not to raise the hopes and expectations of the American and British people too much.

No Desire To Dominate

The foreign ministers of the Big Three have no desire or intention of dominating the United Nations Organization or of bypassing it.

However, Big Three collaboration was applauded during the war and considerable good can be accomplished through such collaboration. If the United Nations Organization was expected to handle all matters there would be no need for the nations to have ambassadors and foreign ministers.

Four Mediums

Four mediums exist for trying to settle the peace and build a world safe from war as well as for exchanging opinions among nations, it was pointed out. These are:

1. The United Nations Organization for long-range matters.
2. The Council of Foreign Ministers, whose job it is to draft the peace treaties. This is the council that met in London in September and October, but got nowhere.
3. The Big Three foreign ministers.
4. Diplomatic channels which are used daily.

Council To Remain

It was suggested that no movement was afoot to dissolve the Council of Foreign Ministers, which includes the foreign ministers of China and France as well as the Big Three. But it appeared that the United Nations Organization should begin to take over some of its functions before long.

This may mean that the council eventually will die out, while the Big Three foreign ministers may keep on handling problems of vital interest among the United States, Britain and Russia.

The Big Three foreign ministers probably will meet in Washington in the spring, as suggested by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

Byrnes To See Press

As a result of protests by the French and other embassies when Byrnes held a press conference for American correspondents only, it was said today he would give a conference to any correspondent who wants it, regardless of the country he represents or the language he speaks.

The Chinese Ambassador Foo Peng-sheung called on Byrnes today for the second time since the foreign ministers met.

The Secretary of State plans to return to the United States before going to London for the United Nations meeting January 10.

Meet At 4 P.M.

As messages poured into the Kremlin from all over the world congratulating Stalin on his 66th birthday, the three foreign ministers got down to business again today at 4 P.M.

Stalin, tanned and rested after his long vacation, was reported to be spending the day at his desk in the Kremlin, according to his custom of pursuing his regular schedule on his birthday.

Big Three At Reception

The event, however, overshadowed the Big Three meeting, for Stalin in the eyes of millions of Soviet citizens is regarded as the greatest of all Russians.

The three Foreign Ministers turned back to their complicated problems after cutting short yesterday's session to attend a diplomatic reception given by the Soviet Foreign Commissar and Mme. Molotov.

REDS HANG 7 NAZIS

Moscow, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Seven German SS (Elite Guard) members were hanged yesterday at Smolensk following their conviction as war criminals.

Three others received prison terms ranging from 12 to 20 years for atrocities committed against residents of Smolensk.

ALL KIN BUT UNCLE KILLED BY NAZIS

Warsaw, Dec. 13 (By Mail (A. P.).—Sgt. Meyer Klein of New York city came to Warsaw to find his father and mother and discovered that they and all his relatives in Poland except an uncle were killed during the German occupation.

Klein is a brother of Mrs. Naomi Warhaftag of 230 West 108th street. He was born in Warsaw in 1913 and lived here until the city fell in 1939. Then, with his sister, he fled into the part of Poland which Russia occupied, then to Lithuania, through Russia, Siberia and to the United States.

He joined the United States Army forty months ago and has been stationed recently in Germany. He said he had learned that his father, mother and grandparents were gassed in the Treblinka Concentration Camp. He said all other relatives on both sides of the family were wiped out except the uncle who escaped to Russia and joined the Polish Army. Klein will return soon to New York. He has seventy-five discharge points.

UNRRA Gives Oil to Poles.

Warsaw, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Polish Press Agency said today that UNRRA will ship 157,000 tons of oil products to Poland in 1946.

Honor for Air Force Unit

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Belgian Croix de Guerre will be received tomorrow by the 9th Tactical Command of the 9th Air Force, constituting one of the largest mass decorations in history. The ceremony will commemorate the air attack last December on Nazi armored columns which had broken through the Ardennes.

Czechs See Two Of Neighbors After Land

Prague, Dec. 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk expressed impatience with Poland and Hungary before the Foreign Affairs Committee of Parliament today and declared emphatically that Czechoslovakia would cede no ter-

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ritory to either country.

He disclosed, however, that Czechoslovakia had sent a note to Poland November 5 suggesting readiness to discuss any subject except cession of territory.

Masaryk declared certain acts on the part of the Poles, including what he said was the terrorizing of the Czech population on former German territory, the distribution of inflammatory anti-Czech pamphlets and the continuing campaign of Katowice radio could only be regarded as an effort to force Czechoslovakia to negotiate on giving up Cieszyn (Teschen).

Hints At Czech Demands

He declared the Czech attitude was that the border fixed in 1920 was not to be changed in that area, but he intimated that Czechoslovakia might have some territorial demands of her own in the Glatz (Kladsko) and Hlubcicko areas. These indentations in the northern frontier are former German territory now occupied by Poland.

As to Hungary, Masaryk declared Hungary had not met a single obligation toward Czechoslovakia in the matter of reparations or restitution as adjusted by the Russian-Hungarian armistice.

Excluding unwanted Hungarians from Czechoslovakia is a definite policy that will not be solved by giving Hungary some Slovak territory on which these Hungarians live, he said.

Iran Crisis Deepens; Minister Hangs On

TEHRAN, Dec. 21 (AP).—Fale Fahimi refused today to accep dismissal from his post as Ministe of the Interior in Iran's politica crisis engendered by the recen declaration of Soviet-occupie Azerbaijan Province that it ha set itself up as an autonomou state.

Fahimi said in a statement that under the constitution he could not be replaced unless he resigned. Appointment of Allahy Saleh, a former embassy employee at Washington, in Fahimi's place had been announced by Premier Ebraham Hakimi yesterday.

The full political purport of the controversy was expected to become clearer when Parliament convenes tomorrow. Premier Hakimi's supporters yesterday shouted down a proposal for changes in the constitution to permit social reforms and negotiations with the Azerbaijan regime. The proposal, in effect, would have recognized the autonomy of Azerbaijan.

Two High British Officers Pay Batavia Brief Visit

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 21.—(AP) Two British officers commanding the ground and air forces of the Southeast Asia command paid a brief visit to Batavia on an undisclosed mission today while nine British planes spearheaded continuing military action against Indonesian forces.

Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commanding ground forces in Southeast Asia, and Air Chief Marshal Keith Park, chief Allied air officer, flew here for a visit lasting several hours.

There was immediate speculation that they may have discussed with Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, the Singapore decisions by which the British reportedly would bring in all forces needed to restore order in Java.

(In London, an informed source said the project to use more armed forces in Java was being reviewed by Prime Minister Attlee and his cabinet. He said the Singapore decisions were understood to have been reached on a purely military basis, without regard to political consequences.

Plans London Conference

(Dr. Hubertus Van Hook, acting governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, is scheduled to confer soon with British government officials in London, and a final decision on using more forces may be deferred until after that conference, he added.

(This source said that for political reasons, and because increased military commitments in Java would further involve the Royal Navy and air force, the whole matter was referred to Attlee. There has been criticism at home of British casualties in Java, last estimated at nearly 1,200.

(J.H.A. Logemann, minister of overseas territories, told the Dutch parliament today that "full use" would be made of Netherlands troops in the Netherlands Indies, the Dutch news agency Aneta said.

(Earlier Aneta reported from Singapore the arrival of several thousand Dutch marines off the Malayan coast. They were trained in the United States.)

Meanwhile, only scattered military action was reported in Java today.

Nine British planes based in Batavia blasted Indonesian roadblocks and strongpoints in the Bandoeng area in order to assist ground forces advancing along the road east of the Java summer capital, 75 miles southeast of Batavia.

Aneta said that representatives of 15,000 Chinese in the Bandoeng area complained that an average of six Chinese were being kidnaped daily by members of Pemoeda, an Indonesian youth organization.

The bodies of 12 persons, believed to have been Eurasians, were found in the Bandoeng area, it added.

One officer and one Indian soldier was killed and three Indians wounded while clearing roadblocks south of Semarang, mid-Java port city, a British statement said.

Dempsey, Java Field Leader Confer

Batavia, Java, Dec. 21 (AP)—British Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey and Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park made a flying visit to Batavia today as British forces campaigned against Indonesian troops east of Bandoeng, the summer capital.

Dempsey is the Allied ground forces commander and Park the chief Allied air officer for the Southeast Asia theater. They took off again only a few hours later and nothing authoritative could be learned about the purpose of their trip.

Speculation In Press

The Dutch news agency Aneta speculated that they were to discuss with Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands Indies, the decisions reached at the recent conference of British and Dutch leaders in Singapore.

In London an unofficial source said that the British military decisions at Singapore are being reviewed by Prime Minister Attlee and his Cabinet.

[The final decision, according to available information, probably will be deferred until after conferences of British leaders in London with H. J. Van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands Indies.]

High sources in Batavia said December 8 that the British had decided to move in whatever reinforcements were necessary to restore order and guarantee Dutch sovereignty in the East Indies.

Roadblocks Blasted

[J. H. A. Logemann, Netherlands Minister for Overseas Territory, told the lower house of the Dutch Parliament at The Hague today that full use will be made of Netherlands troops in the islands.]

Meanwhile, nine Batavia-based RAF planes blasted roadblocks and Nationalist strongpoints east of Bandoeng to clear the line of march for British ground troops.

One pilot said that the planes fired rockets and dropped bombs which "obliterated" all trouble spots.

Two Are Killed

A British press release said that fighting continued south of Semarang, and that one officer and one Indian were killed. One man was wounded in a minor engagement during a routine search of houses in the area of Soerabaja, the release said.

(Aneta said in a dispatch from Singapore that several thousand Dutch marines trained in the United States had arrived today off the Malayan coast aboard the Dutch steamer Noordam.)

Landing Reported

A Netherlands naval communiqué said that Indonesians from Java had landed on Billiton Island, 200 miles north of Batavia. Other Indonesians were reported to have hoisted the red and white banner of the unrecognized Indonesian republic in Dutch Borneo, about 150 miles inland from Balikpapen.

Aneta said representatives of 15,000 Chinese in the Bandoeng area had protested to authorities that an average of six Chinese were being kidnapped daily by members of Pemoeda, the Indonesian extremist youth organization.

Written Offer Is Due From China Reds

Chungking, Dec. 21 (AP)—A Chinese Communist spokesman at Chungking today asserted that his party would put officially into writing its proposal for an immediate, unconditional armistice in China's internal war, with both sides "frozen" in their present positions.

His assertion followed by Government comments that the proposal was merely "propaganda" because it had been made verbally at a social function.

The Red spokesman, voicing surprise at this, declared that Gen. Chou En-lai, of the Chinese Red delegation, had formally requested that the truce proposal be forwarded to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Chou made the proposal to Shao Li-tzu, member of the Government delegation to the forthcoming unity conference.

"Want An Armistice"

"We want an armistice," the Communist spokesman said. "We considered our proposal as official and formal; but as the Government wants it in writing, we are going to oblige."

The verbal proposal was announced by Communists at the very moment General Marshall, the peacemaker, stepped from his plane at Shanghai yesterday, and there were indications that both sides are prepared to make genuine concessions in efforts to end the strife.

A Government spokesman acknowledged today that if the Reds' truce offer were put into writing "it would be consdiered in a different light," and recalled that as long ago as last October 31 the Government had proposed cessation of hostilities.

Reply Of November 8

Communists replied November 8, he said, asking that the Government order its forces to "cease attack," but not mentioning Communist operations.

Fighting currently is raging on, "particularly fierce and heavy," in the North China border region of Hopeh, Chahar and Jehol provinces, a Red spokesman asserted.

From Shanghai, Lieut. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in China, meanwhile issued a flat denial of Chinese Communist charges that American planes had strafed trains and villages in their sectors of North China in November and December.

Greetings To Stalin

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in Nanking to meet General Marshall, announced he had sent birthday greetings to Generalissimo Stalin:

"On this occasion of your birthday anniversary I extend your excellency on behalf of the Chinese Government and people my warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health and happiness."

Chinese-Russian negotiations for occupation of Manchuria are continuing in Changchun, Manchurian capital.

Army Drive Gets One Recruit

CHUNGKING, Dec. 21 (AP).—An intensive United States Army reenlistment campaign in Chungking has produced the following results: Private First Class Jesus P. Rivers, of Harlingen, Tex., signed up for another two years. The campaign is continuing.

Chiang Greets Marshall Upon Arrival at Nanking

By Richard Cushing

NANKING, Dc. 21. (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall arrived here today by plane from Shanghai and was warmly greeted at the airport by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, who cast protocol aside to welcome in person the special American envoy.

NANKING, Dec. 21.—(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall arrived here today by plane from Shanghai and was warmly greeted at the airport by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, who cast protocol aside to welcome in person the special American envoy.

The two men and Madame Chiang left at once for the Generalissimo's official residence, to begin talks which may vitally influence strife-torn China's hopes of internal peace and unity.

They clasped hands on Nanking's dusty, windswept airfield at a moment when all China and a large part of the Orient watched tensely for signs that Marshall's mission might bring an end to the country's undeclared civil war.

Gesture of Friendship

Chiang's presence at the airport in itself was regarded as a significant gesture of friendship for the United States. According to protocol in such matters the Generalissimo would have awaited Marshall at his official residence inside the walled city.

"Tell him I am deeply honored," Marshall said to Chiang's personal chief-of-staff, Gen. Shang Chen, who was acting as interpreter.

Chiang replied simply:

"I welcome you to Nanking."

The two men met for the first time since the Cairo conference in 1943.

The Chiang-Marshall talks were expected to cover a wide range of topics, most pressing of which were the question of halting internal hostilities and the possible formation of a coalition government taking in all major political groups.

A formal dinner in Marshall's honor was scheduled for tonight.

The American envoy's plane was trailed out of Shanghai by a transport carrying more than 30 correspondents and photographers.

Lull In Fighting

Meanwhile, Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson reported from Shanghai that the continued lull on the North China military situation was regarded as at least partly attributable to Marshall's arrival in the country. The conflicting factions in the undeclared civil war seemed to be marking time, he said, while wait-

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...s to see what the American envoy might accomplish.

In Chungking a Chinese Communist spokesman reiterated his party's demand for an immediate cessation of fighting, and said the Communist proposal for an unconditional armistice, with both sides "frozen" in their present position, would be officially put into writing.

The proposal originally was announced yesterday, simultaneously with General Marshall's arrival in Shanghai, but drew a government retort that the offer was merely "propaganda," since it had been made verbally.

Today a government spokesman acknowledged that if the truce offer were put into writing "it would be considered in a different light."

The talk in Chungking of a truce, as well as the hopes expressed in both Communist and Central government quarters that Marshall's mission might result in peace, indicated both sides were inclined to make concessions for the sake of a genuine settlement.

urged him to help Choina solve the Manchurian problem.

More optimistically, the *National Herald*, mouthpiece of the Chinese Foreign Office, said that General Marshall is "marked out to be the harbinger of a new era of tranquility and peace in the Far East."

It expressed hope that the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow would effect a mutually satisfactory "arrangement" concerning the Far East.

Communist Viewpoint

The Communist *New China Daily News* welcomed Marshall's arrival with the hope that American forces in China would complete promptly the disarmament and repatriation of Japanese. This has not been done "wholeheartedly" in the past, the paper added, asserting that some American forces have been "giving military assistance to the Kuomintang (National party)."

"This erroneous conduct of American troops has stained the honor of the United States and

U.S. Offers Australia Air Pact

Report Reciprocal Landing Rights Proposed for Pacific Lines

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 21 (AP).—"The Sydney Morning Herald" reported today that the United States has proposed to Australia an air transport agreement providing for reciprocal landing rights in trans-Pacific service. Under the proposal American commercial planes could land in Australia and its territories while Australian planes could use airports at San Francisco and Honolulu, the newspaper said.

The newspaper added that it was believed a similar offer had been made to New Zealand for a distinct service between New Zealand and the United States.

Hokkaido." He said he obtained his information "from a reliable and honest source and I still consider it both reliable and honest.")

MacArthur's denial of Tighe's reports that he did not want Russian troops in Hokkaido, and that he threatened to resign rather than permit it, was made in a statement issued by MacArthur's press relations office. The statement said Tighe's reports had "absolutely no basis in fact" and added:

To See Things Through

"For the second time in recent weeks it becomes necessary for me to deny the allegation that I have threatened to resign. I am here to serve and not hinder or obstruct the American government. It is my full purpose to see the thing through. The question of Russian participation in the occupation is a matter for other decision than my own."

Tighe's statement in a Thursday

With Russia

Tokyo, Dec. 21 (AP)—General MacArthur today denied a broadcast report that his headquarters had become embroiled in arguments with the Russians over assignment of Soviet occupation troops to Japan and that MacArthur had threatened to resign.

"I am here to serve and not to hinder or obstruct American Government," the supreme commander of the Allied powers said in a statement issued by his press relations office.

"It is my full purpose to see the thing through. The question of Russian participation in the occupation is a matter for other decision than my own."

"No Basis For Report"

The statement said that the broadcast report, "purported to have been made by Larry Tighe of the American Broadcasting Corporation, has absolutely no basis in fact."

It concluded:

"If Tighe made the statement he is alleged to have broadcast from Tokyo, someone must have been feeding him a funny type of 'hooch' being peddled around Tokyo on the black market."

(Taking to the air after issuance of the statement, Tighe said, "I reaffirm the story which I previously broadcast that the express desire of the commander of this area is that the Russian troops not be allowed to take over the Japanese island of Hokkaido.")

Reply Held Hardly Fitting

(Tighe's reply, monitored in San Francisco by ABC, added:

"Further, the supreme commander's claim that if I made such statements I must have been full of Tokyo black market hooch is inaccurate in the first place but—and this is more important—hardly fitting in a discussion of a subject that concerns the very life of the United Nations Organization." Tighe said he received his information "from a reliable and honest source and I still consider it both reliable and honest.")

Three Reports

Tighe, in the broadcast which drew the headquarters denial statement, set forth these reports:

1. Russia wanted to send in an army of occupation to Japan; MacArthur insisted on only a division.

2. Russia wanted to occupy the northern island of Hokkaido, which is nearest Sibera; MacArthur suggested Kyushu, leaving American forces on Honshu and Hokkaido in between the Russians and Siberia.

3. MacArthur reportedly told the United States State Department he would resign rather than allow Russia any further participation on occupation affairs.

No Word In D.C.

Yesterday in Washington, Tighe's broadcast report was called to the attention of President Truman, who told his news conference neither he nor the War Department had received any such word from MacArthur. The State Department said it had not heard of reported differences between MacArthur and the Russians.

MacArthur's officers implementing his occupation program came up today with two charges of deception against the Japanese.

Col. Crawford F. Sams, chief of the public health and welfare section, said Japanese Government officials had misrepresented the country's food problems in an attempt to obtain American supplies.

"No Danger Of Starvation"

Sams asserted the danger of starvation in Japan during this winter "does not now exist."

Meanwhile, United States 6th Army Headquarters said 24th Division patrols on the southern island of Shikoku have "discovered further evidence that Japanese military equipment is being concealed in spite of repeated demands that it be reported."

Huge concrete pillboxes, previously unreported, were found along the coast together with cleverly concealed gun emplacements and stores of war matériel.

Chinese Press Gloomy On What U.S. Can Do

Chungking, Dec. 21 (AP)—The first flash of enthusiasm with which the local Chinese press greeted news that General Marshall would come to China turned to melancholy reflection today, after his actual arrival.

Ta King Pao remarked gloomily that "our international position has sunk lower and lower. At Moscow, other powers are discussing our problems. We have been given 'friendly advice.' We should try to solve our own internal problems ourselves and thus preclude the possibility in the future of such friendly advice or even friendly intervention."

Wants No "Interference"

Said the *World Daily News*: "We hope that the United States won't interfere in China's internal affairs or act as judge. However, as America is going to have a say, we hope she will act as a wise friend and in a spirit of fair play urge both sides to walk on the road to peace and unity."

The Catholic newspaper *Social Welfare* expressed the hope that Marshall would not be influenced by "Communist propaganda." It

...the United States and jeopardized Sino-American friendship. We hope that General Marshall will stop this phenomenon at once," the *News* added.

BARBEY TRANSFERRED

Shanghai, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, Commander of the United States Seventh Fleet, announced today that he has been named Commander of Atlantic Amphibious Forces and will leave Shanghai early in January. Admiral C. M. Cook will succeed him as Commander of the Seventh Fleet.

Barbey added that about December 22 the famed Seventh Amphibious Force, which, under his command, landed approximately 1,000,000 men in nearly sixty wartime invasions, will go out of existence. It will cease to exist, he said, when ships of the old Seventh Amphibious Force pass through the Panama Canal into the Atlantic Amphibious Force.

Triple Denial Issued By Gen. MacArthur

Brands As False Statements That He Opposed Use Of Russian Troops, Halted Australian Sailing, Threatened To Resign.

TOKYO, Dec. 21. (AP)—A triple denial was issued today by General MacArthur's headquarters to broadcast statements that he opposed use of Russian occupation troops, halted the sailing of Australian occupation force for Japan and threatened to resign.

Touched Off By Broadcasts

The denials were touched off by broadcasts made from Tokyo by Larry Tighe of the American Broadcasting Corporation.

MacArthur branded Tighe's statements as having "absolutely no basis in fact" and one was dismissed with the terse comment by a MacArthur spokesman that it was an "unmitigated falsehood."

(After issuance of the denials Tighe broadcast a reaffirmation of his previous statement that MacArthur's express desire is "that the Russian troops not be allowed to take over the Japanese island of

night broadcast that MacArthur had halted the sailing from Australia of occupation forces bound for Japan, because of Russian disapproval, brought the sharp statement from a MacArthur spokesman that it was "an unmitigated falsehood."

M'Arthur Denies Report Of Tiff

Fend For Themselves.

By Russell Brines

TOKYO, Dec. 21. (AP)—General MacArthur has completed the framework of a new Japan; there will be no more major Allied directives.

Must Assimilate Changes

Allied headquarters, announcing today the achievement of this goal, said that there would be no more basic constructive changes, adding: "The problem of the state" largely upon the ability of the fallen nation to assimilate the ordered changes.

A recent directive abolishing state shintoism completed the series of basic changes in Japan, said the statement, adding: "Further directives most probably will be limited to those necessary to secure full understanding and compliance with basic premises already set forth."

Observing that Japan's main obstacle is "a lack of sufficient quali

All Basic Changes Complete In Japan

MacArthur Will Issue No More Major Allied Directives—Nips Must Prepare To

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fied leaders," the statement said political power in the future will be won by the party "which sponsors the greatest implementation to give effect to laws and constitutional changes," creating a government envisaged by the Potsdam declaration and MacArthur directives.

Average Jap Is Anxious

"The changes as directed are expected to be assimilated rapidly, because it has been shown that the average Japanese is very anxious to be out from under the yoke of militarism," headquarters said.

Directives issued thus far, the statement continued, "effect the removal of those restrictive laws and regulations which study has revealed have been a major means where—by control and direction—the Japanese people had been formed into an aggressor nation.

"The war criminal suspects who have been placed in custody constituted the directing genii that formerly guided, shaped and provided leadership to run the government. We now must provide leadership, to cultivate new leadership and direct education x x x."

That education and guidance "must be the main part of the program from here on, because people who have lived their lives by the sword need help and leadership to adjust themselves to freedom," the statement added.

The Japanese people "must digest the organic changes in their government structure as it has been ordered and make them effective in the framework of their new government."

MacArthur's headquarters said that development of new Japanese leaders was imperative because in the past "liberal leaders and educators have never been allowed to grow or live in the nation."

HOMESICKNESS HITS GI'S YULE IN TOKYO

Planned Feasts and Frolics Pale Before Thoughts of Real 'Stateside' Holiday

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (AP)—It is the traditional thing to write that everything is set to give the American soldier in foreign lands a real Stateside Christmas—but it isn't so.

In 1942 it was "just a touch" of Christmas at Buna, in New Guinea, where the Red Cross distributed candy, cigarettes and cookies. But whoever heard of a Christmas where the temperature was 100 degrees and it was a question whether one would live until night?

In 1943 it was Christmas on the way to Cape Gloucester, New Britain. There was roast beef, and a few of the boys tried singing Christmas carols—but it takes more than that to make a Stateside Christmas.

In 1944 it was on Leyte, in the Philippines, and Japanese bombers came over again and it rained. Mud was deep and Christmas presents did not come.

Today press relations officers and others are talking about that old "Stateside Christmas" in Japan. They issued a ten-page handout, and they told about all the trimmings for a real Christmas. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters has a huge sign blazing forth "Merry Xmas," but on the other side is Emperor Hirohito's Palace.

The handout says that the once-great city of Osaka is ringing with "Jingle Bells" and "A White Christmas" from loudspeakers. They are the newest that science has contrived, and the Signal Company of the Ninety-eighth Division put them up. But back in Salt Lake City there's a little store that plays Christmas hymns from phonograph records—and it's ten times as Christmasy as anything here.

There will be church services everywhere in Japan. Religious services will be held on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day at the United States Eighth Army Headquarters chapel in Yokohama.

And there will be a big dinner. Col. L. E. Lichtenwalter, Quartermaster, promised one that would match anything back home, with one and a half pounds of turkey apiece, tomato juice, giblet gravy, dressing, cranberry sauce, whipped potatoes, string beans, Waldorf salad, biscuits, mince pie, cheese, fruit cake, figs, dates, candy, mixed nuts and coffee.

But there are a lot of new boys out here, and turkey can taste like sawdust in the mouth of a man who is homesick.

There will be plenty of shows—"Nippon Fantasies" at the Fourth Replacement Depot at Zama and the GI show "All for Fun" at the Meiji building in Tokyo for Far East Air Forces personnel. But there is not a man who wouldn't rather see the little Christmas play in his home-town church.

The handout says that the day will be unique, because for the first time in history vast numbers of American troops will celebrate the birth of Christ while they are at peace and before the wondering eyes of non-Christian people. That is true.

It also says that for the first time thousands of gay Christmas decorations like those which in years past adorned Christmas trees in the United States and bore the label "made in Japan" will be used this year in Japan. That's true too.

And it adds that the "thoughts of most will turn Stateside." That is understatement.

Yoshida Named To House of Peers

Tokyo, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida heads eight commoners appointed today to the House of Peers by Imperial nomination for "outstanding service to the State." Tsunego Baba, new president of the newspaper Yomiuri Hocki, also was named.

The appointments carry a lifetime membership in the House of Peers.

Shinto Services Held For Konoye

Tokyo, Dec. 21 (AP)—Shinto funeral services were conducted today for Prince Fumimaro Konoye, pre-Pearl Harbor premier of Japan, with representatives of the Imperial household and several Cabinet ministers attending.

Konoye committed suicide Sunday to escape trial as a war criminal.

The newspaper *Asahi* commented that the funeral was smaller than normally would be expected for a former premier.

"It was a lonely one," the paper added.

Branches of "a sacred tree," granted by the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager, hung before the altar during the quiet ceremony in Tokyo's Arisugawa Park.

Konoye's Proposals Revealed

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (AP).—The newspaper "Mainichi" reported today that a constitutional revision plan submitted to the throne by the late Prince Fumimaro Konoye proposed maintaining the emperor's political authority, but with limitations.

The long draft suggested retention of the emperor's sovereignty and that it be exercised "with the assistance of all imperial subjects." Another suggestion was that "the rights to declare war, conclude peace and negotiate treaties should receive approval of the Diet," heretofore unnecessary.

Konoye submitted the outline Nov. 22, then resigned his temporary assignment with the office of lord keeper of the privy seal. He committed suicide Sunday.

Jap Shot In Mob Storming Yank Camp

Tokyo, Dec. 21 (AP)—Sixth Army headquarters said today a 24th Division guard had shot and fatally wounded a Japanese in halting 1,000 civilian men and women storming a bivouac area as American troops evacuated a camp site near Matsuyama.

The crowd, gathered to search for abandoned scraps, failed to observe warning signs or several shots fired into the ground.

The wounded man, shot in the leg, fled and bled to death before medical aid could be given.

Division officials said Japanese civilians repeatedly had been warned against entering military areas and that Yanks "will continue to protect American lives and property."

Foe Lost 19 Hospital Ships

Enemy Officer Absolves Allies of Any Violation of Rules

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (AP).—Japan lost nineteen hospital ships during the war, but none through Allied violation of the rules of warfare, Major Kei Shinohara told the Kyodo News Agency today.

Shinohara, repatriated former chief of a hospital transport, said Japanese authorities failed to identify properly hospital ships, refused to transmit their names to the Allies, insisted upon stationing hospital ships among combat vessels in action, and often used them as armed transports.

Motion For Acquittal Of Tsuchiya Dismissed

Yokohama, Dec. 21 (AP)—A United States military commission trying "Little Glass Eye" Tatsuo Tsuchiya on charges of killing an American prisoner of war today denied a defense motion to acquit the former guard.

The commission refused also to dismiss the count on which the prosecution is basing its request for the death penalty.

Two other specifications filed against Tsuchiya were dismissed. They charged him with beating Lieut. Col. Allan M. Cory, of Tulsa, Okla., and of withholding and misusing Red Cross supplies. Hearsay evidence and lack of evidence brought the dismissals.

Allowed to stand was the charge that Tsuchiya beat to death Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, of Streator, Illinois.

The defense moves followed completion of the prosecution's case earlier today.

New Witnesses Called

American attorneys defending the impassive Japanese called new witnesses to support his contention of innocence—among them Capt. Sukeo Nakajima, a war-crimes suspect himself.

Tsuchiya was described as "very gentle and considerate" with Allied prisoners by Nakajima, former commandant of Mitsushima prison camp where the guard was alleged to have participated in Teas's slaying.

Depositions Taken

Depositions from prosecution witnesses, former American prisoners of war at the camp, previously recounted repeated and merciless beatings of the Illinois soldier by Tsuchiya and a guard called "Mushmouth."

Nakajima bowed low before the commission before beginning his testimony, which was translated by Tsutomu Matsumoto, of Minneapolis, Minn. The defense witness kept his eyes down, answered questions loudly.

Nakajima said Tsuchiya lost an eye in battle.

Jap To Be Tried On Torture Charges

Manila, Dec. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Seichi Ohta, former chief of the Japanese military police in the Philippines, was arraigned today on charges of permitting torture of Americans and Filipinos, and his trial was set for January 3.

Ohta is accused of responsibility for the slaying of Dr. Clarence Kuangson Young, Chinese consul general; Consul Kai Yien-mok, and six members of the consulate staff, and of permitting his command to subject civilians and prisoners of war to "the most inhuman conditions" at Fort Santiago in Manila.

Army Takes Over Tokyo Theater.

Yokohama, Dec. 21 (A. P.—The United States Eighth Army has taken over the Toho Theater and plans to inaugurate shows in January for morale purposes.

PanamaRevoltPutDown, 4 Killed, One Wounded

Armed Band Tries to Seize Police Station in Colon

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 22 (Saturday), (AP).—At least four persons were killed and one wounded early today in a short-lived revolutionary attempt, which a government statement charged was carried out by followers of former President Arnulfo Arias.

The attempt was made at Colon where a small band of armed men tried to seize the national police station in a midnight attack.

An official announcement said the dead included one police officer and "three or four of the attackers." Another police officer was wounded.

Mexico Charge Declared Unfounded

Mexico City, Dec. 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Francisco Castillo Najera said yesterday that Labor Leader Vincente Lombardo Toledano had failed to substantiate his charges that United States "imperialists" were passing weapons across the border to foment a revolution.

As a result, the Foreign Minister said, the Mexican Government would take no further cognizance of the charges. The War Department also said Lombardo Toledano's assertion was apparently without foundation.

Explosives Drift Ashore

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 21 (AP).—Explosive war materials from the south Pacific are being washed up on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

10 Pct. Wage Boost Proposal of G-E Is Rejected by Union

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U.E.W. LEADERS DESCRIBE OFFER AS 'INADEQUATE'

Increase Stipulates Workers Agree to Ban Obstacles to Production.

REFUSAL IS PROMPT

Company Told Workers Are Ready to Resume Negotiations at Once.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—(AP) The negotiating committee of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union of America, (C.I.O.) tonight rejected as "grossly inadequate" a proposal by the General Electric company for a 10 per cent wage increase for 89,000 U.E.W. members.

General Electric offered the increase in pay earlier today with the stipulation that the union agree not to impose limitations on or obstacles to increased production by its members.

Voted for Strike

The U.E.W. last week voted five to one to strike after Jan. 1 in plants of General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors in support of a $2-a-day pay boost, approximately 30 per cent.

It recently turned down a General Motors offer of a 13 1-2 cent-an-hour pay increase.

Joseph Dermody, international representative of the U.E.W., said the negotiating committee for General Electric locals had notified E. D. Spicer, vice president of the company, of the rejection of the 10 per cent pay hike offer.

In notifying Spicer of the rejection, the union committee said the proposed boost was "grossly inadequate to the needs of GE employes, whose earnings have been cut as much as 50 per cent."

After asserting the offer was "substantially less than the offer of 13.5 cents an hour, with starting and minimum job rates for men and women of 80 and 90 cents," the committee declared:

"Your offer is deliberately inadequate. It is surrounded by conditions which you knew and intended should insure its rejection. You have not yet, after many months of negotiations and after a strike vote of your employes, commenced to bargain in good faith."

The committee, in the letter to Spicer rejecting the wage increase, said:

"Your offer was preceded by sudden notice of cancellation of the union contract. It is thus made subject to your unlimited and unqualified right to arbitrary hiring and firing and the complete destruction of the job security of your employes.

"Your offer is conditioned upon the acceptance by this union of arbitrary, unlimited speedup and cutting of wage rates.

"Your offer of a percentage increase would destroy the practice, established in this industry through collective bargaining, of straight cents per hour increases."

Called Abrupt Ultimatum

The union committee described the proposal as being "in the form of an abrupt ultimatum requiring unqualified acceptance within two weeks" and declared it would deprive the workers of the benefits of retroactivity.

The letter said the union was ready to resume negotiations "immediately upon the decision of your company to make an unconditional and adequate offer for a cents-per-hour wage and salary increase."

Charles E. Wilson, General Electric Co president, announced that the company had offered a 10 per cent wage increase to unionized employes; non-union employes will be given a 10 per cent increase Jan. 1 and that salaried employes earning between $3,000 and $5,000 would receive $300 annual increases.

Definite and proposed increases for the groups would total about $25,700,000 annually for approximately 124,000 employes.

The increase is conditioned upon agreement by the United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers Union (CIO) not to impose limitations on or obstables to increased production by its members, Wilson said.

G-M Showdown on Profits Avoided by Fact-Finders

Hearing Recesses Urging Company, Strikers Resume Collective Bargaining.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—(AP) Governmental fact-finders averted any showdown with General Motors over examination of profits tonight by recessing hearings in the wage strike until Dec. 28 and urging the company and the union to renew collective bargaining immediately.

The company yesterday threatened to bolt the hearing if its profits were taken into consideration in connection with the C.I.O. union's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase. But President Truman ruled that ability to pay is a "relevant" factor in wages cases.

Session Is Short

Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison of the fact-finding board reconvened its hearing today only long enough to read a statement which said that, if and when the hearings are resumed, the board would regard the company's ability to pay as one factor in determining any wage adjustment. The statement said developments would determine whether the board would ask the company to submit its books.

Before reading the statement, Garrison announced that he was "not going to call upon" the union or company to make any comment on it. After reading it, he adjourned the session immediately.

Earlier in the day the oil-wage fact-finding board had recessed until Jan. 7 to permit direct negotiations between the oil companies and the C.I.O. Oil Workers union. There were indications that settlement of the union's 30 per cent wage increase demand on a plant-by-plant basis, might be imminent.

Both developments followed an administration announcement which made prices as well as profits a matter for fact-finding boards to consider and required the boards themselves to determine whether their wage increase recommendations would justify companies in seeking price increases.

A fact-finding board's decision that a wage increase would justify a price boost would not automatically win one for a manufacturer. He still would have to convince the stabilization board and then the OPA. But the board's findings could be expected to carry some weight with these agencies.

Not Necessarily Binding

A fact-finding board's recommendation for a wage increase without a higher price would not necessarily be binding on the manufacturer. Neither employer nor union is legally bound to accept any findings by such a board, and the legislation proposed by President Truman carries no legal compulsion on this score.

But once an employer and a union accept a board recommendation which vetoes any price increase, then the employer would be foreclosed from seeking any price relief for a six-month period—unless the wage boost was ok'd by the wage stabilization board.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, implementing President Truman's statement yesterday that company earnings were relevant in wage disputes, issued a policy statement to fact-finders. He said they might propose:

1. Wage increases which meant no advance in prices;

2. Wage increases which employers could use as a basis for seeking price relief.

The board themselves, Schwellenbach declared, must determine on which basis any given wage decision is made.

He specifically charged the boards with satisfying themselves as to the ability of an employer to absorb recommended wage increases. Should an employer fail to submit evidence on his ability or inability to pay, the policy statement left a fact-finding board "free to draw such inferences as it may choose."

If price relief becomes a factor in the wage investigation, Schwellenbach directed that the fact-finders' wage decision first be approved by the government wage stabilization board. Where necessary, a board may recommend to the stabilization administrator that his standards for approving wage increases for price purposes be broadened, Schwellenbach said.

Urge Prompt Action

If wage increases are recommended without question of any price relief, the fact-finders may urge an employer to make them effective immediately.

In the "no-price-increases" cases, the policy specifies that:

"To the extent necessary to satisfy itself that the employers are in a position to absorb a recommended increase, the panel must necessarily inquire into the issue of the employers' ability to pay. Ability to pay is a limitation on and does not necessarily constitute a measure of the amount of a fair increase."

The policy would permit a board to inquire into the profits and earnings position of an employer, when necessary, as well as into production and other costs when relevant.

The statement by Schwellenbach resulted primarily from a dispute which developed in the oil hearing over property of using prices and profits in determining wage issues. Although it was handed to the oil board, it was regarded as establishing policy for all federal fact-finding panels.

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'HOLIDAY' FOR GM PICKETS

Yuletide Cessation Is Backed in Ranks of Strikers

DETROIT, Dec. 21 (AP)—A "pickets holiday" proposal for General Motors strikers during the Christmas period was gathering support today in the ranks of the CIO-United Auto Workers Union.

One Detroit local announced that it was withdrawing its pickets from factory gates on the West Side until Jan. 3 and a similar movement was reported from Lansing.

The automobile union, with 175,000 members idle, has been on strike against General Motors for a month.

Withdrawal of pickets might preclude for the time being further disputes between General Motors and the union over the corporation's charge of "illegal picketing."

Rules for Fact-Finding Board Inquiries

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—In response to questions by the fact-finding panel in the oil dispute, Secretary Schwellenbach issued this statement outlining (1) rules for the conduct of the fact-finding hearing and (2) matters of policy:

I—Rules for the Conduct of the Hearing

A. Hearing to be public—A public hearing shall be conducted on the merits of the dispute, unless the parties agree to present their case in writing. The record made at such hearing shall include all documents, statements, exhibits and briefs, which may be submitted, together with the stenographic record. The parties shall have the right to attend the hearing with such persons as they desire, and the hearing shall be open to any other person who wishes to attend, including representatives of the press and radio. The panel shall have authority to make whatever reasonable rules are necessary for the conduct of an orderly public hearing. The panel may, with the consent of the parties, exclude persons other than the parties at any time when the expeditious settlement of the dispute so requires.

B. Participation by panel in the hearing—The panel may, on its own initiative, at such hearing, call witnesses and introduce documentary or other evidence, and may participate in the examination of witnesses for the purpose of expediting the hearing or eliciting material facts.

Hearings to Be Informal

C. Participation by parties in hearing—(1) The interested parties or their representatives shall be given reasonable opportunity; (a) to be present in person at every stage of the hearing; (b) to be represented adequately; (c) to present orally or otherwise any material evidence relevant to the issues; (d) to ask questions of the opposing party or a witness relating to evidence offered or statements made by the party or witness at the hearing, unless it is clear that such questions have no material bearing on the credibility of that party or witness or on the issues in the case; (e) to present to the panel oral or written argument on the issues.

D. Stenographic records—An official stenographic record of the proceedings shall be made. A copy of such record shall be available for inspection by the parties.

E. Rules of evidence—The hearing may be conducted informally. The receipt of evidence at the hearing need not be governed by the common law rules of evidence.

F. Facilities available to panel—The panel may during the proceedings consult with the office of the Secretary of Labor or his designated agents for the purpose of obtaining information pertaining to any wage or salary issue. (Such information may include

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information in the possession of other governmental agencies.)

The personnel and facilities of the Department shall be available to the panel upon request.

Subpoena Power Not Provided

G. Requests for the production of evidence—The panel does not have the power of subpoena. It may request the parties to produce any evidence it deems relevant to the issues but such evidence must be obtained upon the voluntary compliance of the parties.

H. Adjournment of hearing to permit direct negotiation—where, in the opinion of the panel, the parties should make further efforts to settle an issue by collective bargaining or, where the parties agree to do so, the panel may recess the hearing to allow the parties to resume direct negotiations for as long a period as they may mutually agree upon or until a date specified by the panel for reconvening of the hearing. Whenever possible the panel shall, at the time of the recess, notify the parties of the date when the panel will reconvene with the parties. If it is not possible to give such notice at the time of recess the parties shall be given at least five days' advance notice of this date of reconvening, unless the exigencies of the situation require shorter notice.

I. Settlement of issue by agreement between parties—If during the proceedings an agreement is reached between the parties with respect to the issues in dispute, they shall be requested to execute a statement in writing to that effect.

J. If during the proceedings a question arises as to the extent of the authority of the panel to inquire into the facts, or as to the interpretation of the order of the Secretary setting up the panel, the panel may recess the hearing and consult with the Secretary or his designated agent for the purpose of obtaining clarification.

K. Findings of fact and recommendations by the panel—1. After the conclusion of the hearing the panel shall submit to the Secretary an original and six copies of its findings of fact and recommendations, unless the parties in the meantime have settled the dispute or agreed to submit it to arbitration.

2. The time for filing findings of fact and recommendations may not be extended except upon consent of the Secretary.

II—Statement of Policy

1. The panel will not limit itself to determining what wage increases, if any, are approvable under the criteria set forth in Executive Order 9651. It will consider also the propriety of wage increases in excess of the criteria under the Executive Order and the wage and salary regulations of the Stabilization Administrator.

2. The panel may recommend a wage increase on either of two bases:

(A) That the wage increase recommended is one which can be paid without any increase in existing price ceilings or in costs to the United States (irrespective as to whether it is approvable in part);

(B) That the wage increase recommended is, in its judgment, approvable under Executive Order 9651 and the wage and salary regulations of the Stabilization Administrator. That is, the increase is of a type which may be used as a basis for an increase in price ceilings or costs to the United States.

3. Increases under 2(A)—In excess of criteria in executive order

(A) If the panel recommends a wage increase on such a basis it may, without reference to governmental stabilization agencies, recommend that the employer place it into effect immediately. The acceptance of such a recommendation by an employer will amount to a waiver of any right to use the wage increase within a six-month period as a basis for seeking price relief so long as the increase has not been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. An employer could, however, after putting the wage increase into effect still seek approval from the Wage Stabilization Board. If such approval were given, the employer could then use that approval as a basis for seeking price relief.

(B) If the panel recommends such an increase, it must satisfy itself that the employers are in a position to absorb the whole increase without any increase in price ceilings.

For example, if the panel should find that an increase of not more than 10 cents per hour could be absorbed without any increase in price ceilings and that a 5-cent increase would be approvable under Executive Order 9651, the panel may only recommend a 10-cent increase. It cannot properly recommend a 15-cent increase.

Panel May Inquire Into Profits

(C) To the extent necessary to satisfy itself that the employers are in a position to absorb a recommended increase, the panel must necessarily inquire into the issue of the employer's ability to pay. Ability to pay is a limitation on and does not necessarily constitute a measure of the amount of a fair increase.

(D) Evidence to be considered with regard to an employer's ability to pay—If employers do not contend that there is an inability to pay the requested wage increase, it is for the panel, nevertheless, to satisfy itself on the basis of evidence satisfactory to it whether any increase which it recommends is absorbable. The panel is free to draw such inferences as it may choose to draw from the employer's failure to produce evidence on this issue. It may, if it wishes, take the union's evidence and such evidence as the panel itself wishes to secure, or it may rely on the failure of the company to contest this issue as an establishment of the fact of ability to pay.

If the panel finds it necessary, in its judgment, to inquire into the issue of ability to pay wage increases without securing price increases, then it is to inquire into the profits and earnings position of the employer. Th panel may also inquire into production and other costs where relevant as well as other data bearing on the issue of ability to pay.

OPA Standards Not Sole Guide

In any such inquiry the panel should not be guided solely by the OPA's standards for authorizing price increases as a test of ability to pay. The OPA pricing standards were devised for a different purpose. Such standards may throw light on the question of the employer's ability to pay a wage increase under existing price ceilings, but they should not be used as a controlling test.

For example, the OPA price standards generally measure the need for price increases as a result of increased costs on the basis of whether or not the current earnings of the particular industry have fallen below its peacetime earnings position. If the pre-war position was very favorable, the industry may well be able to afford some temporary impairment of that position. If the peacetime earnings position protected by the pricing standards was a relatively unfavorable one, however, it might be unfair to require employers to absorb wage increases down to the point indicated by the applicable pricing standard.

The panel in recommending an increase in excess of the amount which would be approvable under the executive orders and the rules and regulations of the Stabilization Administrator may consider the fact that an employer is free after six months to seek price relief. It ought not, however, to recommend a wage increase which it believes will require the employer after six months to obtain price relief.

Limitations on Price Increases

4. Increases under 2 (B)—involving price relief—(A) If, during the proceeding, it appears that the question of an increase which may involve price relief is pertinent, the panel in recommending a wage increase on the basis that price relief may or will be necessary is limited to an increase not in excess of the amount approvable for price purposes by the Wage Stabilization Board or other designated wage or salary stabilization agency under the standards laid down in Executive Order 9651 and the wage and salary regulations of the Stabilization Administrator.

Any increase that may be recommended by the panel which is to be used as a basis for seeking price relief must receive the approval of the Wage Stabilization Board. The panel has two alternatives for dealing with this problem. It may secure informal advice through the Secretary's office as to the approvability of a proposed recommendation or the panel may condition its recommendation upon approval of the increase by the Wage Stabilization Board.

(B) If the panel limits its recommendation to a wage increase that is appropriate for price purposes, it may, but is not required to, recommend a wage increase up to the limit approvable under the criteria contained in Executive Order 9651.

(C) If the panel believes, after a consideration of the entire record, that the existing standards for approval of wage or salary increases for price purposes should be broadened, it is free to suggest to the Stabilization Administrator, through the Secretary of Labor, that he consider taking action in accordance with Section 302 (B) of the wage and salary stabilization regulations.

The panel would conform its final findings and recommendations with the action taken by the Stabilization Administrator.

STEEL WORKERS VOTE FOR STRIKE

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21—(AP) Scattered returns from today's cleanup voting by 45,000 C.I.O. United Steelworkers showed more than five to one in favor of a strike to enforce demands for a $2-a-day pay boost.

Unofficial returns from the National Labor Relations board and other sources showed workers in 35 plants in four states voting 4,748 for and 910 against a strike.

Union leaders have already called a walkout of some 650,000 steelworkers for Jan. 14.

Today's votes, for employes of 145 firms in 15 states, were scheduled in response to petitions the union filed with the NLRB after the petitions for the gigantic steel vote of Nov. 28.

Returns from last month's balloting favored the strike by a five to one majority. The official NLRB tally showed 411,401 yes votes and 83,859 no votes.

The USW's 175-member wage policy committee met here subsequently and called a nationwide strike in the affected steel mills, aluminum plants and iron ore mines for next Jan. 14.

Apparently only two possibilities remained to avert a strike which would cut deep into the nation's reconversion schedules:

(1) Resumption of negotiations between the steel companies and the USW with eventual agreement on a new contract, or (2) Intervention by the government.

Lauded By Labor Dept. Aide, Ford Union Says

Detroit, Dec. 21 (AP)—The CIO United Auto Workers Union made public today a letter from a representative of the United States Department of Labor commending the union attitude in the contract negotiations with the Ford Motor Company.

Identity of the Labor Department correspondent was not divulged by the union, which demands a 30 per cent wage increase from Ford and other auto manufacturers, but he was reported close to Secretary Schwellenbach.

The letter, released through the union's public relations office, said the "national reaction" to the UAW-CIO's proposal for union responsibility to Ford was "very good."

"Fingers Crossed"

"I am keeping my fingers crossed in the hope that you can bring a rabbit out of the hat in the Ford situation," said the letter, addressed to Richard T. Leonard, the UAW-CIO's Ford director.

"I think I should tell you," it added, "that the national reaction to your proposal of union responsibility has been very good. Two or three people have informed me that it was well received in Congress and may have a substantial influence on pending anti-labor legislation dealing with that problem."

Secretary "Impressed"

The letter said Schwellenbach was "impressed by your able and statesmanlike approach to the problem he discussed with you." This presumably referred to Schwellenbach's recent visit to Detroit during which he met with UAW-CIO officials.

A major issue in the Ford-union negotiations, which have recessed until January 8, involves proposals from both sides for fines as penalties against leaders and participants in unauthorized strikes.

The UAW-CIO yesterday formally turned down a company wage increase offer based on a number of conditions, including a "company security" plan.

Phrases of "completely unacceptable" and totally inadequate" were typical of the union's latest reaction to the company's proposal that included an offer of a 12.4 wage rate increase.

Held Step Forward

In Washington, General Motors Corporation, which also is at loggerheads with the UAW over a 30 per cent increase, went into a huddle with the union to discuss resumption of collective bargaining on issues involved in the strike.

Leonard declared the union's position, when negotiations are resumed, will be that "we get down to the business of discussing the wage problem on its own merits and dispose of the subject before going into other matters."

The last Ford-UAW session until after the holidays was described by John Bugas, company industrial relations director, as "another step forward in our negotiations since it clarified completely the union's position."

Opposed By UAW

Bugas said the company had made it clear that any final settlement of the wage issue must depend upon "our ability to increase employé productivity and reach volume production."

Ford hinged its offer of a 15 cents-an-hour raise on production reaching 80,000 units monthly. This was coupled with other proposals and contentions, virtually all of which were opposed by the UAW.

GREYHOUND BALKS ON RETROACTIVITY

Rejects Condition Made by Schwellenbach to Start Work of Fact-Finders

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound bus companies refused today to make retroactive to Oct. 31 any pay increases that may be granted to their 4,000 striking employes.

This was one condition imposed by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach as a prerequisite to the establishment of a fact-finding panel to investigate the fifty-one-day wage dispute that has affected bus transportation in eighteen eastern States.

Mr. Schwellenbach, in appointing a five-man fact-finding board in the dispute between the companies and the Amalgamated Street Railway and Motor Coach Employes, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, asked an immediate end of the strike, stipulated that any pay increases were to be made retroactive to Oct. 31 and requested the company to reinstate the strikers without penalty.

R. W. Budd, president of the Central Greyhound Lines, and S. R. Sundstrom, president of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, accepted all of the Secretary's proposal except the retroactive condition.

The companies "cannot agree at this time" to that, they said in a telegram to Mr. Schwellenbach.

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The strike on the bus lines started on Oct. 31.

The union, in replying through A. L. Spradling, acting president, and Sam Berrong, secretary-treasurer, said: "It will be necessary for the employes to know, before they can reasonably be expected to resume work, that the companies have agreed to the conditions set forth in your order."

The union said that "as soon as these matters are cleared up, the question will be submitted at once to a vote of the membership with a recommendation that they accept the order and thereupon immediately terminate the work stoppage."

Conciliation Director Edgar L. Warren said he believed the difficulty over the retroactive provision could be overcome.

"Naturally, we're disappointed that we could not get this strike settled before Christmas to aid in transportating service men over the holidays," Mr. Warren added.

one, remarked that an "open break" existed between the President and Southern congressmen of his party. Others, who would not be quoted by name, said so too.

Republican senators, for their part, were "fairly well pleased" with the record of the session, both in what was and was not passed by congress." This was the report of Senator Taft (R-Ohio) after a meeting today of the Republican Steering committee which he heads.

Back in April on a warm day, congressmen had given thunderous applause to Mr. Truman when he first stood before his former colleagues as president and proposed to carry forward the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt "with your help."

In the months that followed, congress ratified the United Nations charter and provided for this nation to play its part in the international organization. It enacted the Bretton Woods monetary pacts, and extended the reciprocal trade agreements. It continued the draft until May 15 and price controls until June. It cut income taxes. It empowered the President to reorganize federal agencies. It made new provisions for veterans.

of the session came he wrote congressmen that the bill they had framed could not "efficiently accomplish the purposes intended" and renewed his original request.

The President also asked for compulsory military training, for congressional pensions and pay rises, for a higher statutory minimum wage, and for an act by which the elected speaker of the house instead of the appointed secretary of state would succeed to the White House after the vice president in case of death.

Congress considered these proposals, some of them at length, but none was enacted.

Other presidential recommendations, on which congress perhaps did not have time to act at this session, included a compulsory "health insurance" program and machinery for domestic control of atomic energy. In addition there was the proposal to merge the War and Navy departments, on which the President officially spoke his mind only Wednesday in his tenth message to congress.

All these matters go over to the new session starting Jan. 14.

Congress Quits Until 1946 with Truman Proposals Pending

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—(AP) The 79th congress closed its first session today—at 2:11 p. m. in the House and 3:47 p. m. in the Senate—with the summation of Speaker Rayburn that "we have a right to be proud of ourselves."

war and peace. But on many im-

The session wrote history in portant matters which President Truman urged, it did not write laws.

On one of these, in fact, the Senate was wrangling at the end. This was the proposal to make permanent the Fair Employment Practices Committee set up in wartime to police any discrimination against negroes and other minorities.

Senators Ball (R-Minn) and Chavez (D-NM) served notice that they would bring it up as soon as the second session opened Jan. 14. Senator Bilbo (D-Miss), who is ready to filibuster against it if necessary, said grimly: "The Lord willing, I'll be here."

In the absence of the legislation he had asked, Mr. Truman yesterday extended the committee's authority under the emergency wartime grant of power.

At the same time, the chief executive made plain his dissatisfaction with congress' handling of labor and employment bills.

Representative Gibson (D-Ga), for

It was a busy congress, and an inquiring one. It opened investigations of the Pearl Harbor attack, of atomic energy and many other matters. The Pearl Harbor inquiry, conducted by a joint committee of the Senate and House with all the stops out, continues into the second session—into the year of congressional elections.

But between the cherry buds of April and the snows now crusting the capitol, Mr. Truman recommended much other action which congress has not taken.

He wanted before Christmas a law which would authorize fact-finding boards to operate in vital labor disputes and empower them to dig out evidence by force of law, and which would forbid strikes while the boards deliberate. Only yesterday he emphasized again why he thought a law was necessary.

He wanted an act pledging the federal government to take steps for "full employment." As the end of June.

Blundered, Says Gibson

Mr. Truman's actions were termed " a political blunder by Representative Gibson (D., Ga.), who added:

"It was just like waving a red flag in our faces. He should have left well enough alone. Now we have an open break, just like with the late President Roosevelt."

Gibson and many other Southerners were aroused particularly by the FEPC directive. They have been constant critics of the agency and forced a cut in its funds last spring. They said the President's move to extend FEPC's wartime authority might prompt a new effort to abolish it. Bills are pending in both chambers to establish the agency on a permanent basis.

Wanted Control Till 1947

Large numbers of both Republicans and Democrats disagree with Mr. Truman about the employment service, which has been under Federal control since early in the war. The President first asked Congress to keep it under Government supervision until July, 1947, but later let it be known that July, 1946, would be acceptable.

Many Congressmen fought for an immediate return of the agency's administration to the states, but a compromise finally was included in a $52,000,000,000 "cutback" appropriations bill specifying the 100-day grace period.

The President maintained that too early a return of USES to the states would upset the Government's re-employment program for veterans and former war-plant workers.

Rayburn Disagrees

In the months-old fight over employment legislation, it became known that even House Speaker Raybrn (D., Texas) is at odds with the President over what type of a bill should be adopted.

Several legislators quoted the Speaker as saying he believed the House version to be "a good, workable measure which has meaning and will help prevent mass unemployment in the future."

The House bill, which Mr. Truman said "lacks essential features" of the legislation he wants, sets forth a Federal policy of maintaining "a high level of employment."

The Senate bill called for a government program of "full employment," and also specified that all able-bodied Americans wanting jobs have the right to an opportunity for them.

Truman Incurs Disfavor In Congress

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—President Truman's relations with Congress took on a new air of tension today, particularly among Southern Democrats.

One of the latter, Representative Gibson of Georgia, declared "an open break" now exists with the Chief Executive. Others, who preferred not to be quoted directly, echoed his remarks. Some of these sources also said they saw little hope for improvement in the situation when legislative work is resumed next year.

Actions They Dislike

A note of discord was prompted by these three White House developments yesterday as members began heading home for the holidays:

1. Mr. Truman's news conference assertion that he would express himself forcibly soon on legislation calling for returning of the United States Employment Service to the states within 100 days. Several Congressmen interpreted this as meaning either a veto or another verbal blast at Congress is in the offing.

2. Release of letters to key lawmakers in which the President termed "unacceptable" a House substitute for the so-called "full employment" bill the Senate has passed.

3. Issuance of an order authorizing the Fair Employment Practice Committee to investigate and report on employment practices in private industry until next

Kimmel Is Held To Blame

Admiral Turner Testifies Former Failed To Follow Orders.

CLEAR 'ACTION ORDERS' ISSUED

Pearl Harbor Disaster Might Have Been Averted, Japs Given Sharp Blow.

By William T. Peacock

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. (AP)—The Pearl Harbor Committee laid aside its inquiry for a Christmas recess late today after hearing Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner contend the Washington top Navy command did all that was needed to avert the disaster.

The committee will reconvene Dec. 31 and go on with the Navy story of the Japanese attack.

Possible Blow Anticipated

Turner, 1941 Chief of Navy War Plans, asserted that the top officers here anticipated a possible Japanese blow in 1941, got the fleet "prepared for war" and issued "entirely clear" action orders. He added that Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific fleet commander, did not comply with those orders.

His attitude drew him into frequent tangles with some committee members.

In one sharp exchange Rep. Murphy (D-Pa.) remarked, "I've never seen a Monday morning quarterback go to the football game."

(Turner left his Washington post in June, 1942, and later took part in many of the amphibious operations in the Pacific war).

Odds of Attack

Murphy's remark came after he had demanded that Turner produce any written pre-Pearl Harbor expression of opinion that there was a "50-50 chance" for an attack there. Turner had testified yesterday he considered those the odds.

Turner said he never wrote such an opinion and he thought neither the Navy nor War Departments agreed there was a 50-50 chance. He named Admiral Harold R. Stark, then chief of naval operations, and Admiral Royall Ingersoll, Stark's deputy, as men who, he believed, thought there was a good possibility of an attack.

Might Have Changed Picture

Had Kimmel complied with instructions to take deployment measures, Turner contended, damage on Dec. 7, 1941, would have been "materially reduced."

"And there was a good chance we could have inflicted considerable damage on the Japanese fleet," he added.

Murphy noted that a Navy court of inquiry into Pearl Harbor reported that the effectiveness of Hawaii's defense plans "depended entirely upon advance knowledge that an attack was to be expected within narrow limits of time."

Should not some further warning been sent after that of Nov. 27, he asked?

"That was done with the code message," Turner replied. In early December, word was dispatched to Kimmel that the Japanese were burning their codes.

Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif.) drew from Turner these statements:

He did not know of a November 26, 1941, message from the State Department to the Japanese until

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he read it in intercepted Japanese messages.

No Chance of Acceptance

He was convinced that this message had "no possible chance of acceptance" and he personally thought it had no effect one way or the other on Japanese designs against the United States.

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Japs Wanted to Pump Him

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"But I got more out of him than he did out of me," Turner said.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) asked about the Navy's directing Admiral Thomas C. Hart, then Asiatic Fleet Commander, to put out scouting vessels in the South China Sea. This was done at the direction of President Roosevelt.

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well as the south, for scouting purposes," the witness replied.

Senator Brewster (R-Me) remarked that the Navy court reported that Kimmel had issued orders for strange submarines to be depth-charged. Explosives were dropped on a submarine over an hour before the air attack.

Overt Act Question

The belief that the Navy should be free to take such action, Turner said, "might be the key" to why Kimmel was never instructed against committing "overt acts."

Brewster wanted to know what Turner thought Kimmel could have done in the way of long-range reconnaissance with the planes available to him.

Turner said that during the war he had been in spots where he had fewer planes than were available to Kimmel and had managed to get "one-fourth to one-third in the air daily."

He calculated that the available planes could have covered a 60-degree arc for a radius of 750 miles.

Ferguson brought up Japanese intercepts which he said made clear on November 29, 1941 that war was on its way.

"Why didn't you give them (Pearl Harbor commanders) more information then?" he demanded.

"Because it added nothing to the message of the 27th," Turner replied.

Rep. Murphy (D-Pa) observed that Turner had testified he believed from June or July, 1941, that war with Japan was "certain" and that this opinion was shared by many other naval officers, including Stark.

Did Not Expect Attack

How did it happen then, Murphy wanted to know, that Stark wrote Kimmel on Oct. 17:

"Personally, I do not believe the Japs are going to sail into us."

Turner replied that he was "astonished" when he read the letter.

Murphy noted that the records also disclosed a forecast by Turner in August, 191, that Japan would attack Russia.

Rep. Clark (D-NC) told Turner at one point that he had difficulty "reconciling" some of the admiral's testimony.

Turner had just testified that he expected a possible attack on Hawaii because the American fleet poised a "flank threat" against obvious Japanese plans to move southward in the China Sea.

He had also testified that the fleet could not move to the Philippines or directly threaten the South China movement "for months" because of Japanese-controlled islands lying between Hawaii and the Philippines.

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Kimmel Not Present

Kimmel, who has attended most sessions, was not present for this testimony. He will get a chance later to tell his story.

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For Security

"The reason was for the security of Hawaii and the security of the United States. Hawaii was, under war conditions, a dangerous place."

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Turner amended, however, testimony of yesterday that deployment orders should have taken the fleet to sea. He said the responsibility of what defensive positions to take was one for Kimel and that his (Turner's) opinion that "local safety would be greater at sea is open to challenge."

He explained there were advantages from being at sea and advantages from being in harbor, such as air patrols from flying fields and the anti-aircraft guns of the Army garrison.

Former President Mentioned

Other points in his testimony included:

So far as he knew, the late President Roosevelt never gave the Navy instructions to advise overseas commanders that Japan should be allowed to commit the first overt act. (Gen. George C. Marshall testified the Army received such instructions from the White House.)

He had believed and had so informed Stark that Kimmel and Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the Asiatic fleet, were receiving locally the decoded Japanese messages available to Washington officers. He said he learned after the attack that neither had facilities to read the Japanese diplomatic code.

He had held "the utmost respect" for Kimmel's ability and believed that opinion was general in the Navy Department.

PROBERS RECESS FOR CHRISTMAS

Navy Heads Did All Needed to Avert Disaster, Says Turner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—(AP)—The Pearl Harbor committee laid aside its inquiry for a Christmas recess late today after hearing Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner contend Washington top Navy command did all that was needed to avert the disaster.

The committee will reconvene Dec. 31 and go on with the Navy story of the Japanese attack.

Turner, 1941 chief of Navy War Plans, asserted that the top officers here anticipated a possible Japanese blow in 1941, got the fleet "prepared for war" and issued "entirely clear" action orders. He added that Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific fleet commander, did not comply with those orders.

Frequent Tangle

His attitude drew him into frequent tangles with some committee members.

In one sharp exchange Representative Murphy (D-Pa) remarked, "I've never seen a Monday morning quarterback go to the football game."

(Turner left his Washington post in June, 1942, and later took part in many of the amphibious operations in the Pacific war.)

Murphy's remark came after he had demanded that Turner produce any written pre-Pearl Harbor expression of opinion that there was a "50-50 chance" for an attack there. Turner had testified yesterday he considered those the odds.

Turner said he never wrote such an opinion and he thought neither the Navy nor War departments agreed there was a 50-50 chance. He named Admiral Harold R. Stark, then chief of naval operations, and Admiral Royall Ingersoll, Stark's deputy, as men who, he believed, thought there was a good possibility of an attack.

Had Kimmel complied with instructions to take deployment measures, Turner contended, damage on Dec. 7, 1941, would have been "materially reduced."

"And there was a good chance we could have inflicted considerable damage on the Japanese fleet," he added.

Murphy noted that a Navy court of inquiry into Pearl Harbor reported that the effectiveness of Hawaii's defense plans "depended entirely upon advance knowledge that an attack was to be expected within narrow limits of time."

Should not some further warning been sent after that of Nov. 27? he asked.

"That was done with the code message," Turner replied. In early December, word was dispatched to Kimmel that the Japanese were burning their codes.

Representative Gearhart (R-Cal) drew from Turner these statements:

He did not know of a Nov. 26, 1941 message from the State department to the Japanese until he read it in intercepted Japanese messages.

He was convinced that this message had "no possible chance of acceptance" and he personally thought it had no effect one way or the other on Japanese designs against the United States.

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Turner also told of a number of conferences he held personally with Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura. In one of these in July 1941, he said, "I told the ambassador I believed congress would declare war if they attacked either the British or Dutch in Malaya."

Knew Attache in Japan

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A Balanced U.S. Budget Before Loan Urged

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Representative Jones (R., Ohio) thinks President Truman should try budget balancing before any money is loaned to Britain.

Jones presented the idea in a House speech in which he observed that the per capita debt in Britain is smaller than in the United States.

He said the per capita debt of Great Britain increased $884 from 1941 to 1945, as compared with $1,498 in this country.

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"Therefore," Jones added, "I suggest that before Congress transfers $4,400,000,000 of Uncle Sam's assets by a loan that Britain does not expect to pay and Congress when it makes the loan does not expect Britain to pay, the President should present a genuine plan to balance the national budget."

"For Those Who Want To"

The Ohioan said further:

"I propose that Congress adopt legislation so that anybody who wants to subsidize British socialism and who wants to buy British bonds in America can do it. Those who buy will be the only ones hurt, if Great Britain cannot pay or British socialism fails.

"In case it is determined to give these dollars from the United States Treasury, I propose that Congress authorize a special bond issue, the proceeds of which shall be for the loan to Britain. I propose that the bonds provide the same maturity date, interest rate and other terms and conditions under which Congress is asked to loan $4,400,000,000 to Great Britain.

"When the loan-gift requires Britain to pay no interest, then those special issue state bonds should not require Uncle Sam to pay interest to the bondholders; then and in that event Uncle Sam will not be burning the candle at both ends. In other words, when Uncle Sam gets no interest in the bargain loan-gift to Britain, Uncle Sam pays no interest to the bondholders of this special issue."

Doubt On Vote

Meanwhile, doubt that the proposed $4,400,000,000 loan to Great Britain will ever be voted upon by Congress was expressed today by Representative Schwabe (R., Mo.).

Schwabe, preparing to leave for Missouri today, told a reporter that in his opinion "the more members of Congress discuss the loan, the less prospect there is of its passage."

UNO Group Okayed Over Opposition

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—The complete American delegation to the first formal session of the United Nations Organization bore Senate approval today—after a two-hour scrap.

Four of President Truman's selections underwent sharp criticism from various senators yesterday, but it was obvious from the start that the entire group was going to receive overwhelming approval. It came by voice votes, for:

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State, as representative on the Security Council and also to the first session of the General Assembly to be held in London early in January.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is One

Senators Tom Connally (D., Texas) and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, the late President's widow, as assembly representatives.

Representative Sol Bloom (D., N.Y.), Representative Charles A. Eaton (R., N.J.), former Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, John Foster Dulles, of New York, and former Republican Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, as alternate representatives to the first assembly session.

Senator Langer (R., N.D.) criticized Stettinius, member of a wealthy family, because of his associations with "high finance and big business." But he announced he would not vote against him, because "the United Nations Organization can never be placed into operation."

Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) said he was certain 98 or 99 per cent of the people of "the sovereign State of Mississippi" would back him in opposing Mrs. Roosevelt's nomination. He said his reasons were based on her record "in the press and . . . from her services in recent years."

BAR HARBOR ENTERS UNO HOME RACE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—(AP) The town of Bar Harbor, Me., today was offered for official consideration as a site for the permanent home of the United Nations Organization.

Senator Brewster (R-Me), in behalf of the community's citizens, the governor of Maine, and the state's congressional delegation, made the offer in a cable sent to the Gladwyn Jeb, executive secretary of the UNO Preparatory commission.

Bar Harbor is the principal community of Mount Deseret island which is the largest island off the coast of Maine.

The cable said: "The community is ready to offer spacious ground areas and buildings suitable for the conduct of business and capable of whatever expansion may be needed as the business of the United Nations Organization develops. x x x In many respects it offers an ideal location in contrast to the congestion experienced in metropolitan areas."

Peace Through UNO Is Predicted

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Representative Burgin (D., N.C.) has predicted that the United Nations Organization will succeed as a vehicle of peace.

In one of his infrequent speeches to the House, the North Carolina member of the Foreign Affairs Committee said: "I feel very hopeful and very happy that at this season of the year, 2,000 years after the Prince of Peace came to this earth, we are now working out an international arrangement by which we will make an effort to keep the peace of the world."

"If American people and the peace-loving people around the world will put their hearts and souls into it, it is bound to succeed."

D.C. Palestine Hearings Set

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—The British-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine will open its hearings in Washington January 7, Judge William Hutcheson, United States chairman, announced today.

Hutcheson said arrangements for the hearings were completed yesterday in a trans-Atlantic telephone conversation with Sir John Singleton, the British chairman.

It was decided that the British commissioners would come to Washington for the first sessions and that the whole committee then would go to London before starting a first-hand inspection tour.

Various Jewish, Arab and Christian groups interested in the Palestine and European problems are being invited to submit their views, Hutcheson said.

Minister Comments On Mrs. R.'s New Job

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Representative Bennett (R., Mo.), emphasizing that he was not speaking sarcastically, remarked today that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt apparently will be well taken care of by the Government.

Commenting on her selection to the United States delegation to the United Nations Organization, Bennett said that, like other delegates, she will draw a $12,000-a-year salary and receive expenses and allowances.

He said that Congress has given her the right to frank mail, postage free, and, in addition, predicted that Congress would approve a $5,000-a-year pension for her, as it had for widows of other Presidents in the last 40 years.

Bennett said that on the whole, he thought the UNO delegates were good appointments.

U. S.-BERLIN FLIGHTS WILL START ON FEB. 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—American Airlines System will start weekly flights from New York to Amsterdam and Berlin on Jan. 15 and to Copenhagen and Stockholm on Feb. 1, a company spokesman said today.

Service to the Scandinavian countries will include Oslo as soon as the necessary navigational and landing aids are installed at Gardermoen Airport, thirty miles from Oslo.

This will make nine flights weekly from the United States to Europe on the American Airlines System. It is now flying three times weekly from New York and once weekly from Washington and Chicago to London. Next week it will add a flight from New York and one from Washington.

The flight to the Netherlands and Germany will leave on Tuesdays and that to the Scandinavian countries on Fridays.

American said that its route to Berlin would include stops at Gander Airport, Newfoundland; Shannon Airport (Ireland); Amsterdam and Frankfort, Germany. The route to Stockholm will include stops at Gander, Goose Bay, Labrador, Iceland; and Copenhagen.

Pan American World Airways announced yesterday that it would start daily flights today from New York to London. Leaving La Guardia Field at 2 P. M., the huge planes will be due at 12:40 A. M. the following day at Hurn Airport, England. Bi-weekly flights from New York to Lisbon, Portugal, also were announced. The first trip will be made Christmas Day.

Ezra Pound Called Insane

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—(AP)—Ezra Pound, the poet, charged with treason, today was pronounced "insane and mentally unfit for trial" by a board of four psychiatrists.

The board submitted its report to district court.

Pound, for many years an expatriate, was indicted for treason in connection with alleged propaganda broadcasts for Italy after that nation went to war with the United States. He was arrested after the occupation of Italy was completed and flown back here on Nov. 18 to stand trial.

The psychiatrists reported to Justice Bolitha J. Laws that they found Pound "mentally unfit to advise properly with counsel or to participate intelligently and reasonably in his own defense."

THREE SENATORS SEEK PERMANENT FEPC NEXT YEAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(AP) Three senators urged today that Congress set up a permanent Fair Employment Practices committee as soon as it returns from its recess Jan. 14.

But Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.), inveterate foe of the agency designed to police discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in industry, renewed his threat of a filibuster.

"I would rather see my race destroyed by the atomic bomb," Bilbo said, "than to see it destroyed by a process of mongrelization."

Senator Ball (R-Minn), offering amendments to the pending FEPC bill, said that delay in passing it is "driving millions of Negroes into the arms of the Communist party which holds out hope of racial equality."

Senators Chavez (D-N.M.) and Morse (R-Ore.) likewise called for action as soon as Congress reconvenes. Morse said that "the Republicans are ready to debate and vote upon it at any time."

Ball's principal amendment would restrict FEPC action to labor unions of 25 members or more and employers of 25 persons or more. Now the bill fixes that at six persons.

Another amendment would require FEPC to provide "substantial evidence" in support of its rulings. This, Ball said, would give the courts greater scope in dealing with appeals.

Bilbo said the FEPC was responsible for knocking down partitions which had separated Negroes from whites in cafeterias and rest rooms of government buildings. He declared Negroes held 19 per cent of the federal jobs in Washington although they represent only nine per cent of the nation's population.

U. S. Controls On Newsprint To End Dec. 31

Inventory Restrictions to Remain, but Rationing Order Is Eliminated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Newsprint controls, excepting inventory restrictions, will be lifted Dec. 31, Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small announced tonight.

He said the decision to eliminate the newsprint ration order was based on recent recommendations of the special newsprint committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee, and the Boren Congressional Committee on Newsprint, as well as on the statement issued last Nov. 28 by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Mr. Small said the first two committees "represent a cross section of newspaper publishers and include representatives of both large and small newspapers."

Today's action means all government restrictions on use of newsprint will be lifted, but retention of inventory restrictions maintains a limit on the amount of paper publishers may stockpile.

Newsprint rationing went into effect Jan. 1, 1943, as the result of a world-wide shortage of paper.

Under the program publishers have been limited to a certain percentage of the newsprint they used during 1941.

The Nov. 28 statement of the American Newspaper Publishers association said:

"The newspapers of the United States will see that no newspaper suspends publication for lack of newsprint after government control on consumption ends on Dec. 31, 1945.

"This was the decision reached today at a conference in New York City of representatives of regional and state newspaper associations from all parts of the country.

"There was a unanimous expression that the publishers would meet problems of newspapers faced by suspension because of lack of newsprint through regional and state plans handled on what had been worked out by the New England Daily Newspaper Association."

J. Hale Steinman, director of the C. P. A.'s printing and publishing division, said that under the New England plan, indorsed by the A. N. P. A., publishers of each state and regional association would agree to set aside up to 3 per cent of their newsprint tonnage.

This reserve pool, Mr. Steinman explained, would be available to any papers threatened with suspension because of lack of newsprint.

Mr. Steinman said that under this plan the publication of an eight-page daily newspaper would be permitted.

Mr. Small emphasized that if the voluntary plan breaks down and newspapers are threatened with suspension of publication, O. P. A. "will act promptly to reinstitute newsprint controls, either through a general order or through the use of the priorities power in special cases."

The inventory controls will be embodied in an amendment to Priorities Regulation 22.

It will limit stocks to twenty-five days' consumption in the East and Central states and to forty-five days in the Western states, figured on the average consumption in the last six months of this year.

Any newspaper will be permitted to maintain an inventory of sixty tons.

The O. P. A. said the newsprint

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supply in 1946 is expected to be 98 per cent of 1941 supply.

The agency added that while this is not adequate to meet demands, "it is considered sufficient to warrant revocation of the order in view of the recommendations of the industry." The O. P. A. calculated newsprint supplies for the first six months of next year at approximately 1,935,000 tons. It added that approximately 1,500,000 tons of newsprint is expected from Canada, 335,000 tons from domestic porduction and 100,000 tons from Newfoundland.

Mr. Small said the newsprint order had operated with success during the war years "inasmuch as no newspaper was forced to suspend operations for lack of newsprint."

VETERANS TO GET FIRST BID TO BUY NEW DWELLINGS

'Fair Share' of 1946 Construction to Sell Under $10,000.

U. S. SETS RULES

Program Is Prepared to Stimulate Building of Homes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—(AP) Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small said today the government will see to it that "a fair share" of homes built next year will sell for less than $10,000.

He pledged this at a news conference in outlining how the administration's new program to stimulate home construction will work.

Highlights of Plan

Here are highlights of the plan which will go into effect Jan. 15:

1. Ten critically scarce kinds of building material will be restored to a priorities system designed to channel them to homes to sell at $10,000 or less or rent at no more than $80 a month. Officials have estimated that the plan will put an average of 50 per cent of the available materials into such houses.

2. During the period of construction and for 30 days thereafter, builders will be required to offer these homes exclusively to veterans. After that they may be offered to non-veterans but at no increase in the sale price or rent agreed upon before construction.

3. Applications for government aid in obtaining materials will be handled by the 52 field offices of the Federal Housing Administration which will issue so-called "HH" priority ratings to builders who qualify.

4. FHA will examine builders' specifications to make sure sales prices proposed are reasonably in line with the cost of the home. When they aren't, applications for priorities will be denied.

5. When these homes are resold, no more than the original price paid may be charged. Also, veterans have a 30-day option to buy in the case of resales.

Small predicted that 400,000 homes will be built under the program in 1946, and he said he believes a "substantial number" of them will sell for less than $10,000 or rent for under $80.

"If we find," Small said, "that a preponderance of priorities applications are for homes to sell at the $10,000 ceiling, we will establish quotas to see that a fair share of the homes built are in the lower price ranges."

Envisioning the possibility that applications for materials may outstrip supplies, Small said that if this happens the government will set up a quota system allocating materials to individual areas.

"This won't be necessary," he added, "if builders will avoid gobbling up more materials than they can use."

Small expressed the hope the second war powers act, from which authority for the new housing program is derived, will be extended for another six months when it expires next June 30. Congress has just approved a six months extension to that time.

Promise Veterans Homes

In a statement on the program as outlined by Small, the National Association of Home Builders said it will do everything possible "to translate the priority system into housing for veterans at the earliest possible moment."

"However, said Frank W. Cortwright, executive vice president of the association, "government and particularly OPA must do something immediately to stimulate the production of materials x x x."

Small emphasized that merchant seamen are entitled to all preferences under the program. He outlined these other provisions of the plan:

Builders will be required to demonstrate to FHA that they will be ready to start reconstruction within 60 days when they apply for materials. They also must show they have effective control of the land, that financing is assured, and that arrangements for building permits and utilities services have been completed.

Homes already under construction may be brought under the program if builders agree to all terms of the priorities plan, including a preference for veterans and sale at no more than $10,000.

In such cases, builders will be eligible for government aid in obtaining materials to complete construction.

Supplies also may be obtained for dormitories or other group housing for veterans at educational institutions.

Building materials covered by the priorities plan are:

Common and face brick, clay sewer pipe, structural tile, gypsum board, gypsum lath, cast iron soil pipe and fittings, cast iron radiation, bath tubs, lumber and millwork.

Crisis Held Near In Vet Hospitals

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—More veterans will spend this Christmas in hospital beds than ever before in American history and the capacity for caring for them has reached a near crisis.

Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general of the Veterans Administration, said today there are approximately 90,000 veterans, of all wars, under treatment in hospitals or at homes.

The peak of World War I veterans is expected within a year or two. The peak of World War II will not be reached until 1975, experts said. They say as many as 250,000 veterans may become patients.

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Record Set Daily

Meanwhile the influx of patients at veteran hospitals sets new records daily, with barely enough doctors, nurses and other attendants available.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veterans administrator, said the VA medical reorganization bill, now awaiting the President's signature, may help in staffing an additional 4,500 beds in veteran hospitals.

The VA soon will take over seven army hospitals, five of them on a temporary basis, with 6,000 beds, but more doctors are needed.

New Hospitals Sought

Forty-eight new hospitals have been requested in a long-term expansion program.

Of the 90,000 veterans now being treated, about one third are World War II soldiers. They are being admitted at the rate of about 1,000 per month, slightly more than one half of all the veterans applying for care.

Veterans Administration officials are attempting to obtain more space in army and navy hospitals.

SENATORS WILL VISIT WAR SURPLUS BASES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Three members of the Senate War Investigating Committee start Thursday for a trip around the world to see what is being done about disposing of surplus Government property.

They are Senators Tunnell of Delaware, Mitchell of Washington and Knowland of California. They expect to be back in Washington about Feb. 1.

Chairman Mead of New York, who announced their trip, said the three had been instructed to obtain some information which it had been impossible to gather in Washington.

They will check the quantity, character and location of Army and Navy supplies; estimates of supplies needed for future military use; programs for supplying allies; salvation and reclamation operations and reports of destruction of Government property; utilization of transportation facilities; disposal of surpluses abroad; permanent naval and military bases, and activities of American civilian agencies abroad.

Their itinerary includes Jeffersonville, Ind.; St. Louis, Granite City, Ill.; military and naval bases in the vicinity of Los Angeles and San Francisco; Hawaii, Johnston Island, Kwajalein and Guam; Tinian and Saipan; Manila (from where individual members will visit Okinawa, Tokyo and Shanghai), Singapore, Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Bahrein, Cairo, Athens, Rome, Leghorn, Frankfort, Paris and London.

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Figures Put Cancer Deaths Above War's

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Census Bureau said today that nearly twice as many persons died of cancer in this country during 1942-43-44 as the armed services lost by enemy action in world war II.

Cancer deaths in the period totaled 501,419, the bureau said, while recent Army and Navy figures combat losses of 273,000.

SENATORS STRIVE TO SPEED CLOTHING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(AP) Demanding pants as well as plaudits for returning servicemen, the Senate Small Business committee today scissored out a five-piece patern for reconverting GI wardrobes.

Here is the plan to speed the tweeds, or at least keep the fighting men out of jail for indecent exposure in the face of a dire clothing shortage:

1. Alter the "product mix" at woolen and worsted mills, to get more men's-suit-weight cloth. Civilian production administration has agreed to issue the necessary regulations.

2. Extend CPA's veterans' preference program, calling upon retailers to set aside voluntarily some of their stocks for exclusive sale to discharged servicemen.

3. Urge civilians, through a broad publicity campaign, to refrain from buying suits and overcoats they don't absolutely need.

4. Initiate legislation to permit veterans to wear their uniforms indefinitely after being discharged.

5. Permit discharged men to take all clothing in their possession home with them. The quartermaster general has agreed to recommend this to the secretary of war.

Present law prohibits veterans from wearing their uniforms after they have reached their homes and in no event for longer than 90 days after their discharge.

Long Wait for New Tires Due

Pent-up Demands Won't Be Filled for Months Despite End of Rationing.

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Tire rationing ends January 1 after four long years of thin treads, but it will be months before pent-up demand is met in full.

The decision of OPA and Civilian Production Administration to lift controls is based on their considered opinion that there no longer is any danger of a transportation breakdown.

Both agencies emphasized, however, that despite a big increase in tire production, all motorists will not be able to walk in and buy new casings for some time.

"A plentiful supply of tires is not in sight for several months, perhaps all of 1946," said CPA Administrator John D. Small.

OPA Chief Chester Bowles cautioned that "many motorists will have to wait for tires." He urged dealers not to sell complete sets "to those who can get along with one or two tires during the next several months."

Termination of tire rationing New Year's Day will leave only sugar on a ration list.

In announcing yesterday that tire output now warrants an end of the rationing program, Bowles said that production currently is at the rate of about 4,000,000 casings a month and that approximately 11,000,000 will be made this quarter.

This means 1945 production will total about 28,000,000 passenger tires, an increase of 64 per cent over 1944 output. Production next year is forecast at 66,000,000 passenger tires, or 13,000,000 more than e[illegible] made before in this co[illegible]ne year.

The o[illegible] production of truck an[illegible]tires was described as even brighter than for passenger tires. Tire rationing certificates in the hands of motorists will continue to be honored by dealers through December 31. CPA announced that "in order to increase the number of tires available in the immediate future" several non-rationing restrictions will remain in effect.

EGG MARKET GLUT EXPECTED BY SPRING

Government May Have to Spend 200 Million to Halt Collapse of Prices, Officials Say

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Agriculture Department officials expect the country's egg markets to become glutted by spring and force the Government to spend about $200,000,000 to prevent a price collapse.

Under the law the department is required to support egg prices at not less than 90 per cent of parity.

That requirement means, officials say, that the department must support prices at levels which will reflect a national average farm price of 29 cents a dozen during the flush season.

The reason for predictions of surpluses is that laying flocks are at wartime levels, while the prospective demand for eggs is considerably less.

The department estimates 1946 egg requirements at 4,300,000,000 dozen, compared with this year's estimated production of 5,060,000,000 dozen.

The Department has not disclosed the details of the price support program for 1946, but a state-

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ment is expected from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson soon.

Under a program being considered, the department would buy sufficient eggs to assure farmers gauranteed levels. Government buying would include graded shell eggs, dried eggs, and frozen eggs. The amount it buys will depend on the excess of production over requirements.

None of the Government eggs would be dumped on the domestic market. The department would sell its eggs to other Government agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, to foreign countries seeking supplies, and would transfer some to school lunch programs and to public institutions.

Officials say that unless producers take the precaution to bring egg production early in 1946 into line with indicated requirements, surpluses might mount to an average of 4,000,000 cases in March, April, May and June.

Production on such scale would mean, they said, that the cost of egg price support operations for the entire season of heavy production might exceed $200,000,000. Possibly $50,000,000 of this might be retrieved through export sales, they added.

Producer prices of chickens and turkeys will be supported by buying dressed birds at levels which will reflect a national average farm price of 90 per cent of parity, officials said.

This will mean, they added, an average farm price for all classes and weights subject to price support of about 18 cents a pound live weight for chickens and slightly under 23 cents a pound for turkeys.

General Electric Buys Plant

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Reconstruction Finance Corp announces the sale of the American Armorment portion of the government-owned aircraft plant at Allentown, Pa., to General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for $200,000. General Electric plans to convert the plant to the manufacture of electric sinks and estimates that employment may total 265 workers.

StateGovernmentCouncil Holds Session at Trenton

Discusses Proposed Act on Sale of Surplus Properties

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21 (AP).—New Jersey played host today to representatives of the Department of Justice, lawmakers and state officials of seven Northeastern states who met here to discuss suggested post-war legislation at the fifth annual pre-legislative conference of the Council of State Governments.

Discussion centered on a proposed act sponsored by the Surplus Property Administration to prohibit misrepresentation in the sale of surplus properties and other acts which the delegates will endeavor to place before the 194 legislative sessions in their respective states.

Harold C. Ostertag, of Attica N. Y., New York State Assemblyman and chairman of the council's committee on interstate co-operation, presided over the all-day session in the Statehouse, attended by approximately fifty delegates from Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

Asks Truman Action on Butter

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP).—The over-all butter industry committee today asked President Truman to take "immediate action to correct conditions causing extremely low butter production." In a telegram it declared that "unless inequalities depressing butter production are adjusted immediately consumers face exceedingly low supplies and more creameries may be forced to cease operation, thus eliminating a market for many hundred thousand dairy farmers."

Food Executive Proposes U.S. Aid To Europe

Chicago, Dec. 21 (AP)—Commercial commitments giving Europeans a year "to get on their feet" before repaying with their own food exports in equivalent dollar value—that is the solution to Europe's food shortage offered by the head of one of America's largest food-wholesaling firms.

Nathan Cummins, president of Consolidated Grocers Corporation, home from a month's tour of England, Norway and Sweden, told a news conference that food distributors there "have to be sold" a plan by which they can apply future exports of their own food products to pay for immediate imports offered by the United States.

Europe's greatest needs, he asserted, are high vitamin content foods, fruit and fruit juices, evaporated milk and canned meats. Its earliest available foods for export will be fish products, he said.

Loses 2 Flier Husbands in Year

LOGAN, W. Va., Dec. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Sue Haislip Jarrell Bonham, member of a prominent Logan County family, received notice from the War Department today of the death of her second Army flier husband within a year. Lieut. Col. Francis H. Bonham, to whom she was married last July, was one of four men killed in the crash of a bomber in Florida Tuesday. Mrs. Bonham's first husband, Lieut. Herschel Jarrell, was killed over Europe in February.

POLIO VICTIMS' FLIGHT

Hamilton Field, Cal., Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Two Army men suffering from polio and encased in iron lungs arrived by plane from Calcutta, India, last night en route to hospitals for special treatment.

A big C-54 carried Capt. George L. Bapit of Seattle, and Cpl. Walter H. Hargrave of Topeka, Kan., the entire distance.

The Army Air Transport Command said the 11,000-mile flight was the longest ever attempted by polio patients in iron lungs.

Their nurses said the patients had a comfortable trip. Bapit was cared for by Lieut. Mildred Herbstrett of St. Mary's, Pa., and Hargrave by Lieut. Peggy O'Neil of Bridgeport, Conn.

NAME DESTROYER BASILONE

Navy Honors Marine Hero Who Was Killed on Iwo Island

ORANGE, Tex., Dec. 21 (AP)—The destroyer Basilone, named in honor of the Marine Corps hero, Sgt. John J. Basilone of Raritan, N. J., was launched here today at the Consolidated Steel Corporation Yard.

The sponsor was his widow, Sgt. Lena Riggi Basilone of Portland, Ore., who is also a marine and is stationed in California.

Sergeant Basilone won the Congressional Medal of Honor for killing thirty-eight Japanese on Guadalcanal, and returned to combat duty at his own request. He was killed on D-Day at Iwo Island.

Miles of Nylon Cord Offered At Army Base

Many Thousand Yards of Silk and Rayon Cloth Also Put Up for Sale

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Dec. 21 (AP).—Invitations to bid for nylon cord by the mile and silk and rayon cloth by the thousand square yards, for sale Jan. 8, were issued today by the Middletown Air Technical Service Command.

The cloth is part of the material comprising 20,000 parachutes, 340,000 square yards of green, Blue, red and yellow rayon parachute cloth; 800 miles of rayon shroudline and about 2,000 miles of nylon or silk shroudline.

Other materials include parachute harness, adaptable to use as harness, tow rope and tie-down straps; thirty-six-inch pilot 'chutes adaptable as toys, and the equivalent of several freight carloads of filing cabinets, office chairs, typewriter desks and wardrobe racks.

Civvies for GI's Tougher Than Discharges

PORT HURON, Mich. (U.P.)—Port Huron's GI Joes today faced a delay in their postwar dreams of loud sports shirts and overcoats with a drape shape.

The city's returning veterans were anxious to get into those "civvies," but the merchants were singing "No Can Do."

Shirts were scarce, and only veterans with 40-inch waists stood a chance of getting a new suit. Port Huron clothiers expected the situation to ease up after the first of the year, but they don't think supplies will be normal for another year or two.

Manufacturers were reported delivering stocks a little at a time, but one merchant pointed out that he had been able to meet only two per cent of the demand.

The manager of a local branch of a well-known men's clothing firm said his store's normal stock of suits was between 1,000 and 1,100. A recent count placed the total at 172.

Shirts, together with pajamas and underwear were as difficult to buy, if not more so, than suits. Men's hats also were on the scarcity list, and the overcoat and topcoat situation appeared only slightly less critical.

Shoe stores were being held to rigid quotas, and one retailer said his stock of mens' footwear was down from a normal supply of 1,900 to 600 pairs.

Meanwhile, the veterans are consoling themselves by wearing noisy-colored ties—with their khaki.

ARMY IS LOSING BATTLE TO MOVE MEN HOMEWARD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(AP) The Army reported today that it was fighting a losing battle in the attempt to move homeward bound troops out of Pacific ports and that "above 90,000" instead of a previously estimated 82,000 would spend Christmas in the staging areas.

The movement of troops eastward by rail increased almost 1,000 per day during the last week—but the numbers arriving by ship from the Pacific increased at an even greater rate.

"Few, if any, of the troops now on the West coast will be home for Christmas," said the War department in a statement.

The statement gave this account of the situation in various ports, both East and West coasts for the period Dec. 21 through 26:

San Francisco—Scheduled arrival of 24,483 men on 31 ships. Expected backlog for Christmas (the Joes sitting out the holiday still far from home) more than 40,000.

Los Angeles—Scheduled arrival of 12,239 men on 16 ships. Christmas backlog of about 20,000.

Seattle—Arrivals 24,361 men on 23 ships. Christmas backlog 40,000.

New York—77,244 on 66 ships (and "this total very probably will be increased materially by arrivals of ships delayed by storms"). No backlog.

Boston—22,902 on 23 ships. No backlog.

Hampton Roads—31,379 on 37 ships. No backlog.

ODT Says West Coast Vet Jam Will End Jan. 1

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of defense transportation, predicted today that a bottleneck in moving returning service men homeward from the West Coast would be broken by January 1.

"Nobody would fret about this if it weren't for Christmas," he told the Senate War Investigating Committee which is looking into the transportation situation.

"There is nothing that can be done that isn't being done to expedite the movement of these men."

More Men Than Expected

This is the situation as he explained it:

Troop arrivals were vastly larger in this and previous months than had been anticipated. Some days the railroads were called upon to move double the number of service men they had been told to expect. Ships came in unexpectedly, and this was unavoidable, "because ships can't be scheduled like trains."

More than 1,000,000 veterans are coming back to the United States in December. In addition, 500,000 internal moves are anticipated. Forty thousand prisoners of war are scheduled for repatriation, and 25,000 Mexican laborers must be returned.

Figures Are Given

More than 90 per cent of all Eastbound passenger traffic from the West Coast is military, Johnson said; 72 per cent of all sleeping cars are allocated to military service. Completion of 1,200 troop sleepers authorized last spring is held up by a strike. Johnson added wryly that he liked to see the boys comfortable, but that you could move more men in coaches than in sleeping cars.

He said he doubted that any more railroad equipment can be taken over for military use and still keep civilian life pulsing.

By January 1, he estimated, the backlog of troops in West Coast railheads will be about normal—10,000 men. He said a backlog of that size was desirable, because it assured that no equipment would stand idle.

HOLIDAY FURLOUGHS PROPOSED BY M'MAHON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—(AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn.) today urged Secretary of War Patterson to give Christmas furloughs to soldiers who recently returned from overseas and were awaiting discharge.

McMahon's request was made in a telegram to Patterson. An aide said many servicemen in Connecticut had asked McMahon if he could arrange such a furlough for them.

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150,000 GIs Stranded At Pacific Coast Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21. (AP)—The number of servicemen from the Pacific war stranded in west coast ports neared 150,000 today, and the Office of Defense Transportation said no improvements could be made in efforts to get them home.

Nothing Can Be Done

"There is nothing that can be done that isn't being done to expedite the movement of these men," Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of defense transportation, told a senate committee in Washington.

He predicted the bottleneck in moving the men homeward from the West Coast would be broken by Jan. 1 and explained that 90 per cent of all east-bound passenger traffic from the West Coast now is military. He estimated the backlog on the Pacific coast would recede to a normal level of about 10,000 by Jan. 1.

Meanwhile, on the Atlantic the hopes of 70,000 soldiers for Christmas at home faded. Of all troops due in New York City between now and Dec. 25, only those docking today have a chance to be reunited with their families for the holiday.

For many of those who will not be home by Tuesday, weather was the villain. Buffeted by cold Atlantic gales ships were delayed which otherwise would have arrived in port in time.

Veterans Moved Ashore

San Francisco, with a backlog of 53,000 of whom 44,115 are soldiers, moved all of its incoming veterans ashore except for about 7,000 remaining on two vessels for lack of barracks space.

One of these ships, the transport Monterey, arrived today jammed with 4,300 soldiers, including men who failed to qualify for the passenger list at Manila but were crowded on anyway.

The group, composed of alternates for "scratches" on the list happily made the voyage although no "scratches" materialized. They forthwith formed "The Tail-Enders Club" and proclaimed they were:

"From sun-filled, cheer-laden home-for-Christmas glad-hearts dropped to gloomshocked bats of despair, to be left standing on the dock while the ship moved off for the promised land" and were "rescued from the depths of despair by being squeezed aboard the already overloaded SS Monterey."

Servicemen, Civilians Crowd Home-Bound Trains to Capacity

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—(AP) Soldiers, civilians and dischargees—trying to reach home for the gayest Christmas in five years—struggled into the nation's railroad trains today in what promised to become the greatest holiday rush of all time.

Railroads, staggering under an unprecedented crush of homing civilians, also had to contend with military travel which they said was heavier than at any time during the war.

And less railroad equipment was available to meet the holiday rush than in any other year, spokesmau said, because of deterioration and military demands.

Air lines reported such a demand for reservations that even waiting lists were discouraged because of prohibitive length.

New York's two great railroad stations, Pennsylvania and Grand Central, presented a kaleidoscopic picture of hurrying crowds. Thousands lined up at ticket windows, crowded into outbound trains, waited for telephones, vainly signaled for porters. Many were servicemen with discharge insignia.

Almost all trains carried standees, and the stations reported a telephone jam under a barrage of calls by those wanting to make reservations.

"The average rider thinks the war is over," said a spokesman for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. "For us—it's still on. We're carrying two and one half times as many troops as we did before the end of the war."

The Pennsylvania, with "every piece of available rolling stock pressed into service," reported a 10 per cent increase over the 1944 rush and a record military movement. Travel during the entire month of December has been the heaviest in the railroad's history, Pennsylvania representatives said.

About 25,000 telephone calls daily are being received by the Pennsylvania Railroad alone for reservations of all kinds, it was said.

Ship Battles Gale To Get Vets Home

Aboard the U.S.S. Randolph, Dec. 20 [Delayed] (AP)—Buffeted by mountainous seas and 70-mile winds, this converted aircraft carrier is striving valiantly to get 6,700 returning veterans of the Italian campaign home for Christmas.

Her speed cut at times to less than two knots by the same gale which damaged the cruiser Augusta and the carrier Wasp, the Randolph is driving ahead through the Azores squalls for New York.

For most of the men on board this is their first chance to spend the holidays at home in three years. Most of them spent last Christmas in the bitter cold of the high Appenines and many were fighting their way toward Cassino two years ago.

Originally scheduled to dock in New York on Sunday morning, the Randolph will now be lucky to make it by Christmas day.

The skipper, Capt. Jackson R. Tate, said that if the weather should break there still is a chance to reach the States by Christmas even. However, continued storms lie in the ship's path.

Among the 46 civilian passengers is Diomedes Arias Schreiber, Peruvian Ambassador to the Vatican, who is accompanied by his wife and three children.

42,700 More Vets Scheduled To Arrive

[By the Associated Press]

Twenty-four troop carriers, with 27,000 American service men, are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast ports, while at Pacific points more than 15,700 troops are due to debark from 24 vessels.

Arriving at New York are 14 ships with about 10,700 men, at Boston, 4 with about 6,800, and at Newport News, Va., 6 with about 5,300.

29th Field Hospital Due

Ships and units arriving:

George Washington, from Le Havre: 6,145 troops, including elements of 566th Signal Air Warning Battalion; 3,915th, 3,934th and 3,859th Quartermaster Gas Supply companies; 602d, 748th Field Artillery battalions; 956th, 4,889th Quartermaster Service companies; 593d, 540th Quartermaster Salvage Replacement companies; 248th Engineer Combat Battalion; 659th Port Company; 599th Quartermaster Laundry Battalion.

And the 68th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group; 3d Cavalry Group; 847th Engineer Battalion Aviation; advance detachment 82d Artillery Division; 29th Field Hospital; 593d Ordnance Ammunition Company; 178th General Hospital Detachment; 168th General Hospital; also 42 navy personnel.

WAC's Included

Zanesville Victory, from Marseille: 1,588 troops, including personnel of 143d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, Type A; Anti-Tank Company, Companies D and H, 355th Infantry Regiment.

Laconia Victory, from Le Havre: 1,512 troops, including eight WACs and elements of the 390th Engineer Regiment and 54th Field Hospital.

Thomas Johnson, from Le Havre, due yesterday: 631 troops, including 3,218th and 4,480th Quartermaster Service Companies; 3,906th Quartermaster Truck Company; 3,918 Quartermaster Gas Supply Company.

Stephen Douglas, from Marseille: 609 troops, including 27th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 194th Field Artillery Battalion.

Miscellaneous Troops

King S. Woolsey, from Marseille: 586 troops, including 548th Field Artillery Battalion.

Caleb Strong, from Marseille: 539 troops, including 2,916th Quartermaster Truck Company; Companies A and K, 357th Infantry Regiment.

Miscellaneous troops on following: Robert Stockton, from Le Havre, 568; John Dickinson, from Marseille, 567; Santa Cecilia, from Naples, 365; S. M. Babock, from Antwerp, due yesterday, 113; Pittsburg Seam, from Antwerp, 5; James Sullivan, from Newport, England, 24.

Coming From Leghorn

AT NEWPORT NEWS — Ponce de Leon, from Le Havre, due yesterday: 561 troops, including 152d Station Hospital.

Francis Lee, from Marseilles: 547 troops, including Company D, 141st Infantry Regiment; Company B, 413th Infantry Regiment; 36th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop.

Thomas Sim Lee, from Leghorn: 583 troops, including 326th Ordnance Depot Company.

Wooster Victory, from Marseilles: 1,527 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 141st Infantry Regiment, and following units of 143d Infantry Regiment: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Cannon Company, Anti-Tank Company, Headquarters Company of 1st Battalion companies C, D and H, and Headquarters Company of 3d Battalion.

Excelsior Due In

Excelsior, from Marseilles: 2,100 troops, including Company E, 143d Infantry Regiment, and following units of 141st Infantry Regiment: Anti-Tank Company, Headquarters companies of 1st, 2d and 3d battalions and companies E, F, H, M. Also following 357th Infantry Regiment units: Cannon Company and Headquarters companies, 1st and 3d battalions.

Don Air Seam: 8 miscellaneous.

AT BOSTON—Sea Scamp, from Marseilles, due yesterday: 2,862 troops, including 104th, 107th Evacuation Hospitals; 157th, 254th Engineer Combat Battalions; 55th General Hospital; 31st Mobile Railway Squadron; 195th Quartermaster Truck Squad.

Navy Personnel Arrives

Henry Gibbins, from Marseilles, due yesterday: 1,993 troops, including 13th Field Hospital; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 94th Engineer General Service Regiment.

Haverford Victory, from Le Havre: 1,458 troops, including 2,826th Engineer Combat Battalion and 424th Engineer Dump Truck Company.

Ward Hunt, from Le Havre: 581 high-score casuals.

AT PORTLAND, ORE.—Pickaway, from Samar: 1,840 navy, Coast Guard personnel.

AT LOS ANGELES—Cabinta, from Hollandia, 1,062 Army; 9 Navy.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on following: Monterey, from Manila, 4,347; Hunter Liggett, from Guam, 2,371; Attu, from Leyte, 1,311; Zaurak from Shanghai, 1,019 Navy; Copahee, from Pearl Harbor, 527 Navy; Circe, from Japan, 479 Navy; Wantuck, from Pearl Harbor, 130 Navy; Polana, from Guam, 103 Navy; Plunkett, from Adak, 165 Navy; LST 168, from Pearl Harbor, 6 Navy; also few each on Lightning, LST 615, Belazon Smith, John Sedgwick, LST 762, Cinnamona, Torchwood, Silver Bell and Melucta.

AT SEATTLE, WASH.—Miscellaneous troops on following: Denali, from Alaska, due yesterday, 110; USS Broadwater, from Saipan, 33.

AT TACOMA, WASH.—USS Missoula, from Okinawa, 2,051 miscellaneous Army personnel.

Air Forces Men Reach Mobile

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 21 (AP).—Thirty-four war veterans, one of them described by associates as the first chaplain to enter Japan with the Army, arrived here today aboard the Carter Braxton after a forty-two-day trip from Yokohama, Japan.

Captain Lawrence R. Boyll, of Bayville, N. Y., who was transport commander of the liberty ship, related that he landed at Atsugi Airfield in Japan Aug. 30. He was the first Army chaplain to land in that country after hostilities ceased, men on the ship claimed.

Captain Boyll, who was pastor of the Southampton Methodist Church

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NIGHT LEAD UNO
BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-SUPPORT FOR AN EAST COAST HOME IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WORLD PEACE ORGAMIZATION INCREASED TODAY.

DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION AGREED TO DECIDE TOMORROW WHETHER THEY WOULD VOTE ON CHOOSING AN EASTERN CITY OR A WESTERN CITY, TO NARROW DOWN THE AREA OF CHOICE.

FAVORING THE BRITISH SUGGESTION THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE ITS HEADQUARTERS AS NEAR TO EUROPE AS POSSIBLE WERE CANADA, SOUTH AFRICA, TURKEY, DENMARK, NORWAY, BRAZIL AND BELGIUM.

MOST DELEGATES, ALTHOUGH THEY SHOWED NO MAJORITY PREFERENCE FOR ANY SPECIFIC U.S. COMMUNITY, AGREED THAT THE SITE SHOULD BE WELL REMOVED FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MOVE TO NARROW DOWN THE AREA WITHIN WHICH A SITE WILL BE CHOSEN CAME AFTER BRITISH DELEGATE C. K. WEBSTER SAID HE "WOULD CONSIDER THAT SOUND JUDGMENT AND CHIVALRY ARE DEAD IN THE WORLD" IF IN CHOOSING A WEST COAST SITE THE DELEGATES MOVED THE ORGANIZATION'S CAPITAL "3,000 MILES FARTHER" FROM EUROPE, WHOSE SUPPORTERS HAD BEEN "DEFEATED BY SUCH A NARROW MARGIN."

AUSTRALIA, CHINA, CHILE AND ECUADOR CONTINUED TO PLUMP FOR A SITE IN THE WEST, WITH SAN FRANCISCO AS TOP CHOICE.

MEANWHILE, ONE OFFICIAL SAID THERE HAD BEEN OVER 60 INVITATIONS FROM AMERICAN CITIES, WITH THE LATEST RECEIVED BY TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE FROM JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

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LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION TURNED TODAY TO DISCUSSION OF CONDITIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS THAT MUST BE MET BY THE UNITED STATES LOCALITY SELECTED AS THE PERMANENT SEAT OF THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION.

THE DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION WILL BE A BASIS FOR THE FIRST ELIMINATIONS BY A 12-MAN COMMITTEE, ESTABLISHED LAST NIGHT TO NARROW DOWN THE FIELD OF UNITED STATES COMMUNITIES WHICH HAVE OFFERED SITES FOR THE WORLD CAPITAL.

THE COMMITTEE WILL TOUR THE UNITED STATES AND THEN SELECT A MAXIMUM OF SIX CITIES AS CANDIDATES FOR THE CAPITAL. IT ALSO WILL SET A DEADLINE FOR NEW INVITATIONS FROM PROSPECTIVE SITES.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE APPOINTED FROM AUSTRALIA, CHINA, CUBA, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, IRAN, IRAQ, THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED KINGDOM, URUGUAY, YUGOSLAVIA AND POLAND. A PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES BE ADDED TO THE GROUP WAS DECLINED BY U.S. DELEGATE WILDER FOOTE.

THE COMMITTEE WILL START WORK AS SOON AS THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION ADJOURNS, PROBABLY SUNDAY. IT MUST COMPLETE THE JOB BEFORE THE END OF THE FIRST UNO ASSEMBLY, WHICH WILL CONVENE IN LONDON JAN. 10.

INVITATIONS WERE PRESENTED YESTERDAY BY NEW ORLEANS, RIDGEFIELD, CONN., ST. LOUIS, AND CINCINNATI.

MEANWHILE, THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE GAVE UNANIMOUS APPROVAL TO A SUBCOMMITTEE COMPROMISE ON THE TRANSFER OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES INTO TRUST TERRITORIES. THE COMPROMISE PROVIDED THAT MANDATORY POWERS WOULD "ACT IN CONCERT WITH STATES DIRECTLY CONCERNED" IN WRITING AGREEMENTS TO TURN MANDATES OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

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NIGHT LEAD SYRIAN

LONDON, DEC. 21--(AP)--FRANCE WILL KEEP HER TROOPS TEMPORARILY IN LEBANON, WHILE REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH SYRIA AND LEBANON WILL BE INVITED TO DISCUSS WITH ANGLO-FRENCH AUTHORITIES THE MILITARY EVACUATION OF THOSE TWO COUNTRIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE DECISION WAS CONTAINED IN THE TEXT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT OF DEC. 13 PROVIDING FOR "EVACUATION BY STAGES" OF THE FOREIGN TROOPS FROM SYRIA AND LEBANON, WHICH BUT MADE PUBLIC ONLY TODAY.

"THE PROGRAM OF EVACUATION WILL BE DRAWN UP IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT WILL ENSURE THE MAINTENANCE IN THE LEVANT OF SUFFICIENT FORCES TO GUARANTEE SECURITY UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION HAS DECIDED ON THE ORGANIZATION OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN THIS ZONE," THE TEXT SAID IN PART.

"UNTIL THESE ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL RETAIN FORCES REGROUPED IN LEBANON."

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DISCLOSURE OF THEWEMMWOMNW TEXT GOMMWOMMW COINCIDED

WITH THE DATE FOR W A MEETING OF W BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY

AUTHORITIES IN BEYROUTH TO DRAW UP AN EVACUATION WOMMW SCHEDULE.

BRITISH FORCES INTERVENED EARLY THIS YEAR IN CLASHES BETWEEN

FRANCE AND SYRIAN TROOPS, ON THE GROUNDS THAT "LOCAL EVENTS IN SYRIA"

THREATENED TO WAMMMW "HAMPER THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT."

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, IN ANNOUNCING THE AGREEMENT

IN COMMONS, SAID BOTH BRITAIN AND FRANCE WISHED TO ASSURE SYRIA AND

LEBANON "FULL EXERCISE OF THE INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED BY FRANCE IN 1942.

DEC 22 1945

APR THROUGH W 4TH 1647 MB JOK 410P

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-A U.S. NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THOUSANDS OF BRIDES OF SERVICEMEN AND THEIR BABIES COULD START SAILING FOR THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN JAN. 10-20 IF SUFFICIENT SHIPPING WAS PROVIDED AND IF CONGRESS PASSED A BILL ALLOWING THEM TO ENTER AS NON-QUOTA IMMIGRANTS.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY EXPECTS BY JAN. 1 TO HAVE 6,500 APPLICATIONS FOR VISAS, THE MAXIMUM QUOTA ALLOTMENT. THE PENDING BILL WOULD ALLOW FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 DEPENDENTS OF SERVICE MEN TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOSPITAL SHIPS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TENTATIVELY TO BEGIN TRANSPORTING SOME 25,000 WIVES AND 20,000 INFANTS OF SERVICEMEN, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. THE LIST OF VESSELS HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED.

"TO DO THE JOB QUICKLY, WE WILL NEED LARGER SHIPS LIKE THE EUROPA WHICH COULD HANDLE 2,500 BRIDES AND BABIES PLUS 2,000 SERVICE PERSONNEL," HE SAID.

PRIORITIES FOR BRIDES HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED ON THIS BASIS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID: "1. WOMEN TITH HUSBANDS IN UNITED STATES HOSPITALS; 2. THOSE WHOSE HUSBANDS HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED OR ARE STATIONED IN THE UNITED STATES; 3. ALL OTHERS."

AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID PREGNANT WIVES AND THOSE WITH YOUNG BABIES MIGHT BE DELAYED "BECAUSE FOR THEIR HEALTH, WE WILL NOT SHIP WOMEN WHO ARE MORE THAN SIX MONTHS PREGNANT OR UNTIL THEIR BABIES ARE THREE MONTHS OLD."

FOUR OF THE ARMY'S STAGING AREAS IN BRITAIN MAY BE USED AS RECEPTION CENTERS.

GW928AES

C O R R E C T I O N

LONDON-IN FIRST GRAF SERVICEMEN'S BRIDES MAKE COPY READ "IF PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNS A BILL" INSTEAD CONGRESS PASSES THE AP

GH1154AES

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT "INCREASING FASCIST ACTIVITIES" HAD BEEN NOTED IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

THE RUSSIAN COMMENTATOR CHARGED, MOREOVER, THAT FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA OF MEXICO HAD BEEN "NOTORIOUS AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR HIS ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION."

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THE SPEAKER CONTINUED THAT "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN WOULD HELP TO WEAKEN THE FORCES OF REACTION AND TO PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA."

GH1036AES

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVED A DEFENSE BUDGET CALLING FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ARMY, ANKARA RADIO REPORTED TODAY, AFTER FOREIGN MINISTER HASAN SAKA MADE ASSURANCES THAT TURKEY WAS READY TO STRENGTHEN HER FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA.

THE SIZE OF THE BUDGET WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

"NOT EVEN FAILURE ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET UNION," SAKA SAID, "TO RENEW THE PACT OF FRIENDSHIP AND NON-AGGRESSION WHICH EXISTED BETWEEN US HAS LESSENED OUR DESIRE FOR AND AIM OF FRIENDSHIP."

JR 114-E

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WILL LEAVE TONIGHT FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AT CHEQUERS.

HE WILL RETURN THURSDAY FOR TALKS WITH DUTCH OFFICIALS ON INDONESIA. PREMIER WILLIAM SCHERMERHORN OF THE NETHERLANDS, ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL H.J. VAN MOOK OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND TWO DUTCH CABINET MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO REACH LONDON DEC. 26 FOR DISCUSSIONS LASTING SEVERAL DAYS.

GH932AES

LONDON--FIRST ADD BRITISH-DANISH TROOPS XXX WAR OFFICE.

THE BROADCAST SAID "A NUMBER OF CLASHES" HAD TAKEN PLACE BUT DID NOT ELABORATE ON THEIR NATURE.

THEY WERE CAUSED, IT SAID, "BY THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH DO NOT PERMIT THE DANES TO SEARCH THE LUGGAGE OF SOLDIERS FROM THE GERMAN ARMY WHO ARE SENT FROM DENMARK TO GERMANY."

"THE DANES DECIDED TO SEARCH THE LUGGAGE OF SOME GERMANS AS THEY APPROACHED THE FRONTIER," THE RADIO SAID, "BUT IT APPEARED THAT THE GERMANS CONSIDERED THEMSELVES UNDER A REGIME OF SPECIAL PROTECTION AND DID NOT WISH TO SUBMIT THEMSELVES TO THE DEMANDS OF THE DANISH FRONTIER TROOPS."

B525PES

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SECOND LEAD BRITISH-DANISH TROOPS (160)

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING A TASS DISPATCH FROM COPENHAGEN, SAID TONIGHT "CLASHES" INVOLVING BRITISH AND DANISH FRONTIER TROOPS HAVE OCCURRED ON THE DANISH-GERMAN FRONTIER--A REPORT WHICH THE DANISH MINISTER OF DEFENSE SAID WAS WITHOUT FOUNDATION. NO COMMENT WAS IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING FROM THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

THE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT A GERMAN LIEUTENANT WHO SAID HE WAS ATTACHED TO BRITISH TROOPS WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN A CLASH "X X X CAUSED BY THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH DO NOT PERMIT THE DANES TO SEARCH THE LUGGAGE OF SOLDIERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY WHO ARE SENT FROM DENMARK TO GERMANY." NO OTHER CASUALTIES WERE MENTIONED.

IN COPENHAGEN, DANISH MINISTER OF DEFENSE HAROLD PETERSON SAID THE MOSCOW RADIO "OBVIOUSLY REFERS TO AN EPISODE ON THE FRONTIER AT TINGLEV ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 18 WHEN A DETACHMENT OF LUFTWAFFE SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY HOME TO GERMANY FROM DENMARK TRIED TO MUTINY AS PROTEST AGAINST VISITATION BY FRONTIER GUARDS.

"DANISH SOLDIERS AND POLICE FIRED WARNING SHOTS AND ONE GERMAN LIEUTENANT WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED FROM A POLICEMAN'S BULLET."

THE DELEGATES OF CANADA, BRITAIN, SOUTH AFRICA AND TURKEY ALL ARGUED FOR AN EAST COAST TOWN. ADDLON (UNO) XXX OF 60TH.

ALL WHO SPOKE AGREED THE SITE SHOULD BE OUT OF THE REACH OF WASHINGTON INFLUENCE.

2

NIGHT LEAD REPARATIONS

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PARIS, DEC. 21--(AP)-- THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE ON NON-RUSSIAN REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY ENDED TODAY WITH THE UNITED STATES WAIVING HER RIGHTS TO GERMAN SHIPS AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT ON THE GROUND THAT SHE HAD NOT SUFFERED DEPLETING LOSSES IN THESE FIELDS.

PROPOSALS SIGNED BY DELEGATES FROM 18 COUNTRIES FOR RATIFICATION BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS GAVE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN "BASE QUOTAS" OF 28 PER CENT EACH AND FRANCE 16 PER CENT OF THE NON-RUSSIAN REPARATIONS.

PART OF THE VALUE OF THESE BASE QUOTAS WAS TO BE SUPPLIED, HOWEVER, OUT OF A SECOND SET OF QUOTAS FOR DIVIDING INDUSTRIAL AND SHIPPING MATERIEL ON THE BASIS OF EACH COUNTRY'S LOSSES. IN THESE THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA VOLUNTARILY GAVE UP THE BULK OF THEIR SHARES.

THE EXTRA QUOTAS OF MATERIEL THUS MADE AVAILABLE WERE DISTRIBUTED AMONG ALL THE OTHER COUNTRIES EXCEPT BRITAIN, WHICH DID NOT ACCEPT THE SUPPLEMENT.

JAMES W. ANGELL, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER THE SESSION ENDED THAT THE OBJECT WAS "PRIMARILY SECURITY BY STRIPPING GERMANY RATHER THAN REPAYMENT OF LOSSES, WHICH IS IMPOSSIBLE."

HE SAID THE SETTING UP OF TWO CATEGORIES OF QUOTAS HAD BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY THE "SENSIBLE" DECISION OF AMERICA, CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA TO WAIVE CLAIMS TO MATERIEL.

IN ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE, COUNTRIES AWARDED QUOTAS WERE YUGOSLAVIA, THE NETHERLANDS, CANADA, ZECHOSLOVAKIA, BELGIUM, GREECE, INDIA, NORWAY, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, DENMARK, LUXEMBOURG, EGYPT AND ALBANIA.

BY THE ARRANGEMENT ANNOUNCED BY THE INTER-ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION, THE UNITED STATES GETS ONLY AN 11.8 PER CENT QUOTA IN THE "MATERIEL" OR "B" CATEGORY, CANADA GETS 1.5 PER CENT OF THIS CATEGORY AGAINST A 3.5 PER CENT BASE QUOTA AND SOUTH AFRICA GETS 0.1 PER CENT AGAINST A 0.7 BASE PERCENTAGE.

BRITAIN'S "B" PERCENTAGE IS VIRTUALLY THE SAME AS ITS BASE QUOTA--27.8. ALL OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE HIGHER PROPORTIONS OF MATERIEL THAN THEIR OVERALL QUOTAS. FRANCE, FOR INSTANCE, RECEIVED A "B" QUOTA OF 22.8 PER CENT.

THIS ARRANGEMENT DOES NOT AFFECT OTHER CLASSES OF REPARATIONS NOT UNDER THE HEADING MATERIEL. FOR THE MOMENT THESE

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CONSIST MAINLY OF GERMAN FOREIGN ASSETS. HOWEVER, THEY ALSO INCLUDE "CURRENT STOCK AND PRODUCTION", WHICH MEANS ANY SURPLUSES THAT GERMAN INDUSTRY MAY BE ABLE TO PRODUCE IN THE FUTURE. THIS ULTIMATELY MIGHT REPRESENT A LARGE PORTION OF REPARATIONS.

THE NON-RUSSIAN SHARE OF REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY CONSISTS OF THE EQUIVALENT OF 90 PER CENT OF INDEMNITIES TO BE EXACTED FROM THE WESTERN ZONES OF OCCUPATION.

RUSSIA AND POLAND WERE NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE BECAUSE OF ARRANGEMENTS MADE AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE.

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THE NON-RUSSIAN SHARE OF REPARATIONS IS TO BE COLLECTED FROM WESTERN GERMANY, FROM GERMAN ASSETS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND FROM RAW MATERIALS DELIVERED BY RUSSIA FROM EASTERN GERMANY. AT POTSDAM, IT WAS AGREED THAT RUSSIA SHOULD OBTAIN REPARATIONS FROM EASTERN GERMANY AND FROM

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GERMAN ASSETS IN BULGARIA, FINLAND, HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND EASTERN AUSTRIA. IN ADDITION, THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT SHE SHOULD TAKE 15 PER CENT OF THE [redacted] "UNNECESSARY" INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL EQUIPMENT FROM WESTERN GERMANY, IN EXCHANGE FOR AN EQUAL VALUE OF RAW MATERIALS FROM THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED ZONE, AND 10 PER CENT MORE OF THIS EQUIPMENT WITHOUT EXCHANGE. RUSSIA PLEDGED TO SETTLE POLISH INDUSTRIAL CLAIMS FROM ITS SHARE OF THE REPARATIONS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION DEALT WITH PERCENTAGES ONLY. THE ACTUAL VALUE OF AVAILABLE REPARATIONS HAS NOT BEEN ESTIMATED FINALLY BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AT BERLIN SINCE SOME OF IT, SUCH AS FUTURE SURPLUS PRODUCTION, MAY NOT BE TOTALED FOR A LONG TIME TO COME.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WERE NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE. THEY ARE TO INDEMNIFY THEMSELVES OUT OF NATIONALIZED GERMAN ASSETS IN THEIR TERRITORIES.

TO THE REGRET OF FRANCE AND OTHER INVADED COUNTRIES, THE CONFERENCE DECIDED NOT TO DEAL WITH RESTITUTION OF GOODS STOLEN BY THE GERMANS.

IT VOTED TO PROPOSE CREATION OF A FUND TO TAKE CARE OF "UNREPATRIABLE" DISPLACED PERSONS WHO WERE VICTIMS OF GERMAN DEPORTATION MEASURES.

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A69

PATTON

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE TONIGHT SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR.:

"DEEPLY DISTRESSED TO LEARN OF THE TRAGIC DEATH OF YOUR HUSBAND. PLEASE ACCEPT MY SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SORROW."

TA931PES

FOURTH LEAD PATTON

BY RICHARD A.O'REGAN

HEIDELBERG, DEC. 21-(AP)-HARD-FIGHTING GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., DIED PEACEFULLY IN A HOSPITAL BED TONIGHT FROM AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "A HELL OF A WAY TO DIE."

HE DIED IN HIS SLEEP FROM A BLOOD CLOT.

THE 60-YEAR-OLD FORMER CAVALRY OFFICER WHO BECAME ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT EXPONENTS OF ARMORED WARFARE THE WORLD HAS KNOWN WAS INJURED 12 DAYS AGO WHEN HIS SEDAN COLLIDED WITH AN ARMY TRUCK ON ONE OF THE SUPERHIGHWAYS HITLER BUILT FOR CONQUEST. PATTON WAS GOING PHEASANT SHOOTING.

HE COMPLAINED AT THE TIME OF AN INJURED NECK AND TOLD SOLDIERS WHO LIFTED HIM INTO THE AMBULANCE:

"THIS IS A HELL OF A WAY TO DIE."

THE MOST SKILLED ARMY SURGEONS IN EUROPE FOUND THAT HIS NECK WAS BROKEN. HIS BODY WAS PARALYZED FROM THE WAIST DOWN. BUT THE SAME INDOMINABLE SPIRIT WHICH LED HIM AND HIS FAMOUS THIRD ARMY ON THE VICTORIOUS DASH FROM NORMANDY ACROSS THE RHINE AND GERMANY INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA SEEMED AT FIRST TO BE BEATING AWAY THE DEATH THAT CAME AT 5:50 P.M.(11:50 A.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

HIS WIFE WAS AT THE BEDSIDE WHEN DEATH CAME.

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IT WAS ONLY YESTERDAY THAT HE TOOK HIS FIRST TURN FOR THE WORSE. PULMONARY COMPLICATIONS DEVELOPED WHICH TODAY WEAKENED HIS HEART.

PATTON AT ONCE WAS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MILITARY LEADERS AND ONE OF THE MOST CONTROVERISAL. HIS SWASHBUCKLING CAMPAIGNS IN AFRICA AND SICILY FIRST BROUGHT HIM TO WORLD ATTENTION.

BUT IN THE HEART OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, HE SLAPPED A HOSPITALIZED SOLDIER, AND THEN PUBLICLY APOLOGIZED TO ALL UNITS IN HIS COMMAND.

A201

GEN.EISENHOWER STILL BELIEVED IN THE TWO-GUNNED COMMANDER, AND WHEN GEN.OMAR BRADLEY'S FIRST ARMY BROKE THROUGH GERMAN LINES IN NORMANDY, PATTON WAS PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE FAMOUS THIRD ARMY WHICH POURED THROUGH THE BREACH, SET UP THE CAPTURE OF PARIS AND THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE AND DROVE STRAIGHT UP TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

ONE OF PATTON'S GREATEST TRIUMPHS OCCURRED ALMOST EXACTLY A YEAR BEFORE HIS DEATH. WHEN THE GERMANS MADE THEIR LAST BID FOR VICTORY IN THE ARDENNES BREAKTHROUGH, PATTON'S ARMY WAS THROWN INTO THE GAP AND IT WAS LARGELY THIRD ARMY PRESSURE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BULGE WHICH DROVE THE GERMANS BACK.

WHEN THE FINAL CAMPAIGN OF THE WAR STARTED A FEW MONTHS LATER, HE LED HIS THIRD ARMY ACROSS THE RHINE AND ADVANCED VIRTUALLY AT WILL THROUGH THE DECAYING GERMAN ARMIES.

PLACED IN COMMAND OF OCCUPATION FORCES IN BAVARIA, PATTON RAN INTO DIFFICULTY AGAIN BY EXPRESSING IMPATIENCE WITH THE DENAZIFICATION. HE WAS RELIEVED OF COMMAND OF THE THIRD ARMY AND GIVEN THE COMMAND OF THE 15TH ARMY, LARGELY A PAPER ORGANIZATION OCCUPIED WITH WRITING A HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGNS.

COL.R.G.SPURLING, WAR DEPARTMENT MEDICAL SPECIALIST, SAID THE MEDICAL FACTS OF THE CASE WERE THESE:

"UNTIL THE MORNING OF DEC. 19, PATTON MADE VERY SATISFACTORY PROGRESS HIS GENERAL CONDITION WAS GOOD AND HE WAS CONFIDENT HE WOULD RECOVER.

"THE FIRST UNTOWARD SIGN WAS WHEN HE HAD DIFFICULTY RAISING SECRETIONS FROM HIS BRONCHIAL TUBES.

"AT APPROXIMATELY 2 A.M.YESTERDAY, HE HAD AN ACUTE ATTACK OF BREATHLESSNESS AND PALLOR. THE ATTACK LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR AND WAS RELIEVED BY MEDICATION. AT THAT TIME, WE FELT RELATIVELY SURE THE GENERAL HAD PULMONARY EMBOLISM."

With Patton

PARIS, DEC. 21-(AP)--~~MEMBERS OF~~ FRANCE'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TONIGHT PAID TRIBUTE TO GEN. PATTON ~~AS FOREMOST AMONG THEIR NATION'S~~ LIBERATORS AND JOINED THE UNITED STATES IN MOURNING HIS ~~LOSS~~. death

~~THE ASSEMBLY, WHICH RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE GENERAL'S DEATH~~ WITH PROFOUND SHOCK, PAUSED IN ITS STUDIES OF A NEW CONSTITUTION AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION ~~EXPRESSING GRIEF AT PATTON'S DEATH, AND EXTENDED CONDOLENCES TO THE UNITED STATES.~~ (to follow)

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"THE NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY," ~~SAID THE RESOLUTION~~, "PROFOUNDLY MOVED BY THE DEATH OF GEN. PATTON, EXTENDS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE NOBLE AMERICAN NATION, THIS EXPRESSION OF ITS CONDOLENCES AND ITS SENTIMENTS OF DEEP SYMPATHY AT THE LOSS OF THE GREATEST SOLDIER WHO WAS ONE OF THE LIBERATORS OF FRANCE."

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FOLLOW HEIDELBERG With Patton

HAMILTON,MASS., DEC 21-(AP)-GREEN MEADOWS, THE RAMBLING COLONIAL HOME OF THE LATE GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., WAS UNTENANTED SAVE BY CARETAKERS WHEN THE NEWS OF HIS DEATH CAME TODAY BUT NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS WERE SHOCKED AT THE NEWS FROM HEIDELBERG.

"HE WAS GETTING ALONG SO WELL, WE THOUGHT" WAS THE GENERAL COMMENT. "IT'S A GREAT BLOW TO EVERYONE HERE."

NONE OF THE PATTON FAMILY WAS AT GREEN MEADOWS WHERE, ONLY SIX MONTHS AGO, HE RETURNED JUNE 15 FOR HIS FIRST VACATION SINCE THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA AND WAS WELCOMED HOME BY 10,000 NEIGHBORS IN AN IMPROMPTU RECEPTION.

HIS CLOSE FRIEND, DR.PEER P.JOHNSON, CHIEF SURGEON OF THE NEARBY BEVERLY HOSPITAL, A FAVORITE CHARITY OF MRS.PATTON, HEARD THE SAD NEWS FROM HEIDELBERG JUST AS HE WENT INTO THE OPERATING ROOM. IT WAS A HEAVY LOSS TO THE SURGEON AS IT WAS TO ALL WHO KNEW THE PATTONS HERE.

TOWN CLERK FRANCIS H.WHIPPLE IMMEDIATELY ORDERED ALL FLAGS ON TOWN BUILDINGS AT HALF STAFF.

"CHRISTMAS SHOPPING WAS FORGOTTEN AS SOON AS THE WORD CAME," SAID WHIPPLE. "IT'S THE ONLY TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN HAMILTON

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THIS AFTERNOON."

HE OBTAINED WORD OF THE DEATH FROM THE SALEM NEWS.

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OTHER THAN MRS.PATTON, WHO WAS FLOWN TO GERMANY SOON AFTER THE ACCIDENT IN WHICH HER HUSBAND WAS INJURED, ALL WERE IN WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO FRIENDS HERE.

AT BOSTON, FLAGS ON MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS WERE ORDERED AT HALF-STAFF BY MAYOR JOHN E.KERRIGAN.

MAYOR KERRIGAN ISSUED A STATEMENT EXPRESSING GRIEF OVER THE GENERAL'S DEATH, SAYING:

"THANK GOD WE HAD GENERAL PATTON AS ONE OF OUR LEADERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMAN AGGRESSOR."

GH251PES

WASHINGTON, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HEARD TODAY THAT GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., NEITHER SLAPPED THE SOLDIER NOR SWAM THE RIVER. With Patton

IT HEARD THESE THINGS FROM REP. RANKIN (D-MISS), WHO SAID PATTON TOLD HIM ABOUT BOTH FAMOUS EPISODES DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY.

THE GENERAL, RANKIN SAID, MERELY LAID HIS HANDS ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE G. I. WHO WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN SLAPPED AND TOLD HIM TO PULL HIMSELF TOGETHER.

"I DIDN'T SLAP HIM," RANKIN QUOTED PATTON AS SAYING.

AND, THE MISSISSIPPIAN ADDED, PATTON ALSO TOLD HIM:

" I DIDN'T SWIM THAT RIVER; I WADED IT."

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER, RANKIN SAID, WAS THAT PATTON, SEKING TO ENCOURAGE HIS MEN AS THEY APPROACHED THE SURE RIVER IN LUXEMBURG IN THE SPRING OF 1945, WADED INTO IT AND WALKED ACROSS, IN ICE WATER UP TO HIS NECK, ON A SUBMERGED FOOTWALK. THE RIVER IS ABOUT 150 FEET WIDE AT THE POINT OF THE CROSSING.

RANKIN EULOGIZED PATTON AS "THE OUTSTANDING MILITARY LEADER DEVELOPED IN THIS WAR," AND COMPARED HIM WITH CONFEDERATE GENERALS NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

THERE WERE MANY SIMILAR TRIBUTES IN BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE.

REP.EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (R-MASS) TOLD THE HOUSE SHE KNEW PATTON PERSONALLY AND REGARDED HIM AS A MAN WHO HAD DISCIPLINED HIMSELF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY IN BOYHOOD AND MANHOOD.

"HE WAS A VERY GREAT SOLDIER AND A VERY GREAT MAN," SAID SPEAKER RAYBURN (D-TEX). "HE WAS THE TYPE OF CHARACTER THAT WOULD HAVE HIS UPS AND DOWNS IN LIFE. HE HAD HIS. BUT ALL IN ALL HIS WAS A GREAT AND SERVICEABLE LIFE TO HIS COUNTRY."

SENATOR CARVILLE (D-NEV) PRESIDING IN THE SENATE, CALLED ATTENTION TO THE GENERAL'S DEATH AND SENATOR AUSTIN (R-VT) TOLD THE CHAMBER THAT THE NATION HAD LOST A "GREAT LEADER NOT ONLY OF OUR ARMED FORCES BUT ALSO OF THOUGHT," ADDING: "HE WAS A CHAMPION OF PEACE."

AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON SAID THAT GENERAL PATTON'S DEATH "WILL BE FELT SEVERELY BY ALL RANKS OF THE ARMY AND BY THE MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WHO SO HIGHLY ADMIRED HIS MAGNIFICENT LEADERSHIP AND BRILLIANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS THROUGHOUT THE WAR."

HE EXPRESSED THIS THOUGHT IN A MESSAGE TO MRS.PATTON IN WHICH HE TOLD HER THAT THE GENERAL'S "LOSS IS A HEAVY BLOW TO ALL OF US."

PR324PES

BERLIN, DEC. 21-(AP)-- THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL HAS ACCEPTED A DEADLINE DATE OF JAN. 31,1946, FOR THE FINAL DISBANDMENT OF 293,000 FORMER WEHRMACHT TROOPS HELD IN CONCENTRATION AREAS IN THE BRITISH ZONE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

"AREA F" THE LARGEST GIVEN IN THE OFFICIAL BRITISH FIGURES HAS A CONCENTRATION OF SOME 160,000. OTHER SMALLER AREAS ARE AT HANOVER, BRUNSWIEK, MINDEN, CUXHAVEN AND AURICH. THE GERMAN STAFFS THAT HELPED TO ADMINISTER THESE EX-WEHRMACHT MEMBERS WILL ALSO BE DISSOLVED.

THE DISBANDMENT PLAN DOES NOT INCLUDE 363,000 FORMER GERMAN ARMED PERSONNEL OUTSIDE THE CONCENTRATION AREAS. THIS FIGURE INCLUDES 111,000 MEN CLASSIFIED AT POW'S, 90,000 IN HOSPITALS, UNABLE TO BE MOVED; 120,000 SERVICE TROOPS WORKING ON ROAD REPAIRS ETC., 42,000 NAVAL PERSONNEL AND 126,000 NON-GERMANS, AUSTRIANS, HUNGARIANS, POLES, RUMANIANS AND CZECHS.

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BERLIN, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL, THROUGH ITS POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, HAS REQUESTED ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO ASSIST IN SENDING BACK TO GERMANY ALL GERMAN AGENTS AND "OBNOXIOUS" GERMANS IN THEIR COUNTRIES.

THE COUNCIL ALREADY HAD ISSUED A FORMAL RECALL OF ALL GERMAN OFFICIALS LIVING IN NEUTRAL NATIONS AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER. THIS ORDER, HOWEVER, DID NOT APPLY TO GERMANS IN ALLIED COUNTRIES.

BERLIN, DEC. 21-(AP)-BERLIN'S POLICE FORCE OF 13,000 MEN IS SO HANDICAPPED THAT "I'VE ACTUALLY SEEN SOME OF THEM ONE IN OFF THEIR BEAT AND GIVE THEIR SHOES TO OTHERS WHO WERE ON THE NEXT SHIFT," POLICE CAPTAIN JOHN HOWE OF CHICAGO SAID TODAY. HOWE HAS BEEN OBSERVING THE BERLIN FORCE.

W122PES

AGREED RUSSIA SHOULD OBTAIN HER REPARATIONS FROM EASTERN GERMANY AND FROM GERMAN ASSETS IN BULGARIA, FINLAND, HUNGARY, ROMANIA AND EASTERN AUSTRIA. BUT RUSSIA ALSO IS TO GET 25 PER CENT OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL EQUIPMENT IN WESTERN GERMANY, AND WILL RETURN THREE-FIFTHS OF THE VALUE OF THIS EQUIPMENT THROUGH RAW MATERIALS FROM THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED ZONE. RUSSIA IS TO SETTLE POLISH CLAIMS FROM HER SHARE OF REPARATIONS.

ADD Paris (reparations) xxx Agreement

THE PROPOSALS WERE SIGNED TODAY BY DELEGATES FROM 18 COUNTRIES FOR RATIFICATION BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS. WHILE THEY ESTABLISHED BASE PERCENTAGES FOR EACH COUNTRY, THEY SET UP TWO CATEGORIES OF DIVISION. ONE CONSISTS MAINLY OF GERMAN FOREIGN ASSETS. THE SECOND WOULD DIVID INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND SHIPPING ON THE BASIS OF EACH NATION'S LOSSES.

THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA VOLUNTARILY GAVE UP THE BULK OF THEIR SHARES IN THIS SECOND SET OF QUOTAS, THE "MATERIEL" OR "B" CATEGORY. THE SHARES THUS MADE AVAILABLE WERE DISTRIBUTED AMONG ALL THE OTHER COUNTRIES EXCEPT BRITAIN.

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A7

BRITAIN'S "B" PERCENTAGE IS 27.8, VIRTUALLY THE SAME AS ITS BASE QUOTA. ALL OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE HIGHER PROPORTIONS OF MATERIEL THAN THEIR OVERALL QUOTAS. FRANCE, FOR INSTANCE, RECEIVED A "B" QUOTA OF 22.8 PER CENT.

THIS ARRANGEMENT DOES NOT AFFECT OTHER CLASSES OF REPARATIONS WHICH ARE IN CATEGORY "A" AND ARE NOT UNDER THE HEADING MATERIEL. BESIDE GERMAN FOREIGN ASSETS THESE INCLUDE ANY SURPLUSES THAT GERMAN INDUSTRY MAY BE ABLE TO PRODUCE IN THE FUTURE.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION DEALT WITH PERCENTAGES ONLY. THE ACTUAL VALUE OF AVAILABLE REPARATIONS HAS NOT BEEN ESTIMATED FINALLY BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AT BERLIN.

THE CONFERENCE DECIDED NOT TO DEAL WITH RESTITUTION OF GOODS STOLEN BY THE GERMANS IN INVADED COUNTRIES.

IT VOTED TO PROPOSE CREATION OF A FUND TO TAKE CARE OF "UNREPATRIABLE" DISPLACED PERSONS WHO WERE VICTIMS OF GERMAN DEPORTATION MEASURES.

SK&JS1014PES

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 21 (AP 17 passengers and crewmen of a C47 transport plane operated by RAF transport command were killed when the plane crashed near Oslo Tuesday.

Among the passengers injured was first Lt. A. Neilsen of the U.S army (Home town unavailable) Four Canadians were among those killed.

A139 ADD Moscow (Ministers) xxx Dissolved NIGH

WHILE THERE IS NO DAILY CHANNEL OF INFORMATION BEING SUPPLIED THE FRENCH AND CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES IN MOSCOW, BYRNES AND BEVIN HAVE CONULTED WITH THEM AND IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WILL BE KEPT INFORMED OF ANYTHING OF INTEREST TO THEM. -Gilmore

THE FRENCH AND OTHER EMBASSIES PROTESTED WHEN BYRNES HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE ONLY FOR AMERICANS, AND IT WAS SAID TODAY THAT BEFORE HE LEAVES HE WILL HOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE FOR ALL CORRESPONDENTS, REGARDLESS OF COUNTRY.

DIPLOMATS SAID THAT ACTUALLY THERE ARE FOUR MEDIUMS EXISTING FOR TRYING TO SETTLE WORLD PEACE PROBLEMS: THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR LONG RANGE MATTERS: THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WHOSE TASK IS TO DRAFT PEACE TREATIES: THE BIG THREE MINISTERS: THE DAILY DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS WHICH ARE IN CONSTANT USE.

WHILE DIPLOMATIC ATTENTION WAS CENTERED ON THE MINISTERS' MEETING, THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN CITIZEN WAS MANIFESTING HIS INTEREST IN GENERALISSIMO STALIN, WHO CELEBRATED HIS 66TH BIRTHDAY TODAY.

HE WAS REPORTED AT HIS DESK IN THE KREMLIN AS USUAL, FEELING FIT AFTER HIS EXTENDED VACATION, AND ON THE EVE OF LAUNCHING ANOTHER FIVE YEAR PLAN DESIGNED TO GIVE HIS PEOPLE ECONOMIC SECURITY AND IMPROVE THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES POURED INTO THE KREMLIN FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, BUT THERE WERE NO SPECIAL OBSERVANCES IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

WE302PES

BERN, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ANNOUNCED TODAY ITS RECOGNITION OF THE NEW HUNGARIAN COALITION GOVERNMENT HEADED BY PREMIER ZOLTAN TILDY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID RESUMPTION OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WAS EXPECTED SOON.

DEC 22 1945

30.24-32573

ROME, DEC. 21 -- (AP) -- JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, CHIEF U. S. PROSECUTOR AT THE NEURNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS, ARRIVED WITH HIS PARTY AT ROME LATE THIS AFTERNOON ENROUTE TO PALESTINE FOR HIS CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY VACATION WHICH WILL TERMINATE JAN. 2 WHEN THE TRIALS BEGIN AGAIN.

MCKNIGHTS 01655 OC/511PES

MILAN, DEC. 21-(AP)- VITO MUSSOLINI, A NEPHEW OF THE LATE IL DUCE, WILL STAND TRIAL TOMORROW BEFORE A HIGH ITALIAN COURT ON A CHARGE OF COLLABORATIONISM, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. HE WAS EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER POPOLO D'ITALIA.

WB/620P ASSOCIATED 1820

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, DEC. 19-(AP)-THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF ZOLTAN TILDY, SMALL HOLDERS PARTY LEADER, YESTERDAY DECREED A 75 PER CENT DEPRECIATION OF ALL HUNGARY'S BANKNOTES OF OVER 100-PENGO FACE VALUE.

THE DEPRECIATION, EFFECTIVE LAST MIDNIGHT, AFFECTED THREE-FOURTHS OF HUNGARY'S INFLATED BANKNOTE CIRCULATION EXCEPTING THE NOTES ISSUED BY THE SOVIET ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

THE MEASURE IS EFFECTED BY MAKING THE NOTES WORTH BUT ONE-FOURTH THEIR DENOMINATIONAL VALUE UNTIL JAN. 1, AFTER THAT DATE THE NOTES WILL BE INVALIDATED UNLESS STAMPS ARE PURCHASED AND ATTACHED TO THEM. THE MEASURE THUS TAKES THE FORM OF A LEVY.

MANY FINANCIAL EXPERTS, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED BELIEF THE STEP WOULD NOT CHECK HUNGARY'S INFLATION BECAUSE THE MEASURE DOES NOT AFFECT WAGES AND DOES NOT CHANGE THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE WORKERS. IT ALSO DOES NOT CHANGE THE GOVERNMENT BUDGET.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY MONTHS, THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL BANK MANAGED TO OBTAIN DOLLARS TODAY. THE RATE WAS 154,000 IN STAMPED PENGO TO THE DOLLAR.

TWO DAYS AGO THE BLACK MARKET RATE WAS 240,000 PENGO TO THE DOLLAR. (THE PENGO WAS WORTH 29 CENTS IN JUNE, 1941, AND .01 CENTS IN OCTOBER, 1945.)

SPECIAL POLICE PROCEEDED AGAINST SHOPKEEPERS WHO KEPT THEIR PREMISES CLOSED AS A RESULT OF THE DEPRECIATION OF THE FACE VALUE OF BANK NOTES, OR WHO REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE DEFLATED MONEY.

TU1217PES

BY DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC. 22-(AP)-EX-Ppremier HIDEKI TOJO AND HIS ENTIRE CABINET WHO JOINTLY PLUNGED JAPAN INTO WAR WILL BE TRIED JOINTLY AS WAR CRIMINALS IN THE FIRST OF THE MAJOR WAR TRIALS DUE TO START IN FEBRUARY, IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS MADE KNOWN PRINCE MORIMASA NASHIMOTO AND SEVERAL OTHER JAPANESE NOW HELD IN SUGAMO PRISON AS ALLEGED WAR CRIMINALS SOON MAY BE FREED.

JOSEPH B. KEENAN, CHIEF WAR CRIMINAL PROSECUTOR, WOULD NOT SAY DEFINITELY ANY JAPANESE WILL BE RELEASED, BUT IN ANSWER TO A DIRECT

QUERY CONCERNING THE PRINCE HE ANSWERED:
"IF THE AVAILABLE EVIDENCE FAILS TO SHOW REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT CERTAIN MEN ARE GUILTY, WE SHALL HAVE TO RELEASE THEM. I CAN SAY THAT WE ARE SCRUTINIZING THE CASE OF PRINCE NASHIMOTO FOR THIS PURPOSE."

PRINCE NASHIMOTO, WHO SURRENDERED AT SUGAMO PRISON DEC. 12, WAS THE FIRST JAPANESE OF ROYAL LINEAGE TO BE NAMED A WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT. HE HELD A FIELD MARSHAL'S RANK IN THE JAPANESE ARMY AND HAD BEEN SUPREME WAR COUNCILOR AND LORD CUSTODIAN OF THE NATIONAL SHRINES. HIS DAUGHTER MARRIED PRINCE RI-GIN, DAUPHIN OF THE ONETIME ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA.

ASKED WHETHER TOJO AND HIS CABINET WOULD BE CHARGED WITH THE DE OF A SPECIFIC SAILOR AT PEARL HARBOR, KEENAN SAID THE CHARGE WOULD BE PROMOTING, PLANNING AND DESIGNING A WAR AGGRESSION IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS.

"IF WE TRIED THESE MEN FOR MURDER, THE CASE WOULD GET BELOW THE LEVELS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OR GLOBAL CRIME OF WHICH THEY ARE CLEARLY GUILTY," HE CONTINUED. "IT IS NOT THE DEATH OF ONE SAILOR THAT IS INVOLVED, BUT RATHER THE DEATH AND DESTRUCTION THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM JAPAN, AFFECTING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE."

THE PROSECUTION URGED THAT IT BE MADE CLEAR THAT "WE MUST GO BACK BEYOND PEARL HARBOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO FIX THE GUILT."

"IN SUMMARY," HE CONCLUDED, "WE ARE TRYING THESE JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS AS OUR DUTY TO CIVILIZATION. WE HAVE NO CHOICE ANY MORE. WE MUST PREVENT WAR. ANY APPROACH OTHER THAN A PREVENTATIVE ONE IS A STUPID ONE."

JAPANESE SOURCES SAID THE SHIDEHARA CABINET HAS DECIDED TO CONDUCT A "PEOPLE'S TRIAL" TO DETERMINE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR, ON THE BASIS OF INVESTIGATIONS BY A FACT-FINDING BODY UNDER THE CABINET. SUCH A TRIAL WOULD BE APART FROM THE ALLIED WAR CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

JG-RA945PCS

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC. 22-(AP)-COMPLYING WITH AN ORDER FROM THE U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR, A MAXIMUM OF THREE MEMBERS OF THE DEFENSE COUNSEL OF THE CONDEMNED JAPANESE GENERAL, TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, WILL FLY TO WASHINGTON TO FILE ARGUMENTS FOR MOTIONS AIMED AT SAVING HIM FROM HANGING.

HEADQUARTERS' PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE TODAY ANNOUNCED:

"THE SECRETARY OF WAR, PURSUANT TO WISHES OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAS ORDERED YAMASHITA'S COUNSEL, NOT MORE THAN THREE IN NUMBER, BE FLOWN TO WASHINGTON AT SUCH TIME AS THEY REQUEST TO ALLOW THEM TO PREPARE THE CASE AND FILE A TYPEWRITTEN BRIEF AND MAKE ORAL ARGUMENTS IN A PETITION FOR HABEAS CORPUS AND PROHIBITION, AND PETITIO FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI."

YAMASHITA RECENTLY WAS CONVICTED BY A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION IN MANILA OF CONDONING ATROCITIES BY HIS TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

UM1008PPS NM

TOKYO, DEC. 21-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS BLASTING NAGOYA CASTLE DURING THE WAR DESTROYED THE FAMOUS PAIR OF "GOLDEN" DOLPHINS ON THE MAIN TOWER AND A THREE-CENTURIES-OLD LEGEND THAT THEY WERE MADE OF SOLID GOLD.

THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCKI SAID TODAY A SEARCH OF THE RUINS REVEALED THE DOLPHINS WERE ONLY GOLD PLATED.

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, SHIKOKU, DEC. 21-(AP)-REPORTS THAT JAPANESE SCHOOL CHILDREN STILL ARE RECEIVING MILITARY TRAINING HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED BY RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS OF THE 24TH DIVISION. LARGE STORES OF WOODEN TRAINING RIFLES, SABERS, SPEARS AND BAYONETS WERE FOUND IN OBSCURE CORNERS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

ADD TOKYO (HOMESICKNESS) XXY UNDER-STATEMENT -SPENCER

IT ALSO REMARKS THAT THERE WAS A TIMELY FALL OF SNOW IN THE OKAZAKI AREA, TO ASSURE THE TROOPS A REAL WHITE CHRISTMAS. AND IT TELLS HOW PVT. MARVIN ROBERTSON OF KANSAS CITY, MO., A REPLACEMENT FRESH FROM THE UNITED STATES, LOOKED AT THE SNOW AND SAID "I WON'T FEEL SO HOMESICK NOW."

I THINK PRIVATE ROBERTSON IS FOOLING.

HE KNOWS--AND 400,000 OTHER AMERICANS HERE KNOW--THAT THERE'S ONLY ONE PLACE TO SPEND CHRISTMAS.

P623APS NM

KYOTO, DEC. 21-(AP)-U.S. SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS TODAY INSTRUCTED ALL REMAINING PERSONNEL ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE TO REPORT AT THE 11T REPLACEMENT DEPOT MONDAY.

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES TRIALS (1SO)

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DEC. 22-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ARMY CUSTOM OF SLAPPING ITS MEN BECAME PART OF THE DEFENSE TODAY IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF TATSUO TSUCHIYA, "LITTLE GLASS EYE."

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"WHEN IN THE ARMY I WAS STRUCK MANY TIMES FOR LITTLE ERRORS," HE WENT ON. "IN THE FIELD I SAW A BATTALION COMMANDER STRUCK WITH A WHIP BY A REGIMENTAL COMMANDER."

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TSUCHIYA'S COMMANDING OFFICER EARLIER TESTIFIED THE DEFENDANT WAS "VERY GENTLE AND CONSIDERATE" WITH ALLIED PRISONERS.

EW1124PCS

DEC 22 1945

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EW1124PCS

DEC 22 1945

30.24-32575

DEC 22 1945

KWAJALEIN,MARSHALL ISLANDS, DEC.21-(AP)-NINETY-EIGHT CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OF PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS WERE SHACKLED BLINDFOLDED AND KILLED BY JAPANESE FIRING SQUADS ON WAKE ISLAND OCT. 7, 1943, ON ORDERS OF THE NIPPONESE COMMANDER OF THE ISLAND, WITNESSES TOLD A U.S. NAVY COURT TODAY.

THE TWO DEFENDANTS, REAR ADM.SHIGEMATSU SAKAIDARA, FORMER COMMANDER AT WAKE, AND HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LT.COMDR.HOICHI TACHIBANA, SAT SULLENLY IN THE PRISONER'S BOX AS WITNESSES CONTRADICTED THE ALIBI THE OFFICERS HAD GIVEN AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS.

THEY HAD SAID THE CIVILIAN PRISONERS WERE KILLED BY AMERICAN BOMBINGS OR WERE SHOT AS THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE.

WARRANT OFFICER TOUMIRO MIYAKI SAID THE ILL-FATED 98, WHO HAD BEEN FORCED TO WORK FOR 22 MONTHS FOR THE JAPANESE, WERE TAKEN FROM THEIR LIVING QUARTERS ABOUT 7 P.M. OCT. 7 AND MARCHED SINGLE FILE TO A LONELY BEACH. MIYAKI WITNESSED THE DEATH MARCH.

MIYAKI TOLD OF HEARING A VOLLEY OF SHOSTS. LATER WHEN HE VISITED THE SCENE WITH A BURIAL PARTY, HE SAW BODIES OF AMERICANS WHERE THEY HAD FALLEN, THEIR HANDS AND ANKLES BOUND, BLINDFOLDS COVERING THEIR EYES.

THE BODIES WERE BURIED HASTILY IN ANTI-TANK DITCHES.

THE WITNESS SAID THAT TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE SLAUGHTER, THE ADMIRAL BRIEFED HIS OFFICERS ON WHAT THEY MUST SAY IF THEY EVER WERE QUSTIONED ABOUT THE PRISONERS' FATE. FORTY OF THE PRISONERS, THEY WERE TO SAY, WERE KILLED BY BOMBINGS; THE OTHERS WERE SHOT WHEN THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE AND MADE A STAND WITH RIFLES AND HAND GRENADES.

A JAPANESE NAVAL ENSIGN SAID ONE MAN DID ESCAPE BUT WAS TRACKED DOWN AND BEHEADED.

JG933PCS

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE EXPLOSIVES WAS OBTAINED BY COMMISSIONER T.W.S. PARSONS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM AN INSPECTION TRIP TO UCLUELET, ABOUT 100 MILES WEST OF VICTORIA, ON THE WEST COAST OF THE ISLAND.

COMMISSIONER PARSONS SAID AN ALUMINUM CANISTER CONTAINING A HAND GRENADE, A FLARE WITH A DETONATOR ON THE END, A WATER BOTTLE FROM TARAWA ISLAND AND A LIFE RAFT FROM A UNITED STATES SHIP, WERE AMONG ARTICLES FOUND.

FJ425ACS NM ADD Victoria (Explosives) xxx Island

BALBOA, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, DEC. 22--(SATURDAY)--(AP)--

THE NATIONAL POLICE STATION AT COLON, SECOND LARGEST CITY IN PANAMA, WAS REPORTED UNDER ATTACK AT MIDNIGHT.

DEC 22 1945

THE REPORTED ATTACK COINCIDED WITH ANOTHER REPORT THAT A [redacted] WAS FIRED OUTSIDE THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE IN PANAMA CITY ABOUT 12:30 A. M.

THE STAR HERALD HERE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE REPORTED DISTURBANCES FROM A RESIDENT OF A BUILDING OPPOSITE THE PRESIDENCIA, WHO SAID HE WAS AWAKENED BY SHOUTS OF "DON ENRIQUE! DON ENRIQUE!" FOLLOWED BY ONE SHOT.

THE PRESIDENT IS ENRIQUE JIMENEZ.

[redacted] THE ATTACK ON THE COLON POLICE STATION WAS REPORTED TO THE STAR HERALD BY ANOTHER CALL WHICH CAME IN ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE ONE FROM PANAMA CITY.

FIRST REPORTS SAID FOUR PERSONS WERE KILLED.

THE COLON ATTACK WAS CONFIRMED BY CANAL ZONE POLICE, WHO SAID REPORTS ON THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES VARIED.

MH 143A NOLI 20100

GERMAN INDUSTRY (330)

WASHINGTON,DEC 21-(AP)-SENATOR KILGORE (D-WVA) ASSERTED IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT THE ATTITUDE OF "SOME OF OUR KEY OFFICIALS" COUNTENANCES AND "EVEN BOLSTERS NAZISM IN THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE OF GERMANY."

KILGORE IS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN CONDUCTING PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE DEMOBILIZATION OF GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY.

THE SENATOR CONTENDED THAT SOME MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITH COOPERATION OF SOME PERSONS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT "HAVE SO FAR SIGNALLY FAILED TO CARRY OUT THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT FOR MAKING GERMANY PROVIDE REPARATIONS TO HER VICTIMS AND AT THE SAME TIME SECURING AN EFFECTIVE INDUSTRIAL DISARMAMENT."

KILGORE DECLARED THAT THE GERMAN "ECONOMY AS NOW CONSTITUTED IS A POWERFUL MENACE TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD--MORE POWERFUL IN MANY RESPECTS THAN IT WAS IN 1939."

THE SENATOR SAID SOME AMERICAN OFFICIALS NOW CONNECTED WITH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY WERE CONNECTED WITH BUSINESS ENTERPRISES WHICH "HAD CLOSE PRE-WAR TIES WITH THE NAZIS. THEY ARE STILL SYMPATHETIC TO THE CAUSE OF CARTELISM AND TO THEIR OLD GERMAN CARTEL PARTNERS."

THE SENATOR SAID THESE MEN HAVE "FOUND SUPPORT FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH, WHILE IT STILL PAYS LIP SERVICE TO INDUSTRIAL DISARMAMENT, HAS IN FACT REDEFINED THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT SO AS TO PERMIT THE REBIRTH OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL WAR MACHINE, I BELIEVE WITHOUT CONCURRENCE BY THE PRESIDENT."

KILGORE SAID THIS RELUCTANCE OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS TO CARRY OUT THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED IN THE CASE OF "I.G.FARBEN, MONSTER GERMAN CHEMICAL COMBINE, WITHOUT WHICH FACILITIES GERMANY COULD NOT HAVE WAGED WAR X X X, AND WHOSE WARTIME CAPACITY IS STILL MORE THAN 30 PER CENT INTACT."

HE CONCLUDED THAT IT WOULD BE "SUICIDAL FOR AMERICAN POLICY TO AID IN REBUILDING INDUSTRIES, JEOPARDIZING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND WORLD PEACE FOR THE SAKE OF SHORT-TERM CARTEL PROFITS TO A FEW CORPORATIONS WHOSE VIEWS PREVAILED IN THE COUNCILS OF OUR MILITARY GOVERNMENT."

HV956PES

(100) WASHINGTON,DEC.21-(AP)-NORMAN ARMOUR, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, SAID TODAY THAT THUS FAR GEN.FRANCO HAS NOT TAKEN SUFFICIENTLY VIGOROUS STEPS TO MAKE HIS GOVERNMENT ACCEPTABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

ARMOUR, WHO HAS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON FOR RETIREMENT AFTER 30 YEARS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE ONLY MAJOR EVIDENCES OF ANY CHANGE IN THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN REMOVAL OF PRESS SUPERVISION FROM THE FALANGIST PARTY; THE CALLING OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, AND THE ADOPTION OF WHAT THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT CALLED A "BILL OF RIGHTS."

ARMOUR SAID THE JOB OF SEIZING "OFFICIAL AND QUASI-OFFICIAL" GERMAN PROPERTY AND ASSETS IN SPAIN HAS BEEN "FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL."

LT104AESNM

WASHINGTON,DEC.21-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT LOOKED TO WAR AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEYS TODAY FOR ADVICE IN DRAWING THE LINE BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVIL JURISDICTION IN THE CASE OF GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, CONDEMNED JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL.

ARGUMENTS WILL BE HEARD JAN.7. THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONTENDS THE HIGH COURT SHOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL WHICH SENTENCED YAMASHITA TO HANG FOR BRUTAL ATROCITIES HIS TROOPS COMMITTED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT WILL FURNISH ATTORNEYS BOTH FOR THE PROSECUTION AND FOR YAMASHITA.

THE DECISION TO RECEIVE ORAL ARGUMENTS WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY AFTER TWO LONG CONFERENCES AMONG THE SUPREME COURT MEMBERS. IN THE MEANWHILE EXECUTION OF THE "TIGER OF MALAYA" IS STAYED BY AN ORDER THE COURT ISSUED LAST MONDAY.

YAMASHITA'S ATTORNEYS ARGUED THAT THE MILITARY COMMISSION WHICH TRIED HIM WAS ILLEGAL AND THAT PHILIPPINES CIVIL COURTS SHOULD TAKE OVER THE CASE. THE PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT TURNED THIS PLEA DOWN.

THE DEFENDANT ALSO ASKS THAT HE BE GIVEN THE STATUS OF A PRISONER OF WAR, NOT A WAR CRIMINAL, AND THAT HE BE ACCORDED A PERSONAL HEARING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT HERE.

ANOTHER PETITION, REQUESTING THAT HIS TRIAL BE STOPPED ON GROUNDS THE COMMISSION LACKED AUTHORITY, WAS MAILED WHILE HE WAS BEFORE THE COURT MARTIAL.

THE COURT DECIDED THAT UNTIL IT RECEIVES MORE INFORMATION FROM MILITARY EXPERTS ON THE MARTIAL LAW INVOLVED, IT WILL WITHHOLD ACTION ON ALL OF YAMASHITA'S REQUESTS.

FR656AES

WASHINGTON,DEC.21-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAYS HE DOES NOT WANT NAVY MEN TO FEEL MUZZLED BY HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS URGING UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES.

HE MERELY THINKS IT ADVISABLE, HE SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, THAT SERVICE MEMBERS WHO EXPRESS OPPOSITION MAKE IT CLEAR THEY SPEAK THEIR OWN RATHER THAN ADMINISTRATION VIEWS. NAVY MEN LINED UP SOLIDLY AGAINST THE PROPOSAL BEFORE MR.TRUMAN'S MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO SAID HE HOPES SECRETARY FORRESTAL WILL STAY AS HEAD OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. HE REMARKED THAT FORRESTAL HAS BEEN TRYING TO RESIGN EVER SINCE THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION TOOK OVER.

FR706AES

WASHINGTON,DEC 21-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SENT CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TODAY TO MEN AND WOMEN OF THE ARMED FORCES IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD, EXPRESSING THE NATION'S THANKS AND A HOPE FOR THE EARLY RETURN OF THOSE FAR FROM HOME.

GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ALSO SENT A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO TROOPS AND TO THOSE WHO HAVE LAID ASIDE THEIR ARMS.

"MY GRATITUDE TO ALL OF YOU IS IMMEASURABLE," THE GENERAL SAID. "YOU HAVE PRESERVED THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS FOR OUR ONCE-MORE PEACEFUL LAND."

DEC 22 1945

30.24-32577

DEC 22 1945

ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, IN A MESSAGE TO THE NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT AMERICAN AND ALLIED UNITY OF PURPOSE WOULD BE AS SUCCESSFUL IN PEACE AS IN WAR.

MR.TRUMAN'S MESSAGE "TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AT HOME AND OVERSEAS": (ABOUT 140)

ON THIS CHRISTMAS DAY I SEND A SINCERE AND HEARTFELT GREETING TO YOU MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES WHO HAVE BROUGHT US VICTORY. I SPEAK IN BEHALF OF A NATION GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SERVICE YOUR DEVOTION AND YOUR SACRIFICE. WE SHALL NOT FORGET THE PRICE YOU HAVE PAID.

THERE ARE MANY OF YOU WHO MUST SPEND THIS DAY FAR FROM HOME. TO YOU ESPECIALLY I WANT TO EXPRESS MY HOPE FOR AN EARLY RETURN TO YOUR HOMES AND LOVED ONES. WE ARE DOING OUR UTMOST TO INSURE THAT THE OCCUPATIONAL DUTIES THAT ARE SO VITAL TO THE SOLIDIFICATION OF PEACE MAY BE SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED EVEN AS WE STRIVE TO TRANSFORM YOUR DREAMS OF RETURN INTO REALITY.

CHRISTMAS DAY IS CELEBRATED IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE. HE BROUGHT PEACE TO THE SOULS OF MEN; YOU HAVE HELPED BRING PEACE TO THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD. OUR PRAYER THIS DAY IS THAT OUR WORLD NOW MAY FIND A TRUE AND LASTING FELLOWSHIP OF PEACE.

(SGD) HARRY TRUMAN
COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HY1033PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 21-(AP)-MAJ.CHARLES R.BOXER, HUSBAND OF AUTHOR EMILY HAHN, WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION OF THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION WHICH WILL TOUR JAPAN IN JANUARY. IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

MAJ.BOXER FLEW TO THE UNITED STATES ABOUT A MONTH AGO TO MARRY MISS HAHN WHO NAMED HIM IN HER AUTOBIOGRAPHY "CHINA TO ME" AS THE FATHER OF HER FOUR-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, CAROLINE.

THE COUPLE MET IN HONGKONG WHERE THEY WERE IMPRISONED AFTER THE CITY FELL TO THE JAPANESE.

A BRITISH EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID MAJ.BOXER HAD BEEN CHOSEN AS A MEMBER OF THE FOUR-MAN BRITISH DELEGATION "BECAUSE OF HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES."

HY1023PES

(170) WASHINGTON,DEC.21-(AP)-THE MARINE CORPS SAID TONIGHT THAT ITS ORDER REQUIRING LEAVES AND FURLOUGHS TO BE ARRANGED TO AVOID ALL POSSIBLE TRAIN TRAVEL DURING THE HOLIDAY PERIOD HAD NOT CURTAILED THE NUMBER OF LEAVES NOR STOPPED SUCH TRAVEL WHEN IT WAS UNAVOIDABLE.

THE CORPS SAID THAT IN COOPERATION WITH AN OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION REQUEST THAT THE ARMED SERVICES COOPERATE IN HOLDING DOWN TRAIN TRAVEL DURING THE HOLIDAY PERIOD, ALL MARINE POSTS AND STATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY WERE DIRECTED TO ARRANGE LEAVES, FURLOUGHS AND LIBERTY PASSES "IN SUCH A WAY AS TO AVOID ALL POSSIBLE TRAIN TRAVEL" BETWEEN DEC.21-25, INCLUSIVE AND DEC.28-JAN.2 INCLUSIVE.

"THIS HAS NOT RESULTED IN ANY CURTAILMENT OF THE NUMBER OF LEAVES GRANTED," SAID THE CORPS IN A STATEMENT, "NOR HAS RAIL TRAVEL BEEN PROHIBITED BETWEEN THE SPECIFIED DATES WHEN SUCH TRAVEL WAS UNAVOIDABLE. IN MANY INSTANCES IT HAS RESULTED IN MEN RECEIVING LONGER LEAVES AND FURLOUGHS THAN WOULD HAVE BEEN THE CASE ORDINARILY, IN ORDER TO ENABLE THEM TO DO THEIR TRAVELING OUTSIDE THE PERIODS OF GREATEST CONGESTION."

LT1141PES

ASSOCIATED ASIATIC (250)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHINESE COMMUNISTS' PROPOSAL FOR AN IMMEDIATE TRUCE IN CHINA'S UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR WILL BE PUT INTO OFFICIAL, WRITTEN FORM, A PARTY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY. YESTERDAY'S VERBAL PEACE OFFER WAS BRANDED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AS "PROPAGANDA."

"WE WANT AN ARMISTICE," SAID THE RED SPOKESMAN IN CHUNGKING. "WE CONSIDERED OUR PROPOSAL AS OFFICIAL AND FORMAL, BUT AS THE GOVERNMENT WANTS IT IN WRITING, WE ARE GOING TO OBLIGE."

GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, AMERICA'S SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA, WAS EXPECTED TO MEET GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN THE PRE-WAR CAPITAL OF NANKING FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION.

MEANWHILE FIGHTING CONTINUED IN NORTH CHINA, WITH A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN REPORTING "PARTICULARLY FIERCE AND HEAVY" CONFLICT IN HOPEH, CHAHAR AND SUIYUAN PROVINCES. COMMUNISTS' CHARGES THAT AMERICAN PLANES STRAFED TRAINS AND VILLAGES IN RED-DOMINATED SECTORS WERE DENIED FLATLY IN SHANGHAI BY LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, U.S. COMMANDER IN CHINA.

IN TOKYO, GENERAL MACAYTHUR DENIED A BROADCAST REPORT THAT HIS HEADQUARTERS DISAGREED WITH THE RUSSIANS OVER ASSIGNMENT OF SOVIET OCCUPATION TROOPS TO JAPAN AND THAT MACARTHUR HAD THREATENED TO QUIT.

THE REPORT, BY LARRY TIGHE OF THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, WAS DESCRIBED BY THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER AS HAVING "ABSOLUTELY NO BASIS IN FACT."

AN ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION IN YOKOHAMA DENIED A DEFENSE MOTION TO ACQUIT ITS IMPASSIVE DEFENDANT PRISON GUARD TATSUO TSUCHIYA, CHARGED WITH FATALLY BEATING AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR.

IN BATAVIA, BRITISH REPORTED THEIR FORCES ADVANCED EAST OF BANDOENG TODAY AFTER NINE BATAVIA-BASED RAF PLANES HAD BLASTED NATIVE NATIONALIST STRONGPOINTS ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH. ONE PILOT SAID THE TROUBLE SPOTS WERE "OBLITERATED."

P647APS MM

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (590)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) THE ADMINISTRATION LAID DOWN ITS BLUEPRINT FOR FACT-FINDING PROCEDURE YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AUTHORIZING BOARDS TO RECOMMEND WAGE INCREASES WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT RESULT IN PRICE BOOSTS.

HOWEVER, AN INVESTIGATING PANEL MUST DETERMINE WHETHER EMPLOYERS COULD RAISE WAGES AT EXISTING PRICES AND TO ASCERTAIN THIS "MUST NECESSARILY INQUIRE INTO THE EMPLOYER'S ABILITY TO PAY."

THE STATEMENT OF POLICY, ISSUED BY SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH, DIRECTED A FACT-FINDING PANEL TO "DRAW SUCH INFERENCES AS IT MAY CHOOSE" WHEN AN EMPLOYER REFUSES TO SUPPLY EVIDENCE ON ITS ABILITY TO PAY.

"IT MAY, IF IT WISHES, TAKE THE UNION'S EVIDENCE AND SUCH EVIDENCE AS THE PANEL ITSELF WISHES TO SECURE, OR IT MAY RELY ON THE FAILURE OF THE COMPANY TO CONTEST THIS ISSUE AS AN ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FACT OF ABILITY TO PAY," THE STATEMENT SAID.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT "ABILITY TO PAY IS A LIMITATION ON AND DOES NOT NECESSARILY CONSTITUTE A MEASURE OF THE AMOUNT OF FAIR INCREASE."

FOLLOWING SCHWELLENBACH'S STATEMENT, WHICH WAS GIVEN DIRECTLY TO

THE OIL WAGE FACT-FINDING BOARD. THAT BODY RECESSED UNTIL JAN. 7 AND THE OIL COMPANIES AND CIO OIL WORKERS UNION ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD RESUME NEGOTIATIONS ON A PLANT-BY-PLANT BASIS ON THE 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE ISSUE.

THE GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS, FOLLOWING A CLOSED SESSION IN WASHINGTON, ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD DISCUSS LOCAL UNION DEMANDS AT A MEETING IN DETROIT DEC. 27. THE PRINCIPAL ISSUES, INCLUDING THE UNION'S DEMAND FOR A 30 PER CENT WAGE BOOST, WHICH TOUCHED OFF THE MONTH OLD STRIKE MAKING MORE THAN 200,000 IDLE, ARE BEING STUDIED BY A FACT-FINDING BOARD.

THE POLICY STATEMENT, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO APPLY TO ALL FACT-FINDING INVESTIGATIONS, INCLUDING THAT OF THE THREATENED STEEL INDUSTRY STRIKE, ALLOWED FACT-FINDERS TO SUGGEST A BROADENING OF WAGE-PRICE STABILIZATION STANDARDS NOW IN FORCE SO AS TO EXTEND POSSIBLE PRICE RELIEF IN SPECIFIC CASES.

THEY MAY RECOMMEND INCREASES WHICH REQUIRE NO PRICE ADVANCE OR WAGE BOOSTS WHICH EMPLOYERS COULD USE AS A BASIS FOR SEEKING PRICE RELIEF. THE BOARDS, THEMSELVES, MUST DETERMINE ON WHICH BASIS A WAGE ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE MADE.

A34CX

IN EXAMINING COMPANY RECORDS, WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID EARLIER WOULD BE NECESSARY IN DETERMINING ABILITY TO PAY, THE BOARDS WERE AUTHORIZED TO INQUIRE INTO "PRODUCTION AND OTHER COSTS WHERE RELEVANT AS WELL AS OTHER DATA BEARING ON THE ISSUE OF ABILITY TO PAY."

CONCERNING POSSIBLE PRICE INCREASES, THE STATEMENT SAID OPA STANDARDS SHOULD NOT BE THE SOLE GUIDE BECAUSE THEY WERE DEVISED FOR A DIFFERENT PURPOSE.

THE NEW POLICY STATEMENT WAS DESIGNED TO ANSWER CERTAIN LEGAL QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE. FACT-FINDERS STILL HAVE NONE OF THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS REQUESTED FROM CONGRESS

MEANWHILE, SCATTERED EARLY RETURNS IN A STRIKE VOTE OF 45,000 CIO UNITED STEELWORKERS IN 145 PLANTS IN 17 STATES SHOWED THREE TO ONE IN FAVOR OF A WALKOUT. AN ELECTION INVOLVING APPROXIMATELY 650,000 OTHER USW MEMBERS, WHICH THE NLRB CONDUCTED LAST NOV. 23, SHOWED FIVE TO ONE IN FAVOR OF A STRIKE, WHICH HAS BEEN SET FOR JAN. 14. THE UNION IS DEMANDING A $2 DAILY WAGE INCREASE. THE BULK OF THE PLANTS AFFECTED IN THE LATEST VOTING ARE IN ILLINOIS, CALIFORNIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

HOPES OF AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF A 51-DAY STRIKE OF 4,000 GREYHOUND BUS EMPLOYES IN 18 EASTERN STATES DIMMED WHEN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND CENTRAL GREYHOUND COMPANIES BALKED ON THE CONDITION THAT ANY PAY INCREASE BE MADE RETROACTIVE TO OCT. 31.

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT HAD IMPOSED THIS CONDITION AS WELL AS A RETURN TO WORK BY SOME 4,000 AFL DRIVERS AND OTHER EMPLOYES BEFORE A FACT-FINDING BOARD WOULD INVESTIGATE THE DISPUTE. CONCILIATION DIRECTOR EDGAR L. WARREN SAID HE BELIEVED T E DIFFICULTY ON RETROACTIVE PAY COULD BE CLEARED UP. THE UNION IS STUDYING THE PROPOSAL.

AJ/FZ545PCS

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (150)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES KEEP 390,000 IDLE.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

ADMINISTRATION--FACT-FINDING BOARDS AUTHORIZED TO RECOMMEND WAGE INCREASES WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT RESULT IN PRICE BOOSTS; BOARDS AUTHORIZED TO REGARD FAILURE TO PRODUCE RECORDS AS EVIDENCE OF ABILITY TO PAY.

OIL--FACT FINDING BOARD RECESSES UNTIL JAN. 7 AND OIL COMPANIES AND CIO OIL WORKERS UNION ANNOUNCE WILL RESUME NEGOTIATIONS ON 30 PER CENT WAGE RATE ISSUE. SPOKESMEN FOR SEVERAL COMPANIES INDICATE SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE IN PRIVATE NEGOTIATIONS.

AUTOMOTIVE--GENERAL MOTORS FACT-FINDING BOARD RECESSES AFTER URGING RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CORPORATION AND CIO-UAW. BOARD CHAIRMAN LLOYD GARRISON SAYS HEARINGS WILL BE RESUMED IF STRIKE NOT SETTLED BY DEC. 28.

STEEL--EARLY SCATTERED RETURNS ON STRIKE VOTE OF 45,000 CIO UNITED STEELWORKERS IN 17 STATES SHOWS THREE TO ONE FAVOR WALKOUT.

ELECTRICAL--GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OFFERS CIO WORKERS 10 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE.

FY726PCS

DEC 22 1945

30.24 - 32579

Eastern U. S. Wins UNO Site

Decision at London Is by Vote of 25 to 5—Britain and Russia Oppose West.

London, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The United Nations Preparatory Commission's committee on sites voted today to establish the permanent headquarters of the world peace agency somewhere in the eastern part of the United States.

The decision, taken by a vote of twenty-five to five, with ten members abstaining, ruled out San Francisco, the birthplace of the United Nations Organization, as well as Denver and St. Louis.

Previously, a vote to establish the headquarters in the Western part of the United States had been lost by a vote of twenty-two to six, with twelve abstentions. Britain, backed by Russia and the southeastern European countries, led the fight to eliminate the West.

Australia led the fight for the West, favoring San Francisco. It was agreed that the Mississippi and Missouri rivers should serve as the dividing line between the East and West.

New Zealand for West.

J. V. Wilson of New Zealand opposed the action, saying "San Francisco will have reasonable cause for complaint if the east is chosen. We have established an interim commission to select six cities to present to the general assembly for final selection. Now, if we take this vote, we are cutting through the work of the commission. San Francisco should be among the six cities presented to the general assembly.

W. R. Hodgson of Australia also chided Britain's delegate, Philip Noel-Baker, for pressing for a vote between East and West.

"If you vote you will deliberately undo the work that you have done during the past four weeks,' he cried. "Suddenly you are going to impose an overriding ban—one criteria. That criteria is the nearness to Europe. It will be an insult to all delegations that have come from America to present their cases and offer sites for the Union Nations headquarters."

How the Votes Stacked Up.

The first vote on whether the site should be in the West was:

For the West—Australia, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Iran, Saudi, Arabia.

Against—Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, White Russia, Canada, China, Colombia, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, India, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Soviet Union, Turkey, Ukraine, Britain, Yugoslavia.

Abstentions — Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Syria, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

To establish the site in the East the vote was:

For—Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, White-Russia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Soviet Union, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Against — Australia, China, Ecuador, France, Liberia.

Abstentions — Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syria and United States.

This decision will establish one of the qualifications to guide the twelve-man committee which will tour the United States and then select a maximum of six cities as candidates for the headquarters.

Britain's Stand

Britain had led the unsuccessful fight to locate the capital in Europe and her delegate, C. K. Webster, said yesterday he "would consider that sound judgment and chivalry are dead in the world" if in choosing a west coast city the delegates moved the headquarters "3,000 miles farther" from Europe, whose supporters had been "defeated by such a narrow margin."

Supporting the British position were Canada, South Africa, Turkey, Denmark, Norway, Brazil and Belgium.

West coast advocates, with San Francisco the leading candidate, included Australia, China, Chile and Ecuador. Most delegates apparently agree that the city chosen should be some distance from Washington.

UNO DELEGATES FAVOR SITE IN NEW ENGLAND

New York City Area Close Second in Running—Has Soviet Backing

London, Dec. 22—(AP)—Most delegates to the United Natons Preparatory Commission appeared tonight to favor some small New England community in the vicinity of Boston as the permanent home of the World Peace Agency.

The New York City area was considered a close second, but other areas still were in the running, and many delegates said they still had open minds.

The shift to New England developed in informal discussions after the commission voted 20 to five to establish the permanent headquarters of the United Nations organization in the Eastern United States, thus eliminating such bidders as Denver, San Francisco, and the Black Hills area.

British Like Boston Area

The British are understood to favor a small community in the Boston area. Others favored the area because of its distance from the District of Columbia, whose influence many delegates say they want to avoid.

However, the Russians are believed to favor a headquarters near New York, which they consider the most international of American cities.

Other places still being considered include Newport, R. I., and Hyde Park, N. Y., the home of the late President Roosevelt.

An interim committee of 12 members is charged with choosing a list of six possible sites for a final choice by the General Assembly which meets January 10. The committee was expected to report during the early sessions of the assembly.

The committee must decide who will visit the United States to tour the sites suggested, when the trip will be made and what areas will be visited.

Decide on Eastern Site

The vote in the preparatory commission to establish the headquarters in the east was forced by Britain and the Ukrainian Republic, supported by Czechoslovakia and Norway. A motion to choose the west previously had lost by 22 to 6, with 12 abstentions. It had been suggested that the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers be the dividing line between East and West. St. Louis was not definitely ruled out since it is on the border line.

New Zealand's delegate maintained that San Francisco, in any event, should be among the six cities to be presented for the approval of the General Assembly, and the Australian delegate, also backing San Francisco, criticized the British for forcing the vote.

Voting to establish the site in the east were Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, White-Russia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, the Soviet Union, Turkey, the Ukrainian Republic, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Against the east were Australia, China, Ecuador, France, and Liberia.

Ten delegates abstained.

The commission, after the vote, cabled a message of gratitude to the citizens of San Francisco, host city for the conference which brought the United Nations Organization into being.

San Francisco Regrets

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22 (AP).—Expressions of regret came from city officials today as it appeared San Francisco had lost its bid to become the headquarters of the United Nations Organizations.

C. E. Baen, president of the San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau, commented: "If it is true that San Francisco is definitely eliminated . . . we offer our congratulations to the fortunate city finally selected. . . . It must be remembered that the odds against winning so great a prize are always great for any individual competitor. . . . Incalculable good has been done San Francisco by being the founding place of the United Nations."

British Ask Czechs To Pay Investors In Pounds Sterling

SlovakCrownsAreRegarded asAdequateCompensation From Nationalized Plants

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Great Britain has asked Czechoslovakia to compensate in pounds sterling British investors in nationalized Czech industries, a Foreign Office spokesman disclosed tonight. He said parallel representations may have been made by the United States.

In a note handed to the Czechoslovakian government by the British Ambassador at Prague, the British asked for assurance of "adequate compensation," and made it clear that Slovak crowns were not regarded as adequate, since they were not acceptable outside Czechoslovakia at the present exchange rate of 201 crowns to a pound ($4).

British investors have shares in the big Skoda plants, now turning out locomotives and other heavy equipment, and other industries.

The note, expressing hope that Czechoslovakia would find it convenient to pay in pounds sterling, suggested that a contrary decision might have adverse influence on future British credits and British purchase of Czech productions.

TURKS VOTE MORE FUNDS FOR ARMY

London, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The Turkish National Assembly approved a defense budget calling for the strengthening of the Army, Ankara radio reported today, after Foreign Minister Hasan Saka made assurances that Turkey was ready to strengthen her friendship with Russia. The size of the budget was not announced.

"Not even failure on the part of the Soviet Union," Saka said, "to renew the pact of friendship and non-aggression which existed between us has lessened our desire for and aim of friendship."

he continued, "that the straits belong to the Turkish nation and that the Kars plain is the very backbone of the Turkish nation. x x x Should Turkey and Russia fail to remain friends, this state of affairs will give rise to great losses and agony for both nations. It is my heartfelt wish that the two governments act in wisdom, which is the only path leading to the reestablishment of the old order of cordial relations."

Foreign Minister Hasan Saka declared: "x x x We will continue to apply the same national policy which asks nothing of anyone and gives no one anything."

Saka concluded: "not even the failure of the Soviets to renew the friendship and non-agression pact which existed between us has lessened our desire for and aim of friendship x x x."

Russian newspapers the same day prominently displayed a letter by two intellectuals demanding a 180-mile stretch on Turkey's Black sea coast be ceded to Russia.

TURKEY TO KEEP PRESENT BORDERS

WASHINGTON. Dec. 22—(AP) Appeals for Russian-Turkish friendship were made by two high officials in the Grand National assembly at Angara Thursday. The press attache of the Turkish embassy today released a resume of the statements reflecting a firm intention to retain present frontiers.

"If we are to take at their face value information given out by foreign news agencies and press, it appears that our eastern neighbor has some demands on Turkey," said General Kiazim Karabekir, a prominent figure in reaching accord between the nations' more than two decades ago.

"The whole world should know,"

Lord Haw Haw to Die Jan. 3

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—William Joyce, whose appeal from his death sentence for high treason was dismissed by the House of Lords this week, will be executed at Wandsworth prison on Jan 3, it was announced today. Joyce was convicted of broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Germany during the war.

SEAMAN FAILS IN 5 MILE SWIM

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22 — (AP) Mrs. Veronica Lamoureux, whose husband, a former GI, nearly drowned when he dove off a Victory ship today and tried to swim five miles to reach her, said sadly

tonight, "I did so hope he would be here for Christmas."

The Ad'lland Herbert John Lamoureux, 22, of Fitchburg, Mass., jumped from the deck of the Rushville Victory after being told by landing officials that he could not go ashore because he lacked an entrance visa. A naval launch rescued him.

"I just felt I must see my wife and baby before Christmas," Lamoureux, a ship's mess attendant, told immigration officials, who put him aboard the liner Argentina, which is taking him back to the United States.

Lamoureux and his 23-year-old wife, a former British land army girl, were married when he was stationed in England. Their baby, Elaine Marie, was born five weeks ago.

When Lamoureux left England, his wife said, his last words were: "'I shall be coming back as soon as I can.' But I can't understand this diving overboard business because my husband is very quiet and not given to impulses."

While still in England as a soldier, Lamoureux applied for passage to the United States for his wife, and hoped she soon would follow him. After he got home he heard she was going to have a baby and tried harder than ever to get her on a ship.

Then about a month ago, he heard about the birth of Elaine Marie.

"That was the climax," he said. "I got a job as mess man on the Rushville Victory which I heard was going to England."

But at Plymouth officials wouldn't let him go ashore, and he decided to take a chance. "As we were steaming out," he said, "I dived overboard. I thought it was only about a half mile to shore."

It was five, and he was fully clothed, in a rough, icy sea.

"I felt myself weakening," he said, "so when I saw lights on the breakwater I shouted for help."

Men on the breakwater saw Lamoureux bobbing in the moonlight and put out a naval launch to pick him up.

cessfully to swim five miles to shore to spend Christmas with his English wife and five week old daughter.

Fully dressed this ex-soldier Herbert John Lamoureux, 22, of Fitchburg, Mass., struggled for an hour in the rough, icy sea before he clambered [illegible] onto a rock three miles from shore.

A naval launch rescued him and British immigration officials regretfully deported him at once because he had no entrance visa. He was placed aboard the liner Argentina, which is taking him back to the United States.

After his attempt had failed, Lamoureux declared:

"This is awful tough. All I want is to see my wife and daughter. I've been counting the days. Why can't I have a break?

"Why should we be separted. We were so happy together."

Lamoureux had lived with his wife, a former member of Britain's Land Army, in Liverpool until he had to return to the United States for demobilization from the Army. For months, he said, he waited for her to join him, and then he heard about the baby.

Failing to get a visa to return to Britain, his eagerness became desperation. Finally he sailed from New York aboard the Rushville Victory as a mess attendant, deciding to take his chances on getting ashore when the ship reached England.

He dived overboard after landing officials told him he could not go down the gangway into a tender.

FORMER SOLDIER DIVES OFF SHIP TO VISIT WIFE

[illegible]mouth, England, Dec. 22—(AP)—[illegible] American soldier dived [illegible] Victory Ship Rushville today and attempted unsuc-

FRANCE AWAITS CABINET ACTION ON DEVALUATION

Paris, Dec. 22—(AP)—Widespread speculation that the cabinet would meet tomorrow in a special session to decide on devaluation of the franc appeared both in the press and financial circles today, but there was no official confirmation.

Members of the constituent assembly predicted that devaluation of the franc, a step regarded by proponents as leading towards full scale resumption of international trade, would be enacted before December 31.

The government is known to want to stabilize its money before ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement, scheduled for debate in the constituent assembly the day after Christmas.

The press and financial circles said devaluation was "imminent," and predicted that the franc would probably be pegged at 125 to the dollar and 500 to the pound sterling.

French Postwar Army To Number 525,000 Men

Paris, Dec. 22 — (AP) — France's postwar "streamlined" army will be composed of 500,000 recruits and 25,000 officers, all highly-trained picked men, the Ministry of Information said today, while the Navy will have 65,000 men.

The total will include 105,000 in the French Home Army, 100,000 in North Africa, 120,000 in the French Army of Occupation in Germany, 120,000 in the colonies and Far East and 55,000 Gendarmes, Mobile Guardsmen and firemen.

Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, Inspector General of the French Army and chief of its general staff, said that military service would be reduced from two years to 13 or 14 months, and that troops from classes of 1939 through 1942 would be demobilized before February 1.

Army Planes Sold To Foreign Lines

Paris, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The sale of five United States Army transport planes to Irish and Swedish airlines and of twenty-three trainer planes to the Norwegian Government for a total of almost $300,000 was announced today by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.

The Irish Airlines purchased three C-47 transports for $25,000 each. Swedish Aerotransport bought a C-47 for $25,000 and a C-53 for $60,000. The advanced trainers went for $138,000.

In addition, the Netherlands Government has leased fourteen C-54 transports for eighteen months at $15,000 each per year.

Army Reports Status Of ETO Units for Homeward Journey

Paris, Dec. 22—(AP)—The vanguard of homeward bound men of the U. S. 100th Infantry Division was at sea today, U. S. Army Headquarters announced, while the first elements of the Second Armored Division moved into the staging area at Marseille preparatory to departure.

The reported status of other divisions:

Seventy-ninth Infantry — Major portion at home.

Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Infantry —on the high seas.

Eighty-second Airborne—Shuttling to the United Kingdom from Le Havre for shipment home.

Eightieth Infantry—In LeHavre, with 7,500 men to shuttle to the United Kingdom for shipment and the remainder to ship direct.

Twenty-ninth Infantry — Moving into Bremerhaven.

The Eighty-fourth and Ninety-fourth Infantry Divisions and Twentieth Corps Headquarters have been alerted for shipment home.

U. S. to Shift Army Prisoners

MARSEILLE, France, Dec. 22 (AP)—Four hundred soldier prisoners, serving sentences from short terms to life, will be returned to the United States under heavy guard next week, the newspaper Stars and Stripes said today. The men will go to Federal [illegible] to finish their sentences.

Funeral Rites Today For General Patton

Episcopalian Services to Be Conducted in Ancient Church at Heidelberg — Burial Will Take Place Tomorrow on Historic Battlefield at Hamm

Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 22—(AP)—Past sorrowing lines of his comrades in arms, the body of Gen. George Smith Patton Jr., was borne tonight to ancient Villa Reiner, where the warrior will lie in state until funeral services tomorrow.

Patton, one of the most vivid figures in American military history, will be laid to rest Christmas Eve in a U. S. military cemetery at Hamm, Luxembourg, in soil hallowed by the blood of his fellow fighting men in the gallant U. S. Third Army.

Roses From France

The steel casket, draped with the banners of the U. S. Third, Seventh and 15th Armies, was placed in the oak-panelled drawing room of the villa. The spacious room was filled with fresh roses and carnations flown in from France.

The somber tones of an organ, played in an upstairs room by Sgt. Joseph Crosby of Corvallis, Ore., broke the solemn silence.

Fifty military policemen, commanded by Lieut. William Higgenbotham of Fairmont, W. Va., stood guard in relays of ten. One of the guards was Pfc. Henry Kozmbol of Chicago, who served under Patton in the 10th Armored Division.

"I'm proud to serve with General Patton for the last time," Kozmbol said.

As dusk descended over this old university city, a regulation army ambulance bearing the body moved out of the yard of the 130th Station Hospital, where Patton died late yesterday. A staff car and three military police jeeps flashing red lights escorted the machine.

Silent American soldiers stood stiffly at attention their arms raised in salute, as the procession wound through the twisting cobblestone streets. Stolid Germans watched unemotionally.

Grave On Battleground

The Third and Seventh Armies, both of which Patton had commanded with brilliant military success, will share responsibility for the services. Third Army soldiers will officiate at the final services at the grave Monday on a historic battleground where just a year ago Patton helped cut short the last major bid of the German Army—the bitter Battle of the Bulge.

Messages of tribute and sorrow poured in from all parts of the world. In the European Theater, American soldiers lowered all flags to half staff, and closed all soldier clubs and installations in mourning.

Patton's comrades will conduct Episcopalian services at 3 P. M. (9 A. M., EST) tomorrow in ancient Christ Church of Heidelberg.

Mrs. Patton, who flew to her husband's bedside after the automobile accident which paralyzed him, will attend the services with her brother, Frederick Ayer of Boston, Mass., who flew here several days ago. It was Mrs. Patton's wish that her husband be buried in the soil he did so much to liberate.

Dignitaries To Attend

High military and civilian dignitaries of Allied countries will attend the funeral. Lt. Gen. Thomas, a British armored corps commander, will represent the British Army. Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of French Forces in Germany, or his deputy, will represent the French; Maj. Pospipi-Luhacouski will represent Czechoslovakia, and Col. Fiore Venazza will be present for Italy. General Eisenhower will be represented by Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, former commander of the 20th Corps.

Villa Reiner, where Patton's body will lie in state, is headquarters of the U. S. Seventh Army. Patton commanded the Seventh Army in its mighty 38-day sweep through Sicily, and took command of the Third Army in the invasion of Normandy and the massive tank drive across France and Germany. He was relieved of command of the Third Army several months ago, and took command of the U. S. 15th Army.

Civilian dignitaries, officers and enlisted men will file past Patton's bier from 8 A. M., until the time of the funeral tomorrow.

Veteran Honor Guard

An honor guard for the funeral was formed of 600 men who served under Patton in combat. The troops were chosen from the Fourth Armored Division, which spearheaded many of Patton's spectacular smashes across Europe, and from the First and Ninth Infantry Divisions, which fought under him in Africa and Sicily.

The theater chaplain will conduct the funeral service.

There will be 12 honorary pallbearers: Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Deputy Commander of U. S. Forces in the European Theater; Lt. Gen. J. K. Cannon, Commander of U. S. Air Forces in Europe; Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., present Third Army Commander who succeeded Patton; Maj. Gen. Everett Hughes, the theater's Inspector General; Maj. Gen. A. W. Kenner, Surgeon-General who attended Patton after the accident; Maj. Gen. Robert McG. Littlejohn, Theater Chief Quartermaster; Maj. Gen. Leven C. Allen; Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, Director of the Military Government in Bavaria; Brig. Gen. Ray T. Maddix, acting Chief of Staff, U. S. Third Army; Brig. Gen. John M. Willems; Col. Thomas H. Nixon, Theater Ordnance Officer, and Col. Paul D. Harkins, who was Patton's Chief of Staff throughout the war.

A troop of 15 cavalrymen who battled across a continent with the commander will escort the body to the Heidelberg railway station, where it will be placed aboard the special train of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S commander in the European Theater. McNarney himself will board a second special train for Luxembourg.

The route to the station will be lined by a composite company of soldiers from the Heidelberg area command. Another infantry company will be on guard at the station, and a battery from the First Armored Division will fire a salute as the train leaves for Luxembourg.

The train was expected to arrive at Hamm at 7 A. M., Monday, where the Third Army will receive the body before services at the American Military Cemetery.

Services At Grave

Tentative plans have been made for 10 A. M., services at the grave, but these are subject to change, since Third Army authorities intended to leave as much time as possible for the arrival of diplomats, military officials and high dignitaries from Allied capitals.

After the services at the grave, Mrs. Patton and her brother will leave on a special train for Paris, where she will board a plane for the United States.

Just before Christmas a year ago Patton launched his smash into the German left flank in Luxembourg during the bitter Battle of the Bulge. His invincible Third Army swept to Bastogne in Belgium, rescued Americans trapped at that vital road hub, and broke the back of the desperate German winter counteroffensive.

It was understood that Mrs. Patton and the U. S. War Department had considered both Metz and Luxembourg as Patton's final resting place. Patton's mechanized legions also liberated Metz, the French city

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never before taken by storm.

Patton died peacefully in his sleep from a blood clot followed by heart failure. He had been paralyzed by a broken neck sustained in the crash of his car Sunday, December 9, near Mannheim, with an Army truck, but up until Thursday had made excellent progress. Then bronchial and lung complications developed.

General Patton's Burial Set For Luxembourg

Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 22 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., will be buried Monday in Luxembourg with the United States 3d Army men who died a year ago in his campaigning in the desperate Battle of the Bulge.

Funeral arrangements were announced today as American troops in Europe went into mourning and flags were moved to half-staff.

Patton's body will be laid to rest in an American military cemetery at Hamm, 4 miles east of Luxembourg city, on Monday, the day before the first Christmas of the peace he fought to bring.

Episcopalian Services

Episcopalian funeral services will be held in this old university town at the ancient Christ Church of Heidelberg at 3 P.M. tomorrow.

The 3d and 7th armies, both commanded by Patton at different stages in the European conflict, will share responsibility for the funeral under arrangements announced by Brig. Gen. John M. Willems.

A funeral train will carry the body to Luxembourg. The tentative hour for the burial on Monday is 10 A.M.

Yanks To View Body

Mrs. Patton, who was at her husband's bedside when he died late yesterday of complications from injuries in a traffic accident, agreed that he should be buried in the European soil he helped to liberate and with the soldier dead of the fighting which smashed down Germany's last-hope drive into the Ardennes.

The body of the great armored commander, who was transferred from the 3d Army to the skeletonized 15th Army October 2 after criticizing the denazification policy in Germany, was to lie in state at Villa Renier, 7th Army headquarters, from 6 to 10 o'clock tonight.

His body will be on view to both enlisted men and military and civilian dignitaries from 8 A.M. until the funeral hour tomorrow.

600 In Honor Guard

Six hundred men who served under Patton in combat left Nuernberg today to form an honor guard at the funeral. The troops were chosen from the 1st and 9th Infantry Divisions, which fought under Patton in Africa and Sicily, and the 4th Armored Division, which led the drive from Normandy.

Twelve honorary pallbearers were named:

Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Lieut. Gen. J. K. Cannon, Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Maj. Gen. Everett Hughes, Maj. Gen. A. W. Kenner, Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, Brig. Gen. Ray T. Maddix, Brig. Gen. John M. Willems, Maj. Gen. Robert McG. Littlejohn, Col. Paul D. Harkins, Col. Thomas H. Nixon and Maj. Gen. Leven C. Allen, deputy commander of the 15th Army.

Pallbearers Identified

Lee is deputy commander of United States forces in Europe; Cannon is commander of American air forces in Europe; Truscott is commander of the 3d Army, having succeeded Patton in that assignment; Hughes is the theater inspector-general; Kenner is the surgeon-general, who was with Patton during the invasion of Morocco and attended him after the motor accident; Muller is director of the military government for Bavaria; Maddix, on Patton's staff in Sicily, is now acting chief of staff for the 3d Army; Littlejohn is chief quartermaster in the theater; Harkins was Patton's chief of staff throughout the war; Nixon is theater ordnance officer.

Messages of tribute and sorrow were pouring in from around the world to the old German cavalry school, converted into the 130th [illegible] Military Hospital, where Patton died.

Soldier Clubs Closed

American soldier clubs throughout the theater closed.

It was announced in Frankfurt that Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig or his chief of staff would represent the French Army at the funeral and Lieutenant General Thomas of the British armored corps the British army.

Czechoslovakia, liberated by the combined work of the Red Army and Patton's men, will be represented by Major Pospisi-Luhachouski. Col. Fiore Venazza will be present for Italy.

15th Cavalry Escort

The theater chaplain will conduct the Heidelberg service which will be attended by Mrs. Patton and her brother, Frederick Ayer, of Boston, Mass., who flew to Heidelberg several days ago.

A troop of the 15th Cavalry which fought with Patton across Europe will escort the body to the railway station to be placed aboard the funeral train.

Soldiers To Line Route

The route to the station will be lined by a composite company of soldiers from the Heidelberg area command. Another infantry company will be on guard at the station and a battery from the 1st Armored Division will fire a salute as the train leaves for Luxembourg.

The train will leave Heidelberg at 3.30 P.M. and is expected at Luxembourg at 7 A.M. (1 A.M. E.S.T.) Monday.

Upon arrival in the capital of the grand duchy, the train will be met by a detachment from Patton's old 3d Army, which will take over responsibility for receiving the body before the burial services.

No Officials Due From U.S.

General Willems said the plans for the 10 A.M. services were only tentative and that 3d Army authorities would try to leave as much time as possible for the arrival of diplomats, military officials and high dignitaries from Allied capitals.

He said no officials were expected from the United States.

The special train of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States theater commander, will be used to carry the body to Luxembourg.

Mrs. Patton To Return

General McNarney will motor to Heidelberg from Frankfurt for the funeral services and will leave on a second special train for Luxembourg. He will be accompanied by high ranking officers.

After the Luxembourg services, Mrs. Patton and her brother will leave on a special train for Paris, where she will depart by air for the United States.

Messages of sympathy flooded into the 130th Station Hospital, where Patton finally succumbed to pulmonary (lung) embolism followed by a cardiac failure after fighting for twelve days to recover from a broken neck.

Condolences From Attlee

Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain, Belgian Minister of War Leo Mundeleer and the French Constituent Assembly were among the leading world figures and organizations offering their condolences.

Patton is survived by Mrs. Patton, one son, George S. Patton 3d, a West Point cadet, and two daughters, Mrs. James W. Totten and Mrs. James K. Waters, both of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Patton, flew from the United States to be with her husband after he was injured. Other members of the family are expected here for the funeral.

Praised By Yanks

In the American zone, GI's and generals alike paid tribute to the man who spearheaded the Allied drive across western Europe from Normandy to Czechoslovakia and was regarded by many, including high German officers, as the ace field commander of World War II.

"He was a good Joe," said Pfc. Calvin W. Saunders, of Moultrie, Ga., one of the men who fought under him in the 3d Army. "He was a great fighter and I thought he was going to pull through."

Pfc. Walter Binder, of Elizabeth, N.J., called Patton "a great soldier," and Private William L. Hounihan, of Portageville, Mo., said: "We needed more men like Patton during the war."

General McNarney described him as "a great fighter and a great man" and said: "He went down fighting."

Lieut. Gen. John Cannon, commanding general of the United States Air Forces in Europe, said: "General Patton now belongs to history. His great exploits, his sharp victories, and his fame are now committed to become legendary."

Montgomery Says British Won't Forget Patton

Calls Him Great Soldier and Generous Commander

HERFORD, Germany, Dec. 22 (AP).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery cabled condolences today on the death of General George S. Patton jr. on behalf of himself and the entire British Army, to General Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Joseph T. McNarney.

Marshal Montgomery asked to be represented at the funeral and to send a detachment of British troops.

His message to Washington to Eisenhower said: "On behalf of all British soldiers who served under me in this war I send the United States Army our deep sympathy at the death of George Patton. He was a great soldier and a generous commander, and his name will always be remembered by the British soldier. For myself I would like to say I am grieved beyond measure at his sudden death."

DRIVERS IN PATTON CRASH EXONERATED

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The two drivers involved in the collision which injured Gen. George S. Patton Jr., are on duty with their assigned units. United States Army headquarters said today that the death of the General had brought no change in the status of the two, Pfc. Horace Woodring, 19 years old, of Sturgis, Ky., and T/5 Robert Thompson, 20, of Camden, N. J. Woodring was Patton's chauffeur, Thompson was at the wheel of a truck in the crash on Sunday, December 9.

The 118th Military Police Company reported on December 13 that investigating officers had found that both were excellent drivers, though "the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of both." The police said that no reason was found to hold either and that they were returning to duty with no disciplinary action.

Message to Truman Revealed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—General Patton's will to live was dogged until the last.

This was revealed today in a message President Truman received from the American general shortly before he died. It was in reply to a cablegram from Mr. Truman expressing hope for the former Third Army leader's recovery. The message, made public by the White House, said:

"Deeply appreciate your thoughtful message and report that the country prays for my recovery. I have never failed it yet, and will not now. May this season bring you all a happy Christmas."

Special Representative

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, commander of the Eighth Service Headquarters at Dallas, Texas, will be a special representative of the War Department at the funeral of Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

Walker, who served with Patton as commander of the Twentieth Corps of the Third Army, will represent Secretary of War Patterson and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff.

Walker is scheduled to reach Paris by air at 6 A. M. (Paris Time) Monday.

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"Deeply appreciate your thoughtful message and report that the country prays for my recovery. I have never failed it yet and will not now. May this season bring you all a happy Christmas."

Medal Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UP.)—Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, proposed tonight that the Medal of Honor be awarded posthumously to General Patton. Representative Rankin said he would introduce legislation proposing the award as soon as Congress reconvenes on Jan. 14.

The proposal appeared likely to win strong Congressional support. Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, said he "would expect Congress to look on it very favorably."

Another posthumous honor for General Patton has been recommended by Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin. Senator Wiley asked that the permanent three-star rank of lieutnant general be assigned to the general.

Patton Day Fete To Go On As Slated

Patton, Pa., Dec. 22 (AP)—Plans for a Patton day observance, to be held here next Labor Day, will be carried out despite the death of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who was to have been the honor guest, sponsors of the event announced today.

Citizens of this western Pennsylvania community of 3,000 said General Patton was a descendant of the town's founder.

The event, which will be held in the General's memory, will be changed to a homecoming celebration for the district's 980 service men.

Kin In U.S. Will Miss Patton Funeral

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Col. John K. Waters, son-in-law of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., said today that no member of the family in this country would be able to attend the General's funeral.

Waters told a reporter that "at this late hour, we know of no possible way" to get there in time. The funeral service will be held tomorrow in Heidelberg, Germany and burial will be made early Monday in Hamm, Luxembourg.

Members of the family in the United States include General Patton's son, George 3d, a West Point cadet; and two daughters, Mrs. James W. Totten and Mrs. Waters, both of Washington.

Husband Of Beatrice Patton

Col. John Knight Waters, formerly of Lutherville, is married to the former Beatrice Patton.

former Beatrice Patton, daughter of the late General.

The General spent his last night in the United States at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Waters last summer.

Reunion In April

He and his son-in-law had a dramatic reunion in April when the General flew to visit Colonel Waters at the time of his liberation from a prison camp at Hammelburg, Germany. The Colonel had been shot by a Nazi guard.

He had set out from the prison camp, accompanied by a German officer and two other Americans, to seek out advancing units of General Patton's 4th Armored Division and advise the Americans that prison barracks were under hellfire. The Patton attempt at rescue of the Hammelburg prisoners failed, and another attack ten days later by the 7th Army liberated the group.

Captured In 1943

Colonel Waters had been captured by the Germans in February, 1943, at Faid Pass, Tunisia, after remaining at his post to cover the retirement of his troops.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower said of his action, "If there could be granted to me now an answer to just one prayer, it would be this: God let me in my post do my duty to my country as well as Johnny Waters did in his."

Patient At Walter Reed

Colonel Waters was awarded the Silver Star, the Oak Leaf Cluster and the Order of the Purple Heart.

He was in a hospital in Paris immediately following his liberation and later, convalesced in Walter Reed Hospital. His next assignment will be in Washington.

BritishZone Camps to Close

293,000 Former Wehrmacht Troops To Be Disbanded Jan. 31

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (AP).—Final disbandment by Jan. 31 of 293,000 former Wehrmacht troops held in British zone concentration areas has been approved by the Allied Control Council, an official announcement said last night.

Those to be disbanded do not include 363,000 former German armed service personnel outside Britain's six concentration areas and 126,000 non-Germans.

British Take Over German Coal Mines

Essen, Germany, Dec. 22 (AP)—All 225 German coal mines and their assets in the British zone of occupation were expropriated without compensation yesterday by the British military government.

Describing the mines as having been left by the Nazis in a "serious financial situation" and now running at "a substantial loss," a British official said:

"Had this state of affairs been allowed to continue, it would have been necessary either to subsidize German owners or allow the mines to close with the consequent loss of production and employment."

The proclamation dispossessing the coal companies was read to their representatives in the ballroom of the Krupp mansion. Several company officials said the British action had been expected for some time.

Previously the British had assumed control of production and distribution of the coal.

WAC MAJOR HONORED

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 22 (AP) Major Ruth Briggs of Westerly, R.I., personal assistant and secretary to the European theater chief of staff, was awarded the Legion of Merit today for "exceptional devotion to duty, ability to work quickly and accurately under extreme pressure and display of marked tact and poise."

SUCCESS IS SEEN IN MOSCOW TALKS

Wartime Cooperative Spirit Reestablished, Observers Declare.

MOSCOW, Dec. 22—(AP) Conversations of the Big Three foreign ministers have achieved a measure of success, including a reestablishment of the wartime cooperative spirit, informed sources said today.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, and Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov held their seventh conference today.

An American spokesman said the three met for two hours and 15 minutes in Molotov's Kremlin office and then adjourned for lunch, which each had separately. Later they went to Speridonifka palace to resume discussions.

This second meeting lasted about two hours, after which Bevin was host at a dinner for Byrnes and other members of the American party. Presumably they will meet again tomorrow, although no announcement was made. Apparently throughout both meetings today cordial relations prevailed.

But because the three ministers have agreed not to disclose anything on their discussions, there has been no official announcement on what progress they are making in solving such problems as control of atomic energy and other vital subjects slated for consideration.

However, through avenues of guidance available to newsmen, it was learned that Byrnes feels that the revival of a cooperative spirit among the Big Three in solving common problems is a major accomplishment.

Bevin, while said to be happy over the general cordial atmosphere of the talks and their general trend, was reported not so optimistic over the eventual results of the conference as the Americans. There was no indication of Molotov's views, but was said to have contributed to a spirit of comradeship in his role as chairman at the formal meetings.

Informal Big 3 Talk Seen As Effective

Moscow, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Big Three Foreign Ministers were understood today to have accomplished the greatest amount of work thus far in their conference when they dispensed with all formality and diplomatic procedure at a session yesterday lasting four hours and a quarter.

A similar informal meeting of United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov was scheduled for today, American informants said.

As the conference went into its seventh day, informed quarters declared there was good reason to believe that agreements would be reached on some of the critical world problems under discussion.

Talked "As Friends"

At yesterday's meeting, the longest yet held, the three men with their interpreters gathered around a small table in the Red Room of the Speridonifka Palace and talked in the informal manner of three friends. It was pointed out that this type of meeting was a "little easier" on the principals than the formal sessions.

United States Ambassador W. Averill Harriman, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Deputy Soviet Foreign Commissar A. Y. Vyshinsky sat in from time to time yesterday and presumably will do so again today.

The Red Room, a relatively low-ceilinged chamber of about 20 by 12 feet is some distance removed from the main white-and-gold conference room. Its most striking feature is the handsome red silk that covers its walls.

Byrnes Works Late

After yesterday's session Byrnes worked at Spasso House, residence of the American Ambassador, until 1 A.M. He was up early this morning.

If there is need for meetings tomorrow the fact that the day is Sunday will not interfere with the get-together, it was said.

The statement from informed quarters on the possibility that agreements would be reached by the Foreign Ministers constituted the most hopeful prediction yet to come from sources close to participants in the talks.

In this connection, it was recalled that when the conference opened last Sunday, Byrnes said he would not be surprised if no agreements were arrived at. Bevin has taken a similar view.

Better Than Anticipated

Both Byrnes and Bevin were still said to be anxious not to raise expectations of their people too high in regard to definite results from the discussions, but it was said there was a growing feeling that the outcome may be better than originally anticipated.

It is obvious, these sources said, that every difference between Soviet Russia, Great Britain and the United States will not be settled at this meeting, but they said much progress had been made toward dispelling suspicions on all sides.

Previous meetings had been attended by batteries of experts on such subjects as the atomic bomb, Japan and Iran.

An Echo in China.

Washington, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy Journal said today that "as an initial result" of the conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, United States help in moving Nationalist troops from the south of China has been stopped.

Instructions have been received in Washington, the Journal said, "for Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, our military commander in China, to cease assisting the reinforcement of Nationalist troops in the north by troop movements from the south, at least until Gen. George C. Marshall in his temporary role of Ambassador can have an opportunity to explore the situation and then give a definite ruling on policy." The Journal said these instructions "obviously" resulted from the discussions of the Big Three Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

Red Power Plants at Par by '48

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union will complete restoration of all war-damaged electric power stations by 1948, the Tass news agency said today. Before the war Russia ranked third among the nations in electric-power output.

GENERAL STRIKE FEARED IN GREECE

ATHENS, Dec. 22—(AP) The cabinet of Premier Themistokles Sophoulis met in emergency session today as a two-hour token work stoppage by government employes and threat of a general strike underscored an economic situation which some government officials said was verging on chaos.

The government employes, protesting soaring living costs, paralyzed cable and telegraphic communication with their two-hour strike, and heads of the government workers' union ordered the members to stand by for a general strike proclamation within the next few days.

Fear was expressed in some quarters that a strike of government employes would spread to other organized groups of workers.

Commodity prices continued to soar while the plunging Drachma hit a new low of 142,000 to one gold sovereign on the black market. The legal exchange rate is 4,000 drachma to the sovereign.

The Communist newspaper Rizospastis declared that living costs have increased 100 per cent during the last two weeks.

Before the cabinet meeting, Finance Minister Alexander Mulonas met with U. S. Ambassador Lincoln McVeagh. Earlier Mulonas had issued a statement saying negotiations with the Allied powers were in progress and expressing confidence that a "satisfactory conclusion" for providing economic stability would be reached.

Sophoulis was reported to have told British Foreign Undersecretary Hector McNeil when he assumed the premiership on Nov. 20 that he would resign unless immediate financial assistance was provided by Britain.

However, it was understood that no specific assistance had been pledged by McNeil or members of the British economic mission who left yesterday for London after a series of talks with Greek leaders.

Greek General Strike Threatened Over Prices

Athens, Dec. 22 (AP)—Faced with a threat of a general strike, Premier Themistokles Sophoulis's inner Cabinet was called into emergency session today. Government employés had already held a token two-hour work stoppage in protest against soaring living costs.

Some Government officials said Greece was verging on chaos, with commodity prices continuing to rocket. The plunging drachma reached a new low of 142,000 to one gold sovereign [approximately $4] on the black market, compared with the legal exchange rate of 4,000 drachma to the sovereign.

The work stoppage today paralyzed cable and telegraphic communication for a time. Heads of the Government Workers' Union ordered the members to stand by for a genearl strike proclamation within the next few days.

Rizospastis, a publication of the KKE [Communist party] asserted that living costs had increased 100 per cent in the last two weeks.

Red Army Returns Fifteen Airfields To Polish Air Lines

Move Is Hailed by Press in Warsaw as Step Toward Restoration of Normalcy

WARSAW, Dec. 22 (AP).—New advances in what the Warsaw press described as Poland's "return to normalcy" were disclosed today by the official announcement that fifteen airfields used by the Red Army now have been turned back to Polish airlines.

The newspaper "Kurjer Codzienny" pointed out that the Russians previously had handed control of Polish railways back to civilian authorities.

Russian forces are reported withdrawing from most of liberated Poland, with Polish public security agents undertaking to preserve law and order. Soviet supply lines are being guarded by the Red Army to insure the movement of westbound shipments to occupied Germany and of eastbound trains taking Soviet soldiers home.

Hungary Sees Famine Imminent

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 22 (AP)—Wholesale famine in Hungary this winter "seems unavoidable," the Food Minister said today, adding that the chief medical officer in Budapest had presented "terrifying statistics, with mortality exceeding birth more than 50 per cent and illnesses wholesale through malnutrition and starvation."

Nephew of Il Duce Convicted

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 22 (AP)—Vito Mussolini, nephew of the late Fascist leader and editor of the newspaper Popolo d'Italia, was convicted today of helping to maintain fascism and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. He was absolved of a collaboration charge.

COURT CLEARS ASSASSIN OF ADM. DARLAN

Algiers, Dec. 22—(AP)—An Algiers court has annulled the death sentence imposed on Fernard Eugene Bonnier De La Chapelle, who was executed by the Vichy regime for the assassination of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan in Algiers on December 14, 1942, and the youth's father said today he had succeeded in clearing his son's name after a three-year fight.

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A "Chamber of Review," set up shortly after the liberation of North Africa to review sentences passed under the Vichy government, yesterday completely annulled the youth's court martial conviction of premediated homicide.

"The only question at issue," said presiding Magistrate Louis Verin," is whether young Fernand Bonnier De Chappelle acted in the interests of France. It appears from certain documents discovered since the liberation that Admiral Darlan was acting contrary to the interests of France."

Verin did not explain what the documents were, but documents were introduced as evidence during the trials of Marshal Philippe Petain and Pierre Laval in Paris to show that Darlan had negotiated the turning over to the Germans of France's North Africa ports.

Even before the execution of the 20-year-old youth, his father, Eugene Bonnier De La Chappele, began his fight to clear his son. He obtained letters from Resistance leaders, testifying that Fernard was a member of the underground patriot organizations, and he wrote to Gen. De Gaulle and other government and military leaders.

There was no indication as to the possibility that reparations would be sought or made to the youth's family.

Executed Youth's Sentence Annulled

Algiers, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—An Algiers court today annulled the death sentence upon Fernard Eugene Bonnier de la Chapelle, 20 years old, who assassinated Admiral Jean Darlan in Algiers on December 24, 1942 and who was executed by a firing squad on December 26 of that year. The action of the court was a complete annulment of the charge of crime on the grounds that documents found after the liberation of France showed Chapelle was acting in the interests of France.

Letters dated in November, 1943 in the name of Gen. de Gaulle, the late Gen. Henri Giraud, Gen. Georges Catroux and Gen. Pierre Weiss on behalf of Chapelle were read.

IRANIAN CAPITAL

GOODWIN

TEHRAN, Dec. 22—(AP)—A general staff officer of the Iranian government army asserted today that army intelligence reported the presesnce of armed civilians and an unusual concentration of Russian tanks and troops at Garmsar," rail junction 75 miles southeast of Tehran.

The rail line runs north to Shahi and the Caspian seacoast in Mazanderan province where "an outbreak of insurgency" within two weeks was predicted yesterday by Seyid Zia, Iranian parliament member. Manzanderan is east of Soviet-occupied Azerbaijan province, in which insurgents have set up a national government of Iranian Azerbaijan.

The new Azerbaijan government, meanwhile, claiming autonomy within the Iranian state, has announced it is willing to cooperate with the central government, but that it would insist upon conducting its own provincial affairs with its own cabinet. The insurgent government was willing to leave only such affairs as would be handled by a foreign ministry to the central government in Tehran.

Azerbaijan province has been occupied by Soviet troops since 1941, when Axis agents were reported active there, and the Russians later guarded the lend-lease lifeline. Earlier this week a traveler from Tabriz, now designated as the insurgents' capital, quoted the Azerbaijan premier, Jafar Pishehvari, as saying openly that the insurgent movement was aided by Soviet forces.

The general staff officer said he was not yet advised concerning the fate of the government army garrison at Rezaich, believed surrounded by insurgents, but he said other garrisons in the province had fallen.

Premier Ibrahim Hakimi conferred today with U. S. Ambassador Wallace Murray. An embassy spokesman said Murray asked the premier if he intended "to make further concessions to the democratic partisans in Azerbaijan."

Will Make Concession

Hakimi replied, the spokesman said, that one concession would be made. The insurgent government has demanded the right to teach the Turkish language in addition to Persian in the schools, and Hakimi said he has advised the Partisans through the former governor general of the province that he was agreeable to the teaching of Turkish.

Allahyar Saleh, the newly appointed interior minister, was received officially by the Shah. His first act has been to order provincial governors to conduct elections for provincial councils. Heretofore the central government has not authorized such elections.

Saleh was appointed Thursday by Premier Hakimi. But the man he was to replace in the office, Khalil Fahimi, has refused to resign, and under the constitution cannot be deprived of his post unless he does so. Thus Iran, technically, has two interior ministers. Parliament met today on budget matters, but took no action on the interior ministry tangle.

Russians Mass Men in Garmsar Below Tehran

Iranians Report Unusual Concentration and Fear Revolt in Mazanderan

TEHRAN, Iran, Dec. 22 (AP).—An Iranian general staff officer said today that army intelligence has reported the "presence of armed civilians and an unusual concentration of Russian tanks and troops at Garmsar," about seventy-five miles southeast of Tehran.

Garmsar is a railroad junction from which a line runs north to Shahi and the Caspian Sea coast in Mazanderan Province. Seyid Zia, a member of Parliament, declared yesterday he expected an "outbreak of insurgency in Manzanderan within two weeks."

Manzanderan Province is east of Soviet-occupied Azerbaijan Province, in which an insurgent parliament has demanded autonomy.

The general staff officer said he was not advised yet of the fate of the army garrison at Rezaich in Azerbaijan, reported surrounded for several days, but that other points in the insurgent-held province "have fallen."

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Lebanese Demand Complete Withdrawal

Beirut, Lebanon, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Lebanese Government declared today it would oppose any exception to complete withdrawal of French and British troops from the Levant.

The communiqué followed publication of the text of the British-French agreement of December 13, which disclosed that France would withdraw her remaining troops from Syria immediately but keep them in Lebanon to guarantee security until the United Nations assumes responsibility for the area.

British and French military leaders met here yesterday to begin plans for the evacuation.

AT JAVA CAPITAL

HAUGHLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 22—(AP) British troops and tanks battled Indonesians in the troublesome Kramat area of Batavia tonight after five Allies had been killed in ambuscades there earlier.

Four men were killed and two wounded when an RAF truck was fired upon in the Kramat section, the British announced, and the Dutch news agency Aneta said that later a flight lieutenant was wounded fatally and his jeep driver hurt when they drove through the same area.

The British said one British officer and one Ghurka soldier were killed and four Ghurkas wounded yesterday in mopping up operations in Bandoeng, summer capital of Java.

The new clashes came as Premier Sutan Sjharir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, making a tour of unity and pacification, announced that the Indonesian peace preservation corps (TKR) had agreed to undertake the job of moving Japanese troops in the interior of Java into British hands.

Sjahrir, in a news conference at Malang during a tour of Java, said that "if the plan works to British satisfaction, the Indonesian government is prepared also to guarantee the removal of Dutch internees to British areas for evacuation from Java."

The Indonesian leader estimated that two divisions of about 20,000 Japanese still remained in central and eastern Java, and said that details on their evacuation would be worked out through conferences with the British and the TKR.

The Netherlands cruiser Tromp and the gunnery training ship Van Kinsbergen arrived in Batavia harbor today, the Dutch news agency Aneta said.

The Hague, Dec. 22—(AP)—The Netherlands Government in an official statement tonight declared "nothing will be left undone to further the solution of the Indonesian problem in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter."

The news agency Aneta said the statement urged that Japanese forces in the Netherlands Indies be disarmed as quickly as possible, with the fullest protection given to Allied former prisoners of war and internees.

Aneta said the statement was issued in answer to a U. S. State Department memorandum Wednesday urging a resumption of Dutch and Indonesian discussions looking to solution of the conflict in the Netherlands Indies.

Indonesians Take On Jap Task

Batavia, Java, Dec. 22 (AP)—Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic said today that the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps (TKR) had agreed to take on the task of removing Japanese troops from the interior of Java for the British.

"If the plan works," Sjahrir told a press conference at Malang, "the Indonesian Government is also prepared to guarantee the removal of Dutch internees to British areas for evacuation from Java."

He estimated that two divisions, or approximately 20,000 Japanese troops, were still in east and central Java. The British already hold most of the Japanese who were in west Java.

Details To Be Arranged

Sjahrir said details of the operation would be worked out with the British and predicted the job would be completed quickly.

Meanwhile, four British soldiers were killed and two wounded when an RAF truck was fired on in Batavia's troublesome Kramat area last night, a British statement reported. An Indian soldier was wounded during an investigation of the incident.

At Bandoeng, Java's summer capital, one British officer and one Gurkha were killed and four Gurkhas wounded during mopping-up operations.

Queen's Message

[At The Hague, Queen Wilhelmina, in a Christmas broadcast, today urged the people of her far-flung realm to "be united and put our shoulder to the wheel" to win the blessings of peace, an Aneta dispatch said.

[Urging her people to "be victorious over the dark powers and mountains of difficulties," Queen Wilhelmina said: "Our prayers go out to our heavily-tried compatriots in the Netherlands Indies." She voiced the hope that "their suffering would soon cease" and that "peace would be won there, too."]

MARSHALL, CHIANG TO RESUME PARLEY

General Arrives at Chungking—U. S. Ships May Move Nationalist Army.

CHUNGKING, Sunday, Dec. 23—(AP) The arrival of General Marshall from Nanking was followed by a China Central News agency report today that U. S. Seventh fleet transports had debarked central government troops from Haiphong at the Manchurian port of Hulutao on Friday.

The number landed was not specified.

Reports from Peiping said that one concrete effect of Marshall's first talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek on peace for China was a brightened prospect for the use of U. S. ships to carry huge Chinese occupation forces to Manchurian ports.

Marshall was greeted by both national and Communist leaders here yesterday.

A dispatch from Nanking said the first conference last night was "extremely cordial" and lasted for two hours. The discussions will be resumed tomorrow when Chiang and Madame Chiang fly in from Nanking.

This account said Marshall was prepared to confer with Communist leaders in Chungking, but had no immediate plans to visit Yenan, the Communist headquarters in North China.

President Truman's special envoy, who had braved perilous flying weather in hurrying here from the old Chinese capital, was met at the airport by Premier T. V. Soong, who accompanied him to his quarters.

Another greeter was Gen. Chou

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOBILIZED NEAR

BRITISH USE TANKS IN NEW OUTBREAK

En-Lai, head of the Chinese Communist delegation to the forthcoming peace parleys. The Chinese press was speculating that the peace meeting between government and Communist delegations would begin shortly after Jan. 1.

Although there were reports of new outbreaks in troubled north China, and a new Communist charge of an imminent government offensive, Chou asserted to newspapermen he still was working for a halt to all hostilities.

He said he had urged a Chungking government representative here to forward the Communist's plan for peace to Chiang at Nanking without waiting for the arrival of the generalissimo.

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Cushing in Nanking said the first discussions between Marshall and Chiang on the unification of China took place after a dinner in Marshall's honor last night.

Various topics were discussed over the dinner table, Cushing said, after which Marshall and Chiang retired for more serious talks.

GEN. MARSHALL BEGINS TALKS WITH CHIANG

Chungking, Dec. 22—(AP)—General Marshall, fresh from his first talks at Nanking with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek on peace for China, arrived today and was greeted by both National and Communist leaders.

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Communist Plans

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Various topics were discussed over dinner table, Cushing said, after which Marshall and Chiang retired for more serious talks.

AP Correspondent Spencer Davis said in a dispatch from Peiping that *Marshall's arrival appeared to have* had a beneficial effect already on Chinese-Russian negotiations for the occupation of Manchuria.

Davis reported that Central Government emissaries, after reporting to Chiang at Nanking, were returning to Changchun, Manchurian capital, while Chinese administrators were heading for the great cities of Mukden, Harbin and Dairen.

Prospects Bright

Davis said one concrete effect of Marshall's talk with Chiang was a brightened prospect for the use of United States ships to carry huge Chinese occupation forces to Manchurian ports.

The Communist New China Daily News here charged, however, that such American assistance would "enlarge the scale of the current civil war."

Possibly with the view of catching Marshall's attention, the Communists reiterated charges that the Central Government was massing troops for a large-scale invasion of the inner Mongolian province of Chahar.

A National Government dispatch from Peiping charged the Communists were attacking the Peiping-Mukden city of Lwanhsien, which lies between Tientsin and the U. S. Marine-guarded port of Chinwangtao.

The dispatch alleged that trains loaded with coal needed for redevelopment in the Yangtze River Valley already were affected.

Another dispatch said Central Government troops had recaptured Tsaoyang, highway town about 140 miles northwest of Hankow.

Marshall, Chiang Due To Confer Tomorrow

Chungking, Dec. 22 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, assigned by President Truman to end China's internal strife, reached Chungking today and is expected to meet Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a series of conferences beginning tomorrow.

Chiang and Madame Chiang, who entertained Marshall yesterday at Nanking, are scheduled to arrive tomorrow. Premier T. V. Soong and a host of other notables—including Gen. Chou En-lai, head of the Chinese Communist delegation to forthcoming peace parleys here—greeted Marshall ceremoniously at the airdrome today.

Soong Lunches With Him

Premier Soong accompanied Marshall to his quarters for an informal lunch with the envoy, American Charge d'Affaires Walter Robertson and a few other officials.

In Peiping, news of Marshall's arrival in China reportedly speeded touchy Chinese-Russian negotiations over occupation of Manchuria—which already have extended a month longer than originally anticipated.

Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis reported today that within the past 48 hours special emissaries who reported to Generalissimo Chiang in Nanking have returned to Manchuria, and that Chinese administrators designated for Harbin, Mukden and Dairen, Manchuria, who have cooled their heels in Peiping for weeks, once more were heading north to take over their posts.

There was no indication that Central Government troops would occupy Mukden by Christmas—or by New Year's Day, in fact. Sub-zero weather was advanced as another reason for delays.

Davis added, however, that there were prospects that United States ships would transport nationalists to Manchurian ports, and he said this was believed in Peiping to be one result of Marshall's talks with the Chinese high command.

Reports Continued Fighting

Correspondent Davis quoted Maj. Gen. Hu Chung-ching, spokesman for Chinese 11th War Zone headquarters, as reporting continuing fighting between Communists and National Government forces.

A United States Army C-54 transport plane landed Marshall—the first five-star general to visit Chungking—at the airdrome at 12.20 P.M. (12.20 A.M., E.S.T.).

Welcomed By Soong

Marshall, accompanied by Robertson, was welcomed by Soong. Walking down the receiving line and shaking hands with high Chinese Government officials, he also met the three senior Communist delegates to the forthcoming peace parleys, General Chou, Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, chief of staff of Communists armies, and Wang Jo-fei.

The length of Marshall's stay in China probably will depend on political and military developments, Shepley indicated; it likely will be shortened if some concrete agreement for peace and unity is reached at the forthcoming parleys of Communist and Government leaders.

NATIONALIST AID STOPPED BY U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—(AP) The Army and Navy Journal said today that the United States has stopped assisting the movement of Chinese Nationalist troops from south China "as a result" of opening talks in the conference of Big Three foreign ministers in Moscow.

State department officials said, however, that the decision on American assistance in transporting the Nationalist troops from South to North China still rests with Gen. George C. Marshall.

These officials, who asked not to be identified, said the state department directive to the War department on troop movements in China, made public Tuesday, is still entirely valid.

This directive said Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. Army commander in China, may transport Nationalist troops into Manchuria at his own discretion.

It added, however, that this privilege holds only for Manchuria. If Wedemeyer wishes to help transport Chinese troops into North China, it added, he must obtain the approval of General Marshall. President Truman's special envoy to China.

The Journal, an unofficial service publication, reported the situation as follows:

"As a result of the opening conversations of the foreign ministers of the Big Three in Moscow, instructions have been received in Washington for Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, our military commander in China, to cease assisting the reinforcement of Nationalist troops in the north by troop movements from the south, at least until Gen. George C. Marshall in his temporary roll of ambassador can have an opportunity to explore the situation and then give a definite ruling on policy. In the meantime we may continue facilitating the transport of Chinese Nationalist troops from the north to Manchuria ports.

"This obviously was an initial result of discussions James F. Byrnes, secretary of state, had with V. M. Molotov, Soviet foreign commissar. It reveals not only that China came early in the conversations but also that Premier Stalin, while continuing his pledge to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek concerning control by Chungking of Manchuria, does not want Chinese military operations in that area carried out by heavily augmented forces. As matters stand the Nationalist government still enjoys the support of both the United States and the Soviet Union. A support that we seek to implement through the proposal of the secretary of the Navy to Congress for authority to transfer surplus naval ships to the Chungking government."

Cruiser St. Paul Damaged

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22 (AP).—A Japanese amphibious ship now in the hands of the Chinese crashed into the American cruiser St. Paul yesterday in the Whangpoo River, tearing a small hole in the cruiser's bow and badly damaging the former Japanese craft. One Chinese on the amphibious ship was injured.

Jap Repatriation Figures Reported

Peiping, Dec. 22 (AP)—Headquarters of the 11th War Zone reported today that 144,728 Japanese troops and civilians were repatriated from Hopei and Shantung provinces in North China through last Wednesday.

A spokesman said the evacuation of Shansi province is progressing. Some 70,000 Japanese troops were reported there two weeks ago.

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British to Land 18,000 in Japan

HONG KONG, Dec. 22 (UP).—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser announced today that 18,000 British Empire troops will be landed at Kure, Japan, to participate in the occupation.

Congress Party Leads In Indian Election

New Delhi, India, Dec. 22 (AP)—Incomplete returns of Indian Central Assembly elections show that the Congress party has won 55 out of 102 seats.

The Moslem League won 27 seats, independents 5, Europeans 8, and the Akala Sikhs, 2. Five seats remain to be filled.

All Main Changes In Jap Affairs Now Outlined

Tokyo, Dec. 22 (AP)—Less than four months after the first American occupation troops landed, General MacArthur announced today that the framework for a new, demilitarized Japan is finished—a reconstituted country now planning to tax its Emperor "just like any ordinary taxpayer."

The occupation forces, first arriving August 28, have disarmed the home islands and arrested many war leaders for trial as criminals. Today it was learned authoritatively that former Premier Hideki Tojo and the men of his "Pearl Harbor Cabinet" will be tried jointly, probably in February.

Lack Of Leaders Seen

The statement on the completed framework said there is lack "of sufficient qualified leaders" among the Japanese at present, but that "the changes as directed are expected to be assimilated rapidly." No more major Allied directives are contemplated. The last one ordered an end to state-sponsored Shintoism.

The statement, noting that the directives had removed the yoke of militarism, emphasized that education and guidance "must be the main part of the program from here on, because a people who have lived their lives by the sword need help and leadership to adjust themselves to freedom."

Press Freed

MacArthur's directives have, among other things, broken Government shackles on the press and opened the way for the people, including released political prisoners, to freely criticize all leaders, even the Emperor.

Today *Mainichi* said the Government has decided to impose the wartime-profits levy on Hirohito and his household and to have his Majesty "served with a tax notice just like any ordinary taxpayer."

Relief Program

In compliance with a MacArthur directive of December 13 for the Japanese Government to care for the needy, the Welfare Ministry today completed plans for a 200,000,000 yen ($13,333,333) relief program for unemployed, war sufferers and repatriates. Community kitchens, medical service and public housing are included in the program.

Indicative of Japan's new way of life, the Kyodo News Agency reported that workers in one of the largest copper mines have won 50 per cent pay increases after a brief strike.

There were strong indications that some of the arrested war-criminal suspects, including Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, of royal lineage, would be released.

"If the available evidence fails to show reasonable cause to believe that certain men are guilty, we shall have to release them," said Joseph B. Keenan, MacArthur's chief war-criminal prosecutor. "I can say that we are scrutinizing the case of Prince Nashimoto for this purpose."

Another Prince, Fuminaro Konoye, committed suicide last Sunday rather than surrender. At that time Keenan emphasized that everyone under arrest would be given the full benefits of American justice.

War Planners The Targets

There is a distinction between Japanese who started the war and those who became leaders after it began, Keenan told a group of Japanese editors today.

"Japanese should know that the

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international prosecution section is concerned with those persons who may have planned and designed the war. The main purpose of these trials is to prevent future occurrences of war aggression, and to hold those Japanese who substituted force for reason accountable for their actions."

He said the Japanese editors bear an "enormous" responsibility to inform the people of methods used by their warmongering leaders.

Plans for several changes in the administrative setup of the Japanese Government were reported by Kyodo. It said the reorganization called for abolition of the Welfare Ministry and the Board of Information, and establishment of a new Public Works Ministry and a Premiers' office, the latter to be headed by a State Minister.

MacArthur Ignores Assassination Talk

His Aide Discounts Rumored Japanese Plan

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (Sunday) (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur's aide said today a half-threat to assassinate the Allied commander had been voiced by a Japanese petition-signer, but "we paid no attention at all to the statement."

Colonel Herbert H. Wheeler related that the Japanese, who presented petitions asking MacArthur to commute the death sentence up on Lieuetenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, told Allied headquarters one of the signers said "if MacArthur didn't grant the petition then maybe we should assassinate him." Reports of any real plot to assassinate the commander are "groundless," Wheeler declared.

Brigadier General Elliott R. Thorpe, chief of the counter-intelligence corps, confirmed that there "is no assassination plot, and we are not rounding up any suspects."

Prince Konoye's Funeral Services Poorly Attended

Tokyo, Dec. 22 — (AP) — Shinto funeral services were conducted yesterday for Prince Fumimaro Konoye, pre-Pearl Harbor premier of Japan, with representatives of the Imperial household and several cabinet ministers attending.

Konoye committed suicide Sunday to escape trial as a war criminal.

The newspaper Asahi commented that the funeral was smaller than normally would be expected for a former premier.

"It was a lonely one," the paper added.

Branches of "a sacred tree" granted by the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager hung before the altar during the quiet ceremony in Tokyo's Arisugawa Park.

Silk Ordered for G. I.s in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP).—The United States Army has placed orders for 450,000 yards of white silk—for sale to G. I.'s in Japan. A third of the December supply will be sold by the yard, while the remainder is to be made into dressing gowns, muffiers, pajamas, ties and handkerchiefs. The average price of bolt silk is 33 cents a yard.

TO GO HOME

Tokyo, Dec. 22—(AP)—Allied Headquarters today ordered the Japanese Government to submit lists of natives of the Marianas, Marshalls and Caroline Islands now residing in Japan. Arrangements are being made to send home all those who wish to go. Foreign nationals, including Japanese, were barred from the islands.

750 Tons Of Turkey

DEC 3 1945

Tokyo, Dec. 22 (AP)—The quartermaster depot today listed these ingredients for Christmas dinner for an occupation army:

Over 1,500,000 pounds of dressed turkey, 132,500 pounds of mincemeat, 110,240 pounds of nuts in the shell, 112,625 pounds of fruitcake, 74,000 pounds of figs, 7,475 pounds of dehydrated cranberry sauce, 35,000 pounds of tomato puree, 80,000 pounds each of sweet and white potatoes, 70,000 pounds each of peas and corn, 18,600 pounds each of relish and pickles, 7,000 pounds of coffee, 18,650 pounds of butter, 23,300 pounds of lard, 65,250 pounds of flour, 51,000 pounds of sugar, 9,300 pounds of raisins, two tons of bread for dressing, 290 pounds of poultry seasoning, 580 pounds of pepper, 4,700 pounds of salt, 290 pounds of mustard, 580 quarts of vinegar and 4,650 quarts of cooking oil.

JAPS BANNED

Tokyo, Dec. 22—(AP)—Japanese will be banned from entering Korea to conduct private business, General MacArthur's headquarters informed the Japanese Government today.

New Board to Try Jap Criminals

Tokyo, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Col. A. C. Carpenter, chief of Gen. MacArthur's legal section, will leave next Wednesday or Thursday by air for Manila to set up a new military commission to try war crimes suspects, and to confer with the prosecutors appointed to try Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma, the "death march" commander.

WAR CRIMES COURT CONTINUES TRIAL OF JAP GUARD

Yokohama, Dec. 22—(AP)—Tatsuo Tsuchiya, defendant in the first war crimes trial held in Japan, is expected to tell his own story from the witness stand Monday.

The U. S. Military Commission trying him on a charge of beating an American prisoner to death adjourned for the weekend after hearing four of Tsuchiya's fellow guards at the Mitsushima Prison Camp testify he handled prisoners "impartially and fairly."

American former prisoners of war who testified for the prosecution said Tsuchiya was responsible for the beating to death of Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas of Streator, Ill., with clubs and knotted ropes.

Before recessing, the commission announced it would be dissolved after hearing one or two more cases. The remainder of a list of nearly 400 "small fry" war criminals accused of murdering or mistreating Allied prisoners will be tried in five courts sitting concurrently. These trials are expected to begin soon after the first of the year.

Jap War-Crimes Trial Recesses

Yokohama, Dec. 22 (AP)—The United States Military Commission, conducting the first war-crimes trial in Japan, recessed today until Monday, when the defendant—Tatsuo Tsuchika, "Little Glass Eye"—is expected to take the stand in his own behalf.

Four of Tsuchiya's fellow guards at the Mitsushima prison camp testified for the defendant, who is charged with the fatal beating of Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, of Streator, Ill., in March, 1943. Former American prisoners of war testified against Tsuchiya by deposition.

To Dissolve Commission

As the trial ended its fifth day, the commission announced it would be dissolved after hearing one or two more cases. Col. Robert V. Laughlin, 8th Army judge advocate, said five concurrent trials were planned after the first of the year for the nearly 400 other Japanese "small fry" accused of mistreating and slaying Allied prisoners.

Members of the newly appointed second trials commission are Navy Captain Beverly M. Coleman, president; Lieut. Col. Burwell G. Smythe, Lieut. Col. Richard Reichman, law member; Lieut. Col. Huland Wendorf, Lieut. Col. Garrison L. Beechy, Major Harold Raffensperger, Major William A. Panton and Major Lyman B. Sutter.

Ex-Guard Defense Witness

One of the defense witnesses for Tsuchiya, a former guard known to the prisoners as "Punk," told the commission the defendant worked "impartially and fairly" and that he had never seen Tsuchiya strike prisoners.

The witness, Tamotsu Kimura, is wanted as a war criminal himself, but at the conclusion of his testimony he walked out of the chamber. Prosecution attorneys explained that it was the duty of the Japanese foreign liaison committee to apprehend suspects.

Japan G. I.s to Learn Russian

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 22 (AP).—A course in conversational Russian will be opened soon for all interested personnel of United States 8th Army headquarters, headquarters company and special troops, it was announced today. Registration will begin Wednesday.

KOREA WELCOMES EXILED LEADERS

Myers

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 22 — (AP) Koreans turned out today by tens of thousands for a day of speeches, celebrations and parades staged as a welcome home for the long-exiled Korean provisional government, recently returned from Chungking.

A high point of the festivities was an address by provisional President Kim Koo urging political unity, which was noticably lacking in the failure of several major political groups to participate in the ceremonies of welcome.

The Liberal Peoples party and the Communist party, as well as the People's Republic organization, were absent. The rightist so-called Democratic party dominated the picture.

Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch attended the morning program of speeches and a reception later. Lerch, newly-appointed American military governor in Korea, takes over soon from Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, who returns to the 7th division.

Observers of the one-sided festivities saw in them further indication of an approaching show-down between Kim Koo's provisional government and the Peoples Republic organization. The latter, closely Allied with the Liberal and Communist parties, was organized in Korea immediately after Japan's capitulation.

The American military government has tried to stand aloof but leftist groups allege that the AMG is backing the conservative, rightist elements behind Kim Koo's provisional government in preparation for its possible future recognition.

Kim Koo's adherents insist they want to bring all factions together, but cannot accept a government that does not include leaders who lived in exile during the 30-year Japanese occupation.

WAKE EXECUTIONS REVEALED BY JAPS

KWAJALEIN, Marshall Islands, Dec. 22. — (AP) Japanese Rear Adm. Shigematsu Sakaibara today admitted he ordered the execution of 98 American civilian employes of Pan-American Airways on Wake Island Oct. 7, 1943, and later lied about his act.

On trial with his executive officer on charges of murder in connection with the mass slaughter, Sakaibara told the military commission hearing his case that he lied to American investigators when he said, under oath, the prisoners of war had been killed by American bombs and by Japanese sentries when they tried to escape.

"It was a bitter experience for me to have to tell a falsehood," the officer said. "However, I was afraid the Americans would not understand the true story."

The admiral asserted the slaying by firing squads was a matter of "military necessity" because of the danger of prisoners giving aid to the attacking force which the Japanese expected to invade the island.

The day before the civilians were killed, he said, an air raid destroyed his airplanes, damaged many guns and otherwise caused heavy damage, leading him to believe an invasion was imminent.

He said the prisoners of war received better food than the Japanese soldiers and that their only complaints were made "in jest."

The prosecution rested its case at noon, after drawing admissions from the defendants they had lied about how the Americans met death.

Canned Goods Returning To Manila

Manila, Dec. 22 (AP)—Christmas is bringing canned goods to Manila stores for the first time since 1941, the Philippines Commerce Bureau reported today — but living costs still are more than six times their prewar level and luxuries are rare.

Although prices of imported goods are buoyed by black market-

ing, they are competing noticeably with home-produced items, the bureau survey showed. A fifteen-ounce can of evaporated milk, once an almost unobtainable luxury, now is down to 17 cents, for example.

Construction has begun on the first reinforced concrete building to be erected here since Pearl Harbor—and builders said it would be a movie theater named the Bataan.

Most prospective builders are waiting until costs of labor and materials drop, and the city remains an array of old-time western-style false fronts with paint disguising rusty, salvaged iron roofing.

There is an increasing number of United States license plates appearing on automobiles shipped across the Pacific by businessmen.

Roxas Promises to Aid Philippines 'Little People'

Running for President, He Finds Country 'in Distress'

MANILA, Dec. 22 (UP).—Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines Senate, formally launched his candidacy for the Philippines presidency today, pledging in his program support for the "little people."

Roxas, who spoke at a rally of his wing of the Nacionalista party, said that the Philippines are "in distress," and that if elected he would see to it that the "little fellow gets a square deal."

Roxas also hit rumors that he might team up with provisional President Sergio Osmena in the coming campaign. It was believed that Elpidio Quirino, pro tempore S[illegible]tet president, will be Roxas' [illegible]ning mate.

More Space Than Eligible GI's, Paper Says

Manila, Dec. 22 (AP)—*Daily Pacifican*, the army newspaper, dished up some arithmetic for army officials today, saying there will be more than 170,000 troop spaces going to the States empty in January from the western Pacific area unless point scores are lowered to make more men eligible for discharge.

Pacifican said ships alloted for

January troop movements home have 251,000 troop spaces but, according to point scores, only 70,000 western Pacific soldiers are eligible for discharge in that month.

Stoning Jap POW's Cause For Shooting

Manila, Dec. 22 (AP) — Filipinos should stop stoning Japanese prisoners of war or run the risk of being shot by American military police, Col. Josiah P. Holland, of Chicago, has written the Manila Municipal Council.

At every army camp in Manila and others on Luzon and Leyte, gangs of blue-denimed Japanese soldiers are policing the grounds, hauling garbage and removing debris from ruined buildings. The prisoners are guaranteed protection under terms of the Geneva convention.

MINE DANGER IN PACIFIC

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 22—(AP)—All ships in the Pacific have been warned against the danger of floating mines which the Japanese dumped into the sea by the thousands during the last days of the war, the Navy said today.

In time the mines will spring leaks and disappear but may remain a menace for many months, the Navy said.

Jap Repatriation Progress

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 22 (AP)—Virtually all of the 100,000 Japanese soldiers and sailors who surrendered in the Bonins, Marianas and Carolines will be evacuated to their homeland before January 1, the Navy announced today.

PANAMA REVOLT ATTEMPT QUELLED IN SHORT ORDER

Ex-President Arias Seized; Six Killed and Eight Hurt at Colon.

Panama City, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—A brief but violent skirmish around the Colon police station, which the Government charged was precipitated by a revolutionary attempt by followers of former President Arnulfo Arias, resulted today in the killing of six persons and the wounding of eight others.

The authorities ordered a countrywide roundup of the followers of Arias, who has been waging an aggressive political campaign since his return from exile in Argentina two months ago.

Arias himself, who has been asserting the right to the presidential office from which he was ousted by a bloodless revolution in 1941, was arrested by plain clothes men and secret police and charged with instigating the short-lived revolt.

President Enrique Jimenez called a special Cabinet meeting to discuss the Government's next step. The clash occurred when a small band of armed men made a surprise attack on the national police station at Colon.

Police Casualties.

The dead included five of the attacking party and one policeman. Four of the wounded were policemen hit by stray bullets.

Reports of the incident said that seven men entered the police station and when inside opened fire while their comrades outside fired into the building. One of the attacking party was shot as he reached the door of the arsenal room. The unexploded grenades were found later in the station.

Sporadic firing continued for an hour afterward. A governmental announcement said that calm prevailed in the other principal cities and towns of Panama.

Arias Paper Seized.

Governmental reports said that at least twenty-five "Arnulfistas" were arrested in Panama City, while other arrests were made in other places. The police confiscated the edition of El Panamenista, the Arias party weekly, which apparently was prepared for big news. Its two inside pages carried inconsequential items, while the two outside pages were blank. The police seizure was carried out at the printing plant.

Shortly after the attack the Government said the situation was "perfectly under control."

An attempted attack on the Colon telephone exchange also was reported unofficially, but the mayor was understood to be in the building with a strong police guard and to have the situation well in hand.

Police reinforcements were rushed to Colon.

Incident in Panama City.

Although quiet prevailed generally throughout Panama City, brief gunfiring took place outside the Presidencia here. when the presidential guard mistook for attackers armed detachments rushed to reinforce the guard, official sources said. As soon as the reinforcements identified themselves, the shooting stopped.

A statement issued at the presidential palace said:

"A group of partisans of Dr. Arnulfo Arias entered the Colon police station more or less in the attitude of visitors and, after entering, started shooting. Capt. Zambrano was killed, and Lieut. Comparaz was wounded. The clash lasted but briefly. Three or four of the attackers were killed. The situation is perfectly under control."

Arrests Last Week.

It was recalled here that police last week arrested four men, two of them known supporters of Arias, charging them with smuggling arms purchased from United States soldiers in the Canal Zone.

Arias headed the National Revolutionary Coalition which forced President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena to resign in 1931. Arias himself was elected President in 1940 but was ousted in a bloodless coup in 1941.

REVOLT SMASHED BY PANAMA POLICE

Ex-President Arias Seized, Seven Persons Killed as Coup Fails.

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 22—(AP)—Former President Arnulfo Arias was arrested today by government authorities on charges of instigating a short-lived revolutionary attempt at Colon last night in which seven persons were killed and seven wounded.

The arrest of Arias and a nationwide roundup of his followers was ordered after a meeting of the cabinet called by President Enrique Jimenez. Police reinforcements from Panama City were hurried to Colon, at the northern end of the Panama Canal, and an official statement said the situation was "perfectly under control."

District Attorney Lionel Urriola Valdes, who with secret police and plain clothesmen arrested Arias at his home, said the former president denied responsibility for any revolutionary attempt.

U. S. Army headquarters declared Colon out of bounds for American troops.

Arias, president in 1940-41, returned from exile two months ago and immediately launched a political campaign in which he criticized United States policy toward Panama and reiterated his nationalist beliefs. He made claims also to the presidential office from which he was ousted in 1941.

Five attackers and two police officers were killed in the shooting, which began at the Colon police station and continued from roaming automobiles for an hour. Four policemen and three civilians were wounded, with three reported seriously hurt.

Reports said seven men, taken to the station on charges of disturbing the peace, began shooting when they entered the building. Other men reportedly fired into the station from the outside.

Shot at Arsenal Door

One man was shot as he reached the door to the arsenal room, and two unexploded hand grenades were found later inside the station, advices said.

Minister of Government Carlos Sucre said all other principal cities remained calm, and that at least 25 Arias supporters had been arrested.

Police confiscated an edition of "El Panamanista," the Arias party weekly, and said it apparently was prepared for big news, since two inside pages carried inconsequential news and the two outside pages still were blank.

Unofficial reports said an attack was attempted also against the telephone exchange in Colon, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus of Panama about 47 miles from Panama City. The mayor of Colon and a strong police guard were reported to be in the exchange building with the situation under control.

A brief flurry of excitement, including some shooting, occurred in Panama City when police headquarters in Panama rushed an armed detachment to the presidential palace as a safety measure after hearing of the attempted coup in Colon.

The presidential guard opened fire when they saw the armed men jumping from a car, but as soon as the reinforcements identified themselves the shooting ended.

Morelos Commemoration

Mexico City, Dec. 22 (AP)—Flags in Mexico flew at half mast today as the nation commemorated the one hundred thirtieth anniversary of the execution of its revolutionary patriot, Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon. Morelos rose to prominence as a leader in Mexico's war for independence which started in 1810.

Mexico Names Quintanil

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22 (AP).—Luis Quintanilla, Mexican Ambassador to Colombia, has been named Mexico's delegate to the Directive Council of the Pan-American Union, in Washington, by President Avila Camacho.

Entry Of Refugees Under Quota Plan

President Directs

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MAJORITY DUE TO COME FROM EAST EUROPE

39,000 Expected Annually —Truman Seeks to Set Example

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—President Truman today directed the entry into the United States—within established immigration quotas—of European war refugees at the rate of about 39,000 a year.

Most of them will come from Central and Eastern Europe and the Balkans where approximately 2,000,000 persons are said to be homeless.

The effect of the order is to require that the regular immigration quotas from those countries be filled with persons whom the war drove away from their homes and who, for one reason or another, are not returning. There will be little room left for other nationals of those countries who may want to come here.

"This is the opportunity for America to set an example for the rest of the world in co-operation towards alleviating human misery," the President said in a statement.

Along with the statement the White House made public an official directive to six Federal agencies to put the plan into effect.

The President said the war has brought "an appalling dislocation of populations" and added that it is "common decency" to provide homes of these displaced persons. Several months ago he asked Britain to allow 100,000 homeless Jews to enter Palestine, but Britain refused to agree to the figure and the two countries now have a joint commission studying the whole problem.

The President not only directed normal resumption of quota immigration to take care of displaced persons desiring to come to this country, but spoke out vigorously against any legislation at this time which would either prohibit or severely reduce further immigration.

Must Maintain Quotas

He called attention to measures now pending to restrict immigration and commented:

"This period of unspeakable human distress is not the time for us to close or to narrow our gates. I wish to emphasize, however, that any effort to bring relief to these displaced persons and refugees must and will be strictly within the limits of the present quotas as imposed by law."

Mr. Truman emphasized that nothing in his directive will "deprive a single American soldier or his wife or children of a berth on a vessel homeward bound, or delay their return."

He made special provision for approximately 1,000 Yugoslavs, Poles and Czechs permitted to enter this country several years ago from refugee camps in Italy and now in a camp near Oswego, N. Y. Persons in that group who wish to apply for admission under their countries' quotas may do so without returning home to go through the visa routine.

"Upon the basis of a careful survey by the Department of State and Immigration and Naturalization Service," the President said, "it has been determined that if these persons were now applying for admission to the United States, most of them would be admissible under the immigration laws."

Wants Status Adjusted

The President asked the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to adjust the immigration status of the refugees at Oswego.

He pointed out that most of the persons displaced in the recent war are natives of Central and Eastern Europe and the Balkans. He said the immigration quotas for all these countries for one year total about 39,000, two-thirds of which are allotted to Germany. Since visas cannot exceed 10 per cent of the annual quota in any single month, this means that only about 3,900 per month can be issued monthly to natives of these countries.

Quotas operate on a fiscal year basis, so only about 23,400 visas could be issued in the remaining six months of this year for displaced persons. The annual immigration quotas for all countries total 153,879, of which Great Britain and Eire get more than half.

"To the extent that our present immigration laws permit, everything possible should be done at once to facilitate the entrance of some of these displaced persons and refugees into the United States," Mr. Truman said.

"In this way we do something to relieve human misery, and set an example to the other countries of the world which are able to receive some of these war sufferers."

Immigration officials said the normal quotas for the countries affected are about 25,000 a year for Germany, 2,000 for Austria, 6,000 for Poland, and smaller figures for Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Hopes Majority Are Children

It is hoped, the President asserted, that the majority of the refugees allowed to enter this country will be orphaned children.

"Responsible welfare organizations now at work in this field" will guarantee that the immigrants will not become public charges, he said.

Since it will be impossible to reopen and restaff over night all consular offices closed during the war, the President said it has been decided to concentrate immediately on bringing out those refugees from the American zones of occupation in Europe.

"I hope," he added, "that by early Spring adequate consular facilities will be in operation in our zones in Europe."

The President's directive asked the State Department to establish consular facilities with utmost dispatch near displaced persons areas in American zones. Visas should be distributed fairly among persons of all faiths, creeds and nationalities, the directive said.

The Secretary of War was asked to furnish information to facilitate the selection of applicants for visas.

The attorney general, through the Immigration Service, will assign personnel to American zones to make the immigration inspections.

The War Shipping Administration has been directed to arrange for shipping to the United States, so long as it does not interfere with the return of veterans.

UNRRA will provide aid in transit.

The Public Health Service will conduct mental and physical examinations of prospective immigrants.

Truman Immigration Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Following are the complete texts of President Truman's statement tonight on speeding the immigration into this country of refugees and displaced persons from American-occupied areas of Europe, and of the President's directive to Federal agencies on facilitating the immigration program:

Truman Statement on Immigration

The war has brought in its wake an appalling dislocation of populations in Europe. Many humanitarian organizations, including the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, are doing their utmost to solve the multitude of problems arising in connection with this dislocation of hundreds of thousands of persons. Every effort is being made to return the displaced persons and refugees in the various countries of Europe to their former homes. The great difficulty is that so many of these persons have no homes to which they may return. The immensity of the problem of displaced persons and refugees is almost beyond comprehension.

A number of countries in Europe, including Switzerland, Sweden, France and England, are working toward its solution. The United States shares the responsibility to relieve the suffering. To the extent that our present immigration laws permit, everything possible should be done at once to facilitate the entrance of some of these displaced persons and refugees into the United States.

In this way we may do something to relieve human misery, and set an example to the other countries of the world which are able to receive some of these war sufferers. I feel that it is essential that we do this ourselves to show our good faith in requesting other nations to open their doors for this purpose.

Most of these persons are natives of central and eastern Europe and the Balkans. The immigration quotas for all these countries for one year total approximately 39,000, two-thirds of which are allotted to Germany. Under the law, in any single month the number of visas issued cannot exceed 10 per cent of the annual quota. This means that from now on only about 3,900 visas can be issued each month to persons who are natives of these countries.

Unused Quotas

Very few persons from Europe have migrated to the United States during the war years. In the fiscal year 1942, only 10 per cent of the immigration quotas was used; in 1943, 5 per cent; in 1944, 6 per cent, and in 1945, 7 per cent. As of Nov. 30, 1945, the end of the fifth month of the present fiscal year, only about 10 per cent of the quotas for the European countries has been used. These unused quotas, however, do not accumulate through the years, and I do not intend to ask the Congress to change this rule.

The factors chiefly responsible for these low immigration figures were restraints imposed by the enemy, transportation difficulties and the absence of consular facilities. Most of those Europeans who have been admitted to the United States during the last five years were persons who left Europe prior to the war, and thereafter entered here from non-European countries.

I consider that common decency and the fundamental comradeship of all human beings require us to do what lies within our power to see that our established immigration quotas are used in order to reduce human suffering. I am taking the necessary steps to see that this is done as quickly as possible.

Of the displaced persons and refugees whose entrance into the United States we will permit under this plan, it is hoped that the majority will be orphaned children. The provisions of law prohibiting the entry of persons likely to become public charges will be strictly observed. Responsible welfare organizations now at work in this field will guarantee that these children will not become public charges. Similar guarantees have or will be made on behalf of adult persons. The record of these welfare organizations throughout the last year has been excellent, and I am informed that no persons admitted under this sponsorship have ever become charges on their communities. Moreover, many of the immigrants will have close family ties in the United States and will receive the assistance of their relatives until they are in a position to provide for themselves.

These relatives or organizations will also advance the necessary visa fees and travel fare. Where the necessary funds for travel fare and visa fees have not been advanced by a welfare organization or relative, the individual applicant must meet these costs. In this way the transportation of these immigrants cross the Atlantic will not cost the American taxpayers a single dollar.

In order to enter the United States it is necessary to obtain a visa from a consular officer of the Department of State. As every one knows, a great many of our consular establishments all over the world were disrupted and their operations suspended when the war came. It is physically impossible to reopen and to restaff all of them over night. Consequently, it is necessary to choose the area in which to concentrate our immediate efforts. This is a painful necessity, because it requires us to make an almost impossible choice among degrees of misery. But if we refrain from making a choice because it will necessarily be arbitrary, no choice will ever be made and we shall end by helping no one.

Europe Chosen

The decision has been made, therefore, to concentrate our immediate efforts in the American zones of occupation in Europe. This is not intended, however, entirely to exclude issuance of visas in other parts of the world.

In our zones in Europe there are citizens of every major European country. Visas issued to displaced persons and refugees will be charged, according to law, to the countries of their origin. They will be distributed fairly among persons of all faiths, creeds and nationalities.

It is intended that, as soon as practicable, regular consular facilities will be re-established in every part of the world, and the usual, orderly methods of registering and reviewing visa applications will be resumed. The pressing need, however, is to act now in a way that will produce immediate and tangible results. I hope that by early spring adequate consular facilities will be in operation in our zones in Europe, so that immigration can begin immediately upon the availability of ships.

I am informed that there are various measures now pending before the Congress which would either prohibit or severely reduce further immigration. I hope that such legislation will not be passed. This period of unspeakable human distress is not the time for us to close or to narrow our gates. I wish to emphasize, however, that any effort to bring relief to these displaced persons and refugees must and will be strictly within the limits of the present quotas as imposed by law.

Aid to Oswego Group

There is one particular matter involving a relatively small number of aliens. President Roosevelt, in an endeavor to assist in handling displaced persons and refugees during the war and upon the recommendation of the War Refugee Board, directed that a group of about 1,000 displaced persons be removed from refugee camps in Italy and settled temporarily in a war relocation camp near Oswego, N. Y. Shortly thereafter President Roosevelt informed the Congress that these persons would be returned to their homelands after the war.

Upon the basis of a careful survey by the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, it has been determined that if these persons were now applying for admission to the United States, most of them would be admissible under the immigration laws. In the circumstances.

it would be inhumane and wasteful to require these people to go all the way back to Europe merely for the purpose of applying there for immigration visas and returning to the United States. Many of them have close relatives, including sons and daughters, who are citizens of the United States and who have served and are serving honorably in the armed forces of our country. I am therefore directing the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to adjust the immigration status of the members of this group who may wish to remain here, in strict accordance with existing laws and regulations.

The number of persons at the Oswego camp is, however, comparatively small. Our major task is to facilitate the entry into the United States of displaced persons and refugees still in Europe. To meet this larger problem, I am directing the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, the War Shipping Administrator and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to proceed at once to take all appropriate steps to expedite the quota immigration of displaced persons and refugees from Europe to the United States. Representatives of these officials will depart for Europe very soon to prepare detailed plans for the prompt execution of this project.

The attached directive has been issued by me to the responsible government agencies to carry out this policy. I wish to emphasize, above all, that nothing in this directive will deprive a single American soldier or his wife or children of a berth on a vessel homeward bound, or delay their return.

This is the opportunity for America to set an example for the rest of the world in co-operation toward alleviating human misery.

U. S. GRANTS RECOGNITION TO YUGOSLAVIA

Directs Criticism, However, at Tactics Employed in Recent Election

Washington, Dec. 22 — (AP) — The United States formally recognized the new government of Yugoslavia today, but simultaneously criticized its tactics in the elections which it recently held.

Britain also announced recognition.

In recognizing the regime headed by Marshal Josip Broz-Tito, the U. S. and Britain thus gave their legal sanction to the liquidation of another of Europe's rapidly-vanishing monarchies.

Tito's government rushed a law through its constituent assembly November 29 which ousted 22-year-old King Peter from the throne and abolished the Karadjordjevic dynasty.

British Abandon Peter

Peter thus was abandoned by the nation which served as headquarters for his Yugoslav Government-in-Exile during much of the war. The young king has lived in England most of the time since his country was over-run by the German Army in 1941.

The American decision to recognize Tito's regime in the form which it adopted following November elections was communicated by Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson to Yugoslav Ambassador Stanoje Simic in Washington.

Acheson said the U. S. assumed that the Yugoslav government would accept responsibility for that nation's international obligations and would confirm existing treaties and agreements between the two countries.

When assured of these actions, the U. S. will accredit U. S. Ambassador Richard C. Patterson Jr., to the new Yugoslav regime in Belgrade, Acheson said.

The outspoken American disapproval of Tito's tactics was contained in instructions sent by Acheson to Ambassador Patterson and made public by the State Department.

These instructions said the Yugoslav government had not made good its pledges to extend the basic freedoms to its people and asserted that the elections November 11 did not provide a free choice of representatives for the assembly.

Policies Not Approved

The instructions said the U. S. government wants it understood that establishment of diplomatic relations with the Tito regime should not be interpreted as approval of its policies, "its methods of assuming control or its failure to implement the guarantees of personal freedom promised its people."

Patterson was told to emphasize that the American people and government have "only the friendliest sentiments" toward the Yugoslavs and expect developments which would make possible desirable political and economic relations between the two countries.

His instructions recalled that guarantees of personal freedom, freedom of speech, press freedom, and freedom of assembly were guaranteed in the agreement signed last February between Marshal Tito and Dr. Ivan Subasic.

This agreement supposedly united the Yugoslav government-in-exile with Tito's partisans, who had carried on the fight against the Germans from within Yugoslavia. The partisans maintained very close relations with Russia.

Subasic became foreign minister under Tito, but resigned from the government prior to the November elections, officially because of ill health.

Statehood Soon For Hawaii Is Urged by Ickes

He Says War Record Shows Delay Is Not Necessary; Step Hailed in Honolulu

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The admission of Hawaii "in the immediate future" as the forty-ninth state in the Union was recommended today by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

The people of the Pacific Ocean outpost already have voted in the ratio of 2 to 1 in favor of statehood. The final decision on admittance will be up to Congress, which will check up on the territory's qualifications through a committee visit next month.

In Honolulu this reaction came editorially from "The Star-Bulletin":

"Mr. Ickes may not think of his statement in terms of the Christmas season, but it is a welcome gift to the islands as an expression of confidence in the citizens of Hawaii, whose sincerity and significance are not to be mistaken."

In urging that Hawaii become the latest state Mr. Ickes said in a statement:

"The record of the people of Hawaii during the war clearly indicates that further postponement will be unnecessary. In contribution of personnel to the armed services, in military and naval construction, in civilian-defense activities and in their willingness to undergo the inconveniences and hardships consequent on their strategic geographical location, the people of Hawaii conducted themselves in a manner of which they may well be proud.

"Despite the highly cosmopolitan composition of the population, in which many racial groups are represented with distinct traditions and customs, the people of Hawaii live and function as a unified American community."

Previously, Mr. Ickes had expressed concern over what he called the "economic control that five families exert over there," but in today's pronouncement he declared the Interior Department now believes that "the concentrated economic control of which some people have complained can better be handled by the people themselves under statehood with the assistance that they will have from the Federal government."

Hawaii, with a present population of 500,000, was taken over by the United States in 1898 and formally declared a territory in 1900.

[The executive power of Hawaii is vested in a Governor and a Territorial Secretary, who is Acting Governor in the former's absence. Both are appointed for four-year terms by the President of the United States with the consent of the Senate. The territory's legislature consists of two houses—a Senate elected every four years and a House of Representatives elected every two years. The delegate to the Congress of the United States is elected for a two-year term and has floor privileges in the House but no vote.]

Joseph R. Farrington, a Republican, who is the Hawaiian delegate, said Mr. Ickes's suggestion is "the most significant contribution" to the Hawaiian statehood movement since the people approved the idea in a 1940 plebiscite.

The mainland absorbs most of the territory's principal products, pineapples and sugar, and most of Hawaii's manufactured imports come from the United States.

Stainback Is Pleased

HONOLULU, Dec. 22 (AP).—Governor Ingram M. Stainback expressed pleasure today over Secretary of Interior Ickes's recommendation that Hawaii be admitted as the forty-ninth state of the Union. The territorial governor in a statement expressed hope that Congress would act quickly on the recommendation, saying that Hawaii now bore the burdens of statehood without its privileges.

While Hawaii now has political autonomy, except in the appointment of the governor, secretary and judges, Stainback declared that "under our status as a territory Congress can modify or completely repeal our organic act."

"In fact," he continued, "we have had recent attempts to place the territory under military or naval control."

The Governor said it was important for Hawaii to have adequate representation in both houses of Congress and that action should be taken at once for the passage of an enabling act. A convention then can be called for drafting a constitution for "the State of Hawaii," he said.

LEHMAN OUTLINES PLANS FOR UNRRA IN COMING YEAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—(AP) Recent American contributions have enabled UNRRA to reach "the full stride of action," and the agency will ship nearly a million tons of supplies to war-ravaged countries in December, Director General Herbert H. Lehman said today.

Lehman emphasized at a news conference, however, that demands for UNRRA aid by members of the United Nations are "far beyond the resources of the administration."

He said he wanted it known that UNRRA, by limitation of its financial resources and supplies of certain commodities, "will be unable to provide all the assistance which is so clearly needed in the world today."

Recent congressional actions in appropriating sums of $550,000,000 and $750,000,000 to complete the first U. S. UNRRA contribution of $1,350,000,000 and make the first payment on a second identical contribution were "the most vital in UNRRA's history," Lehman said.

"Without the U. S. funds appropriated this month, our program would now be grinding to a halt, with the most crucial days of the first post-war winter just ahead," he declared.

Here is a summary of UNRRA's projected new programs for 1946, as outlined by Lehman:

China: Relief needs in "this nation, ravaged by 14 years of continuous war," are "stupendous." China's program will be the largest one in UNRRA's relief effort, probably costing about $675,000,000.

By Russian and Ukrainian Republics: Agreements were signed today providing UNRRA aid approximating $189,000,000 for the Ukraine and $61,000,000 for Byelorussia. War destruction in these two republics—part of the U.S.S.R. —reached "a scale never before known in history." The Germans carried off nearly all agricultural machinery; depleted livestock herds, food and seed supplies, totally destroyed many cities and left more than 25,000,000 people homeless.

Takes Over Italy

Italy: UNRRA will take over the entire relief load for Italy from the Allied armies January 1, thus undertaking a job the Allied commission estimated would cost $450,000,000 for 1946.

Austria: UNRRA received a formal request yesterday from the Allied control commission for assistance to Austria and will give it immediate attention. The program contemplated might cost about $100,000,000.

Finland: UNRRA will undertake a "limited emergency" relief program to cost $2,500,000 and apply principally to northern Finland districts devastated by German armies.

Korea: An UNRRA delegation soon will examine relief needs in the American-occupied area and "an invitation for the delegation to consult on relief problems in the Russian-occupied zone of Korea is anticipated."

Formosa: An UNRRA program will be carried out as part of the program for China, which again has sovereignty over Formosa.

In addition, full-scale programs started in 1945 will be continued during 1946 in Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia and the Dodecanese islands.

A special program will be continued in Ethiopia and some emergency programs will be carried on in liberated nations of western Europe and the Philippines.

If all member nations meet their UNRRA pledges and duplicate their original contributions, as the UNRRA council has requested, UNRRA's potential resources will be $3,766,576,682, Lehman said.

Text of Lehman Statement on UNRRA Outlook for 1946

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Following is the statement by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, on the organization's program for 1946:

Within the past two weeks several actions have been taken by the Government of the United States to extend United States participation in UNRRA. A sum of $550,000,000, completing the first contribution of this nation, has been appropriated. A bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President on Dec. 18 authorizing the second United States contribution of $1,350,000,000. On Dec. 20 the Congress passed and sent to the President a bill appropriating $750,000,000 of this amount.

These actions are the most vital in UNRRA's history. Without the United States funds appropriated this month our program would now be grinding to a halt, with the most crucial days of the first post-war winter just ahead. With the funds we are in the full stride of action.

Using the resources previously provided by the United States and other member nations, we rapidly expanded relief shipments and services through the fall months. As of 30 Nov. our shipments had mounted to 3,410,000 long tons. In August we shipped 354,000 long tons, in September 370,000, October 520,000, November 755,000. We hope our shipments this month may reach close to 1,000,000 tons and in January exceed that mark.

To Expand China Aid

The shipments will continue to hold at a high mark in the early months of 1946. We will be carrying on the programs initiated in 1945 for full-scale aid to Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia and the Dodecanese Islands. The China program will be expanded rapidly.

We will continue with the special program for Ethiopia and some emergency programs for the liberated nations of western Europe and for the Philippines. We will be assisting the military authorities in care and repatriation of United Nations displaced persons in Germany and Austria. The program of repatriating United Nations nationals from the Middle East will be completed in early 1946.

In addition to these continuing activities we will assume large new responsibilities in the new year.

In 1946 aid will be provided to the Byelorussian [White Russian] and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics, which suffered the greatest devastation of any of the lands invaded by the enemy. The council at its third session in London last August authorized UNRRA to take over from the Allied Armies Commission the task of providing relief to Italy (during 1945 UNRRA carried on a limited program in Italy), and also to give assistance to Austria, Korea and Formosa. Recently the Central Committee authorized a limited program of aid to the sections of northern Finland which were devastated by the German armies.

Status of New Programs to Be Undertaken in 1946

(1) BYELORUSSIAN [WHITE RUSSIAN] AND UKRAINIAN REPUBLICS

these two republics war destruction reached a scale never before known in history. Twice their territories were a battleground; once when the tide of invasion reached to Moscow and Stalingrad and again when the enemy was driven out by the victorious Soviet armies.

The enemy took vitually all the agricultural machinery away; livestock herds were terribly depleted. All movable stocks of food and even of seeds were removed. Millions were left homeless. City after city was totally destroyed and countless cities and villages were heavily damaged. More than 25,000,000 are without shelter save such as they can get in caves and dugouts and ruined dwellings. Whatever assistance UNRRA will be able to provide to these brave people will be infinitesimal in proportion to the need.

Govenments of these Republics and UNRRA are today announcing completion of agreements setting the terms and conditions of aid from the United Nations to them. The agreements have been signed by Anatoli M. Baranovsky for the Ukrainian Republic and Leonid I. Kaminsky for the Byelorussian [White Russian] Republic and by myself for UNRRA.

The agreements generally follow the pattern of understandings between UNRRA and other Governments receiving aid. An UNRRA mission is to be installed in each country for the usual purposes of observing distribution in compliance with the UNRRA principles and maintaining liaison between the relief organization and the Governments. The mission for the Byelorussian [White Russian] Republic will have its headquarters in Minsk and that for the Ukrainian Republic in Kiev. The agreements assure the UNRRA missions full opportunity to observe distribution operations, and the usual diplomatic privileges and immunities. In addition, they provide for the supplies and equipment to be labeled with the UNRRA symbol.

The Ukrainian Republic has requested aid in the amount of $189,000,000 and the Byelorussian [White Russian] Republic in the amount of $61,000,000. The supply schedules which will determine the money value of the goods provided are now under review along with supply schedules for all other United Nations which are to receive aid in 1946. The entire group of schedules will be submitted by the Director General soon to the Central Committee in accordance with Council resolutions passed at the August, 1945, session of the Council in London. These direct that the Central Committee review and approve the broad programs of operations for the year 1946.

(2) ITALY

The utter destitution in Italy is well known and does not require recounting here. The basic imported supplies for the whole Italian population have so far been provided by the armies of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. UNRRA, in accordance with instructions given during the Montreal Council session, has carried on a successful supplementary program of aid, providing additional rations to more than 2,000,000 of the most needy children and mothers and some medical aid to the general population.

The cost and responsibility of providing a relief program for Italy shifts from the three Allied nations to UNRRA on Jan. 1. Early next month UNRRA will begin loading supplies for Italy. The supplies which are delivered in Italy during January—and some which will arrive in February—will be those loaded by the United States Army-Foreign Economic Administration program in December. The program contemplated by the Allied Commission for 1946 would have cost $450,000,000, including shipping charges. The supply schedules for the UNRRA program which will determine its cost are now under review in the same manner as those for the Byelorussian [White Russian] and Ukrainian Republics mentioned above and for all other recipient nations. They will go through the same procedure before the tentative goals for the year are confirmed. Mr. Spurgeon M. Keeny, the chief of the Italian Mission, has been in Washington for ten days consulting with our headquarters staff on the relief program generally.

The operations in Italy will be carried on under agreement with the Italian Government. Mr. Keeny on his return to Italy next week will carry draft agreements which will be put into final form during consultations with the Italian Government, approved by the European Regional Office and Headquarters, and signed in Rome.

3. AUSTRIA

At the invitation of the Allied Control Commission in Vienna, a small UNRRA delegation was sent to Austria to explore the relief situation and recommend steps to be taken under the Council authorization. Its members were Hart Schaaf of our European Regional Office, Alexander Daderkin and M. Burinsky of our Headquarters office and Brig. Reginald Parminter, in charge of our displaced persons operations in Austria.

This delegation has now completed its exploratory work. I received late yesterday a formal request from the Allied Control Commission for UNRRA to give assistance in Austria. We are giving immediate attention to this request. Pending completion of arrangements for the assistance which UNRRA may be able to give, the Allied armies will continue to supply the basic necessities of life which must be imported for the Austrian people.

(4) FINLAND

The Central Committee of the UNRRA Council has authorized the Director General to undertake a program of limited emergency relief for Finland, at a total cost to UNRRA of $2,500,000.

It is expected that the program will apply principally to districts of northern Finland devastated by German armies. For some time reports from this region of bitter winters have caused grave concern. During their retreat through Finnish Lapland the Germans laid waste practically all towns and villages. Cattle and reindeer were butchered or driven off and boats and fishing equipment confiscated or destroyed. Food and clothing are now desperately needed. Though disease of epidemic proportions is not known to exist, fears are felt concerning outbreaks this winter due to the present lowered resistance of the people. Medical supplies will constitute a substantial portion of the emergency shipments. It is felt that the UNRRA program, though limited, will help to tide the areas of Finland which are in the worst need through the winter season. A small UNRRA mission will observe the distribution of the supplies provided.

(5) KOREA

Examination of relief needs and possible program provisions for Korea is just getting under way. At the invitation of General MacArthur a small UNRRA delegation will proceed to the American-occupied districts of this nation early in January to examine needs and possibilities. It is headed by Frank S. Gaines, the chief of the UNRRA Philippines Mission and the Southwest Pacific Area office, and will include an agricultural rehabilitation officer, a medical officer and a displaced persons specialist.

An invitation for the delegation to consult on relief problems in the Russian-occupied zone of Korea is anticipated.

(6) FORMOSA

This island has returned to Chinese sovereignty. Its relief program will be carried on as part of the relief program for liberated China through the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation administration and UNRRA cooperating. Formosa will constitute one of the fifteen administrative districts for the China relief program.

(7) EXPANDING CHINA PROGRAM

Relief needs in this nation, ravaged by fourteen years of continuous war, are stupendous. The UNRRA program for relief of the liberated areas has been carefully worked out to make the available resources contribute most to the self-help effort of the Chinese Government and people.

The basic organizational work for the China program has been completed long since. The agreement between the Chinese Government and UNRRA setting the terms and conditions of the program was signed in October. It will constitute the largest single program of the United Nations' relief effort. Our mission has been in China for more than a year. It is expanding in pace with the accelerated program. The Deputy Director General in charge of supply, Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson, has just returned from a six-week stay in China, during which he collected up-to-date basic data on requirements and on relationships between the Central Government's programs with which ours will mesh. He reported last week to the press and radio group here on the most urgent needs and on the plans for meeting them.

Several ports are now open. But the inland transport system of China is smashed. It is not extensive enough to move the locally produced or the imported goods now on hand. Providing trucks and rail equipment, barges, landing craft and small coastal and river shipping is the first task and at that we are working steadily. The flow of supplies to the ports will proceed as fast as the transport system can be built up to get them into the interior.

Potential Financial Resources for the 1946 Program

The operating resources for the UNRRA programs are provided by the thirty-one uninvaded member nations. Of these, twenty-nine have to date pledged contributions. Action is still to be taken by Liberia and Guatemala. The total pledged to date is $1,866,624,591. All nations contribute to the administrative expense fund, which defrays the cost of operating the headquarters and regional offices. Total contributions authorized since the inception of our work to this fund are $16,643,750. The total potential availability then, from the first contributions, is now $1,883,268,341. Assuming that the second contributions by the nations are the same as the first, the potential resources for the whole program will be $3,766,576,682.

The United States has authorized its full second contribution of $1,350,000,000 and appropriated $750,000,000; the United Kingdom has also authorized its full second contribution of approximately $300,000,000. Action is yet to be taken by the other Governments, though the Canadian Parliament is well advanced in the legislative process of making its second contribution available. We are proceeding to make plans for the year on the assumption that the other member nations will accede to the requests of the UNRRA Council and provide the means of carrying on the operations.

Breakdown Held Impossible

It is not possible at this time to give the breakdown of the funds tentatively allocated for the 1946 operations in each country receiving aid from UNRRA, and in the displaced persons, administrative and mission expenses phases of the program for the year. The chiefs of missions in the countries where UNRRA already is operating are now in Washington for final review of supply and service requirements. Following the determinations of the administration on the basis of their representations, the schedules must be approved by the Central Committee. When so approved we will announce them.

At present, we are able to give only the very tentative break downs of the dollar values of the total programs contemplated from both contributions in the most general terms for the countries receiving aid, for reserves, for administrative and mission expenses and for displaced persons operations. The following table divides on this tentative basis the total amount that will be available if all member nations complete their first contributions as authorized and make second contributions of the same amounts. When the final record is written it is certain that the value of goods and services supplied in each phase of the operations will vary from these tentative figures. Availability of funds, availability of supplies, shifts in programs dictated by developments of the year, allocation to actual operations of the $185,000,000 reserve, and other factors will bring about alterations. Hence this table should be read as indicative and not as in any way final or definitive.

Estimated Distribution by Country—Total UNRRA Program, Including Original and Recommended Additional Contributions From All Countries (a).

(In Millions of United States Dollar Equivalents.)

Item.	Estimated Cost.
1. Supplies to receiving countries (landed cost basis):	
Albania	$30.0
Austria	100.0
Byelorussian S.S.R.	60.0
China	675.0
Czechoslovakia	315.0
Greece	450.0
Italy	490.0
Poland	533.0
Ukrainian S.S.R.	190.0
Yugoslavia	519.0
(b) Other	37.8
(c) Unallocated	185.0
2. Administrative expenses	35.1
3. Mission operating expenses	55.5
4. Displaced persons operations (including supplies)	91.2
Total	$3,766.6

(a) Tentative estimates—subject to revision and approval by the central committee of UNRRA.
(b) Dodecanese Islands, Ethiopia and emergency programs.
(c) Unallocated for emergencies that cannot be foreseen at this time.

Availability of Supplies Will Greatly Affect Programs

The effective fulfillment of the programs in providing for the survival through the winter of the populations in the war-torn areas and in helping to revive production within the countries will depend heavily upon the availability of supplies and shipping. This cannot be determined precisely in advance. However, the general situation as it appears now is as follows:

(1) The required ocean shipping will be available. Charges are still high, but we hope that during the year they will be reduced, so that more of the available funds can be used to get supplies.

(2) Minimum requirements for supplies to revive farm production, for repairs and raw materials to speed output from industries producing the necessities of life and for providing coastal and inland transportation can, in general, be met. Fortunately, military surpluses are in sight for nearly all the transport requirements. Here the timing is of utmost importance. For maximum restoration of production we must put the equipment and raw materials at the right places at the right times in the right amounts. This means that the funds to finance procurement must be available early in the year, for many of these items require months to manufacture after the orders are placed.

(3) The health and medical supply requirements can be met if financing is provided.

(4) The clothing and textile and footwear and raw fiber and leather programs can be met. They are the barest minimum sort of programs. We wish they were more nearly adequate. We are gratified that we can supplement these programs with used clothing collections. We hope that the response to these drives in the United States, Canada Australia and other nations continues as generous as it has been in the collection campaigns of 1945.

(5) The food requirements present a difficult problem because of the world shortage, long acute in the case of fats and oils but only recently in the case of wheat and rice.

Shipping Problem Stressed

After a relatively easy period during the last six months in providing grain for recipient countries, a most unsatisfactory situation has developed with alarming suddenness during the last few days. World demands for imported grain have increased very greatly during the past year, owing partly to small harvests in all European countries. While the main supplying countries (United States, Canada, Argentine and Australia) may have sufficient supplies of grain available for export, an extraordinarily difficult situation has now developed in moving this grain from the producing areas in these countries to seaboard. The supplying countries now face an immense problem in meeting the exceptionally heavy demands which have been placed upon them. Unless exceptional measures are taken by the supplying countries, UNRRA may not be able to meet the January schedules we had set up and February and March shipments may fall considerably below the mark at which we are aiming.

UNRRA's requirements for January wheat and flour shipments to countries it is serving total 666,000 tons. There is in sight today insufficient grain to meet these requirements. Efforts are under way to bring up the supplies for January loading. I am sure all concerned will do everything in their power to improve the present prospects, for unless this can be done there is the possibility of reduction in the bread rations in some European countries.

Breadstuffs are the basis of the austerity diets which our Allies whose countries were the battleground have been contemplating for this winter. If we undercut that foundation, the basis stat of health and energy of millions of people will deteriorate still further. The supplying nations do not wish to be responsible for such a tragic occurrence in the first post-war winter, and I now appeal and will continue to appeal on behalf of all the liberated nations for the most strenuous efforts to provide the essential exports of grain; especially of wheat.

Conclusion

As I have indicated, new contributions of funds from the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada for the time being will enable UNRRA to carry on with its task. At the same time I want to emphasize, and to make this clear to everybody, that the demands for aid now being placed on UNRRA by members of the United Nations are far beyond the resources of the Administration. The discussions which we have had during the last few days with representatives of the Governments now receiving UNRRA aid and with our chiefs of missions in those countries show clearly that in order to provide their minimum overall relief needs, we would require financial resources greater than those now in sight. When I make this point I have particularly in mind the needs of China, the central and southeastern European countries and Italy. Equally so, I am conscious of the fact that UNRRA will be able to undertake only part of the minimum relief job which is required to be done if tragedy is to be averted in Austria.

UNRRA will use its available funds with the utmost efficiency and with the sole purpose of providing relief fairly to the greatest possible number of people. But I want it to be known that UNRRA, by the limitation of its financial resources and by limitations of supply of certain commodities, will be unable to provide all the assistance which is so clearly needed in the world today.

CONGRESS FACES MAJOR ISSUES IN 1946 SESSION

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—No Congress in recent years has faced an election-year docket as laden with controversy as that which confronts the 79th when it reconvenes next month.

Between January 14 when they come back from vacation, and next Summer when they hope to get away for political campaigning, the legislators must grapple with more than a dozen major subjects, each primed with political dynamite.

There are many items on President Truman's legislative program that haven't been acted on, and there are many others, not on the Chief Executive's priority list, that are likely to become bitter issues.

The Senate in particular faces a prospect of diving immediately into a row, with Senators Ball (R-Minn.) and Chavez (D-N. M.), planning to bring up the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. That plan has started trouble every time it has come up. Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.), already has let it be known he will filibuster.

Some time before May 15, Congress must decide what it wants to do about the draft law. It expires then, and many members of Congress want it to go right on with its dying.

Draft Law

The decision on the draft probably will be coupled with universal military training legislation the President has requested. The House Military Committee is in the midst of hearings on peacetime military training now.

Before the end of June, some decision must be done about price controls. If nothing is done, the controls end automatically, for the price control law expires on June 30, 1946.

The Administration will insist on early action on legislation setting up fact-finding boards to handle labor disputes. The President wanted it enacted before the Christmas adjournment, but Congress ignored his request. Committee hearings will be resumed next month in both the House and the Senate.

The President also wants Congress to do something quickly about employment. He favors the so-called Full Employment Bill passed by the Senate, and definitely doesn't like a substitute passed by the House. The issue is in the hands of Senate-House conferees who won't get together until after the first of the year.

Unemployment compensation legislation has a high priority on the 1946 calendar. The President wants financial aid to jobless increased and the coverage of existing law broadened. The House Ways and Means Committee has plugged its ears to his request thus far.

Other subjects almost certain to be in the foreground on Capitol Hill:

Bonuses for service men: There already have been strong hints that an adjusted compensation drive will be launched early in the new year. And with the Congressional elections just around the corner, it's a political "hot potato."

Discharge of service men: Legislation to force the immediate release of married soldiers and sailors and other designated groups has been gaining support in recent months. A "discharge petition" to force its consideration by the House has more than 100 signatures.

Army-Navy Merger: The President has drawn the issue by requesting creation of a single department of national defense. The betting on Capitol Hill is about even-money on whether he will get it.

Health Insurance: Legislation dealing with this was requested by the President in a recent message and legislation is in the mill.

Foreign Loans: Congress will be asked early in the year to approve huge loans to Great Britain and possibly other nations. With the national debt soaring toward the $300,000,000,000 mark, the lawmakers aren't likely to vote approval without asking a lot of questions.

Pensions

Pensions for Congressmen: One of the hottest of the "hot potatoes." Congressional sentiment is strongly behind it, a House committee has overwhelmingly recommended it, but the Congressmen themselves are wary about voting on it.

The Atomic Bomb: Legislation setting up machinery for domestic controls has been on a House Rules Committee shelf for some time. The President requested its enactment.

Taxes and Appropriations: An election-year clamor for reductions in both is a certainty. The House Appropriations Committee already is considering the new budget and its chairman has demanded cuts to the bone in all items. There is a strong prospect that some of the war-enacted "luxury" taxes may be removed or reduced.

New Hawaii Probe Counsel Sought

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee took a holiday today, but Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) had some unfinished business — the search for a new chief counsel and staff.

Gerhard Gesell, assistant counsel, said the staff still intends to quit after questioning of witnesses on the day the committee meets again, December 31.

William D. Mitchell, chief counsel, and his aides announced several days ago they would withdraw because the scope of the investigation had been so broadened that it could not be completed by the January 3 deadline. Congress subsequently extended the deadline to February 15.

Stark To Be Called

Admiral Harold R. Stark, the 1941 chief of naval operations, is expected to be the first witness when the hearing resumes.

Even Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific Fleet commander in 1941, and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, then Hawaiian army chief, were absent yesterday.

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) asked counsel to obtain for him during the recess photographs or the original documents on all intercepted Japanese messages dated December 6, 1941, regardless of origin or the time of decoding.

"Has A Hunch"

Gearhart said he is interested in seeing "all the markings" made on the messages and that he "has a hunch" something interesting might be developed.

The committee heard Admiral R. K. Turner, former war plans chief, yesterday.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) suggested in questioning him that Navy Department orders for Kimmel to transport planes to Midway and Wake Island on carrier decks left the fleet without any air support if it had put to sea from Pearl Harbor.

Turner agreed that Kimmel would have had no air support for the battleships, except when they were operating close to land.

Reconnaissance Order

Ferguson noted that for a three-day period at the end of November, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, then Asiatic Fleet commander, had been ordered to fly reconnaissance in connection with British sweeps.

Since the Navy had lost track of two squadrons of Japanese carriers, Ferguson asked why Kimmel was not told to do the same thing at Pearl Harbor.

Turner replied that Kimmel had had orders to deploy his forces and "giving commanders specific orders as to how they are going to do it is very bad practice."

PLANNERS SEEK FOOD, SUPPLIES AS GIFT TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 — (AP) The National Planning association recommended today a $1,000,000,000 gift in food and feed for western Europe, including ex-enemy countries.

The contribution, the report said, should be in addition to funds provided for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration which does not operate in the former enemy territory.

The association, a non-profit, non-political organization, estimated that the billion dollars in goods will be needed, in addition to an

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estimated $500,000,000 in UNRRA funds, to keep western Europe, the United Kingdom and non-UNRRA countries from hunger this winter.

"There is no real alternative," the association's board of trustees said in a statement, adding:

"We should regard this gift not a charity but as a demonstration of our concern for the lives of Europeans and the welfare of Europe, and as part of the war's unfinished business."

It would not be sound financial policy, the association said, to ask the liberated countries to finance their emergency food imports through long terms loans when their "slender dollar resources are sorely needed to buy from us the equipment for rehabilitating x x x their operating economies."

The association estimated that the $1,500,000,000, including UNRRA's money, would provide:

Food and grains $600,000,000; dairy products and eggs $200,000,000; meats $350,000,000; fats and oils $100,000,000; other food items $100,000,000; livestock feed $150,000,000.

"An analysis of the effect of such aid on U. S. civilian supplies," the association declared, "indicates that, with the possible exceptions of fats and sugar, food supplies in this country are sufficient to meet these requirements if the American people, instead of consuming more food than ever before, are willing to consume at a rate not higher than six to eight per cent above pre-war (1935-39) levels."

H. Christian Sonne, chairman of the NPA board, said that the food should be given directly to the government of western Europe for distribution through regular channels to their people, provided adequate rationing machinery exists, or seems in prospect, in the individual countries.

FRANCO MAINTAINS LARGE ARMY SAYS U. S. AMBASSADOR

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—Ambassador Norman Armour, just back from Spain, says Generalissimo Franco still maintains an army of 600,000 to 700,000 and that one-third of that nation's budget goes to the armed forces and police.

Obviously, Armour told newsmen yesterday, the Franco regime is not shifting from totalitarianism to democracy rapidly enough to satisfy the United States.

The 58-year-old diplomat, who is retiring after 30 years in the foreign service, returned from Madrid two days ago. State Department officials said there is no plan to fill the vacancy immediately.

This nation has been increasingly critical of Franco in recent months. Armour said, however, that Franco insists that he is taking steps to make his government more acceptable to the Allies.

Among these, Armour said, the Spanish dictator lists the lifting of censorship of dispatches of foreign correspondents in Spain; adoption of a so-called Bill of Rights; and the scheduling of municipal elections for next March.

Armour said one of the major current problems of American and British Embassies in Madrid is arranging for repatriation of an estimated 9,000 to 15,000 German nationals who were in Spain on V-E Day.

U. S. Backs Down On Plea to Britain On Siamese Peace

Request to Defer Settlement of Terms Is Withdrawn; Financial Issue a Factor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The United States notified the British and Siamese governments today that it was withdrawing its recent request that they defer final conclusion of a war-end agreement. British-American conversations regarding certain terms of the proposed agreement now have been concluded, the State Department said.

There was no amplification in the statement of the American government's discussions with the British and no official disclosure of the terms of the proposed agreement. Government officials have said privately, however, that the United States believed the original British terms were too harsh on the Siamese.

These officials, who asked not to be identified, said the American government feared severe British reparation demands might seriously cripple the Siamese economy.

RUBBER SHIPMENT DUE FROM MALAYA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—(AP) The Reconstruction Finance corporation disclosed today that the first shipment of crude rubber in three years from the rehabilitated countries of the Far East is due soon.

The shipment is expected aboard the S.S. Canton Victory, due Sunday or Monday at New York with 2,060 tons of rubber from Malaya and Java.

The rubber will be stored and later parcelled out for productive use, the RFC said in a statement.

Meanwhile the RFC said it will get rid of its scrap rubber piles in 18 cities, explaining that the material has been worked over many time and what is left has no commercial value.

At the beginning of 1945, the Office of Rubber Reserve and its predecessor, the Rubber Reserve company, had bought 1,109,000 short tons of scrap rubber, had sold 927,000 tons for use by rubber manufacturing comanies, and had 182,000 tons of scrap rubber on hand.

POW ARE KEPT OFF TRAINS

Army Postpones Transfer of Germans to Ports in East

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The War Department said today that it had postponed a scheduled transfer of 5,000 German prisoners from Fort Custer, Mich., to East Coast ports and that such transfers had been "virtually suspended for some two weeks."

Brig. Gen. B. M. Bryan, Provost Marshal General, issued a statement after publication of reports from Fort Custer that furloughs of American soldiers guarding prisoners there had been canceled under plans to start the prisoners eastward by Friday. Fort Custer officials announced today that Christmas furloughs had been reinstated as a result of the War Department's action.

General Bryan said that the prisoners would not be moved until some time in January and then only if their transportation would not interfere with transportation for American service men

Gregory Gets Surplus Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—President Truman has named Lieutenant General Edmund B. Gregory, Army Quartermaster General, as chairman of the new War Assets Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This R. F. C. subsidiary will soon take on the job of disposing of surplus government-owned goods.

Commemorative Silver Coins Urged

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Ten million silver pieces will cause Americans to remember Pearl Harbor, and another ten million will remind them daily of the victory over the Axis, if Representative White (D., Idaho) gets his wish.

White introduced bills to authorize the coinage of ten million half-dollars commemorating the Japanese attack that brought this country into the war and coinage of an equal number of silver dollars commemorating the successful conclusion of the conflict.

New Impeachment Proceedings Favored For Federal Judges

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—New machinery for removal of Federal judges, except those on the Supreme Court, is recommended by the House Judiciary Committee.

A majority of the group said in a report filed with the House that impeachment proceedings, the only way now to oust Federal judges are outmoded.

Accompanying the report yesterday was a bill which would provide for trial by Circuit Courts of Appeal of Federal judges, whom the House of Representatives certified by resolution as suspected of a breach of "good conduct." This procedure would not apply to Supreme Court justices.

The committee divided sharply on the revision proposal, however. Of the 27 members, 11 signed a minority report attacking it. They argued that the present procedure of impeachment before Congress is adequate.

White House Group Gets V-E Day Scroll For Christmas Gift

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—Several hundred employes of the White House received from President Truman yesterday and today an autographed illuminated scroll of the President's V-E Day proclamation of May 8, 1945.

Cabinet members and those on the President's immediate staff received the additional compliment of a personal expression of good wishes inscribed in Mr. Truman's own hand in one corner of the scroll.

The employes include those in the reconversion office of John W. Snyder and the domestic employes in the living quarters, as well as the office staff and police guard.

Mead Urges Congress Act in Housing Crisis

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—Senator Mead, (D-N. Y.), said today that Congress, immediately on returning from its recess, should take steps "to alleviate the critical conditions of housing, hospital facilities and educational opportunities for veterans."

He urged in a statement that an inventory be taken immediately of all Army and Navy facilities and Federally-owned buildings suitable for housing, hospital and educational purposes.

"With an emergency upon us," he said, "an all-out national frontal attack which will include the use of all available facilities, both temporary and permanent, must be initiated."

RED CROSS HELPS WITH YULE CHEER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — (AP) The American Red Cross said today special effort has been made to provide Christmas cheer for every American serviceman overseas, as well as the wounded at hospitals in this country.

The Red Cross reported that in cooperation with the Army Special Services, Red Cross clubs have laid plans to provide turkey and trimmings, trees and gifts, holiday decorations and carol singing at clubs and canteens.

In addition 1,250,000 individual gift boxes were shipped overseas earlier in the year for distribution to hospitalized men, to those at lonely outposts and others.

Men aboard ship will not be forgotten, nor will those who land from transports on Christmas day. The Red Cross said they will receive not only the usual canteen service but gifts also will be distributed in many areas.

Gifts will be distributed Christmas morning to veterans in hospitals.

To Help G. I.s on Clothing

Senators Will Back Bills Allowing Yeterans to Wear Uniforms

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Senate Small Business Committee is going to the rescue of discharged veterans who can't buy civilian garb after they get home because of the clothing shortage and cannot wear their Army uniforms more than a month after they get home because of military law.

The committee has agreed to sponsor legislation which would permit the former G. I.s to go about in olive drab or khaki as long as they please.

Fourth Of Re-Enlisted Men Are Overseas

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Almost a quarter of the more than 300,000 men who have signed up in the Army's two-month recruiting campaign are overseas, the War Department said today.

Up to December 7, a total of 304,802 enlistments had been made, including 43,097 in the week ended on that date, the Army disclosed.

Officials expressed pleasure over the rate of enlistments, but said they would not attempt to project this rate into the future because of various unforeseeable factors. The Army hopes to have its manpower at 1,600,000 by next July. This figure would include men enlisted as well as draftees.

EX-G. I. MAY WEAR UNIFORM LONGER

Washington, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The Senate Small Business Committee is galloping to the rescue of discharged veterans who can't buy civilian garb after they get home, because of the shortage, and who can't wear their Army uniforms after they get home, because of military law.

Lest large scale nudity result the committee agreed yesterday to launch legislation which will permit the former G. I.'s to go about in olive drab or khaki as long as they please. It also announced the quartermaster general has agreed to recommend that the War Department permit discharged men to take home all clothing in their possession.

The committee said the Civilian Production Administration will tackle the civilian suit shortage with regulations requiring production of more suit-weight cloth by woolen and worsted mills.

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Truman Names Army Quartermaster Chief As War Assets Head

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—President Truman has named Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Army quartermaster general, as chairman of the new War Assets Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This RFC subsidiary will soon take the job of disposing of surplus Government-owned goods.

General Gregory is expected to organize a staff of merchandising and sales executives after the first of the year to handle the work. He will retain his quartermaster general post, but while engaged in his RFC duties, Maj. Gen. Clifford Corbin, now assistant quartermaster general, will act for him in the Army assignment.

Gregory, 63 and a native of Storm Lake, Iowa, will take over the surplus property disposal job given temporarily to RFC Director Sam H. Husbands. Husbands acted pending the appointment of someone who could devote full time to the task.

NINE MAP EXPERTS GET DECORATIONS

Truman Gives Legion of Merit to Men Who Kept White House War Charts Up to Date

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—President Truman awarded the Legion of Merit today to five members of the Army and Navy who kept the White House war maps up to date.

Recipients were Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Elsey, Oakmont, Pa.; Lieuts. Robert H. Myers, Chevy Chase, Md., Ogden S. Collins, Rockaway, N. J., and Robert W. Bogue, Sioux Falls, S. D.; and Ship's Clerk Edwin L. Hoying, Anna, Ohio, all of the Naval Reserve.

Also Majors Ogden Kniffin, Darien, Conn.; Boyce P. Price, Bronxville, N. Y.; and Franklin H. Graham, Detroit, and Chief Warrant Officer A. M. Cornelius, Hastings, Neb.

Lieut. Comdr. William M. Rigdon, administrative assistant and secretary to the President's Naval aide, also received the Legion of Merit for assisting in the "planning and preparation" for the late President Roosevelt's participation in two Quebec conferences and the Allied meetings at Cairo, Teheran and Yalta, and for President Truman's participation in the Berlin conference.

Lieuteant Commander Rigdon, who lives in Statesboro, Ga., acted as the President's personal secretary at most of the Allied meetings abroad.

The map room officers were cited for fulfilling "exacting responsibilites" which "contributed materially to the successful prosecution of the war."

They not only maintained maps on which were posted the day to day positions of opposing air, ground and naval forces, but prepared charts showing current and future military operations and daily reports on the war's progress for the President, his Chief of Staff and military and naval aides.

They also operated special communications systems, including scramblers, set up for the personal use of the Chief Executive in communicating with heads of foreign governments.

One or more of the map room officers accompanied the late President Roosevelt and President Truman to each of the big international war conferences.

CURB IS ENDING ON NEWSPRINT

Will Be Lifted on Dec. 31, but Supply Is Short.

Washington, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Government controls on use of newsprint will be lifted on December 31, but the supply is expected to remain short of demand.

In ordering revocation of all but inventory restrictions, the Civilian Production Administration estimated that about 1,935,000 tons of newsprint will be available to United States publishers during the first half of 1946. This is 98 per cent of supply in the same period of 1941.

"While this is not adequate to meet demands," the CPA said, "it is considered sufficient to warrant revocation of the order in view of recommendations of the industry."

A pledge by the American Newspaper Publishers Association to see that no newspaper suspends publication for lack of newsprint was an important factor in CPA's decision yesterday to cancel the rationing order, L-240.

A. N. P. A. Indorses Plan.

A. N. P. A. has indorsed a plan under which publishers agree to set aside up to 3 per cent of their newsprint tonnage for papers threatened with suspension because they cannot obtain newsprint.

J. Hale Steinman, director of CPA's printing and publishing division, said newspapers required to draw on such a pool would be permitted to publish an eight-page daily paper.

Steinman said the plan calls for State and regional reserves. CHA Administrator John D. Small stressed, however, that if this voluntary plan should break down, the Government "will act promptly to reinstitute newsprint controls, either through a general order or through use of the priorities power in special cases."

Under the newsprint rationing order, which went into effect on January 1, 1943, newspapers have been limited to a certain percentage of the paper they used during 1941. Inventory restrictions are being continued, CPA said, to prevent "any unreasonable accumulation of the available supply." Under these restrictions, newspapers in the Eastern and Central States are limited to supplies for twenty-five days' consumption, while those in Western States cannot exceed forty-five days' supply. These restrictions, CPA explained, are based on average daily consumption during the last six months of this year.

N. Y.-Amsterdam Flights To Commence Jan. 15

Washington, Dec. 22—(AP)—American Airlines System will inaugurate weekly flights from New York to Amsterdam and Berlin on January 15 and to Copenhagen and Stockholm on February 1, a company spokesman said yesterday.

Service to the Scandinavian countries will include Oslo as soon as the necessary navigational and landing aids are installed at Gardermoen Airport, about 30 miles from Oslo.

This will make nine flights weekly from the United States to Europe on the American Airlines System. It is now flying three times weekly from New York and once weekly from Washington and Chicago to London. Next week it will add a flight from New York and one from Washington.

The flight to the Netherlands and Germany will leave on Tuesdays and that to the Scandinavian countries on Fridays.

NEW TECHNIQUES AID BLIND VETS FROM BOTH WARS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—(AP) Amazingly successful methods that promise to rehabilitate virtually all of the 1,375 blinded veterans of World War II are to be applied to 505 sightless veterans of the first World War still confined to government institutions.

Announcing this, Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting VA Surgeon General, said the Army Rehabilitation program of World War II has been so successful there are only six blinded men from the recent conflict in Veterans Administration hospitals or homes.

The Army has established instruction centers where its blinded men are given training to minimize their handicap.

In one of these, Old Farms Convalescent Hospital at Avon, Conn, they are taught to substitute hearing for eyesight as an aid in walking and other activities. They are taught to read in braille and to engage in a wide variety of occupational activities and recreations. These not only rekindle normal interests but also help veterans to choose suitable occupations.

After mastering the Army course of instruction, 680 blinded World War II veterans have been discharged and returned to civilian life. Most of the others are receiving training.

The Veterans Administration faces one complication the Army did not have to meet. Many of the 320 World War I veterans in VA hospitals, and of 185 in VA homes, have been there for many years. Most are more than 50 years old.

While the Army's blind center staffs are composed of physicians and other specialists, and of people with normal sight, the Veterans Administration plan is to retain blind instructors in nine special instruction centers.

They hope to make most of the World War I veterans self-reliant with the idea that many of them may later be able to leave veterans institutions.

They will be taught braille; the use of braille typewriters and watches; the use of talking books; perception of objects and sounds; recognition of people; how to get about without aid; personal hygiene; pencil writing and the use of hand tools and games for the blind.

First instructor appointed was George Hackenburg, for 17 years a field representative of the Pennsylvania State Council for the Blind and recently a dictaphone operator for the VA. Eighty veterans will be placed under his guidance at the Dayton, O., VA home.

Other VA centers for the blind will be in the Bronx, N. Y.; and Tuskegee, Ala., VA hospitals; and in the following VA homes; Bath, N. Y.; Bay Pines, Fla.; Kecoughtan, Va.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Mountain Home, Tenn., and Wood, Wis.

BOARD GIVES G. M. AND UNION TIME TO COOL

Hopes Both Sides Will Use Six-day Recess to End Month-old Strike.

'ABILITY TO PAY' IS ISSUE

Company Is Silent on Stand—Locals' Demands Will Be Discussed Wednesday.

Washington, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The President's fact - finding board in the General Motors strike began a cooling off recess today, hoping that the principals would use the time to end the month-old walkout.

By adjourning its second day sessions until next Friday the board sidestepped any immediate crisis over the corporation's reaction to the board's decision that it will consider "ability to pay" in connection with the C. I. O.-Auto Workers' demand for a 30 per cent wage rise.

The company was silent on its position. Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the fact-finding panel, declined to say whether the board's statement of policy, which he read before quickly adjourning the hearing, had been approved by the corporation.

Garrison and his colleagues were closeted with the corporation's president, Charles E. Wilson, and his associates for two and one-half hours before the panel chairman announced the recess. He said he would not call upon either side to comment on the panel's declaration of policy.

The board said the ability to pay, based on profits and present prices, "will not be regarded as the only or controlling factor in determining the amount of a fair and equitable wage adjustment."

The panel put off a decision on another issue which has stirred the corporation's ire. It said:

Books Inquiry Put Off.

"Whether the board will call upon the company to submit books or records germane to the case for examination by the board in accordance with the President's statement of December 20, will be determined by the future developments in the case."

President Truman said on Thursday that fact-finding boards should have access to company books to complete their studies, but that the data survey should not be made public.

The company and union representatives of the 175,000 strikers headed back to Detroit today with an appointment to get together there Wednesday at 2:30 P. M., to discuss revised demands of local unions at plants where pickets are permitting office help to go through. Walter P. Reuther, union vice-president, said this conference was on local demands only and not on the wage issue, but that he hoped the broader negotiations could begin soon after.

Reuther's Statement.

"We are going to make a sincere effort at collective bargaining," he said. "If we are not successful we will be back here on December 28. This strike will be settled eventually, as all other strikes have been."

As a parting plea to the company and union to end the strike, the fact-finding board said it was "firmly of the view that the strike can and should be settled by agreement of the parties, and that collective bargaining in this case has not yet proved adequate to its proper tasks."

MOST U.S. STRIKES ENDED QUICKLY, SURVEY DISCLOSES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—(AP) The Labor department counted up the strikes since V-J day today and concluded that most of the nation's industrial plants "are proceeding with production without work stoppage or significant labor-management controversies."

From the end of hostilities in the Pacific through Dec. 21, the department estimated that about 1,650 work stoppages occurred. The conciliation service was instrumental in settling 1,256 of the 1,450 which were terminated, the Labor department said.

Strikes or lockouts since V-J day involved about 1,550,000 workers who lost about 24,000,000 man

days of work—94-100 per cent of the total available working time of the nation's wage earners.

The figures do not include plants shut down or crippled because of the lack of material or parts from plants closed by strikes.

The department said in a statement accompanying its routine November strike figures, that:

"Labor - management disputes which result in strikes often overshadow the fact that most of the nation's industrial plants are proceeding with production without work stoppage or significant labor-management controversies.

"In recent months many plants have granted, without any difficulties, wage increases under the President's announced wage-price policy. Several hundred general wage increases made since V-J day have already come to the attention of the Department of Labor, covering a large number of industries."

The department said that more than half of the total idleness in November resulted from four strikes. These they listed as the C.I.O.-Auto Workers Strike over a 30 per cent wage increase at General Motors which began November 21, the strike of AFL machinists in the San Francisco bay area which began late in October, the strike of glass workers in 10 plants of the Libbey-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate Glass companies since October 22, and the the strike of A.F.L. lumber workers started September 24.

The total number of new strikes and lockouts in November was 335, involving 405,000 workers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated. Approximately 230 stoppages which began in preceding months continued into November for a total of 565 stoppages in progress during the month affecting 600,000 workers.

G.M. And Union Both Silent On Fact Board

Detroit, Dec. 22 (AP)—General Motors and the CIO United Auto Workers continued deadlocked today in their dispute over a union demand for a 30 per cent wage increase.

After a first meeting of the two sides with President Truman's fact-finding board yesterday the situation was:

1. The board had urged the necessity of making a determined new effort to settle the month-old dispute by collective bargaining.

2. Hearings were recessed; the board said they would be resumed December 26 if no agreement has been reached.

3. A statement of board policy said G.M.'s ability to pay would be considered by the board and that developments would determine whether the board would ask the company to submit its books.

Prices And Profits

An Administration announcement yesterday authorized the fact-finders to consider prices as well as profits and to determine whether any wage increases they recommend would justify companies in seeking price increases.

The fact-finders were believed to have averted any immediate showdown with General Motors on the question of examination of profits by the recess in the Washington proceedings. G.M. had threatened to bolt the hearing if its profits were considered in connection with the union's pay demand.

Both Sides Silent

No comment was made by either the corporation or the union on yesterday's developments. The disputants did announce that a meeting would be held here December 26 to consider numerous local-union grievances.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president, said considerable groundwork for future negotiations in most of the 100 units in G.M. plants was laid in Washington discussions. He said local-union grievances were accumulating to such an extent that if they were not cleared up they might bog down wage sessions.

"Veterans Day" Set

The union disclosed that a telegram had been sent to all its locals designating Saturday, January 12, as "Veterans Day" for "simultaneous nation-wide demonstrations by veterans of World Wars I and II in support of striking workers."

While General Motors held the spotlight on the nation's labor front and the Ford Motor Company's negotiations with the UAW were in recess until January 8, developments included:

CLEVELAND — Common Pleas Judge Frank S. Day issued a temporary injunction limiting to 60 the number of pickets at G.M.'s strike-bound Cleveland Diesel engine plant.

DETROIT — The Packard Motor Company told its foremen it would appeal to the United States Supreme Court any lower court's ruling that the company must bargain collectively. The NLRB on December 6 ordered Packard to negotiate with the Foreman's Associations of America (Ind.). Packard maintains that foremen, as representatives of management, are not to be considered "employés."

MOST AUTO FIRMS IDLE OVER HOLIDAY

Ford, Packard and Chrysler Shut Down Because of Shortage of Parts.

DETROIT, Dec. 22. — (AP) The Christmas holidays swelled to nearly half a million tonight the number of workers idled in the nation's automobile industry.

To the 175,000 General Motors production workers who left their jobs a month ago in the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers' battle for a 30 per cent wage rate increase were added additional thousands today as the factories closed down until next Wednesday at least.

Parts shortages figured in the laying off of 100,000 employes by the Ford Motor company and 10,000 by Packard Motor Car company. Chrysler Corp. with approximately 80,000 workers also closed their plants until next Wednesday.

Look to New Parley

Meanwhile General Motors and U.A.W.-C.I.O. representatives looked to the reopening of negotiations here the day after Christmas as holding possibilities for an agreement in the dispute over production workers' wages in approximately 100 GM plants throughout the country.

There was no comment today from management or union concerning the Washington meetings of President Truman's fact-finding board and the sudden recess decided upon yesterday until after the Detroit meetings next week.

Technically, the least, the meetings here are to deal with what were described as "local union grievances," including U.A.W.-C.I.O. picketing activities at a number of GM plants. In some instances where salaried workers have been unable to return to work, GM has sought injunctions against the union, alleging the picketing was illegal.

The fact-finding board, however, apparently was hopeful the Detroit meetings might make further hearings by the board unnecessary.

G-M Threatens to Quit

The board had announced it would consider "ability to pay" in reaching a decision on the wage demands, and shortly before the recess GM had threatened to withdraw from the hearings if its profits were considered in connection with the union demands.

Throughout the negotiations between GM and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. the union has asserted the corporation's books would show it could pay the increase within its present price structure. GM has insisted its profits were not properly a subject for collective bargaining with the union over wages.

To the fact-finding board the management representatives said the question of profits and prices was a responsibility of the OPA, adding that GM did not propose to "submit any issue within the jurisdiction of the OPA to this fact-finding board."

In recessing its hearings the board announced they would be resumed in Washington on December 28 if no agreement was reached in the meantime.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. has spurned a GM offer of a 10 per cent or 13 1-2 cents an hour wage increase and a Ford Motor Co offer of 12.4 per cent or 15 cents an hour. The Ford offer was coupled with stipulations concerning production volume and union responsibility which the U.A.W.-C.I.O. termed "completely unacceptable."

Negotiations between Ford and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. over the union demand for a 30 per cent increase will be resumed on January 8. No date has been set for a renewal of discussions between the union and Chrysler which also turned down a 30 per cent increase demand.

$50,000 CIO Strike Fund

Detroit, Dec. 22 (AP)—The special strike fund of the CIO United Auto Workers now total about $50,000, Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes reported today.

A $15,000 check was presented yesterday to Addes by John Anderson, Amalgamated Local 155 president, on behalf of approximately 12,000 members employed by 150 small tool, die, and machine shops in Detroit.

Addes said that the fund is growing at the rate of $25,000 weekly.

More Steel Hands Back Strike

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22 (AP) — More CIO United Steel Workers have put their nearly 5-to-1 approval on a strike to enforce a $2-a-day wage demand, incomplete returns compiled by National Labor Relations Board offices indicated today.

Workers in 145 plants in fifteen states voted yesterday.. Returns from at least 89 plants gave 16,926 for a strike, 3,772 against.

The count was slow in some quarters. The NLRB announced that Minnesota returns would not be available until next week.

The ballot was in the nature of a "cleanup" for the big union poll November 28, when 411,401 workers voted for a strike and 83,859 against.

The union has set the nation-wide steel strike for January 14, unless the dispute is settled meanwhile or the Government intervenes.

Union Assails G.E. On Raise Offer

New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—A ten per cent wage increase offered by the General Electric Company was rejected almost immediately last night by the CIO United Electrical Workers, which recently voted to strike for raises of about 30 per cent.

The company proposal, stipulating that the union agree not to impose limitations on or obstacles to increased production, was turned down as "grossly inadequate to the needs of G.E. employés, whose earnings have been cut as much as 50 per cent."

The company employs about 89,000 UEW members. About 6,000 additional employés, members of other unions, were included in the wage increase offer.

Union Alleges Bad Faith

The UEW voted 5 to 1 last week to strike after January 1 in plants of General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors. The union recently rejected a General Motors offer of a wage boost of 13½ cents an hour.

The union's negotiating committee, in a letter to E. D. Spicer, vice president of General Electric, said the company's proposal was "substantially less" than General Motors', and added:

"Your offer is deliberately inadequate. It is surrounded by conditions which you knew and intended should insure its rejection. You have not yet, after many months of negotiations and after a strike vote of your employés, commenced to bargain in good faith."

Other Raises Offered

Officials of the company were not available for comment on the rejection.

The G.E. offer was made by President Charles E. Wilson, who also said that nonunion employés would be given a ten per cent increase January 1 and that salaried workers earning between $3,000 and $5,000 would receive $300 annual increases.

Definite and proposed wage increases, he said in a statement, would total about $25,700,000 annually for 124,000 employés.

The statement said that "whether or not the union accepts this offer, the increase will go into effect on January 1 for eligible employés who are not subject to collective bargaining agreements."

150,000 STRANDED ON WEST COAST, MORE ARRIVING

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22—(AP) The Army's "Operation Santa Claus" to get Pacific warriors home for Christmas was running short of time today, with little hope for newcomers to western ports which have about 168,000 awaiting transportation.

Army and Navy officials explained that over-taxed transportation facilities were assigned on "first come-first served" basis and that the thousands arriving from now until Christmas day had little hope of getting on a train or plane going east of the Rockies until after Dec. 25.

Invitations to Dinner

With indications that the port cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and San Diego would likely have at least 150,000 stranded men of both services on Christmas, thousands of turkey dinner invitations for the veterans poured into Army and Navy headquarters.

The San Francisco area had the biggest number awaiting transportation, 53,000. The Army's total was about 44,000 with 5,100 to move east today and 3,348 arriving by ships. The Navy's backlog rose to nearly 9,000.

The battleship Colorado steamed into harbor with 2,114 passengers aboard, most of them sailors. They will be debarked immediately. The ship is expected to grant generous liberty for its own sailors on Christmas.

300 Vessels in Port

Navy officials estimated the total vessels ranging from the Colorado down to LCI's and PC's in the harbor for the holidays would be more than 300, with thousands of sailors to be on shore liberty in the area.

About 45,000 soldiers, sailors and marines are scheduled to be brought to western ports by the Pacific transport fleet in the Navy's "magic carpet" operation from now until

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Elaborate plans to make the delay more pleasant include Christmas trees on all ships and piers and at all camps where veterans are billeted, distribution of presents, entertainment by civilian professionals as well as army entertainers and, most important, generous "liberties."

In addition, there will be special church services. Everything possible is being done to put through communications to relatives of the men and special pay advances are being made so everybody will have some funds.

Veterans "sweating it out" on two of the "floating hotels" tied up at the San Francisco docks—the Monterey and the General Bundy—as well as soldiers living on other ships are free to go ashore as soon as morning roll call is taken. The men do not have to return to the ships until 6 a. m. the following day, unless they want to.

Storm-Hit Ship Docks, Another Safe

San Francisco, Dec. 22 (AP)—One of two vessels which have been in distress because of storm conditions along the Pacific coast made port this morning and the other was reported weathering the disturbance while rescue vessels stood by.

The LST 224, which battled heavy seas off the Golden Gate for two days, arrived in the bay at 2 A.M. and was proceeding to Mare Island under tow of a navy tug.

The army transport Imperial, with 581 Pacific veterans aboard, lay to off Cape Mendocino during last night with the Coast Guard cutter Shawnee and two tugs holding her in position. The Imperial's engines broke down but she was in no danger, Coast Guard officials said. The ship was bound for Seattle.

12 Nurse Returnees Use Private Car

Los Angeles, Dec. 22 (AP)—"Tell the folks to keep the Christmas tree up."

"I'm going to sit in a tub and soak for hours—with nobody to tell me to hurry."

These were typical reactions from twelve army nurses as they sat in a private railroad car bound for their homes in the East.

They had just returned from Leyte, where they served 18 to 24 months in a 3,000-bed hospital caring for wounded service men. Stranded in Los Angeles along with thousands of other service men and women, they had no hope for getting home by Christmas.

In Jeffers Private Car

But William M. Jeffers, Union Pacific president, had his private car attached to an eastbound train last night and asked the Army to select the occupants. The girls will reach their separation centers at Fort Dix, N.J., Monday and railroad officials said that with army cooperation they will reach their homes sometime Christmas Day.

First Lieutenant Sally Hitchcock, 26, West Brattleboro, Vt., had a special request for the home folks: "Please, please get my skis waxed. I'm dying to get out in the snow."

"And I want heads and heads of lettuce and hot soup and gallons of ice cream and cold fresh milk," said First Lieutenant Helen E. Gestwucki, 23, of Dunkirk, N.Y.

Fiance Still On Leyte

But First Lieutenant Ruth W. Dailey, of Newton Center, Mass., disclosed that her Christmas won't be as perfect as she might wish.

Her fiancé, Capt. Douglas Edwards, of Bartow, Fla., whom she met in New Guinea and who was her first date overseas, is still on Leyte.

"We'll be married when he gets back, in February, I guess," she said.

"But how glorious it will be anyway, getting home and seeing the folks again."

SERGEANT-IS HELD AS GERMAN AGENT

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Dec. 22—(AP) A press statement issued by Army headquarters at Hamilton field said today S/Sgt. Frank Hirt, 30, of the air forces, was being held at the field on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of Germany.

He will be tried by court martial within the next month at Hamilton field, the Army statement said.

When arrested he and his wife were living at Petaluma, Calif.

Army authorities accused Hirt of sending to Germany information about American military planes. They said he admitted that he belonged to the Nazi party in Germany and was a corporal in the S.A., Hitler's storm troops.

Hirt, born in the United States, lived for many years in Germany with his grandparents. He returned to this country a few weeks before the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, and enlisted in the Army Air forces.

The charge against him, the Army said, included the allegation that he was recruited, trained and financed in Germany for an espionage mission to this country by Karl Bauer, Nazi espionage agent, and that after his enlistment in the U. S. Air Force, he corresponded with active German agents, providing them with information on war planes.

Hirt was arrested many months ago and has been secretly held at Hamilton field. His mother lived at North Babylon, Long Island, New York at the time of his enlistment in the Air Force. He subsequently changed his Army record to give the Petaluma address.

Order Canceling Furloughs Is Revoked

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Fort Custer, Mich., Dec. 22 (AP)—Christmas furloughs, previously canceled for soldiers at the prisoner-of-war camp here in order to process prisoners for return to Germany, have been reinstated, army officials announced here today.

Major Charles E. Gilbert, camp executive officer, said the reinstatement was possible because of a War Department move yesterday that extended from December 28 to January 1 the date when 5,000 German prisoners were to be ready for shipment.

Furlough To Be Short

The soldiers may now have short furloughs and Christmas passes, he said.

The order canceling furloughs was issued December 18, effective immediately, according to Capt. Raymond F. Collier, public-relations officer. Soldiers living at some distance from the fort were already on furlough when the order came out, thus it affected principally those living near by.

No soldier and only one officer had been recalled from furlough when the order was rescinded.

Army authorities earlier had announced that preparations were under way to ship out the prisoners, but said they probably would not be sent until the holiday travel rush subsides.

The shipment of prisoners will be the first to leave this camp, which has more than 7,000 internees. The War Department has announced all German POW's will be sent home by the latter part of April.

Lieut. Charles H. Ryan, Gas Victim at Army Camp

Board Investigates Entry of Monoxide Into Quarters

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., Dec. 22 (AP).—A board of inquiry was still seeking today to determine how carbon monoxide gas entered the quarters of Lieutenant Charles H. Ryan, twenty-five, of 233 Weequahic Avenue, Newark, Thursday morning and killed the young officer who reported here last week.

A post public relations officer said there is no doubt that Lieutenant Ryan's death was accidental, and he added that a study is being made of the heating and plumbing fixtures in his quarters.

A former assistant to a chemistry professor at Harvard University in 1938 and 1939, Lieutenant Ryan entered the service in September, 1940. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Signal Corps in July, 1942, and after further duty at Camp Crowder, Mo., was sent to the Pacific in June, 1944. He served in New Guinea and the Philippines, receiving two battle stars. Though he had ninety-seven points, he volunteered to continue in service until June, 1947.

Lieutenant Ryan lived at the Newark address with his wife, Mrs. Marguery Victorson Ryan, and a son, Robbie.

Army Officer Found Guilty of Illegal Discharge Transfers

Mitchel Field, N. Y., Dec. 22—(AP)—Maj. Alphonse J. Fabricatore, 27, former Army Medical Administrative ofiicer here, has been convicted by a General Court-Martial on charges of improperly bringing about transfer and discharge of soldiers and sentenced to three years' hard labor and dismissal from service.

Fabricatore had admitted arranging the transfer of some enlisted men to the hospital detachment here but denied charges that he had taken money from them. Pvt. Daniel J. Patrissy of New York City testified he left $500 on the seat of Fabricatore's automobile after the officer arranged for his discharge, but none of the other 74 witnesses at the trial attempted to link Fabricatore's activities with the payment of money.

After the 10-man court had convicted Fabricatore he told the presiding officer, "Sir, I feel absolutely no consciousness of guilt."

He will remain at Mitchel Field until his case is reviewed.

N. J. Battalion Decorated

695th Field Artillery Wins Presidential Unit Citation

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 22 (AP).—Awarding of the Presidential unit citation and the meritorious service unit plaque to the 695th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, composed of the 112th Field Artillery, New Jersey National Guard units from Trenton, Red Bank and Morristown, was announced today by Adjutant General James I. Bowers.

The battalion received the Presidential award for outstanding performance while engaging the enemy as part of a small task force of the 3rd Army during the crossing of the Moselle River in France in September, 1944.

The unit plaque was awarded for efficient handling of supplies during actions from the Roer to the Rhine River.

Two C-97's Fly 200 From Seattle

SEATTLE, Dec. 22 (AP)—The first of two C-97 planes, military prototype of the Boeing stratocruisers, took off at 2:15 P. M., Pacific standard time, today with 100 Midwestern war veterans. It was due in Chicago at 1 A. M., Central standard time.

The other, similarly laden, followed an hour later. The aerially transported men will be taken to separation centers at Camps Grant and Sheridan. Some of them had arrived here from overseas only Wednesday; others had been awaiting transportation more than a week.

The experimental flights were scheduled earlier in the week, but the planes were grounded by bad weather at Great Falls, Mont.

One plane's passenger list consisted entirely of Michigan men; forty-six of the other's 100 men were from Detroit.

1,250 WOUNDED MEN THANK A PUBLISHER

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 22 (AP)—A Santa Claus in khaki gave George H. Godbeer, publisher of The Fitchburg Sentinel, a Christmas gift today from 1,260 wounded service men—a scroll of thanks for keeping them in touch with world news.

Pvt. Manny Margolis of Brooklyn made the presentation.

"I present this scroll in the name of 1,260 wounded men at Lovell General Hospital in appreciation of your kindness and consideration in furnishing us with Associated Press news service. It has been of information and education for all patients."

The publisher replied:

"When I see you and thousands of other veterans bearing wounds like yourself, I feel that anything the rest of us can do is very small indeed, compared with what you have done.

"In the 107 years of The Sentinel's continuous publication, I am sure nothing resembling this has ever happened in this office before."

Mr. Godbeer learned in February that the patients at the hospital were hungering for up-to-the-minute news of the world.

He arranged with the Associated Press to install equipment at the hospital which linked the institution with the service.

"Send the bill to me," he said.

Since then a twenty-four-hour news service has been maintained. Periodically, the public address system has carried the news throughout the hospital to men unable to leave their beds and to the medical personnel.

V. F. W. Chief Claims American Uniform Being Degraded

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22—(AP)—Joseph M. Stack, National Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said today that "most of the crimes committed in Europe by men in American uniforms are not committed by American soldiers."

"Investigation has disclosed that the uniform is being worn by both French and German civilians, displaced, and in some instances by German prisoners of war," he said in a statement. "Returning veterans are continually calling attention to this fact, claiming that it is a degradation to their uniform.

"In order that there be no confusion, it is my recommendation that the commanders responsible issue and enforce orders prohibiting the wearing of any part of G. I. clothing by all except American personnel."

New Destroyer Christened For Medal of Honor Winner

Bath, Me., Dec. 22—(AP)—A 2,200-ton destroyer named for Pvt. Joseph W. Ozborn, USMCR, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for giving his life by falling on a hand grenade to protect his comrades, will be launched here

today.

Ozborn's widow, Mrs. Joseph William Ozborn of Logan, Ill., will christen the craft before it slides down its Bath Iron Works Corp. ways.

Ozborn, a native of Herrin, Ill., an automatic rifleman with the first Battalion, 23d Marines, Fourth Division, died in the battle for enemy-held Tinian Islands, July 30, 1944.

Nimitz to Speak

Will Be Guest of A. P. Editors Association on Jan. 11

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22 (AP).—George W. Healy jr., chairman of The Associated Press Managing Editors' Association, announced today that Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the new chief of Naval operations, will be the dinner speaker at the association's meeting in Miami, Jan. 10.

Mr. Healy, vice-president and managing editor of "The New Orleans Times-Picayune," announced also that C. R. Smith, chairman of the board of directors of American Airlines, will speak at the association's luncheon on Jan. 11.

Meetings of the association were deferred in 1944 and 1945 because of the war.

3 Sailors Cross Country By Taxi for Christmas

By The Associated Press.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 22—Four Atlanta sailors and one from Chattanooga licked the transportation problem and came home for Christmas by making a shuttle taxicab trip from the West Coast.

S 1/c Richard T. Harris of Chattanooga said today that he and his buddies flagged a cab in San Pedro, Calif., after they found plane and train accommodations unobtainable. They had spent the past year in the Pacific.

In Dallas they transferred to another cab, which took them to Atlanta. Harris made the hop from there to Chattanooga on a bus.

The trip East was made in three days and cost the sailors $55 apiece.

PLAN ENDURANCE FLIGHT

Two Ex-Army Ferry Fliers at Tampa Seek New Record

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 22 (AP)—Two former Army ferry pilots are making plans for an attempt in February to break the world's endurance flight record of twenty-nine days established in 1934 at Meridian, Miss., by the Key brothers.

They are Russell B. Hockensmith, 30, who has been flying planes around Tampa for fifteen years, and Paul D. Records, 40, of Glenwood, Iowa.

"We will fly a stock Morel 1946 family plans," said Hockensmith.

Gasoline and food would be picked up by the plane flying low over the runway at an airport and using a hook and rope to snag five-gallon cans from an automobile.

Basilone Launched; Honors Marine Hero

Orange, Tex., Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The U. S. S. Basilone, named for the late Marine gunnery Sgt. John J. Basilone, first enlisted Marine to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in world war II, was launched here yesterday at the Consolidated Steel Corporation yard.

His widow, Marine Sgt. Lena Riggi Basilone of Portland, Ore., sponsored the ship. Basilone, who lived in Raritan, N. J., won the medal during the early fighting on Guadalcanal.

Farrell to Resume State Job

ALBANY, Dec. 22 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, Army engineer who took part in the atomic bomb development, will return Jan. 1 to his post as chief engineer of the State Department of Public Works, Superintendent Charles H. Sells said today. He has been on military leave since Feb. 1, 1941.

Warships Due in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22 (AP).—Five destroyers of Squadron 57 are scheduled to dock tomorrow at the Philadelphia Navy Base. They are the U. S. S. Watts, Rowe, Stoddard, Wren and Smalley.

During Battle in North Luzon

Joe E. Brown Shot Two Japs

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 22. — (AP) How Joe E. Brown switched roles from actor to fighter and killed two Japs in a foray on northern Luzon was related by the comedian today for the first time.

The incident was disclosed by Major Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commander of the 37th (Ohio) division, and Brown reluctantly confirmed it.

"I've never mentioned it before," the actor said. "Maybe some people will think I shouldn't have done it. I was only doing what every one else was doing—trying to help win the war."

"Besides," he added, "the Japs were shooting at me."

And they were, reported General Beightler, who was host to Brown when he visited the 37th troops last June in his entertainment tour. He said:

"One of our men standing beside Brown was shot by a Jap Sniper and wounded."

Brown and Beightler had a reunion last night on the stage of a local theater, where the actor is playing in the show, "Harvey." It was there that Beightler told how Brown went into combat.

Elaborating today, General Beightler said:

"Joe was worrying the life out of me, because I personally felt responsible for his safety and he insisted on staying up at the front when he was not putting on a show.

"I finally asked him if he would like to help capture the town of Bambang, and Joe thought that would be swell.

"I put him into the lead tank, and the attack got underway."

As the spearhead broke into the town, the general related, Joe popped out of the tank and began firing a carbine at the Japanese. During the attack, a machine gun in Brown's tank exploded and a soldier was stunned.

When the skirmish was over, the colonel and Joe had a friendly argument over who got two Japs lying near them. The G. I.'s settled it by awarding to Brown a flag one Jap carried.

General Beightler declared Brown "had more personal courage than any other entertainer from the states whom I met."

Brown has a son, Joe., in the armed forces. Another son, Capt. Don E. Brown of the Air corps, was killed in a plane crash in Palm Springs, Calif.

IDLE SHIPS CLOG EAST COAST PORTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—(AP) Capt. Hewlett R. Bishop, Atlantic coast director of the War Shipping administration, said today there were 110 ships tied up in east coast ports because of personnel shortages. Twelve of the ships were troop carriers, Bishop said.

A spokesman for the Army port of embarkation here said transports in service were shy men and occasionally an army ship had been delayed by lack of a key crew member such as a radio man or chief engineer.

The WSA has appealed for 1,000 officers and 10,000 experienced seamen to man the immobilized ships, Bishop said. John Lock, Atlantic coast director of the WSA's recruitment and manning organization, said his New York office had unfilled orders for 451 officers and 798 seamen and conditions at other east coast ports were just as serious.

Bishop said there were 410 ships in New York harbor today and that incoming vessels may be compelled to remain in the bay over Christmas, because of a lack of pier space. The port of embarkation however, that troopships would be unloaded because the army uses its own piers.

There were 42-immobilized ships in New York, five of them troop carriers, Bishop said. The number of other ships tied up at Atlantic ports was:

Norfolk—28 (five of them troopships).

Baltimore—18 (no troopships).

Philadelphia—10 (no troopships).

Charleston—4 (no troopships).

Boston—2 troopships.

Fox Hills Barracks To House 2,000 Civilians

New York, Dec. 22—(AP)—Remodeling of the Fox Hills Army Barracks on Staten Island to provide 700 apartments for 2,000 civilians is expected to begin within a week, State Housing Comsr. Henry T. Stichman said today.

Stichman said the project would be expedited as a result of finding a supply of building materials at the Army sub-depot in Saratoga Springs. The Fox Hills apartments are expected to be available for occupancy within 60 days after the materials are delivered.

The Manhattan Beach Coast Guard Barracks, to be converted into 600 units of emergency housing for civilians, probably will be turned over to the State on Monday, Stichman said.

32,000 Service Men Due On Transports

[By the Associated Press]

Twenty-four vessels are scheduled to dock today at three East Coast ports with nearly 20,000 veterans, while 32 bring in 12,000 on the West Coast and one lands 300 at New Orleans. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—India Victory, from Antwerp: 1,537 troops, including elements of the 3d Battalion, 118th Infantry Regiment and 899th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

Williams Victory, from Antwerp: 1,491 miscellaneous troops, including many Negro troops.

Sommelsdjik, from Marseille: 1,505 troops, including elements of 2,916th Quartermaster Truck Company, Company A and Company K of 357th Infantry Regiment and miscellaneous troops.

Tristan Dalton, from Le Havre: 630 miscellaneous troops.

George Woodward, from Marseille: 561 troops, including 512th Field Artillery Battalion and the 1,232d Engineer Fire-Fighters Platoon.

Caleb Strong, from Marseille: 539 miscellaneous troops, including 174th Field Artillery Battalion.

Thomas Johnson, from Le Havre: 631 troops, including 3,218th and 4,480th Quartermaster Service Companies, 3,906th Quartermaster Truck Company, and 3,918th Quartermaster Gas Supply Company.

Santa Cecelia, from Naples: 365 miscellaneous troops, James Sullivan from Newport, England: 24 miscellaneous troops. Harry Gluckshan, 16 miscellaneous troops.

U.S.S. Philadelphia, with 1,267 miscellaneous troops.

Newport News List

At Newport News—Ponce de Leon, from Le Havre, due yesterday: 561 troops, including 152d Station Hospital.

Wooster Victory, from Marseille: 1,527 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 141st Infantry Regiment, and miscellaneous units of the 143d Infantry Regiment.

Thomas Sim Lee, from Leghorn, Italy: 28 miscellaneous troops.

Mariposa: 4,156 troops, including a Military Police Platoon of the 90th Infantry Division; the 90th Signal Company; Company H of the 358th Infantry Regiment; 343d Field Artillery Battalion; 344th Field Artillery Battalion; 345th Field Artillery Battalion; 315th Engineer Construction Battalion; 315th Medical Battalion.

H.M.S. Attacker: 501 troops, including the 285th Signal Pigeon Company; Headquarters and Base Service Group of the 547th Air Service Group.

Benjamin Milan: 555 troops, including Company K of the 141st Infantry Regiment; Company A of the 143d Infantry Regiment and the Service Company, 143d Infantry Regiment.

Daniel Drake: 29 miscellaneous troops.

David Yulee: 33 miscellaneous.

Elijah Root: 19 miscellaneous.

Mayo Brothers: 566 troops, including 689th Field Artillery Battalion.

Boston Arrivals

At Boston—Waterbury Victory, from Antwerp: 1,522 miscellaneous troops.

Lambert Cadwalader, from Le Havre: 576 miscellaneous, including 755th Railway Shop Battalion.

Antioch Victory, from Le Havre: 1,498 troops, including the 3,858th, 3,896th and 657th Quartermaster Gas Supply companies; the 4,409th Quartermaster Service Company; the 899th Tank Destroyer Battalion; the 4,228th Quartermaster Sterilization Company; the 4,050th Quartermaster Truck Company.

San Diego List

At San Diego—LST's 593 and 1,101: 34 navy personnel.

LSM's 141, 304 and 107: 16 navy men.

Destroyer-Minesweeper Shannon: 138 navy personnel.

Fraser: 112 navy men.

Destroyer-Transport Weber: 9 navy men.

Destroyer F. H. Bauer: 119 navy men.

Assault cargo ship Caswell: 231 navy men.

Minesweeper Pinon: 5 navy men.

Assault transport Hyde: 1,570 navy men.

Destroyer-Transport Gilmer: 97 navy men.

Patrol Craft No. 848: 10 navy men.

Destroyer escort O'Reilly: 47 navy men.

Los Angeles

At Los Angeles—Robert Techner: 1,268 miscellaneous troops.

Kadashan Bay: 1,169 miscellaneous.

Goodhue: 1,952 miscellaneous.

San Diego: 640 Marines and navy men.

Joy: 40 navy men.

O'Reilley: 51 navy men.

Duke Victory: 50 army men, one navy.

LCI 790: 10 navy men.

John Hay: 805 miscellaneous.

Other Ports

At Portland—Edward S. Hale, from Yokohama: 69 army and navy.

At Tacoma — U.S.S. Lenawee, from Okinawa: 1,539 Army and Navy.

At Anchorage Holmes Harbor—U.S.S. Murzim, from Subic Bay: 42 Navy.

At Seattle—Miscellaneous personnel aboard:

Delazon Smith, from Okinawa: 19 Army.

U.S.S. Chief Washakie, from Alaska: 22 Army.

Army Transport Etolin, from Okinawa: 1,506 Army.

U.S.S. Arcturus, from Shanghai: 231.

At New Orleans—Army transport Monterrey, from San Juan, Puerto Rico: 297 Army men.

DEC 23 1945

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Holiday Eve Traffic Jam Worst in Nation's History

Railroad and Bus Travel Reaches Peak in City, Officials Report.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The worst traffic jam in history spread throughout the nation last night as servicemen, civilians and brand-new dischargees surged into trains, buses and planes in a gigantic home-for-Christmas movement.

Determined to celebrate the gayest Christmas in five years with their families at home, tens of thousands waited in endless lines at ticket windows, pushed into buses, stood for hours jammed in the aisles of trains, and some even slept overnight at airports in the hope that someone might cancel a reservation.

No longer obligated to ask themselves "Is this trip necessary?", the holiday travelers ignored warnings by railroads that space was at a premium, that military travel was at its highest peak in history despite the end of the war.

Travel reached such a volume that the New York Central system suspended ticket sales at a number of points "until further notice," and in Washington all lines shut off ticket sales to civilians for 30 to 90 minutes at a time.

Air lines had 40 to 50 persons on waiting lists for each flight. Telephone jams developed as thousands besieged railroad stations for reservations.

In Chicago, a Union depot station master said 15,000 were left in the station Friday night when trains pulled out without them because of lack of space. Shore patrols and Military police supplemented regular policemen in keeping order at the stations but minor stampedes still were reported. In Madison, Wis., a sailor suffered a mangled leg when a surging platform crowd accidentally pushed him under the wheels of a train.

Aggravating the national tie-up was shortage of equipment reported by all rail lines as a result of wartime deterioration and military demands.

In San Francisco, about 168,000 Pacific veterans awaited transportation home for Christmas and there was little hope for newcomers to western ports.

Indications were that the port cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and San Diego would have at least 150,000 stranded men of both services on Christmas.

Servicemen arriving on the east coast were destined to spend Christmas day at separation centers, the Army said, because it was too late for them to be processed and reach their homes.

Ticket sellers at Pennsylvania station in New York reported the greatest demand was for seats to Philadelphia and Washington, with southern resort cities a close second. Trains of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad were crowded with tens of thousands of New Englanders heading for their family firesides.

Transportation officials estimated that the volume of travel was from 12 to 35 per cent higher than in 1944.

BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, DEC. 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS DEVELOPED A PLAN WHOSE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IS A WORLD GOVERNMENT TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH STEADY STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, A RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY SAID TONIGHT.

THE OFFICIALS WORKING ON THE PLAN ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE IDEA COULD NOT BECOME REALITY FOR A LONG TIME TO COME. BUT IT IS THE BRITISH BELIEF, THIS AUTHORITY SAID, THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ULTIMATELY SHOULD HAVE SOLE AND DIRECT CONTROL OF THE WORLD POLICE FORCE, AND EVERY COUNTRY SHOULD BE DISARMED TO A POINT WHERE NONE WOULD DARE CHALLENGE THE POLICE FORCE.

BRITISH CABINET MEMBERS HAVE WORKED OUT IDEAS LOOKING TOWARD A MERGER OF SOVEREIGNTIES OF PRESENT DAY NATIONS, EVEN NOW, THE INFORMANT SAID. THEY ARE PLANNING STEPS IN WHAT DIPLOMATS CALL THE "TECHNICAL SPHERE"--THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MEASURES WHICH MAKE UP MUCH OF THE SERVICES NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS NORMALLY PERFORM FOR THEIR PEOPLE.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME BE WITHHELD, OUTLINED THE PLAN THUS:

IT BEGINS WITH A PROPOSAL FOR A REGIONAL UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IN EUROPE, MOVING ALONG BOTH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LINES TOWARD THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SUPER-STATE.

THE BRITISH PLACE EMPHASIS ON QUICK CREATION OF A EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION ON GROUNDS THAT EUROPE, BLASTED BY WAR, NOW MAY BE READY TO "ADVANCE RAPIDLY ALONG THE PATH OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT," AND BECAUSE THEY FEEL EUROPE MUST WORK AS A UNIT ON ITS OWN RECONSTRUCTION.

CONCRETE PLANS HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED FOR REAL INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OVER SUCH MATTERS AS TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, AVIATION AND HEALTH. THE PLANNERS INSIST THAT THE ORGANIZATIONS WILL NEED REGIONAL OFFICES IN EVERY CONTINENT TO COORDINATE THE ACTION OF GOVERNMENTS AND MAINTAIN CLOSE LIAISON BETWEEN EACH MEMBER STATE AND THE UNITED NATIONS.

THIS, THE AUTHORITY SAID, WAS WHAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP J.NOEL-BAKER HAD IN MIND WHEN THEY MADE RECENT PUBIC STATEMENTS ABOUT A "PARLIAMENT OF THE WORLD."

THE BRITISH FEEL, HE ADDED, THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER PROVIDES THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A SYSTEM OF WORLD-WIDE LAW AND JUSTICE, JUST AS FEDERAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE PARAMOUNT OVER CONFLICTING STATE LAWS.

CB52PES

FOLO LONDON UNO

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.22-(AP)-EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET CAME FROM CITY OFFICIALS TODAY AS IT APPEARED SAN FRANCISCO HAD LOST ITS BID TO BECOME THE WORLD CAPITAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENT C.E.BAEN OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION AND TOURIST BUREAU COMMENTED "IF IT IS TRUE THAT SAN FRANCISCO IS DEFINITELY ELIMINATED X X WE OFFER OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FORTUNATE CITY FINALLY SELECTED. X X X IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE ODDS AGAINST WINNING SO GREAT A PRIZE ARE ALWAYS GREAT FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL COMPETITOR. X X X INCALCULABLE GOOD HAS BEEN DONE SAN FRANCISCO BY BEING THE FOUNDING PLACE OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

EW633PCS

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC.22-(AP)-THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE
TONIGHT ANNOUNCED BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE NEW YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
P
LAIMED BY MARSHAL

TONIGHT ANNOUNCED BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE NEW YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
PROCLAIMED BY MARSHAL TITO AT BELGRADE NOV.29.
MARSHAL TITO PROCLAIMED THE REPUBLIC AND CANCELLED THE ROYAL
RIGHTS OF KING PETER, IN EXILE IN LONDON, FOLLOWING THE YUGOSLAV
ELECTIONS WHICH GAVE TITO'S UNOPPOSED TICKET A CLEAN SWEEP.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME,
TODAY, SATURDAY DEC.22)

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HOPES

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, DEC. 22-(AP)-SAD-EYED GI'S, WHOSE HOPES OF SPENDING CHRISTMAS AT HOME WERE BLASTED BY ATLANTIC STORMS THAT DAMAGED AND DELAYED THEIR U.S. BOUND SHIPS, TODAY ADDED TYPICAL YANK PHILOSOPHY TO THEIR EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPOINTMENT.
GATHERED IN A HIGH STREET AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUB WITH PROSPECTS OF A DIM HOLIDAY IN "MERRIE ENGLAND", THE VETERANS SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:
JACK MCCORMICK (2015 WISHART STREET), PHILADELPHIA: "I HAD GREAT HOPES OF SPENDING CHRISTMAS WITH MY FAMILY AND FUTURE WIFE; BUT SINCE I CAN'T I'M THANKFUL I'M GOING HOME IN ONE PIECE, ANYWAY."
CPL. FRANCIS C. JACKSON (3111 KEEWAYDIN PLACE) MINNESPOLIS: "MAYBE WE'LL BE HOME FOR EASTER."
SGT. LEE TUTTLE, WAYLAND, N.Y.: "IT WON'T BE MUCH OF A CHRISTMAS HERE. THE FOLKS AT HOME WILL HAVE TO DO THE CELEBRATING FOR US THI YEAR."
SGT. JOHN J. DEVINE (506 MAUCH CHUNK STREET) POTTSVILLE, PA.: "NATURALLY, I'M SORRY I CAN'T MAKE IT HOME FOR CHRISTMAS. ALL WE CAN DO IS CABLE HOME GOOD WISHES."
SGT. BILL BABB (709 CHICAGO AVENUE) DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.: "WE'RE ALL HOPING OUR FOLKS BACK HOME ARE IN FOR A WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS. WE'LL HAVE A LULU TOGETHER NEXT TIME."
CPL. LESTER BEEGALY (SPRUCE STREET) SABETHA, KAN.: "I'M SURE WIS I COULD SPEND CHRISTMAS BACK IN SABETHA; BUT SINCE I CAN'T I'D LIKE TO WISH THEM ALL A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR."
T/SGT. JACK REHFELDT (1920 WARNER AVENUE) CHICAGO: "I'M CABLING MOTHER TO KEEP THE FRONT DOOR OPEN BECAUSE I'LL BE HOME EARLY IN JANUARY. EVEN A GALE WON'T STOP US NEXT TIME."
SGT. JIM MARTIN (811 FOURTH STREET) HUNTINGTON, W.VA.: "MY LUCK OUT HALF WAY, TOO; BUT THERE'S GOING TO BE A BIG HOLIDAY WHEN I DO GET BACK."
T/SGT. ORLYN WANKE OF LOYAL, WIS.: "I'LL BE HITTING THE HIGH SEA CHRISTMAS DAY, SO TELL THEM TO GET READY IN LOYAL FOR THE CELEBRATI AND KEEP THE CHRISTMAS TREE UNTIL I GET THERE."

WITH PATTON
NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC. 22-(AP)-SIX HUNDRED TROOPS WHO SERVED UNDER GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., IN THE THIRD ARMY LEFT HERE TODAY TO FORM AN HONOR GUARD AT THE GENERAL'S FUNERAL SERVICES.
THE TROOPS WERE CHOSEN FROM THE FIRST AND NINTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, WHICH FOUGHT UNDER PATTON IN SICILY AND AFRICA, AND FROM THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH SPEARHEADED THE NORMANDY DRIVE.
JR545AES

WITH PATTON
SOUTH BEND, IND. DEC 22-(AP)-CHARLES KUHL, 30-YEAR-OLD SOUTH BEND CARPET MAKER WHO SAID IN A LETTER TO HIS FATHER IN NOVEMBER, 1943, THAT HE WAS THE SOLDIER THE LATE GEN. PATTON "SLAPPED" IN A HOSPITAL IN SICILY, SAID TODAY HE "FELT DEEP REGRET AT THIS TIME" AT THE PASSING OF THE FAMED TANK COMMANDER.
"GEN. PATTON WAS A VERY GOOD LEADER FOR HIS COUNTRY," KUHL TOLD A NEWSPAPERMAN.
KUHL WROTE HIS FATHER FROM SICILY THAT THE GENERAL HAD SLAPPED HIM WITH A PAIR OF LEATHER GLOVES AND KICKED HIM "IN THE PANTS" DURING AN INSPECTION TOUR OF A HOSPITAL RECEIVING STATION IN AUGUST, 1943. HE WROTE LATER THAT THE GENERAL HAD APOLOGIZED.
KUHL WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY SEPT. 27, 1945.
KK202ECS NN

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, DEC. 22-(AP)-IN A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY LT. GEN. GEOFFREY KEYES, U.S. SEVENTH ARMY COMMANDER, TODAY CALLED GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., A "GREAT AND FEARLESS" SOLDIER WHO DESERVED "MORE THAN THE LION'S SHARE OF CREDIT FOR THE VICTORY OF OUR ARMS IN THE BITTER EUROPEAN STRUGGLE."
HIS ORDER RECALLED THAT PATTON HAD ACTIVATED THE SEVENTH ARMY ON THE HIGH SEAS IN 1943 "AS IT DROVE TO ITS VICTORIOUS INVASION OF SICILY," AND THAT PATTON HAD TERMED THE SEVENTH AN ARMY "FORM AT SEA AND BAPTIZED IN BLOOD."
WJ350PES

CHUNGKING, DEC. 23-(AP)-GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, FIVE-STAR WARTIME CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT NEWS OF THE DEATH OF GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., WAS A GREAT SHOCK.
"HE WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST MILITARY LEADERS IN OUR HISTORY," MARSHALL SAID.
TEXT OF HIS STATEMENT:
"THE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL PATTON COMES AS A GREAT SHOCK TO ME. I HAD BEEN TOLD HIS CONDITION HAD SHOWN MUCH IMPROVEMENT. WE HAVE BEEN FRIENDS FOR MANY YEARS. SINCE HIS ACTION IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE IN 1918, I RECOGNIZED HIM AS A DETERMINED AND UTTERLY FEARLESS BATTLE LEADER. THIS WAS ONE OF THE REASONS I SELECTED HIM TO LEAD OUR TROOPS IN LANDING AT CASABLANCA IN NOVEMBER, 1942.
"IN THE FIGHTING IN AFRICA AND IN SICILY, HE WAS CONSPICUOUS FOR THE DRIVING ENERGY AND TACTICAL SKILL WITH WHICH HE LED HIS TROOPS.
"THE BREAK-THROUGH OF THE THIRD ARMY AT NORMANDY AND ITS DRAMATIC LIBERATION OF CENTRAL FRANCE WAS INDICATIVE OF THE MAN WHO LED IT.
"BUT IT WAS HIS COUNTERATTACK TOWARD BASTOGNE AND THE TREMENDOUS THRUST TO THE RHINE AT COBLENZ AND INTO THE CENTER AND REAR OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE SAAR BASIN, FOLLOWED BY THE SUDDEN CROSSING OF THE RHINE, THAT ESTABLISHED GENERAL PATTON AS ONE OF THE GREATEST MILITARY LEADERS IN OUR HISTORY."
WH112ARS NN

UNDATED PATTON
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., WAS GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE WEALTHIEST CAREER OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
HE INHERITED A FORTUNE FROM HIS FATHER, A VIRGINIAN WHO BECAME A CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE OPERATOR.
THE GENERAL OWNED A RANCH AT SAN MARINO, CALIF., AND A LARGE ESTATE, "GREEN MEADOWS," AT HAMILTON, MASS. HE POSSESSED ONE OF THE WORLD'S FINEST MILITARY LIBRARIES. HE AND HIS WIFE HAD A 47-FOOT SCHOONER, THE "WHEN AND IF," IN WHICH THEY HOPED SOME DAY TO SAIL AROUND THE WORLD.
B1141AES

30.24-32599

BUDAPEST, DEC. 22-(AP)-IT WILL BE A SAD CHRISTMAS IN THIS FAMINE-STRICKEN CAPITAL, BUT AT LEAST IT WILL BE BETTER THAN LAST YEAR'S WHEN THE RUSSIAN SIEGE BEGAN ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION IS PUTTING UP EIGHT CHRISTMAS TREES AN DISTRIBUTING CANDY TO CHILDREN ON CHRISTMAS DAY. FOUR OF THE TREES WILL BE ON THE MAIN SQUARES AND FOUR WILL BE PLACED IN THE SLUM AREAS.

HJ351PES

ADD MOSCOW (MINISTERS),

YESTERDAY AND TODAY THE MINISTERS HELD INFORMAL SESSIONS DISPENSING WITH REGULAR DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE. THE SESSION YESTERDAY LASTED FOUR HOURS AND 15 MINUTES, AND WAS SAID TO HAVE ACCOMPLISHED MUCH WORK.

THE RED ROOM OF SPERIDONIFKA PALACE SERVED AS THE GATHERING PLACE FOR THE INFORMAL MEETINGS. U.S.AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR AND DEPUTY SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR ANDREI J.VISHINSKY WERE CALLED IN FROM TIME TO TIME APPARENTLY IN ROLES OF CONSULTANTS.

AFTER YESTERDAY'S SESSION BYRNES SAW ONE ACT OF THE BALLET "RAMONDA" LAST NIGHT, THEN HURRIED BACK TO SPASSO HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, TO PREPARE HIMSELF FOR TODAY'S SESSION.

WHETHER THE MINISTERS WILL MEET TOMORROW WAS NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT THE FACT THAT IT IS SUNDAY WILL NOT BAR ANY SESSION IF THE MINISTERS DECIDE ONE IS NEEDED, IT WAS SAID.

JR216PES

ALTHOUGH INFORMED QUARTERS SAID A "POSITIVE STAGE" HAD BEEN REACHED IN THE TALKS, THERE STILL WAS NO INDICATION HOW MUCH LONGER THEY WOULD LAST. AMERICAN CIRCLES SAID BYRNES STILL HOPED TO LEAVE MOSCOW BY CHRISTMAS, BUT OBSERVERS SAID IT WAS UNLIKELY THAT THE BUSINESS COULD BE CONCLUDED BY THEN. ADD MOSCOW (MINISTERS) XXX

WHEN BYRNES LEFT THE UNITED STATES HE HAD HOPED TO RETURN HOME BEFORE GOING TO LONDON TO ATTEND THE OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION SCHEDULED FOR JAN. 10.

BYRNES, U.S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN AND SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION LAST NIGHT ATTENDED THE BALLOT "RAMONDA" AT THE BOLSHOI THEATER.

JR524AES

-GO more-

WARSAW, DEC. 22--(AP)--AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID TODAY MINISTR

OF PUBLIC SECURITY AGENTS ARRESTED AND SHOT TO DEATH THREE POLISH OFFICIALS

WHO BELONGED TO THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY FOLLOWING A RAID ON SECURITY

HEADQUARTERS AT GROJEC IN WHICH SEVERAL AGENTS WERE KILLED.

THE INFORMANTS SAID A FOURTH MAN WAS WOUNDED BY THE AGENTS. THEY

ADDED THAT HE FAKED DEATH, DUG HIMSELF OUT OF A GRAVE AND REACHED PEASANT

PARTY HEADQUARTERS IN WARSAW, WHERE HE REPORTED THE INCIDENT.

THE FOUR MEN SEIZED, THE INFORMANTS SAID, INCLUDED A DIRECTOR OF

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, A DIRECTOR OF A COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE AND

THE HEAD OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN GROJEC, 30 MILES FROM WARSAW.

AP R/ALLENS 01600/THO/130P

WITH CHINESE

CHUNGKING, DEC.22-(AP)-HAD GENERAL MARSHALL, NEW U.S. ENVOY, REACHED CHUNGKING AN HOUR LATER THAN HE DID, HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN A STARTLED WITNESS OF WAR GAMES--IN WHICH A CHINESE REGIMENT FIRED MORTARS, MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES ACROSS THE ROAD HIS CAR HAD JUST TRAVERSED.

MARSHALL'S PLANE CREW, USING THE SAME ROUTE LATER, HAD SEVERAL ANXIOUS MOMENTS UNTIL CREWMEN REALIZED THE FIRING WAS MERELY PRACTICE.

THE CHINESE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER SAID HE THOUGHT MARSHALL WAS TO USE A DIFFERENT ROUTE.

P550APS

WITH MARSHALL

CHUNGKING, DEC.22-(AP)-GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL'S NAME IN CHINESE IS MA SHIH-ERH.

THE CHARACTERS HAVE VARIABLE MEANINGS, BUT ONE HUMOROUSLY PREFERRED BY THE CHINESE IS: "HORSE BRINGS PEACE."

P620APS NM

HHHONOLULU, DEC.22-(AP)-OVER 2,600 KOREAN PRISONERS OF WAR SAILED TODAY FOR JINSEN, KOREA, ABOARD THE TRANSPORT GEN.O.H.ERNST, ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED. AFTER DISCHARGING THE PRISONERS, THE SHIP WILL EMBARK 3,100 AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO BE RETURNED HOME FOR DISCHARGE.

EW1115PCS

TOKYO, SUNDAY, DEC.23-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO CELEBRATED HIS 12TH BIRTHDAY TODAY TODAY IN A QUIET, SUPERVISED DAY HIGHLIGHTED BY A RARE REUNION WITH HIS PARENTS, SISTERS AND HIS BROTHER.

ON A STRICT SCHEDULE, AKIHITO JOURNEYED FROM HIS ELABORATE DETACHED PALACE AT 10 A.M. TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE--ONLY A FEW BLOCKS AWAY--FOR THE FIRST MEETING WITH THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN OVER A MONTH. AFTER LUNCHEON THE PRINCE WAS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO HIS OWN RESIDENCE AT 3 P.M.

ALSO PRESENT WERE THE THREE IMPERIAL PRINCESSES, THE OLDEST OF WHOM IS 16, AND 10-YEAR-OLD PRINCE NASAHITO.

THE CROWN PRINCE WAS SEPARATED FROM HIS PARENTS FOR A YEAR AND A HALF WHILE LIVING IN NIKKO DURING THE LATTER PART OF THE WAR. HE RETURNED TO TOKYO IN NOVEMBER.

NEWSPAPERS REPORTING THE BIRTHDAY MADE NO MENTION OF PRESENTS OR SPECIAL CEREMONIES FOR THE OCCASION. THE STORIES GENERALLY WERE GIVEN SECONDARY TREATMENT, WITH A PICTURE OF THE HUSKY PRINCE AND SOME COMPANIONS PLAYING ON A SCHOOLYARD SLIDE.

NN920PCS

MANILA, DEC.22-(AP)-COL. HARRY E. CLARKE, CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR JAPANESE LT. GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, EXPRESSED PLEASURE TODAY OVER THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S DECISION TO HEAR ARGUMENTS FOR HIS CLIENT JAN. 7.

YAMASHITA WAS SENTENCED BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION HERE TO DEATH ON THE GALLOWS ON CHARGES OF PERMITTING ATROCITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES. THE SUPREME COURT MONDAY GRANTED A STAY OF EXECUTION.

CLARKE SAID HE WAS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO FLY TO WASHINGTON WITH TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DEFENSE STAFF, CAPT. ADOLF REEL AND CAPT. MILTON SANDBERG.

WW749APS NM

DEC 23 1945

BY DUANE HENNESSY

URAGA, JAPAN, SUNDAY, DEC.23-(AP)-IT'S ALMOST CHRISTMAS AT HOME AND THE WAR SEEMS LONG ENDED AND FAR AWAY--BUT HERE IN JAPAN STARVING TROOPS WHO FOUGHT FOR THE EMPEROR ARE FALLING UNCONSCIOUS ON THE DOCKS.

THESE ARE THE MEN WHO GARRISONED THE PALAU ISLANDS, AND FOR FOUR MONTHS SINCE HOSTILITIES CEASED "LIVED OFF THE LAND." THEY ARE RETURNING NOW TO BE DEMOBILIZED IN A LAND THAT HOLDS LITTLE OPPORTUNITY.

AS THEY CLIMBED DOWN THE SIDES OF THE TRANSPORTS WHICH BROUGHT THEM BACK TO JAPAN, THE LINER MATSONIA LAY ANCHORED CLOSE BY. ON BOARD HER WERE 1,100 NISEUI FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHO HAD RENOUNCED THEIR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. THE SIGHT OF GAUNT AND HUNGRY NIPPONESE TROOPS WAS THEIR WELCOME TO JAPAN.

BESIDE THE DOCKS SOLDIERS WAIT PATIENTLY FOR TRUCKS TO MOVE THEM TO A SEPARATION CENTER TWO MILES AWAY. EVERY FEW MINUTES THERE IS A SMALL COMMOTION AS SOME SOLDIER COLLAPSES. A JAPANESE NURSE PUSHES HER WAY THROUGH THE CROWD AND JABS A NEEDLE INTO THE UNCONSCIOUS SOLDIER. HE IS PLACED ON A STRETCHER AND PUT IN A TRUCK.

THE REPATRIATED SOLDIERS ARE STARVING BECAUSE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FAILED TO SEND THEM ANY SUPPLIES SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

THEY ARE 40 TO 50 POUNDS UNDERWEIGHT; SILENT AND PATIENT. THEY ARE LIKE LIVING DEAD.

ON THE MATSONIA, IT WAS A DIFFERENT PICTURE. THERE WERE 1,100 PERSONS, COMPRISING 285 FAMILIES, EATING THE BEST AMERICAN FOOD. BUT IT WAS THEIR LAST AMERICAN MEAL. THEY CAME ASHORE THIS MORNING TO AN IMPOVERISHED, BURNED-OUT LAND, COVERED WITH A LIGHT FALL OF SNOW; THEY MARCHED A MILE AND A HALF DOWN A MUDDY ROAD TO A WINDOWLESS, UNHEATED RECEPTION CENTER.

CAPT. FRANK A. JOHNSON, WHO COMMANDS THE MATSONIA, SAID "IT ISN'T THE OLDER JAPANESE COMING BACK WHOM I FEEL SORRY FOR. IT'S THE BOYS AND GIRLS, KIDS FROM A FEW MONTHS OLD TO 16. PUT A SCREEN IN FRONT OF THEM AND TALK TO THEM AND THEY ARE JUST PLAIN AMERICANS. THEY DON'T WANT TO COME TO JAPAN. THEIR PARENTS MADE THEM DO IT. THEY HATE IT."

RA915PCS

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, DEC.22-(AP)-AMERICA'S PEACETIME INTELLIGENCE SERVICE WILL BE NO "CLOAK AND DAGGER" OUTFIT IN THE OPINION OF THE MAN WHO WILL RUN THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S END OF IT.

COL. ALFRED MCCORMACK, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE, SAID TONIGHT HIS HARDEST JOB WAS TO OVERCOME "THIS ROMANTIC BUT FALSE IDEA OF WHAT INTELLIGENCE WORK IS."

IN ONE OF A SERIES OF NBC BROADCASTS DEVOTED TO DISCUSSIONS OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY, MCCORMACK DEFINED FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AS "THE SUM TOTAL OF ALL INFORMATION ABOUT FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH IS RELEVANT TO THE POLICIES AND PROBLEMS OF THE GOVERNMENT."

"IT RANGES FROM ESTIMATES, SAY, OF THE POLITICAL INTENTIONS OF A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN SOME COUNTRY TO THE MOST DETAILED KIND OF INFORMATION, SUCH AS THE DEPTH OF WATER AT A PARTICULAR POINT ON A BEACH WHERE CONCEIVABLY MILITARY OPERATIONS MIGHT SOME DAY OCCUR," HE SAID.

MCCORMACK LISTED THESE MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF A PEACETIME FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:

1. TO "KNOW AND UNDERSTAND THE OTHER COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WELL ENOUGH TO LIVE WITH THEM IN PEACE--TO SHAPE OUR POLICY, AS IT AFFECTS OTHER PEOPLES, TOWARD THE AIMS OF PEACE."
2. TO BE PREPARED FOR WAR IF IT COMES.

HE SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT PROPOSED TO CREATE A NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITY, "PRESIDED OVER BY THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, WAR AND NAVY, WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AS CHAIRMAN." HEADS OF OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES COULD BE CONSULTED, HE ADDED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM BENTON, WHO APPEARED ON THE PROGRAM WITH MCCORMACK, DESCRIBED THE AUTHORITY IDEA AS A PLAN "TO HARNESS ALL INTELLIGENCE RESOURCES IN THE GOVERNMENT BY GETTING MORE EFFECTIVE COOPERATION AMONG DEPARTMENTS."

A133WX

A DIRECTOR OR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY WOULD OPERATE THE AUTHORITY WITH A FULL-TIME STAFF DRAWN FROM INTERESTED GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, MCCORMACK SAID.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES WOULD BE SET UP FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL FIELDS OF INTELLIGENCE--POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC, GEOGRAPHIC, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL.

30.24-32601

MCCORMACK ESTIMATED THAT THE RESEARCH ALONE WOULD COST ABOUT $6,000,000 FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR, BENTON OBSERVING THAT "A MAJOR WAR COSTS MORE THAN THAT PER HOUR."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, DEC.22)
LT136AES

PRECEDE FORT CUSTER (DAY)
WASHINGTON,DEC 22-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT HAS POSTPONED A SCHEDULED SHIPMENT OF 5,000 GERMAN PRISONERS FROM FORT CUSTER,MICH., TO EAST COAST PORTS AND ADDED THAT SUCH SHIPMENTS HAD BEEN "VIRTUALLY SUSPENDED FOR SOME TWO WEEKS."
BRIG.GEN.E.M.BRYAN, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN A STATEMENT WHICH FOLLOWED PUBLICATION OF REPORTS FROM FORT CUSTER THAT FURLOUGHS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS GUARDING PRISONER THERE HAD BEEN CANCELLED IN ORDER THAT THE PRISONERS COULD BE STARTED EASTWARD BY NEXT FRIDAY. FORT CUSTER OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CHRISTMAS FURLOUGHS HAD BEEN REINSTATED AS A RESULT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S ACTION.
BRYAN SAID THE PRISONERS WOULD NOT BE MOVED UNTIL SOMETIME IN JANUARY AND THEN ONLY IF THEIR TRANSPORTATION WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH RETURNING AMERICAN SERVICEMEN.
IN NO CASE, BRYAN SAID, IS RAILROAD EQUIPMENT WHICH COULD CARRY AMERICAN PERSONNEL BEING USED FOR THE SHIPMENT OF PRISONERS TO EMBARKATION PORTS. SUCH SHIPMENTS ARE BEING "CLOSELY COORDINATED TO INSURE THAT ONLY DEADHEAD TROOP TRAINS ARE USED," BRYAN SAID.
HE SAID THAT THE ONLY TROOP TRAINS USED TO TRANSPORT PRISONERS ARE THOSE WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE RETURN EMPTY TO THE PORTS AFTER DELIVERING AMERICAN PERSONNEL TO INLAND DESTINATIONS.
WL/LM512PES

INDIANAPOLIS,DEC.22-(AP)-WITH MORE THAN 10,000 MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM STRANDED HERE TONIGHT, GOVERNOR RALPH F.GATES SAID THAT TRUCKS MANNED BY THE STATE GUARD MIGHT BE USED TO TAKE THEM WITHOUT CHARGE WHEREVER THE GREATEST CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC DEMANDS REQUIRED.
THE GOVERNOR SAID THAT, IF NECESSARY, THE TRUCKS WOULD TAKE SERVICE PASSENGERS TO POINTS IN INDIANA AND TO OTHER POINTS SUCH AS CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, ST.LOUIS AND CLEVELAND. HE ORDERED ADJUTANT GENERAL BEN WATTS TO SURVEY THE STATE GUARD'S AVAILABLE MOTOR EQUIPMENT AND AVAILABLE DRIVERS AND TO REPORT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
"WE'LL MOVE HEAVEN AND EARTH TO GET THESE VETERANS ON THEIR WAY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE," GOV.GATES SAID.
WILLIAM H.MCKITRICK, UNION STATION SUPERINTENDENT, SAID HE BELIEVED THE PEAK OF THE TRANSPORTATION BLOCKADE HERE WAS PASSED LAST NIGHT AND THAT TONIGHT SERVICEMEN, GIVEN PREFERENCE ON EVERY TRAIN, WERE MOVING MUCH MORE RAPIDLY. HE ESTIMATED THAT 40,000 TRAVELERS--THREE TIMES NORMAL--PASSED THROUGH THE STATION IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD.
FS1101FCC NM

UNDATED ASIATIC
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL ARRIVED TODAY IN CHUNGKING TO POUR OIL ON CHINA'S TROUBLED WATERS. THE PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY PREPARED TO BEGIN TOMORROW A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS HIS PRESENCE IN CHINA ALREADY WAS BEING FELT.
FROM PEIPING IT WAS REPORTED THAT NEWS OF MARSHALL'S ARRIVAL WAS SPEEDING UP PROLONGED AND TOUCHY CHINESE-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS OVER OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA. SINCE THE AMERICAN ENVOY ARRIVED IN THE COUNTRY THURSDAY, CHINESE ADMINISTRATORS HAVE LEFT FOR PORTS IN HARBIN, MUKDEN, AND DAIREN -- AFTER WAITING IN PEIPING FOR WEEKS.
FIGHTING CONTINUED IN NORTHCHINA, HOWEVER, WITH COMMUNISTS FORCES REPORTEDLY ATTEMPTING TO CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS IN CENTRAL HOPEH PROVINCE.
IN TOKYO, GENERAL MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED COMPLETION OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR A NEW, DEMILITARIZED JAPAN. ALL MAJOR DIRECTIVES HAVE BEEN ISSUED, SAID HE, AND THE CRUSHED NATION MUST HEW TO THE LINES OF DEMOCRACY -- WITH NEW LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.
IT WAS LEARNED THAT JAPAN'S FORMER LEADERS -- HIDEKI TOJO AND HIS "PEARL HARBOR CABINET" -- WILL BE TRIED JOINTLY ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES, PROBABLY IN FEBRUARY.
IN JAVA, PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SAID THE NATIVE PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS (TKR) HAD AGREED TO REMOVE JAPANESE FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE BIG ISLAND FOR THE BRITISH. HE ESTIMATED THAT SOME 20,000 SUCH TROOPS ARE STILL IN EAST AND CENTRAL JAVA.
WW657APS

DEC 23 1945

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (520)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) THE MONTH-OLD WAGE DISPUTE BETWEEN GENERAL MOTORS AN MINNNNNNN

(CX) THE MONTH-OLD WAGE DISPUTE BETWEEN GENERAL MOTORS AND THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS REMAINED DEADLOCKED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) BUT AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT'S FACT-FINDING BOARD THAT HEARINGS WOULD BE RESUMED DEC 28 INDICATED A POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE THE YEAR'S END.
AT THE CONCLUSION OF ITS FIRST HEARING, THE BOARD, IN A STATEMENT OF POLICY, SAID GM'S ABILITY TO PAY WOULD BE A FACTOR IN THE BOARD'S STUDIES, AND ADDED THAT "DEVELOPMENTS" WOULD DETERMINE WHETHER THE BOARD WOULD ASK THE COMPANY TO SUBMIT ITS BOOKS.
THE HEARINGS WERE RECESSED UNTIL DEC.28 TO PERMIT THE COMPANY AND UNION TO ATTEMPT ONCE MORE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON THE UNION'S DEMAND FOR A 30 PER CENT WAGE RATE INCREASE.
PRIOR TO RESUMPTION OF THE FACT-FINDING HEARINGS, THE DISPUTANTS WILL MEET IN DETROIT DEC. 26 TO DISCUSS GRIEVANCES ON THE LOCAL UNION LEVEL.

NICHOLS

AT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (150)

(CX) NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES KEEP 390.000 WORKERS OFF THE JOB.

MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:

ADMINISTRATION--GOVERNMENT FACT-FINDING BOARD ANNOUNCES HEARINGS IN GENERAL MOTORS-CIO-UNITED AUTO WORKERS DISPUTE WILL BE RESUMED DEC.28: URGES DISPUTANTS TO MAKE FRESH EFFORT TO SETTLE WAGE ARGUMENT: SAYS IN STATEMENT OF POLICY GM'S ABILITY TO PAY WILL BE FACTOR IN BOARD'S STUDIES.

ELECTRICAL--GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OFFER OF 10 PER CENT WAGE BOOST REJECTED BY CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION WHICH HAS VOTED IN FAVOR OF A STRIKE TO BOLSTER ITS DEMANDS FOR A 30 PER CENT INCREASE.

STEEL--16.000 MORE CIO UNITED STEELWORKERS APPROVE A STRIKE TO SUPPORT THEIR DW:,3.

SUPPORT THEIR DEMAND FOR $2 A DAY INCREASES.

TRANSPORTATION--BLUE RIDGE BUS LINES DRIVERS HALT SERVICE BY HOLDING "CONTINUOUS MEETING," COMPANY OFFICIAL SAYS. MAIL BALLOT SENT TO UNIONS REPRESENTING 4.000 STRIKING BUS DRIVERS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND CENTRAL GREYHOUND LINES ON QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT FACT-FINDING IN THEIR 52-DAY WALKOUT.

ONE INDICATION THAT THE STRIKE MIGHT NOT BE SETTLED BY THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR WAS THE DISCLOSURE BY THE UAW-CIO THAT A TELEGRAM HAD BEEN SENT TO ALL LOCALS DESIGNATING JAN. 12 AS "VETERANS' DAY" FOR "SIMULTANEOUS NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS BY VETERANS OF WORLD WARS I AND II IN SUPPORT OF STRIKING WORKERS."

A MOVEMENT FOR A "PICKETS' HOLIDAY" DURING CHRISTMAS APPEARED TO HAVE GAINED WIDE SUPPORT AMONG GM WORKERS.

MEANWHILE, A 10 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE OFFERED BY GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY WAS REJECTED BY THE CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION WHICH RECENTLY VOTED TO STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF ITS DEMANDS FOR APPROXIMATELY 30 PER CENT PAY BOOSTS.

THE PROPOSAL WAS DECLINED AS "GROSSLY INADEQUATE TO THE NEEDS OF GE EMPLOYES." LAST WEEK THE UEW VOTED FIVE TO ONE TO STRIKE SOME TIME AFTER JAN. 1 IN PLANTS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC, WESTINGHOUSE AND GENERAL MOTORS. PREVIOUSLY THE UNION HAD REJECTED A GM OFFER TO BOOST WAGES 13 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR.

A193CX

IN PITTSBURGH, 16.000 MORE CIO-UNITED STEEL WORKERS APPROVED A STRIKE TO ENFORCE A $2 A DAY WAGE INCREASE DEMAND. THE VOTE FOLLOWED THE PATTERN OF THE BIG USW VOTE NOV. 26, WHEN MORE THAN 500.000 WORKERS VOTED FIVE TO ONE IN FAVOR OF A STRIKE NOW SET FOR JAN. 14.

IN HAGERSTOWN, MD., A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BLUE RIDGE BUS LINES SAID ALL TRAFFIC ON ALL THE COMPANY'S ROUTES WAS HALTED, WITH ABOUT 12 BUSLOADS OF PASSENGERS STRANDED IN HAGERSTOWN BY A "CONTINUOUS MEETING" OF THE BUS DRIVERS UNION.

A.F. MC DONALD, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE LINES, SAID THE COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH OPERATORS (AFL) HAD BEEN NEGOTIATING ON A UNION REQUEST FOR A PAY BOOST FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. ALL SERVICE BETWEEN PITTSBURGH, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, AND BETWEEN HARRISBURG, PA., AND WINCHESTER, VA., WAS HALTED, HE SAID.

IN INDIANAPOLIS, SAMUEL P.PERRONG OF MILWAUKEE, AN EXECUTIVE OF THE SAME UNION, SAID A MAIL BALLOT WOULD BE CONDUCTED AMONG UNIONS REPRESENTING APPROXIMATELY 4.300 BUS DRIVERS TO DETERMINE THEIR ATTITUDE ON A FACT-FINDING TRUCE PROPOSAL AIMED AT ENDING THE 52-DAY STRIKE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND CENTRAL GREYHOUND BUS DRIVERS IN 18 STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

PERRONG SAID BALLOTS WERE BEING MAILED ON THE GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION QUESTION AND WOULD BE COUNTED IN INDIANAPOLIS NEXT FRIDAY.

THROUGHOUT THE NATION, APPROXIMATELY 390.000 WORKERS WERE IDLE AS A RESULT OF LABOR DISPUTES.

AP/P245PCS NM

DEC 23 1945

RIO DE JANEIRO , BRAZIL, DEC. 21--(AP)--AN AIR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT ~~PRESS REPORTS~~ AIR GEN. GOMES, DEFEATED IN BRAZIL'S RECENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, MAY LEAVE ~~IS LEAVING~~ SOON FOR THE UNITED STATES MAY BE CORRECT BUT PLANS ARE STILL INDEFINITE.

~~THE SPOKESMAN SAID~~ GOMES MAY LEAVE WITH A GROUP OF BRAZILIAN OFFICERS GOING TO FORT BENNING, GEORGIA, FOR TRAINING.

RPW WARES 01410 CCC 204P

30.24-32603

PARIS. DEC. 22--(AP)--MIDAFTERNOON EDITIONS OF PARIS NEWSPAPERS FAILED TO REACH THE STANDS TONIGHT AS THE RESULT OF A STRIKE OF [redacted] MAINTENANCE AND PRINTING SHOP EMPLOYES.

THE STRIKE STARTED WITH [redacted] MAINTENANCE [redacted] WORKERS IN A SHOP WHERE ONE EVENING AND TWO MORNING NEWSPAPERS ARE PUBLISHED. WHEN THEIR DEMANDS FOR SALARY INCREASES AND CLASSIFICATION AS TYPOGRAPHERS WERE [redacted] REFUSEDTHE PARIS PRESS FEDERATION ORDERED A SOLIDARITY STRIKE OF [redacted]MAINTENANCE AND PRINTING SHOP EMPLOYES IN ALL OTHER PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

APR NEVENS 01830 MB/250P

OFFICIALS SAID THERE WERE NO OBJECTIONS TO THE DICTATOR'S DAUGHTER HAVING HER CHILDREN WITH HER, SINCE SHE WAS SENTENCED TO "FREE CONFINEMENT".

[redacted]

DEC 23 1945

BRIAS 01845 APL34 OG/1039PES

ROME, DEC. 22 -- (AP) -- SIGNORA COSTANZO CIANO, MOTHER-IN-LAW OF EDDA MUSSOLINI [redacted] CIANO, HAS BEEN GRANTED A PASSPORT BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO GO TO SWITZERLAND, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

IT WAS BELIEVED SHE IS PLANNING TO VISIT HER THREE GRAND-CHILDREN, AND POSSIBLY TO BRING THEM TO EDDA, WHO HAS JUST BEEN SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS OF CONFINEMENT ON [redacted] TINY LIPARI ISLAND, NORTH OF SICILY.

U. S. NAVY

MEXICO CITY, DEC. 22 -- (AP) -- THE BODY OF COMMANDER JAMES MADER, 32-YEAR-OLD FORMER STAFF PHYSICIAN AT THE MAYO CLINIC IN ROCHESTER WHO DIED SUDDENLY WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, WILL ~~BE~~ PROBABLY LEAVE HERE TOMORROW FOR MCKEESPORT, PENN., FOR BURIAL.

MOTHER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAR VETERAN, MRS. J. W. MADER, WILL ACCOMPANY THE BODY.

COMMANDER MADER DIED, PHYSICIANS SAID, OF CORONARY THROMBOSIS CAUSED BY THE UNUSUAL EFFORT OF CLIMBING THE PYRAMIDS NORTH OF THE CITY.

DISCHARGED

HERE ON HIS FINAL LEAVE BEFORE BEING ~~DISCHARGED~~ FROM THE NAVY, THE COMMANDER DIED IN A CAR WHICH WAS TAKING HIM TO THE HOSPITAL AFTER HE HAD FAINTED FROM THE EXERTION OF CLIMBING THE ~~PYRAMID~~ PYRAMID

DEC 23 1945

COMMANDER MADER HAD BEEN ON A HOSPITAL SHIP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC FOR FOUR YEARS BEFORE RETURNING FOR DISCHARGE.

OC/530PES

Blank

30. 24 - 32605

Big Three Leaders Open Discussions On Atomic Energy

DEC 24 1945

SECRET OF BOMB STILL RETAINED BY U. S. AND BRITAIN

Extent of Progress of Moscow Talks Not Disclosed by Diplomats.

BYRNES SEES STALIN

U. S. Secretary Has Second Meeting With Soviet Ruler.

GILMORE

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 — (AP) The Big Three foreign ministers have considered the American-British-Canadian policy on world control of atomic energy but informed quarters said today that no secrets had been given away.

Generalissimo Stalin received U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Charles E. Bohlen, chief of the Russian section of the State department, at the Kremlin today, an American embassy spokesman announced. (The Moscow radio said Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov also attended the meeting).

The extent of the progress made toward reaching a disposition of the atomic question was not disclosed. This question constitutes one of the major items on the agenda of Byrnes, Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

Cling to Truman Decision

During the discussions Byrnes and Bevin were said to have adhered to the statement issued in Washington Nov. 15 by President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee and W. L. MacKenzie King which declared control of destructive atomic power should be handed over to a United Nations commission and that production secrets would be kept until effective safeguards are devised.

As the three foreign ministers moved into their eighth day of discussions, informants said the progress of the conference remained uninterrupted. One source observed that the current meetings were much more friendly in tone than the five-power foreign ministers conference in London which ended in a deadlock last October.

Specific accomplishments of the three foreign ministers are not expected to be revealed until their meetings have been concluded.

Will Announce Decisions

Secretary Byrnes plans to hold a press conference then and a communique may be issued. Presumably Bevin will meet with the press also. Molotov's plans in this respect were not known but it was believed likely he also would hold a press conference just as he did after the London conference.

Byrnes, Bevin and Molotov met today in the Soviet Foreign commissar's office in the Kremlin and were luncheon guests of Ambassador Harriman at Spasso House. Tonight a Moscow theater audience applauded warmly when Secretary Byrnes, British Secretary Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov shook hands in the glow of spotlights at Bolshoi theater just before a performance of the ballet "Cinderella."

Byrnes came to the theater after his meeting with Generalissimo Stalin at the Kremlin.

A huge Christmas tree went up at Spasso House today and presents for Byrnes were to be placed beneath it in expectation of his being here for the holidays.

At the theater the handshaking took place in a central box, where Molotov was entertaining the two foreign ministers, British ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and others. Molotov and his guests came in with Kathleen Harriman, Ambassador Harriman's daughter, leading. The orchestra struck up The Star Spangled Banner and later God Save the King and the Soviet anthem, as the spotlight settled on the box.

Molotov gave Byrnes a vigorous handshake and a hearty smile—both of which Byrnes returned. Then with both hands Molotov shook hands with Bevin.

The audience which included practically the entire Moscow foreign diplomatic colony cheered as the spotlight faded and the performance began. It was the first time the Soviet public has had an opportunity to see the visiting foreign ministers, and the warmth of their welcome was obvious to all observers.

Stalin was not present at yesterday's meeting in the Kremlin, the first held there. It was explained that no special significance was attached to the fact that the Kremlin had been used as a meeting place, since the informal sessions in Molotov's spacious office were arranged as a matter of convenience.

Byrnes was said to be anxious to return to Washington as soon as possible to handle a considerable volume of business there before attending the United Nations Conference in London next month.

Moscow Headlines Unification

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP).—President Truman's recommendations on the unification of the United States armed forces were displayed conspicuously today in Moscow newspapers.

ARMENIA LAND BID REPORTED

Russia Says Frontier Sectors Are Sought From Turkey

Moscow, Dec. 23 (AP)—The official Communist newspaper *Pravda* published a Tass dispatch from Egypt today reporting that a group of Armenians in Alexandria were seeking to have Turkey give certain frontier districts to Soviet Armenia.

The dispatch said that the group, known as the Armenian National Council, offered a nine-point program based on the contention that Turkey had forcibly split up Armenia after World War I.

Soviet newspapers published Thursday demands that Turkey cede a strategic 180-mile stretch of her Black Sea coast to Russia. The demands were made in a letter from two intellectuals of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Russian Paper Cites "Crime Wave in U.S."

Moscow, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Russian army newspaper *Red Star* today printed a double-column headline, "unprecedented crime wave in U.S.A.," over an account of a speech by FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, before the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Miami Beach, Florida.

(Hoover told the police chiefs December 10 that crime in the United States was on the increase, and that he feared gangsterism which characterized the "Roaring Twenties" would return to the American scene.)

Reds Check Iran Typhus

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP).—A Tass dispatch from Tehran said today that Red Army detachments have battled successfully a typhus epidemic in the Turkmen steppes of northeastern Iran, bordering on the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Soviet doctors said they disinfected 70,000 homes and almost 75,000 outfits of clothing. Medical supplies were rushed into the area by Soviet troops.

SESSION ENDED BY UNO GROUP

No Final Action Taken On Colonial Trusteeship Issue

LEWIS

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—The United Nations Preparatory Commission ended its month-long session tonight without taking final action on the controversial colonial trusteeship issue and after setting up procedural rules for the new world peace agency.

The first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly will convene in London January 10.

Next Thursday the interim committee on the permanent UNO headquarters will discuss who should visit prospective sites in the United States, when they should leave and the places they should tour.

Delegates from Australia, Britain, France, Russia, China, Iran, Iraq, the Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia, Cuba and Uruguay are members of the committee.

British, U.S. Opposition Fails

During debate today on the trusteeship issue, Prof. C. K. Webster, a British delegate, told the Preparatory Commission that the British Government was "in absolute agreement" with the principle of a committee report allowing free expression to colonial peoples.

But Britain objects, he said, to a provision of the report which leaves it up to the trusteeship council to decide whether there should be special elections, referenda or other means of consulting the opinion of colonials.

The provision was strongly supported by the Russian and Ukrainian delegations and inserted in the report over British and American opposition. The proposal, introduced originally by the Philippines, also was supported by the eastern European states.

U.S. Delegate Reserves Stand

"We are exceedingly interested," Webster said, "in the attitude taken by certain states on this subject and their advocacy of free speech and self-expression which shows that the furthering of that principle was making very wide progress in the world."

Adlai Stevenson for the United States and delegates of the Netherlands, Belgium, France and South Africa reserved their positions on the provision. An American delegate said the issue was sure to come up again as soon as the trusteeship council is established.

A demand by Guy Perez Cisneros, Cuban delegate, that members of the general assembly's steering committee be ineligible for immediate re-election was expected to be brought up when the assembly convenes. Perez Cisneros said if such re-election was allowed it would result in "permanent members running the assembly just as there are permanent members of the security council."

Arrest Of Former SS Commander Reported

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that Viktor Zoeller, former SS commander of the Nazi concentration camp at Mauthausen has been arrested in Mindelheim.

Zoeller had long been sought by the Allies. Police were able to identify him despite the fact he carried false identity papers, the radio said.

Swords for Two Correspondents

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Charles Grumich of The Associated Press and Michael MacDonagh of Reuter have received Japanese ceremonial swords from Maj. Gen. D. D. Gracey, head of the Allied Control Commission in Saigon, for their work in covering the Allied campaign in Burma. A Southeast Asia Command statement released today in London said the two correspondents, now in Saigon, were congratulated by General Gracey for their reporting in Burma "under most arduous and difficult conditions."

U.S. Ship Reported In Trouble

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—The *Sunday Graphic* said today that the United States ship James M. Wayne, a 7,000-ton vessel en route from Antwerp to America, was reported to be shipping water and in serious trouble.

The *Graphic* said the information was contained in a message from the British ship Pendeen to Lloyds.

No details were given on the location of the Wayne or her cargo.

Transatlantic Queens Trade Yule Greetings

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP).—The two "Queens"—the trans-Atlantic liners Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary—exchanged Christmas greetings at sea last night as they passed each other off the southwest English coast.

The ships turned on all lights and passengers crowded the rails while the crews flashed signals. The Elizabeth is carrying 12,000 Canadian soldiers home, while the Mary docked at Southampton today with 1,150 passengers from the United States.

Former GI's Wife Will Sail To Him

Liverpool, Dec. 23 (AP)—Since Herbert John Lamoureaux, 22-year-old former American soldier, could not swim to his wife, she is determined to sail to him.

So said Mrs. Veronica Lamoureaux, brunette English girl, today.

Lamoureaux, wishing to spend Christmas with his wife and their 5-week-old daughter but denied a visa to enter Britain, dived from the ship Rushville Victory yesterday and attempted to swim five

miles to shore.

Confident Of Passage

Rescued from the dangerous seas by a lighthouse crew, Lamoureaux was put aboard the New York-bound liner Argentina before he could even catch a glimpse of his wife and the baby he has never seen.

"It would have given him great happiness if we could all have been united this Christmas," the exGI's 23-year-old wife said.

She added, however, she was confident she could book passage to the United States as soon as their daughter, Elaine, is 3 months old, which will be next February 16.

Feels Certain Of Welcome

"I know there's a warm welcome waiting for me because his parents have written me beautiful letters and sent some lovely clothes for Elaine," Veronica added.

"He'll get in touch with me by wireless," she asserted. "He'll find a way. He's only 22, but he's a man of great resourcefulness."

Lamoureaux sailed from New York on the Rushville Victory as a mess attendant because he believed that to be his only hope of reaching England.

Rate Drop For Franc

Paris, Dec. 23 (AP)—The French Cabinet voted today to devaluate the franc, several ministers reported at the conclusion of a meeting that lasted four and a half hours.

The Cabinet members said they were sworn to secrecy as to the exact new rate of exchange.

Previously it had been predicted that the franc would probably be pegged at 125 to the dollar and 500 to the pound sterling. The present rate is 50 to the dollar and 200 to the pound.

No communiqué or announcement was issued at the close of the Cabinet meeting, contrary to usual practice.

The Bourse is closed for the holidays.

Bretton O.K. Recommended

Earlier today the finance committee of the Constituent Assembly voted to recommend ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement. This action was regarded as clearing the way for the move to devaluate the franc.

The committee will present its recommendation to Wednesday's meeting of the assembly. If ratified, this would bind France not to change the value of the franc unilaterally by more than ten per cent for a period of five years after December 31.

Rene Pleven, Finance Minister, said that while the quota of 4.8 per cent granted France in the international monetary fund did not measure up to her "normal position in world trade," adherence to the agreement would give France the possibility of acquiring foreign currency without expenditure of gold bullion.

Foreign Trade Revival Seen

Proponents of devaluation have asserted that devaluation will tend to revive France's foreign trade, which is largely dormant, and inspire more production that will cut the present high cost of living.

Pleven said that negotiations will be undertaken with the United States next year to determine how to finance American exports to France now that lend-lease is abolished.

The finance committee approved a bill providing for an agreement for a loan of $550,000,000 by the United States Export-Import Bank to France.

Paris Newspaper Strike Lasts Three Hours

Paris, Dec. 23 (AP)—Paris Sunday morning newspapers appeared late on the streets today after a three-hour general strike of pressmen and print shop maintenance workers for higher wages was called off at 12.30 A.M.

The union agreed to wait until January 20, while the publishers sought permission to enlarge their present two-page newspapers to four pages and to change the price from 2 francs (4 cents) to 3 francs (six cents), so as to meet the salary demands.

SHIP STRIKES MINE IN LEHAVRE PORT

Forward Part of Vessel Blown Off, All of Crew Rescued.

LE HAVRE, Dec. 23—(AP) The forward section of the Liberty ship Duncan L. Clinch was blown off today when the vessel struck a mine while leaving Le Havre. All of the crew was rescued from the remainder of the ship, which stayed afloat.

The ship had unloaded part of a cargo of wheat and oil from Buenos Aires and was about to proceed up the Seine to discharge the remainder at Rouen.

Authorities said the 42 members of the crew, all of them Americans, would be sent home by the first available transport.

SIMPLE RITES ARE HELD FOR GEN. PATTON

Army Chaplains Conduct 22-Minute Episcopal Services

Luxembourg, Dec. 23 (AP)—Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, assistant commander in chief of the Red Army, arrived tonight for the funeral tomorrow of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who will be buried in the cemetery at Hamm.

Heidelberg, Dec. 23 (AP)—Funeral services for Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., were performed with military simlicity today, and then the remains of the colorful commanding warrior were borne away to be buried among the 10,000 white crosses of the American cemetery near Luxembourg.

Two army chaplains conducted a 22-minute Episcopal service marked by the singing of one of the General's favorite hymns, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," and recital of two of his best-liked psalms, the Ninetieth and the Sixty-third.

There were no eulogies.

Many Germans Stony-Faced

Mrs. Patton, grieving but erect, and her brother, Frederick L. Ayer, of Boston, were the only members of the family who attended the services, held in the Sixteenth Century Christ Church, in the heart of this picturesque German university town.

At the conclusion Patton's body was carried on a halftrack to the railroad station along a mile-long route lined by more than 6,000 American soldiers and German civilians, who had stood shoulder to shoulder for hours awaiting the procession.

Many of the Germans were stony-faced, but the GI's clearly grieved.

600 Soldiers In Church

After a nineteen-gun salute, the flag-draped casket was placed aboard one of two special funeral trains which rolled away in the winter dusk for Luxembourg. Tomorrow Patton will be buried in the American military cemetery at Hamm, near Luxembourg, where many of the men Patton commanded in the Battle of the Bulge a year ago have found a final resting place.

Approximately 600 soldiers, including virtually all the top-ranking American officers in Europe, and representatives of a dozen countries, crowded into the church for the service.

Mrs. Patton and her brother sat in a front pew with Lieut. Gen. Goeffrey Keys, commander of the 7th Army. They were within a few feet of the casket, which rested before an altar covered with red and pink roses, carnations, camellias and mimosa. A Christmas tree with a few tinsels formed the backdrop.

Negro Is Pallbearer

Across from them, on the other side of the church, sat the pallbearers—six enlisted men selected for their soldierly qualities. One was Master Sergeant William L. Meeks, Negro, from Junction City, Kan., who, as Patton's orderly for eight years, was with him in all his campaigns.

Other active pallbearers were Sergt. Oliver R. Day, Hudson, N.C.; Sergt. Vernon P. Rehberg, Painesville, Ohio; Sergt. Frank Hoboly, Bulger, Pa.; Staff Sergeant Charles J. Kadow, Chicago, and Staff Sergeant Ben Heck, St. Louis.

Mrs. Patton, wearing a brownish gray fur coat with a tri-cornered black hat, arrived at the church at 3 P.M. in a black sedan. She wore no veil.

Slowly but steadily she took her place in front of the church and turned her head to look at the choir loft when a soldier choir of 36 voices began to sing the hymn, "The Strife Is Over."

Two army chaplains—Col. Edwin R. Carter, Richmond, Va., and Col. Loren T. Jenks, of Michigan, officiated at the services.

Before the service the General's body, preceded by an army band and sixteen armored cars from Patton's old 15th Cavalry, was borne through the streets from the hilltop villa where it had rested in state.

Dozens of generals, including Joseph T. McNarney, new commanding general of United States forces in Europe, and officers representing several foreign governments, were in the procession that moved at a walking pace.

Luxembourg Greatly Honored

Col. Frank Fraser, of Phoenix, Ariz., chief of the American Army mission to Belgium, said Patton's grave in Luxembourg will be tended by that little duchy's royal family.

In a statement given through Colonel Fraser, Grand Duchess Charlotte said:

"Luxembourg and my people have been greatly honored in being charged with the care of the last resting place of the beloved American General Patton. We will do everything we can to keep this trust."

Fraser said every American buried in the hillside cemetery at Hamm marked by 10,000 white crosses has been adopted by someone in Luxembourg who is charged with care of the grave.

General Walker On Way

Soldiers of Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the United States will line both sides of the road during the 3½-mile funeral procession from Luxembourg station to the cemetery.

Fraser said that Lieut. Gen. Walton Walker, former 20th Corps commander under Patton, will arrive in Paris early tomorrow and fly directly here as a representative of Chief of Staff General Eisenhower and the Secretary of War. His announcement discounted reports that Eisenhower was flying from Washington to attend the burial rites.

Most of the men buried at the United States cemetery at Hamm are doughboys killed in the Battle of the Bulge a year ago, in which Patton's forces played such a brilliant part. Many of the dead are troops Patton once commanded.

Luxemburg Royalty Plan To Tend Patton's Grave

Some One in Duchy 'Adopts' All Americans Buried There

HEIDELBERG, Dec 23 (AP).—Colonel Frank Fraser, of Phoenix, Ariz., chief of the American Army Mission to Belgium, announced today that the grave in Luxemburg of General George S. Patton jr. will be tended by that little duchy's royal family.

In a statement given through Colonel Fraser, Grand Duchess Charlotte said: "Luxemburg and my people have been greatly honored in being charged with the care of the last resting place of the beloved American General Patton. We will do everything we can to keep this trust."

Fraser said every American buried in the hillside cemetery at Hamm has been "adopted" by some one in Luxemburg who is charged with care of the grave.

Marshall Tells Shock Over Death Of Patton

Chungking, Dec. 23 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, five-star wartime chief of staff, said in a statement today that news of the death of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was a great shock.

"He was one of the greatest military leaders in our history," Marshall said.

Text of his statement:

"The news of the death of General Patton comes as a great shock to me. I had been told his condition had shown much improvement. We have been friends for many years. Since his action in the Meuse-Argonne battle in 1918, I recognized him as a determined and utterly fearless battle leader. This was one of the reasons I selected him to lead our troops in landing at Casablanca in November, 1942.

"In the fighting in Africa and in Sicily, he was conspicuous for the driving energy and tactical skill with which he led his troops.

"The breakthrough of the 3d Army in Normandy and its dramatic liberation of Central France was indicative of the man who led it.

"But it was his counterattack toward Bastogne and the tremendous thrust to the Rhine at Coblenz and into the center and rear of the German armies in the Saar basin, followed by the sudden crossing of the Rhine, that established General Patton as one of the greatest military leaders in our history."

Chiang's Condolences Sent To Mrs. Patton

Nanking, China, Dec. 22 [*Delayed*].—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today messaged condolences to Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., on the death of the fighting general. Informed of the death by Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, the Generalissimo turned and whispered in Chinese to Madame Chiang. She quickly dictated the message, transmitted by army channels. The text was not made public.

GREECE REQUISITIONS HER LEADING FACTORIES

ATHENS, Dec. 23 — (AP) Premier Themistokles Sophoulis' government today requisitioned all cement factories throughout Greece and a big chemical, fertilizer and glass works at Piraeus which ranks as the country's largest industrial concern.

Authorized by recently enacted legislation, government control of the factories was described as being designed to increase production as an initial step in a new reconstruction plan.

The new board of directors for the big Piraeus factory will consist of government and trade union representatives. More than 4,000 men are employed there.

Rezaich Defense Stronger

Tehran, Dec. 23 (AP)—An Iranian general staff officer said today that Kurdish tribesmen had joined the defense of the Iranian Army's Rezaich garrison and that the reinforced post was holding out against its beseigers, whom he described as "Assyrians, Caucasians and Democrats."

Meanwhile, Russian Embassy and consular officials still withheld permits for foreign newsmen and American State Department officials to visit northern Iran, explaining that applications had not been approved by military commandants.

The new government of Azerbaijan in northern Iran has claimed autonomy within the Iranian state, and an Iranian army officer said yesterday that "armed civilians and an unusual concentration of Russian tanks and troops at Garmsar," 75 miles southeast of Tehran, had been reported.

APPROVE BRETTON WOODS

CAIRO, Dec. 23—(AP) The Egyptian Senate tonight completed parliamentary approval of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement without a dissenting vote.

30-24-32607

Thousands in Khaki Will See Historic Ceremony in Bethlehem

PALMER

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 23 — (AP) This little town nestled in the rolling hills of Judea will be the scene again tomorrow of the annual pilgrimage of the holy to the sacred spot where Christ was born nearly 2,000 years ago.

NIGHT

After a full day of prayer and benediction, of colorful processions and solemn meditation, hundreds who have come from far and wide will witness the impressive annual ceremony of the celebration of the birth of the Christ child in St. Catherine's which adjoins the Church of the Nativity.

Thousands of visitors, a great portion of them in khaki, will file over the cobblestone streets of this ancient village to witness the entry of a religious leader as he approaches Bethlehem from Jerusalem and leads his priests, acolytes and followers into the Church of the Nativity in Manger Square.

Throughout the afternoon they will take part in Pontifical vespers. Masses will be read in the Grotto of the Nativity every half hour from noontime tomorrow until 4 p.m. on Christmas, but the day of prayer will reach its climax at midnight with the reenactment of the miracle of the birth of Christ.

The Christmas eve ceremonies will open before noon at the famous Jaffa gate at the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem where high above the crowd the Tower of David looms in symbolic splendor. It is here that the annual procession to Bethlehem begins.

It is only five miles from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, but in those five miles the history of Christian life was created. It is the road which Mary and Joseph traveled.

The procession of motor cars and mounted escort will wind slowly into the Jerusalem suburbs and out to the Bethlehem road. Then it will move on through the valley past the Hill of Evil Counsel, past the well of the Magi where the wise men rested on their journey. It will proceed along the narrow highway flanked by terraced hills of Palestine farmlands and olive groves by the score, then up a gentle slope to the site of Rachel's tomb.

At this point the procession will halt to be met by the Mayor of Bethlehem and dignitaries of the town, before moving into the town where waiting crowds will gather in Manger Square to witness the solemn entry of the church leader into the Church of the Nativity.

MARSHALL STUDIES CHINESE PROBLEMS

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Monday, Dec. 24 —(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall told a press conference here today that the United States "has a natural, intense interest in the Chinese people, their well being and their relations with the peace of the world."

It was the first conference the new U. S. ambassador to China had granted the press.

Marshall said the United States government and he personally, were "very much interested" in forthcoming meetings of the political consultative council—the all-party and non-partisan conference which is to try to compose problems between the Kuomintang (government) party and the Communists and to open the way to peaceful reconstruction of China.

NIGHT

Marshall met a record number of newsmen at the U. S. embassy after having received a call at his home from Chinese Premier T. V. Soong.

He emphasized that he just had arrived in China.

"I'm in the business of informing myself and not making announcements myself," he said. "It will naturally be some time before I can hope to get a fair picture of China."

He said it was not necessary to reiterate America's China policy, as President Truman had made that clear.

Prospect Of Christmas Truce In China Dimmer

MOOSA

Chungking, Dec. 23 (AP) — The prospect of a truce between Central Government and Chinese forces in China by Christmas grew dim today. There was no development on a Communist proposal, termed unofficial and informal by Government spokesmen, for an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who returned to Chungking today from Nanking, conceivably could approve the truce proposal by Christmas, but as far as is known the Communists have not yet put the proposal in writing.

Would "Freeze" Troop Positions

The Communist proposal includes the "freezing" of contending troops at present positions. It would mean the Government would have to halt movement of troops into Manchuria, where the Russians under present arrangements are supposed to withdraw by January 3.

Central Government quarters were patently suspicious of the Communist proposal.

The Communists again asserted the central government was massing troops for a large-scale invasion of the Inner Mongolian province of Chahar. A Central Government dispatch declared Communists were attacking the Peiping-Mukden railway city of Lwanhsien. Another dispatch said government troops had recaptured Tsaoyang, highway town northwest of Hankow.

Charges Poison Gas Use

An unconfirmed Communist dispatch charged government troops used poison gas against the Communists near Paoting, Hopei province, November 27, killing one and affecting 40 others.

Gen. George C. Marshall, the new United States envoy to China, was expected to resume with Chiang tomorrow the conversations begun at Nanking.

Members of the Communist delegation here for scheduled peace parleys conferred with Marshall today. It was understood they probably would invite him to visit Yenan, the Communist capital for discussions with their leader, Mao Tse-tung.

More Listening Than Talking

The conference, at which Marshall was said to have done more listening than talking, lasted an hour. The meeting was the first presentation of the Communist viewpoint to Marshall by party leaders.

The trio who visited the new ambassador were Gen. Chou En-lai, deputy chief of the party and leader of the Communist delegation to peace talks here; Gen. Yeh Chien-yi, chief of staff of Communist armies, and Tung Pi-wu, a Communist member of the Chinese delegation to the San Francisco United Nations conference.

Chinese Government quarters said they could not confirm a statement in the United States *Army and Navy Journal* that Soviet Premier Stalin did not want heavily augmented Chinese forces to occupy Manchuria.

No Limitation In Treaty

They said their treaty with Russia provided no limitation on the number of Chinese troops to be stationed in Manchuria and any attempt to impose such a limitation would be a violation of China's sovereign rights.

The *Army and Navy Journal* said the United States had stopped assisting the movement of Chinese troops as a result of the Moscow talks by the Big Three foreign ministers. Marshall's office said, however, it had no information that any developments in the talks had influenced the movement of Chinese troops.

Authoritative quarters here said that as they understood the situation, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in China, was authorized to assist movement of Chinese troops to Manchuria ports if he believed it necessary; and the movement of government troops from southern to northern China could be carried out only if Marshall determined this is to be consistent with his negotiations with the Chinese.

'George Marshall Slept Here!'

Nanking, China, Dec. 23 (AP)—Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, leaving for Shanghai after a one-day visit with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek here, said he was sorry to give up his very comfortable bed at the home of Premier T. V. Soong.

Barbey said he had a good sleep in that bed—and he added, with a grin, "George Marshall slept here!"

General Marshall, new United States envoy, occupied it the previous night.

Admiral Barbey Sees Chiang

NANKING, China, Dec. 22 (Delayed) (AP).—Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, retiring commander of the United States 7th Fleet, conferred with Chiang Kai-shek today "on shipping," and was decorated by the generalissimo.

There were indications the two discussed possible American naval aid in moving Chinese troops northward to Manchuria. Barbey said six American Liberty ships now finishing troop movements in North China would be turned over to the Chinese, along with several LSTs (landing ships, tank) at Shanghai, through the American War Shipping Board.

Barbey received the Order of the Cloud and Banner from Chiang. There are only ten such decorations outstanding.

COMMUNISTS LIFT 3 SIEGES IN CHINA

Yenan Calls Move Gesture To Show Desire For Peace

RODERICK

Yenan, China, Dec. 23 (AP)—Chinese Communist forces besieging the Inner Mongolian cities of Paotow, Kweisui and Tatung have been withdrawn "as an earnest gesture of the Communist desire for peace," Gen. Chu Teh, the Communist commander in chief, said today.

NIGHT

General Chu also asserted in an interview at his cave home that "Communist delegates to the Chungking peace talks are fully empowered to deal immediately and directly with Gen. George C. Marshall, American Ambassador, in all matters" concerning the ending of China's internal warfare and establishment of a coalition government.

Bans Drive Into Territory

The Communist withdrawals from Paotow, Kweisui and Tatung prove that the party is ready immediately to lay down arms, Chu said. He added that National Government forces in these cities now are free to move about so long as they do not attempt penetration of Communist areas.

"The military situation around these cities was perfectly favorable to us," he continued, "but we withdrew as an expression of our often-expressed desire that the civil war be ended."

The inner Mongolian cities had been under Communist siege since the Reds' 8th Route Army pushed Nationals of Gen Fu Tso-yi from Kalgan in mid-October.

Ready To Dissolve Forces

Chu said the Communists stand ready to dissolve all their armed forces except an agreed-upon 20 divisions, as soon as a coalition government is set up.

American forces in China can achieve internal accord "by unwaveringly carrying out the Truman policy of restricting their tasks," the Communist general said, adding that if it is true the United States State Department ordered Americans to stop transporting Central Government troops into North China, "then it is not too late to avoid a full-scale civil war."

Cheered By Ship Prospect

[In Peiping, Associated Press correspondent, Spencer Davis, said Government officials were cheered by prospects that United States ships soon would be taking National troops to Manchuria. The Chinese central news agency said the United States 7th Fleet transports already had started the task.

[Davis reported liaison teams of Chiang's troops advanced on four objectives. He said arrangements were reported complete for flying other units this week to Changchun.]

10 MURDERS A DAY MUKDEN AVERAGE

DEC 24 1945

Chinese General Cites Unsettled Manchurian Conditions

MOVEMENTS

Tientsin, Dec. 23 (AP)—As an example of unsettled conditions in Manchuria, the Chinese paper *Ta Kung Pao* printed today a dispatch from Changchun, territorial capital, quoting Gen. Chang Pai-chen as saying that in Mukden alone murders averaged ten a night.

The General, who has just made an inspection trip along the railway connecting Changchun, Dairen and Mukden, said conditions between Dairen and Changchun were improving, however.

General Chang was represented as saying that business hours in the few shops operating in Mukden were from 10 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, with little travel on Mukden streets at night and gunfire often heard. However, General Chang said Russian troops were improving the situation and restoring order.

Soviet General Kachiu ordered the Chinese to put eight garrison units along the rail line to prevent disruptions of traffic, the paper added. Bandits frequently throw stones through car windows.

In Changchun, the article continued, there were two theaters showing Russian pictures. It said many labor unions had been formed there and that the union members had elected a mayor and vice mayor.

In passing through Anshan, which was bombed by Allied forces, General Chang said he saw smoke coming from only one chimney among the many in the industrial area.

India Approves Bretton Pact

New Delhi, Dec. 23 (AP)—The government of India announced today it has authorized its agent general in Washington to sign the Bretton Woods agreement.

THREE ARE KILLED IN INDONESIAN RAID ON JAVA HOSPITAL

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 23—(AP) An Indonesian attack today on a Red Cross emergency hospital in the Kramat district of Batavia in which one patient and two native servants were killed raised to eight the death toll from violence in that troubled area since Thursday.

Six native servants were wounded in the hour-long attack on the hospital, making a total of nine hurt in the area during the past four days. Five Royal Air Force men were killed last week in ambuscades in the district, which has been declared out of bounds to all British forces. The district borders an evacuee camp still housing nearly 2,000 Dutch women and children.

One Indian soldier was killed and four others wounded in the mid-Java port city of Semarang, where British forces encountered stiff opposition at road blocks in attempts to clear the eastern part of the city.

The Netherlands East Indies government information service said five Indonesians were arrested in connection with the finding of 12 mutilated bodies of Eurasians in Bandoeng Thursday. Quiet now prevailed in the Java summer capital.

The Dutch news agency Aneta quoted a British spokesman as saying that an "agreement in principle" had been reached with Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic on employing members of the Indonesian peace preservation corps (TKR) in helping to evacuate Japanese troops from Java.

Sjahrir said yesterday that if the plan works to British satisfaction the Indonesian government was prepared also to guarantee removal of Dutch internees to British areas for evacuation from Java.

JAPAN TO ORDER CHANGE IN RELIGION

SPENCER

TOKYO, Dec. 23—(AP) Emperor Hirohito will make effective on Christmas day General MacArthur's decree divorcing religion and government in Japan, the Kyodo news agency said today.

The imperial household's religious service ordinance will be drastically revised by the Dec. 25 anniversary of the death in 1926 of Emperor Yoshihito, father of the present emperor.

In the future, the emperor will not be accompanied by members of the imperial family and government officials when he offers personal prayers or observed imperial festival days within the palace. Members of imperial families and officials may attend such functions at will, however.

Grand festivals, held by the emperor to report important state matters to the imperial sanctuary, imperial ancestors' shrine and imperial mausoleum, will be discontinued, as will the dispatch of imperial messengers to government and national shrines.

Festivals in the palace will be observed solely by the imperial household, while the three biggest festivals of historically famous Kamo shrine in Kyoto, Iwashimizu-Hachiman shrine in Kyoto, and Kasuga shrine in Nara, will not be held next year.

The anniversary of the death of Emperor Yoshihito Dec. 25 will be only a routine holiday for the general public, instead of an observance under Shinto as in the past.

Other festival and feast days under Shinto in the past also will become holidays without Shinto significance.

LANGUAGE BARRIER HALTS ATROCITY TRIAL

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 24 (AP)—Tatsuo Tsuchiya, Japanese prison guard accused of brutally murdering Pfc. Robert Gordon Taas, an American prison, began testifying in his own defense today, but language barriers caused the American military commission trying him to recess until Wednesday.

Tsuchiya, informed that if he refused to testify the prosecution would make capital of his refusal, began by stating that he was 28 years old and married and had one child. He was a farmer and mat maker and was "very poor" before he became a prison camp guard.

The defendant—dubbed "Little Glass Eye" by his American charges—spoke so rapidly that the interpreter could not follow him. The commission called a recess and said that it would obtain another interpreter.

The prosecution contended that Tsuchiya was in a position to tell more than anyone else about the accusations against him and if he remained silent it had a right to comment on that fact. The commission agreed, over the protests of Tsuchiya's American attorneys.

Tokyo Damage Summarized

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP)—More than a year after American superforts began bombing Japan, the fire department of Tokyo's police board reported today that 605,338 homes or buildings within the metropolitan area were destroyed by the raids. The report said 1,128,000 persons were made homeless, and it estimated over-all damage at 5,753,000,000 yen, or about $383,530,000.

Japanese Are Reported Fighting in China Battle

Said to Have Taken Part on Both Sides in Mongolia

TOKYO, Dec. 24 (Monday) (AP)—The Kyodo news agency today quoted a Japanese newspaper man repatriated from north China as stating that former Japanese soldiers, participating on both sides, were responsible for most of the fighting in a recent battle of Communist and government troops at Paotow, Inner Mongolia.

"Furious fighting developed in true Japanese style," Hisashi Aoyama, former chief copy reader at Peiping of the Japanese newspaper 'Toa Shimpo," told Kyodo.

He said demobilized Japanese soldiers had joined government troops in "utter despair." He said one Japanese sergeant who retained the same rank in the Chinese Army was paid the equivalent of 25,000 yen ($1,667) monthly.

Tokyo Fights Crime Wave

Tokyo, *Monday*, Dec. 24 (AP)—Police arrested about 900 men and 100 women Saturday night as burglary or petty theft suspects, Kyodo news agency said today in reporting an increasing crime wave. Most offenders were charged with petty offenses, but some were accused of armed robbery.

12 Americans Die, Scores Injured As Fire Sweeps Barracks in Japan

By The Associated Press.

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 23—Furiously spreading flames trapped and killed twelve American officers and men in a medical battalion barracks on Shikoku today, leveling the two-story frame building in ten minutes.

Twenty-two of the scores of injured were hospitalized.

The victims, whose bodies were found huddled near the stairway and around windows from which they fought unsuccessfully to escape, were members of the Twenty-fourth Medical Battalion of the Twenty-fourth Division. Shikoku is south of the main island of Honshu, in the Japanese home islands.

The origin of the fire, which started at 6 A. M., was not determined, but an investigation was begun at once. The names of the casualties were not immediately announced.

It was a flash fire, costliest tragedy of the occupation thus far, and was fanned by a strong offshore wind. A guard discovered the fire in the early morning darkness, but the flames raged out of control despite a pump truck crew's efforts. A number of small adjoining buildings as well as ambulances and other vehicles were destroyed.

Many survivors suffered broken legs or arms, and lacerations, in thirty-foot leaps from the second floor. Emergency surgery and first aid were administered at an evacuation hospital 100 yards away.

Nisei Who Quit U. S. for Japan Are Greeted by Starving Nation

URAGA, Japan, Dec. 23 (AP).—It's almost Christmas at home and the war seems long ended and far away, but here in Japan starving troops who fought for the emperor are falling unconscious on the docks.

These are the men who garrisoned the Palau Islands and for four months since hostilities ceased "lived off the land." They are returning now to be demobilized in a land that holds little opportunity.

As they climbed down the sides of the transports which brought them back to Japan the liner Matsonia lay anchored close by. On board her were 1,100 Nisei from the United States who had renounced their American citizenship. The sight of hungry Japanese troops was their welcome to Japan.

Beside the docks soldiers wait patiently for trucks to move them to a separation center two miles away. Every few minutes there is a small commotion as some soldier collapses. A Japanese nurse pushes through the crowd and jabs a needle into the unconscious soldier. He is placed on a stretcher and put into a truck. The repatriated soldiers are forty to fifty pounds underweight.

On the Matsonia it was a different picture. There were 1,100 persons, comprising 285 families, eating the best American food. But it was their last American meal. They came ashore this morning to an impoverished, burned-out land, covered with a light fall of snow. They marched a mile and a half down a muddy road to a windowless, unheated reception center.

Captain Frank A. Johnson, who commands the Matsonia, said: "It isn't the older Japanese coming back whom I feel sorry for. It's the boys and girls, kids from a few months old to sixteen. Put a screen in front of them and talk to them and they are just plain Americans. They don't want to come to Japan. Their parents made them do it. They hate it."

$17,000,000 Surplus Goods Sold

MANILA, Monday, Dec. 24 (AP)—The sale of $17,000,000 in surplus Army and Navy materials in the Philippines and the Orient during its first six weeks' operations was announced today by the Foreign Liquidations Commission's Pacific office. Food sales totaled $11,000,000, hospitals and medical supplies, $1,500,000, and aircraft and parts, $1,500,000.

PHILIPPINES LEFTISTS ACT

Alliance Calls Convention to Name Presidential Slate

MANILA, Monday, Dec. 24 (AP)—A democratic alliance of Leftist groups entered the Philippine political arena today and called a national convention here Jan. 27 to select candidates for President, Vice President and Congress for the April election.

Luis Tarbuc, pre-war leader of Manila and central Luzon labor unions, criticized High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's recent Shanghai statement that Filipinos were wavering on their independence demand.

"It is fascist elements, imperialists and vested interests who are against giving Philippine independence," said Mr. Tarbuc, who was a "lieutenant general" in the Hukbahalahap socialist army during Japanese occupation.

Juan Feleo, former Communist party president, and other speakers at a mass meeting assailed both President Sergio Osmena and Senate President Manuel Roxas.

Three Lost As Gale Hits U. S. Cruiser

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Dec. 23—(AP) Two American soldiers were killed, one lost overboard and 52 injured in a violent gale which struck the U. S. heavy cruiser Portland en route to America with 600 homeward bound GIs. The Portland resumed her voyage to the United States today after putting in here for refueling.

Twenty-two of the most seriously injured were transferred to the U.S.S. Dearborn and will be flown home by the Army Transport command.

The airplane hangar of the Portland which was used as a dormitory was broken in by the heavy seas.

The war transport Pirloston, carrying 1,500 men home from Europe, also put in for refueling.

The battleship Washington, however, was reported proceeding steadily toward America at reduced speed through heavy seas without damage.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—(AP) The transport India Victory, which brought 1,542 servicemen, arrived today.

Capt. A. L. Newson of San Angelo, Texas, skipper of the ship, said the voyage from Le Havre, France, was the "roughest in my 20 years at sea."

The bulk of the troops were high point discharge men from various units, with the Third battalion of the 118th infantry regiment the

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only organized unit aboard.

Also arriving at New York were the James F. Rhodes, with 616 troops; Athos, 3,072; George Woodward, 561; Tristant Dalton, 630; Thomas Johnson, 631; Pittsburgh Seam, 5; R. Walton Moore, 8; Eli Whitney, 15; and Exmoor, 17.

Dutra to Govern Brazil By Temporary Charter

Pact Will Be Studied When Constitution Is Drafted

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 23 (AP).—Brazilian newspapers said today that President-elect Enrico Gaspar Dutra, who is to take office early next year, would govern Brazil under a temporary constitutional charter.

Newspapers expressing the views both of the majority Social Democratic party and the opposition National Democratic Union agreed that the charter would serve as a basic proposal to be considered by the incoming congress when it drafts a permanent constitution.

Korean P. W.s Sent Home

HONOLULU, Dec. 23 (AP).—More than 2,600 Korean prisoners of war sailed yesterday for Jinsen, Korea, aboard the transport General O. H. Ernst, Army authorities announced. After discharging the prisoners, the ship will embark 3,100 American soldiers to be returned home for discharge.

POCKET VETO KILLS BILL TO RESTORE U.S.E.S. TO STATES

Truman Fears Proposal Would Retard Re-Employment.

MEASURE WAS RIDER

President Critical of Congress' Action in Linking Two Unrelated Issues.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) President Truman announced today he is killing legislation handing the Federal employment offices over to the states in 100 days. He said it would "immeasurably retard our re-employment program."

It was a rider to a bill wiping $52,000,000,000 in left-over war appropriations off the books. Mr. Truman wanted this, but he could not approve it without the rider. So a pocket veto will cover both.

(A pocket veto is accomplished by the President's refusal to sign legislation within 10 days after receiving it. When Congress is in recess, as it is now for the Christmas holidays, such legislation automatically dies. Should Congress be in session, however, any measure not acted upon by the President within the ten-day period would become law.)

Money Will Not Be Spent

Pending re-enactment of the savings bill, the sums will be preserved by executive directive to the Budget bureau. Actually, for all practical purposes, the appropriations already are rescinded because the agencies aren't spending this money.

Announcing his action in a "memorandum of disapproval," the Chief Executive not only objected to the rider itself, but opposed "even more strongly" the method employed tacking it on to a major appropriation bill.

This, he asserted, "restricts the President's exercise of his functions and is contrary to good government."

Would Delay Until 1947

He said he favored eventual return of the 51 employment offices to the states and territories, but repeated his recommendation that the transfer be deferred until June, 1947.

The offices during the next several months will be in the midst of their all-time peak work load, Mr. Truman said.

"Such a dispersion and transfer at this time," he stated, "x x x will result in a disrupted and inefficient employment service at the very time when efficient operation is most vitally needed by veterans, workers and employers."

Mr. Truman also objected to the rider's provision for operation by the states under regulations of the U. S. Secretary of Labor, costs to be met entirely by the Federal government, noting this setup would continue only until next June 30. He preferred permanent legislation on a matter of "such grave importance."

He also observed the bill barred grants to states which are unable or unwillingly to comply with Federal requirements.

"This means, in effect," he said, "that when there is a substantial failure to provide essential services or to meet minimum standards of efficiency, the Federal government must choose between two alternatives which are both unsatisfactory. It must either acquiesce in a substandard operation—or, by withholding funds, it must deprive all of the state's employers, workers and veterans of a service they need and to which they are entitled."

He called attention to several bills now pending which he said are designed to accomplish permanent and needed changes in the employment system and declared:

"Enactment of such permanent legislation is essential before a transfer back to state operations can be achieved in an efficient and orderly manner."

Text of President's Veto Message

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Following is the text of President Truman's statement disapproving legislation canceling left-over war appropriations:

I am withholding my approval of H. R. 4407, "reducing certain appropriations and contract authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes."

It is with sincere regret that I am unable to approve this legislation. In response to my communication of Sept. 5, 1945, and in conformity with their own careful plans, the Appropriations Committees of the House and of the Senate held extended hearings and gave mature consideration to the readjustment of executive programs and finances to the problems of the reconversion period. The Congress has acted expeditiously and considerately to develop the basis for the continuing peace-time operations of the government. It has demonstrated a fine spirit of economy in reducing appropriations without complicating the delicate adjustment from war-time to peace-time functions, and without sacrificing the basic progress which has been made during the war years in the long-term development of government activity.

So far as the basic purpose of this bill rescinding appropriations is concerned, I am in thorough agreement with the action of the Congress. Far from wishing to sacrifice the care and effort which have gone into its development, I shall by executive action preserve the full values of these recission provisions in the exact terms which the Congress itself has approved. If these provisions stood alone I should gladly approve the bill. I have asked the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to place these recission amounts in a reserve, non-expendable status, and so to advise the departments and agencies concerned.

51 Separate Systems

In addition to its effect on appropriations, however, the bill contains provisions which require our system to be broken up—with in 100 days—and transferred to operation as fifty-one separate state and territorial systems.

While I believe such a transfer should be made at the proper time, I am convinced that this bill requires that it be made at the wrong time and in the wrong way. Such a dispersion and transfer at this time would immeasurably retard our re-employment program. And as the basis for Federal-state co-operation, in a fundamental program of national importance, the provisions of the bill dealing with the public employment offices are unsound and unwise from any point of view.

So far as the timing of the transfer is concerned, the period designated by this bill—the next 100 days—is the most disadvantageous that could have been chosen. It will result in a disrupted and inefficient employment service at the very time when efficient operation is most vitally needed by veterans, workers and employers.

Our local public employment offices are now and will be during the next several months in the midst of the peak work load in their history. This is because the offices are now engaged in counseling and placing millions of applicants who require individualized service. These applicants include able-bodied veterans seeking assistance in their readjustment to civilian life, handicapped veterans requiring even more time and guidance in finding the jobs most suitable for them, and unemployed war workers who are confronted by difficult readjustments because of substantial reductions in job opportunities at their war-time skills and wage rates.

At such a time, any change in management and direction is necessarily disruptive to the service. A change which would replace our present single and unified management by fifty-one separate managements would be very harmful. Even with every effort by the states to promote a smooth transition the transfer of some 23,000 employees to new conditions of employment, and the adjustment of operations to the requirements of fifty-one different state agencies, will inevitably cause confusion and delay.

In my reconversion message of Sept. 6 to the Congress, I pointed out our national responsibilities and problems in connection with re-employment during the reconversion period. During this period, displaced war workers and the veterans who are returning to civilian life at the rate of more than a million a month, will need and have a right to expect from their national government an effective job-counseling and placement service. These problems and responsibilities cannot, in a period when millions of veterans and other workers are moving across state lines, be met adequately through fifty-one separate and independent public employment service systems, linked only by the necessarily remote and indirect influence of a Federal agency financing the state systems through grants-in-aid.

For these reasons, I now repeat my recommendation that the transfer of our public employment offices to state operation be postponed until June, 1947. The administration is committed to returning the service to state operation, and that commitment will be carried through. But this is not the time.

Apart from the timing of the transfer, the provisions of H. R. 4407 which govern the basis for Federal-state co-operation in the maintenance of public employment offices do not assure that an adequate service will be available in all states.

The bill provides for the operation of public employment offices by the states under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of the Wagner-Persey act. Operating costs would be met entirely by the Federal government. These provisions of the bill would remain in effect for only a few months—the balance of the current fiscal year.

Two Basic Objectives

The bill precludes the granting of funds to any state which is unable, or unwilling, to comply with the provisions of the bill or any requirement of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the bill.

A Federal-state co-operative program for a national system of public employment offices financed entirely by Federal funds must at least provide assurance as to two basic objectives: the Federal government must be sure that the essential services are being provided through the states' employment offices, and it must know that the offices are being operated with reasonable efficiency. Under such a program the Federal government is not interested in prescribing minute or insignificant details concerning the state operation, but it does have a stake in the preservation of reasonable standards.

H. R. 4407 provides no effective protection for this national interest. If any state, for any reason, can not or does not meet the minimum requirements, Federal grants cannot be made. But at the same time the Federal government itself is precluded from continuing the operation of public employment office facilities in the state.

This means, in effect, that when there is a substantial failure to provide essential services or to meet minimum standards of efficiency, the Federal government must choose between two alternatives which are both unsatisfactory. It must either acquiesce in the substandard operation—or, by withholding funds, it must deprive all of the state's employers, workers and veterans of a service they need and to which they are entitled.

At a time of such acute emergency—when employment offices are needed to provide veterans with the services with which the Congress has required they be provided, and needed also to assist other unemployed workers in securing peace-time jobs—I cannot approve legislation which, under some conditions, may offer only a choice between a substantially sub-standard service or no service at all.

It seems clear to me that a matter of such grave importance as our public employment system deserves not only permanent legislation but legislation carefully and separately considered. Issues of such a difficult and vital nature should not be dealt with as riders to appropriation bills.

The fact is that our present legislation governing the operation of our co-operative Federal-state employment service sys-

tem, enacted in 1933, needs thorough revision in the light of changed conditions. Several bills now pending before both houses of the Congress—H. R. 4437, S. 1456 and S. 1510—are designed to accomplish this. Enactment of such permanent legislation is essential before a transfer back to state operation can be achieved in an efficient and orderly manner.

Adequate and uniform standards of service must be maintained and proper security for the personnel of the organization itself must be provided in a permanent way, if it is to keep and attract the caliber of personnel able and eager to perform its important tasks.

Method Is Criticized

Only in this way can we provide a sound and permanent basis for Federal-state co-operation in the maintenance of a post-war system of public employment offices which will meet the needs of veterans, employers, workers, and the nation as a whole.

While I object to the specific measure which this bill proposes to carry out with respect to our employment service, I object even more strongly to the legislative method employed for its enactment. To attach a legislative rider to an appropriation bill restricts the President's exercise of his functions and is contrary to good government.

In view of my past legislative experience, I realize the obligations of the President to the Congress as a co-ordinate branch of the government. At the same time, I must be equally aware of the constitutional responsibility of the President to the people, and of the obligation of the Congress to help him discharge that responsibility.

The Constitution has placed upon the President the duty of considering bills for approval or disapproval. It has always been possible for the Congress to hamper the President's exercise of this duty by combining so many subjects into a single bill that he cannot disapprove an objectionable item without holding up necessary legislation.

Partly in order to prevent this practice, it has long been considered a fundamental principle that legislation on a major issue of policy ought not be combined with an appropriation measure. The present bill directly violates that principle. I am obliged to withhold my approval to some very excellent legislation because of the objectionable practice which has been followed by attaching this rider which I cannot possibly approve.

U. S. Policy on Yugoslavia May Apply Also to Romania

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) Officials concerned with the Balkans are studying the tactics used by the United States in recognizing the new Yugoslav republic for their possible application to Romania and Bulgaria.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson last night announced recognition of the regime headed by Marshal Tito, but made it clear that the U. S.:

1. Believes Tito thus far has failed to permit the Yugoslavs the basic freedoms he promised, including a "free and untrammeled election."

2. Will go slow on economic assistance to Yugoslavia until satisfied those obligations have been reasonably well fulfilled.

Situations Differ

Although emphasizing that the situation is different in each of the three countries, officials say the second point probably will apply not only to Bulgaria and Romania but other parts of Europe and the world.

"If there is any pattern in the statement on Yugoslavia which might apply elsewhere, it is the reference to economic relations with the United States," said one official who asked to remain anonymous.

It was recalled that President Truman implied in his directive to Gen. George C. Marshall December 15 that strife-torn China can expect economic assistance from the U. S. only as it moves along recommended lines toward unity and peace.

No Ties With Romania

The U. S. thus far has not established diplomatic relations with the provisional governments of Romania and Bulgaria. It has indicated several times that it regards both regimes as Russian-sponsored and Communist-dominated. Britain has followed the same policy.

Secretary of State Byrnes recently sent Mark Ethridge, Louisville publisher, to both countries to determine if the provisional governments are broadly representative and their plans for national elections democratic.

Ethridge's report has not been made public but it is understood generally that it said "no" on both counts.

Byrnes took the report with him to Moscow, where the subject of the Balkans is known to be high on the discussion agenda of the Big Three foreign ministers. Thus, the next official word on U. S. relations with Bulgaria and Romania probably will come either in a Moscow Big Three communique or from Byrnes on his return to Washington.

There are several reasons why the U. S. might grant official recognition to a Yugoslav government of which it did not wholly approve, while withholding similar sanction for the governments of neighboring Romania and Bulgaria.

The most important are these:

1. Bulgaria and Romania are former enemy nations while Yugoslavia, although overrun by the Wehrmacht, never officially gave up the fight on the Allied side.

2. Yugoslavia's government, whatever its faults, is a Yugoslav product and the elections which brought about its existence were conducted only after all foreign troops were withdrawn from Yugoslav territory. The Romanian and Bulgarian governments, on the other hand, were set up with Soviet encouragement and Red army garrisons remain in both countries.

NATIONAL GUARD TO USE AIRFIELDS

Surplus Army Aviation Centers Will Be Turned Over to State Groups.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) Postwar national guard air units are expected to use a number of the airfields now being abandoned by Army Air forces as wartime requirements shrink.

War department officials, planning for participation of state units in the national defense system, said today that the operation of a national guard air force of perhaps 2,000 first-line planes would require facilities far more comprehensive than those of prewar days.

Planning has not yet reached the point where specific fields have been selected, officials said, explaining that this is being worked out with state officials.

Officials of the national guard bureau of the War department said the postwar aviation sections of the national guard will be a "very active component of the nation's air defense."

Present plans contemplate a national guard air force almost double the size of the pre-war force in number of units and far more than that in planes and men. Currently, the idea is for about 80 squadrons, compared with 44 before the war.

Pre-war national guard air units generally were observation units. Postwar emphasis will be placed on fighter and fighter-bomber types.

While initially state air forces will have the surplus aircraft stocks of Army Air forces to draw upon, the planners emphasize that there is no intention to let the equipment of the guard become obsolete. The replacement program for the AAF is being coordinated with plans for keeping the national guard aviation units on a modern, efficient basis.

Almost every state has its quota of ace pilots from this war to call upon in getting the National Guard units started. The training facilities of the regular Army Air Forces will be made available.

The AAF has advised the War Department that to meet expected postwar strategic requirements a regular air force of 8,200 planes, including 5,000 combat aircraft, will be needed.

BEDS NEEDED FOR VETERANS

Acute Shortage In Service Hospitals Disclosed

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—The shortage of hospital beds is so acute that the Veterans Administration soon may have to turn away some veterans whose disabilities are not connected with war or military service.

"That means if we are to do anything about it, so that we can continue to take all cases, both service and nonservice connected disabilities, the over-all policy will have to be changed," Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general of the Veterans Administration, said in an interview today.

"The authority to do this lies higher than the Veterans Administration."

20,000 Beds "Borrowed"

The General announced he had "borrowed" approximately 20,000 hospital beds, with medical care to go with them, from the Army and Navy last week to meet the present crisis. He also asked for two more army hospitals to be placed under Veterans Administration.

But already 87,967 veterans of all American wars are receiving hospital or home care, an all-time record. Two thirds of these are classed as nonservice connected cases, and the percentage of service connected cases among World War II veterans is rising. They have priority and will crowd nonservice cases from hospitals unless more space becomes available.

Up To 40,000 More In 2 Years

"We expect an increase of from 30,000 to 40,000 patients within two years," General Hawley said.

"Under our present policy and limitation it will be impossible to care for them all. We will need more doctors and more hospitals than are in sight at the moment."

The law says the Veterans Administration must care for veterans with injuries or illness traceable to military service. Other veterans may be accepted, with nonservice connected illness or injury, if facilities are available and if the veteran has no money to pay his own way.

Hawley said 20,000 beds borrowed from the Army and Navy last week are only "stop-gaps," because they are available on a temporary basis. Army and navy doctors will attend veterans in these beds.

Seven Army Hospitals Taken Over

In addition to these beds, the Veterans Administration recently took over seven army hospitals.

"But it would be a hollow gesture if we take over any more army or navy hospitals without the staffs to man them," he said.

"We will need from 7,500 to 10,000 doctors in the Veterans Administration within ten years."

He said probably about 5,000 of these will be permanent staff appointees while the others may come from medical schools.

The Veterans Administration medical reorganization bill approved last week by Congress will help to relieve the doctor situation, Hawley said.

More Doctors And Better Ones

"This new outlook will permit us to obtain doctors five times as fast, and to get better ones, than ever would have been possible under the old setup."

The reorganization bill provides for a director of medical service at $12,000 a year; a deputy at $11,500 and eight assistants at $11,000 each; a director of nursing at $8,000, and deputy director, $7,000, and chiefs of four services—pharmacy, dietetics, occupational therapy and physical therapy—at salaries of $6,000 each.

Authority for a complete medical and hospital service is provided with salaries for doctors ranging from a maximum of $9,800 down to $3,640. Specialists may be paid a salary plus an extra allowance up to 25 per cent of salary, but not to exceed $11,000.

PROBE MAY HELP CONGRESS SOLVE DEFENSE ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) The Pearl Harbor investigation was viewed by Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) today as turning up a lot of valuable information for Congress on side questions, including that of unifying the Army and the Navy.

"The record of hearings is something members of Congress will find of interest in passing on that issue," he told reporters. "It will also bear examination when consideration is given to creating a central intelligence service."

Ferguson emphasized that he was drawing no conclusions as yet and did not want to comment directly on the evidence received thus far.

The committee, which recessed yesterday for a Christmas holiday, has heard only a dozen of some 60 scheduled witnesses.

Two of these, however, were the pre-Pearl Harbor Army and Navy intelligence chiefs, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles and Vice Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson. They testified a joint Army-Navy intelligence committee did not begin to function actively until after Japan's Dec. 7, 1941, attack on the U. S fleet at Hawaii.

In a discussion of intelligence needs, Ferguson said it was obvious that the atomic bomb made it imperative for the United States to have prompt information on what is going on in other countries.

"I don't mean spying," he said. "I mean information on resources and capabilities of other nations."

Unification of the Army and Navy under one department has been recommended by President Truman and looms as one of the major controversies for Congress when it returns next month.

It came up directly in the Pearl Harbor hearings when Gen. George C. Marshall, former chief of staff, was in the witness chair. He endorsed it emphatically.

The hearings may figure in Congress' decision, in connection with the question whether the Pearl Harbor disaster might have been more or less likely under a single department of defense.

The Senate-House group will resume hearings Dec. 31. In the meantime, Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) has the task of finding some one willing to take over the counsel's job in midstream.

William D. Mitchell, counsel, and his three assistants have given notice that they cannot continue after Jan. 1. Mitchell gave as his reason the apparent prospect that the hearings will go on for months.

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FERGUSON DENIES POLITICS IN INQUIRY

Senator Holds Chief Aim Is Preparing to Avert Another Pearl Harbor Disaster

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan declared today that preparedness, not politics, was the prime purpose of the Pearl Harbor investigation.

A member of the Congressional inquiry committee, he expressed the view that the main objective was to prevent a repetition of that military disaster.

"Just why some people think that if a Republican member asks why this was done, or that was not done, he is presenting a partisan view, I just cannot understand," he said.

He thus took issue with a Democratic member of the committee, Senator Tunnell of Delaware, who has contended that the Republicans were trying to build up a campaign issue by blaming the Roosevelt Administration for the attack.

The Michigan Republican asserted that none of the witnesses thus far had been asked about his political affiliations.

He was interviewed as the inquiry took a week's recess, during which a search will be made for new counsel for the committee.

Representative Bertrand V. Gearhart, Republican, of California said he would recommend Warren Atherton of Stockton, Calif., and Harry Colmery of Topeka, Kan., former national commanders of the American Legion.

Both are outstanding lawyers, he said, and "not too close to Washington politics."

The committee's present four-man legal staff, headed by former Attorney General William D. Mitchell, has expressed a desire to withdraw because of the length of the hearings.

Scheduled as a witness when hearings resume Dec. 31 is Admiral Harold R. Stark, who was Chief of Naval Operations in 1941. No time has been set as yet for the expected questioning of the 1941 Pearl Harbor commanders, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short.

Senator Ferguson said that the evidence already adduced had made the inquiry worth while, especially in showing the workings of Army and Navy intelligence. He noted that for the first time translators and decoders of intercepted Japanese messages were to be called.

This may bring before the committee its first feminine witness, Dorothy Edgers, a translator.

Senator Ferguson said that she was supposed to have translated "in the rough" on Dec. 6, 1941, a secret Japanese message detailing a spy's signal system for warship movements around Pearl Harbor. Navy records show this was not finally translated until four days after the attack.

26 LARGE PLANTS TO BE REMOVED FROM GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today 26 large plants in Germany have been made ready for delivery as war reparations to the countries which suffered at Nazi hands, and 58 others have been earmarked.

The general, military governor of the United States zone of occupation, reported that "many more" of the plants in the American zone are being surveyed for inclusion in the planned removal of Germany's war potential. He spoke from Germany on an NBC broadcast.

Approximately 100,000 Nazis now are in custody as members of organizations being tried by the international tribunal at Nuernberg, McNarney said. Thousands of Nazis have been removed from government and industry and "denazification is well advanced," the general added.

Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, chief of the War department's civil affairs division, also a speaker on the program said that the four-power rule of Germany "has been exceedingly successful" and that "our ability to get along with our Allies is no longer an academic question—it's a postive and proven fact."

Hilldring said he was confident that the disagreement between France and the other Allies over centralization of administration will be "argued out and settled." The French, he said, want to hold up centralization "until we decide what we're going to do with the Rhineland and the Ruhr."

DETROIT PICKETS LEAVE G-M GATES FOR YULE HOLIDAY

DETROIT, Dec. 23—(AP) The age-old spirit of Christmas cast its spell today over the C.I.O. and its automotive adversaries, stilling the wrangling voices of both for the first time in many months.

Not since last August has Detroit been as free of bitter crosstable conferences.

Striking pickets at nearly 100 General Motors Corp., plants throughout the nation are leaving windswept lines for a "pickets holiday" with their families. They have been on strike since Nov. 21 in a demand for a 30 percent wage increase.

The United Auto Workers (C.I.O.) and GM will get back to work after Christmas with a meeting Dec. 26, their first since they were both called before a government fact-finding board in Washington.

The meeting has been called to study "local union grievances" and will be eyed narrowly by Federal authorities who have threatened to intervene again unless the two sides get together.

On the following day, Dec. 27, the U.A.W.-C.I.O. will sit down again with the management of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., newest entry in the highly competitive automobile manufacturing field.

K-F has under consideration a union list of demands, including a request for a wage scale 30 percent above that now prevailing in the Ford Motor Co. The firm is expected to present its side of the picture for the first time Thursday.

Kaiser-Frazer plans to begin production in 1946 and hopes to be employing nearly 11,000 workers by late spring or early summer.

The Ford company is not scheduled to meet again with the U.A.-W.-C.I.O. until Jan. 8.

Their last meeting adjourned with a union denunciation of a company proposal to increase wages by about 15 cents an hour. Workers at Chrysler Corp., are continuing their "truce" with that firm, working without a union contract and under a "no strike" plan that is expected to endure at least until the end of the General Motors walkout.

Full-Scale Output Held Impossible Before March

Detroit, Dec. 23 (AP)—The chairman of Michigan's labor mediation board said today that full-scale automobile production is impossible before March 1 at the earliest.

Even if all strikes in the industry and its supplying units are settled in January, Philip Weiss explained, it would require several weeks to attain full production.

Weiss said the Ford Motor Company is the only car manufacturer that does not depend solely upon outside sources for steel, glass and other essentials. Even Ford cannot make enough of its own supplies to meet the heavy demands of all out production, he added.

Outside Strikes Cause Lag In G-E Appliance Output

Current Production Is Below Expectations, Andrews Reports.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23. — (AP) Officials of General Electric company, report postwar production running considerably behind expectations with strikes among parts suppliers a prime factor.

H. L. Andrews, vice president in charge of appliance operations, said output in his division was roughly 40 per cent behind schedule on average.

As an example of strikes in other companies, this was cited: A supplier of tubs for washing machines has been shut down for around eight weeks, affecting G. E. operations.

Charles E. Wilson, president, termed current conditions and thinking "admittedly confused" and he added: "Maybe we expected too much in laying our reconversion plans."

"We thought we had plans ready to reconvert easily," he said, "and also to make vast improvements in plant facilities and layouts plus expanding some old lines and adding new lines and new plants.

"We have found it necessary to make a lot of changes in plans to overcome the time lag in getting out certain lines."

Speaking at a news conference over the week-end, G. E. officials denied what they called union charges that they were holding back goods to take advantage of lower tax rates in 1946 and also that they would move plants out of "heavily unionized old work cities."

Wilson said that expansion was scheduled at West Lynn, Mass.; Fort Wayne and Decatur, Ind.; Bloomfield, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn., and Anaheim and San Jose, Calif.

It would cost a billion dollars to move into smaller towns," said Wilson. "Besides they eventually all will be unionized, too. And anyway, labor is entitled to collective bargaining and we happen to believe in it."

Andrews cited examples which he said proved appliances were being shipped out as fast as they came off the production line. He said 97 per cent of the flat irons and washing machines made so far and 94 per cent of the refrigerators had left the plant.

Touching on price controls, Wilson said "you reach the irreducible minimum somewhere" and amplified this by saying that with wages and materials up considerably it would be necessary to undergo considerable technological and engineering progress before such higher costs could be offset.

He held out little likelihood that prices for products would go down in the near future.

BOWLES CRITICIZES EXHIBIT ON PRICES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) Chester Bowles said today an exhibit of the National Retail Dry Goods association "seems to have been another sorry effort" to crack inflation controls.

The OPA chief made what he said was his fourth attempt to have Lew Hahn, general manager of the association, disclose the identity of manufacturers represented in the exhibit "so that a full investigation could be made."

OPA contends that the exhibit, recently displayed in a Congressional committee room, is designed to prove that OPA prices have created difficulties for old manufacturers while allowing special advantages to new producers.

In a letter to Hahn, Bowles repeated that in almost every instance in which OPA has been able to check statements made in the exhibit, they were found "to be rather seriously in error."

Bowles said he was "astounded" that Hahn would sponsor "a presentation which at best seems to have been founded on unchecked flimsy evidence."

In an earlier letter to Hahn Bowles said that in one case the exhibit had stated, "OPA expects this manufacturer to produce this pair of shorts at $3.55 a dozen."

Bowles said an investigation had shown the manufacturer was "producing thousands of dozens of this item each week, and is not even charging as much as his allowable ceiling."

The association's display included merchandise of numerous unidentified manufacturers, with accompanying statements that in almost every case ceilings fixed for new producers were considerably higher than allowed old-line manufacturers.

Hahn, in previously refusing to reveal the identity of manufacturers represented in the display, said his refusal was based on a desire to protect the firms in their relations with government agencies.

He said the exhibit comparisons showed "actual disparities in OPA price ceilings on standard and comparable or inferior lines turned out by newcomers in various fields."

Gets New U.N.R.R.A. Post

Myer Cohen Named Director of Displaced Persons Division

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Appointment of Myer Cohen, of Washington, as director of the displaced persons division of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was announced tonight.

Cohen, formerly acting chief of U. N. R. R. A.'s Austrian displaced persons operations, succeeds Fred K. Hoehler, who is resigning Dec. 31 to become director of the Chicago Community Fund.

Director General Herbert H. Lehman of U. N. R. R. A., asserting Hoehler has had "one of the heaviest operating responsibilities in the administration" during the last three years, said he was releasing him "with great regret and a keen sense of personal loss."

ARMY AIR SERVICE LOSES ITS VETERANS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 — (AP) More than 60 per cent of the men who operated the Air Transport command in Europe and the Pacific will be out of service by Jan. 1.

Lt. Gen. Harold L. George, ATC chief, announced today that the Pacific division will total 17,135 men on that date, compared with a peak strength of 41,180. The European division will have 3,600 officers and men at the beginning of the year, compared with its one-time strength of 10,300.

Engineers Report On Crash Of Bomber

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—Allison engineers found no sign of engine failure in an examination of the wreckage of the army's experimental XB-42 plane which crashed near here December 16, the manufacturers announced today.

Lieut. Col. E. J. Ascani, pilot, said shortly after the crash of the speedy bomber that he ordered the other two officers aboard to take to their parachutes, and jumped after them, after both engines quit in the air.

The unorthodox plane, with engines inside the fuselage and propellers behind the tail assembly, fell just eight days after it had set a new transcontinental record by flying from Long Beach, Cal., to Washington in five hours and seventeen minutes.

Zionists Appoint Stone To Head Expansion Fund

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Zionist Organization of America today announced the appointment of Dewey D. Stone, Taunton, Mass., as national chairman of a $500,000 expansion fund to finance enlarged public relations and educational projects.

The projects will include a nation-wide radio program, publication of books, scholarships at the Hebrew University, and "the counteracting of anti-Zionist propaganda."

Manuel Posy, formerly Zionist regional director for Manhattan (New York city), was named national director of the fund.

Nimitz Navy Greeting Urges Will To Peace

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared that this is a time "for the sincere rededication of our will toward 'peace on earth' in the decades to come."

In a Christmas greeting broadcast to naval personnel, the new chief of naval operations said:

"Let us all, in a personal way and in a common national unity, dedicate our efforts toward the establishment of a sound peace for the world. . . . A sound peace founded on security. And let us strive to build that security on good will. . . . In the true meaning of Christmas."

YOUTH ON WAY HOME FINALLY

American, 15, 'Was Stuck' In Germany During War

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—An American boy of 15 who "got stuck" in Germany when the war started returned home today in time for Christmas.

Rudolph Frederick Wagner had gone to Europe with his mother, who still is awaiting transportation on the exchange liner Gripsholm.

He and his mother lived with relatives during the early part of the war. Later they were transferred to the American occupation zone and finally to the displaced persons camp in Paris.

The youth said he would go to Portland, Ore., to join his guardian, Ludwig Post, an engineer, and hoped to enter high school there.

A Rough Voyage

Wagner arrived on the transport India Victory, which brought 1,542 service men.

Capt. A. L. Newson, of San Angelo, Texas, skipper of the ship, said the voyage from Le Havre, France, was the "roughest in my twenty years at sea."

The bulk of the troops were high-point discharge men from various units, with the 3d Battalion of the 118th Infantry Regiment the only organized unit aboard.

Also arriving at New York were the James F. Rhodes, with 616 troops; Athos, 3,072; George Woodward, 561; Tristant Dalton, 630; Thomas Johnson, 631; Pittsburgh Seam, 5; R. Walton Moore, 8; Eli Whitney, 15, and Exmoor, 17.

Five Destroyers Dock

Philadelphia, Dec. 23 (AP)—Five battle-scarred destroyers, veterans of Pacific warfare as part of Task Force 38, docked at the Philadelphia naval base today carrying approximately 1,000 officers and men who were given Christmas liberty.

The ships are the Watt, the Smallely, the Wren, the Stoddard, and the Rowe. All five of them saw action off the Kuriles Islands and the Aleutians and later at Okinawa. After the surrender, they joined the naval occupation forces in Tokyo Bay but left for home on December 1.

CLIPPER YULE SALUTES DUE

Two Planes Will Pass Over Atlantic Christmas Eve

New York, Dec. 23 (AP) — Pan American World Airways said today that for the first time in flying history passengers on two trans-Atlantic clippers would bid each other Christmas greetings as the ships pass while over the Atlantic Christmas Eve.

An England-bound plane, the company said, is scheduled to pass a United States-bound plane 800 miles east of Newfoundland. Weather permitting, the planes will be close enough to see each other. Radio greetings will be carried from plane to plane.

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ADD CHUNGKING-TRUCE XXX THE CHINESE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS REPORTED FROM PEIPING THAT EFFORTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO REGAIN PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF MANCHURIA APPEARED TO BE BRIGHTENING RAPIDLY AS LIAISON TEAMS OF CHIANG'S TROOPS REPORTEDLY ADVANCED ON FOUR OBJECTIVES. DAVIS SAID ARRANGEMENTS WERE REPORTEDLY COMPLETED FOR FLYING OTHER UNITS THIS WEEK TO CHANGCHUN, CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA.

P1115APS

CHUNGKING,DEC.23-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK ARRIVED IN CHUNGKING THIS AFTERNOON FROM NANKING.

THE GENERALISSIMO WAS EXPECTED TO MEET GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, NEW U.S. ENVOY, LATER TODAY OR EARLY TOMORROW IN THE FIRST OF SERIES OF SCHEDULED CONFERENCES HERE ON CHINSE UNITY AND PEACE. NO TIME WAS SET.

THREE CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERS CALLED ON GENERAL MARSHALL THIS AFTERNOON TO PAY THEIR RESPECTS AND FOR A "FRIENDLY EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AND AIDES TO THE GENERAL SAID.

THEY SPENT AN HOUR WITH MARSHALL, WHO FROM ALL ACCOUNTS DID MORE LISTENING THAN TALKING.

THE MEETING MARKED THE FIRST PRESENTATION OF THE COMMUNIST VIEWPOINT TO MARSHALL BY PARTY LEADERS THEMSELVES.

THE TRIO INCLUDED GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE PARTY AND LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION TO FORTHCOMING PEACE TALKS HERE; GEN.YEH CHIEN-YING, CHIEF OF STAFF OF COMMUNIST ARMIES; AND TUNG PI-WU, WHO WAS A COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION AT THE SAN FRANCISCO UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

NW126APS NM

CHUNGKING,DEC.23-(AP)-COMMUNIST LEADERS HERE FOR THE FORTH-COMING UNITY PARLEYS WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ARE ENTERING ENTHUSIASTICALLY UPON CHUNGKING'S SOCIAL LIFE.

THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT PARTIES IS OUTWARDLY MOST FRIENDLY--SO MUCH SO THAT SEVERAL FOREIGNERS AT AN AMERICAN PRE-CHRISTMAS PARTY LAST NIGHT REMARKED THAT IF BOTH SIDES SHOWED THIS SAME FRIENDLY SPIRIT AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE THE FUTURE OF CHINA MIGHT BE BRIGHT.

THE COMMUNISTS SELDOM MISS A CHANCE OF DRINKING A TOAST. AT LAST NIGHT'S PARTY CHOU EN-LAI, HEAD OF THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION, AND YEH CHIEN-YING, COMMUNIST CHIEF OF STAFF, DANCED, DRANK AND GENERALLY ENJOYED THEMSELVES.

THEY GOOD-NATUREDLY PLAYED THE DRINKING GAME OF "KAN PAI" (BOTTOMS UP) WITH A PROTESTING GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WHO EVENTUALLY FOUND THE GOING ROUGH BUT EVIDENTLY ENJOYED HIMSELF AS MUCH AS THE TWO COMMUNISTS DID.

P1117APS

CHUNGKING,DEC.23-(AP)-CHINESE QUARTERS TODAY SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO CONFIRM U.S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL STORY THAT PREMIER STALIN DID NOT WANT CHINESE TO OCCUPY MANCHURIA WITH HEAVILY ARMED FORCES.

SINCE THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY PROVIDES NO LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER OF CHINESE TROOPS TO BE STATIONED IN MANCHURIA, THEY SAID, ANY ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE SUCH A LIMITATION WOULD CLEARLY VIOLATE CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS. IT WOLD BE ABSURD, THEY ADDED, TO THINK THAT THE PRESENCE OF CHINESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA, NO MATTER IN WHAT STRENGTH, WOULD THREATEN RUSSIA'S SECURITY.

GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL'S OFFICE HERE PROFESSED TO HAVE NO INFORMATION ON ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TALKS OF BIG THREE DIPLOMATS AT MOSCOW WHICH HAD INFLUENCED THE MOVEMENT OF CHINESE TROOPS. (THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL STORY SAID THAT THE U.S. HAD STOPPED ASSISTING THE MOVEMENT OF CHINESE TROOPS AS A RESULT OF THE OPENING TALKS AT MOSCOW.)

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS HERE SAID THAT SO FAR AS THEY KNEW THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION, WHICH THEY SUMMARIZED THUS:

1. LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, U.S. COMMANDER IN CHINA, IS AUTHORIZED TO ASSIST THE MOVEMENT OF CHINESE TROOPS TO MANCHURIA PORTS IF AND WHEN OPINION THAT IS NECESSARY.

2. THE MOVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN TO NORTHERN CHINA MAY BE UNDERTAKEN ONLY AFTER GENERAL MARSHALL DETERMINES THAT THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE.

THESE QUARTERS POINTED OUT THAT MARSHALL'S NEGOTIATIONS HAVE HARDLY BEGUN, AND THAT THE SECOND POINT CONSEQUENTLY HAS NOT YET ARISEN.

NW110APS NM

DEC 26 1945

CHUNGKING,DEC.23-(AP)-THE CHUNGKING NEWSPAPER KUO MIN KUNG, APPARENTLY OPPOSING THE IDEA OF MEDIATION IN CHINA BY GENERAL MARSHALL ASSERTED TODAY "WE SHOULD SOLVE OUR OWN PROBLEMS OURSELVES."

"CHINA IS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT COUNTRY AND HER PEOPLE SELF-RESPECTING," THE PAPER SAID. "ANY PRESSING GESTURES WOULD IMPAIR OUR NATIONAL PRESTIGE."

THE NEW SZECHUAN DAILY PICTURED THE SITUATION IN CHINA AS AN ATHLETIC MEET WITH MARSHALL AS JUDGE. "WE HOPE HIS JUDGMENT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY IMPARTIAL," IT SAID.

P1124APS

CHUNGKING,DEC.23-(AP)-ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST FAMED SOLDIERS, ONE-EYED, ONE-ARMED LT.GEN.SIR ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, WHO WAS WOUNDED 16 TIMES IN ACTION, CALLED THIS MORNING ON GEN. GEORGE C.MARSHALL, NEW U.S. ENVOY TO CHINA.

DE WIART WHO IS PREMIER CLEMENT ATTLEE'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CHINA, WAS MARSHALL'S ONLY GUEST BEFORE LUNCH. MARSHALL'S AIDES SAID HE HAD NO OTHER ENGAGEMENTS TODAY.

NW147APS NM

BY RICHARD CUSHING

NANKING,CHINA,DEC.23-(AP)-NANKING IS BRIEF-CASE CRAZY, NOW THAT DIPLOMATS ARE ARRIVING AND THE GOVERNMENT PS MOVING BACK FROM FAR-

THAT DIPLOMATS ARE ARRIVING AND THE GOVERNMENT IS MOVING BACK FROM FAR-INLAND CHUNGKING, CHINA'S WARTIME CAPITAL.

ALMOST EVERY STORE IS DISPLAYING BRIEF CASES--ALL SHADES AND SIZES, WITH PRICES RANGING FROM THE EQUIVALENT OF 10 TO 50 U.S.

DOLLARS. CHUNGKING LAID IN HEAVY STOCKS, AND EXPECT TO DO A
BOARING BUSINESS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOW HERE EN MASSE.
ALL FROM THIS MERCHANDISING FLURRY, NANKING IS TAKING IN
STRIDE THE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SUCH FIGURES AS CHIANG
KAI-SHEK, GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, VICE ADM.DANIEL E.BARBEY
AND PAUL V.MCNUTT,
COMMISSIONER PAUL V.MCNUTT.
IN ITS CRAWLING, FLAT, WALLED CITY. A QUICK LOOK GIVES THE
IMPRESSION OF A MORNING MUCH LIKE HARRISBURG, BUT CHINESE HAVE
A DEEPLY SENTIMENTAL APPRECIATION OF NANKING.
SUN YAT-SEN IS BURIED HERE AND FOR THIS, AMONG OTHER REASONS,
NANKING HAS BEEN CHOSEN BY THE GOVERNMENT AS TO REMAIN HERE PERMANENTLY.
THE JAPANESE SACK OF NANKING STILL IS DISCUSSED IN SOLEMN TONES.
NIPPONESE TROOPS SLAUGHTERED MANY NANKING RESIDENTS FLEEING TO THE COUNTRY-
SIDE. NOW, WITH NOT MUCH MORE THAN HALF NANKING'S NORMAL 1,000,000
(?) POPULATION IT IS LIVING HERE. THE PEOPLE ARE COMING BACK.
HOWEVER, THERE IS A HOUSING PROBLEM. SOME PARTS OF THE CITY
WERE DESTROYED AND LIVING QUARTERS ARE AT A PREMIUM.
FOOD PRICES ARE HIGH BUT NOT PROHIBITIVE. MOST MANUFACTURED ITEMS ARE IMPORTED IN
CHUNGKING, A FAR-INTERIOR MISTAKE IN PEACE, BUT ON THIS AGRICULTURAL
AREA FOOD IS SURPRISINGLY INEXPENSIVE. IN DECEMBER YOU FIND
STREETS ALIVE WITH LARGE ORANGES, PEARS, AND OTHER FRUIT.
AS GOVERNMENT IS PUTTING SLOWLY INTO WORKING. SKELETON OF
SO-CALLED MINISTRIES HAVE SET UP SHOP HERE IN PREPARATION FOR CLOSING
DOWN THEIR CHUNGKING OFFICES, PROBABLY IN FEBRUARY, AND LEGISLATIVE
YUANS HAVE ARRIVED.
MEANWHILE SHOPKEEPERS BEAM AT THEIR CROWDED SHELVES. THEY HAVE
ENOUGH AREAS PAST TO SUPPLY THE WHOLE GOVERNMENT.
THE GLADDENING NANKING ESTATE THAT JAPANESE BUILT FOR THEIR LATE
PUPPET PRESIDENT WANG CHING-WEI IS BEING PREPARED FOR CHIANG
KAI-SHEK--BUT THE GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG AREN'T SURE
THEY WANT IT.
THEY PREFER A SIMPLE HOME, AIDES SAID, AND THIS ONE HAS TWO DOZEN
ROOMS, A SWIMMING POOL, TENNIS COURTS, AND HUGE GARDENS.
THE GENERALISSIMO'S PRESENT HOME HERE IS A SMALL TWO-STORY RED
BRICK HOUSE IN THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS COMPOUND.

P1006APS

DEC 24 1945

MAIN LINE. A TRAIN-TRAM IS MOVING ALONG THE JAPANESE-CONSTRUCTED
RAILWAY LEADING INTO THE HEART OF ORIOL PROVINCE.
A FOURTH TRAM, HEADED SOUTHEASTWARD DOWN A BRANCH LINE TO
YINKOU AND DAIREN, WAS TO MEET THE RUSSIAN PARTY AT PANSHAN.
THE MOVEMENT OF THE LIAISON TEAMS INDICATED PROMPT PROGRESS
IN THE CHANGCHUN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE CHINESE.
OTHER PASTORS ENCOURAGING TO THE GOVERNMENT WERE THE LANDINGS
OF HEADQUARTERS TROOPS (PREDOMINANTLY 5,000 STRONG AT HULUTAO BY
UNITED STATES SEVENTH FLEET TRANSPORTS, WITH THE REINFORCEMENTS
WERE SOME 460 TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES.
FROM HULUTAO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FORCES HAVE TO
ADVANCE TO NAME BEFORE REACHING GEN.YU TA-WEI'S CHINESE COMMUNIST
HEADQUARTERS.
GENERAL LI TSE-FEN, DIVISIONAL COMMANDER OF THE 94TH ARMY, WAS
QUOTED BY THE PEIPING NEWSPAPER "SOCIAL WELFARE" UPON HIS RETURN FROM
CHANGCHUN AS REPORTING AIRBORNE MOVEMENT OF HIS MEN AND ARMAMENT
COULD START WITHIN A WEEK AND BE COMPLETED QUICKLY.
THE TRANSFER OF CIVIL FUNCTIONS TO CHINESE ADMINISTRATION ALSO
ARE GEARED TO BE GOING SMOOTHLY, WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE
CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA HAD OPENED A BRANCH IN CHANGCHUN, CHAIRMAN
CHANG CHIA-AU OF THE NORTHEAST ECONOMIC COMMISSION SAID NEW
CURRENCY WOULD BE ISSUED TO STABILIZE ECONOMIC LIFE IN MANCHURIA.
SOVIET MILITARY NOTES WILL BE WITHDRAWN, HE ADDED.

P1131APS NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, DEC. 23-(AP)-THE EFFORTS OF CHINA'S NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
TO GAIN PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF MANCHURIA APPEARED TO BE PROGRESSING
TODAY AS LIAISON TROOPS MOVED TOWARD FOUR OBJECTIVES AND OTHER
UNITS WERE REPORTED READY TO FLY TO CHANGCHUN THIS WEEK.
FROM CHANGCHUN CAME WORD THAT THE MAIN RAILWAY LINE TO MUKDEN,
WHICH HAD BEEN BLASTED BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS BETWEEN KOWPANGTZE AND
HSIN MIN, HAS BEEN RESTORED. NATIONALISTS MARCHING ALONG THE LINE
HAVE REACHED A RENDEZVOUS POINT AT THE VILLAGE OF TSING TSUEI TZE,
A CHINA CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT SAID. THEY WILL BE MET
BY LIAISON OFFICERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.
DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION OF MUKDEN WILL BE WORKED OUT IN MEET-
INGS BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE AT HSIN MIN, 37 MILES FROM
MUKDEN.
ANOTHER CHINESE LIAISON TEAM WAS REPORTED SWEEPING FURTHER NORTH
ON A BRANCH RAILWAY LINE CONNECTING WITH THE MUKDEN-CHANGCHUN

BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC. 24-(AP)-A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT
A DUTCH OFFICER AND AN RAF [illegible] WERE KILLED YESTERDAY WHEN
TWO RAF TRUCKS WERE FIRED UPON IN THE KRAMAT AREA.
AN ATTACK ON A RED CROSS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN THAT AREA RESULTED
IN THE DEATHS OF ONE PATIENT AND TWO INDONESIAN SERVANTS, THE
COMMUNIQUE SAID. SIX OTHER INDONESIAN SERVANTS WERE INJURED.
KRAMAT WAS PLACED OUT OF BOUNDS TO ALL BRITISH TROOPS.

PW1545CS

ATTACK
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF., DEC. 23-(AP)-CLOSE-MOUTHED ARMY INVESTIGATORS
TODAY PROBED THE PAST OF A U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES STAFF SERGEANT
HELD IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AT HENDY HAMILTON FIELD AS AN ACCUSED
GERMAN SPY.
A PRESS RELEASE AUTHORIZED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT NAMED THE
SERGEANT AS 30-YEAR-OLD FRANK HIRT, FORMERLY OF NORTH BABYLON,
LONG ISLAND, AND PETALUMA, CALIF., AND STATED THE CHARGE AS
ESPIONAGE.
HIRT, WHO ENLISTED IN THE AIR FORCES SOON AFTER RETURNING LATE
IN 1941 FROM A MANY-YEARS' STAY IN GERMANY, REPORTEDLY HAD
BEEN GIVEN MAIL ADDRESSES IN SOUTH AMERICA WHICH WERE TO HAVE SERVED
AS RELAY POINTS FOR INFORMATION HE ALLEGEDLY WAS ASSIGNED TO OBTAIN.

30.24-53 532615

HIRT DENIED HE HAD EVER SENT ANY MILITARY INFORMATION TO GERMANY.
HE ADDED, THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE SAID, TH

HIRT DENIED HE HAD EVER SENT ANY MILITARY IN

HIRT DENIED HE HAD

HIRT DENIED HE HAD EVER SENT ANY MILITARY INFORMATION TO GERMANY.
HE ADDED, THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE SAID, THAT HE HAD SENT
SEVERAL POSTAL CARDS VIA SOUTH AMERICAN MAIL ROUTES BUT THAT THEY
CONTAINED NO INFORMATION OTHER THAN HIS WHEREABOUTS.
THE ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT HIRT WAS ARRESTED LAST MARCH AT FAIRFIELD-
SUISUN AIRFIELD, ALSO IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA.
"IT IS EXPECTED HE WILL BE TRIED BY AN ARMY COURTS MARTIAL
WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH AT HAMILTON FIELD," THE PRESS RELEASE SAID.
THE CASE ALREADY HAS INVOLVED FBI INVESTIGATIONS IN HOLLAND,
SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY AND BRAZIL.
LW217APS NM

Big 3 to Draft Treaties For 5 Nazi Satellites, Call Peace Parley by May 1

DEC 24 1945

Peace Treaty Accord Reached by Big Three

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Moscow radio said today the three-power conference of foreign ministers reached definite agreements with regard to peace treaties, as Moscow reports indicated the conference neared a close with the three major nations closer together than they have been for months.

The broadcast said the ministers had agreed to include France in the framing of the Italian peace treaty, and had agreed that nations which signed capitulation agreements with Romania, Bulgaria and Finland would participate in the drafting of those peace treaties.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin agreed, the broadcast said, that deputy foreign ministers should resume work in London on the basis of agreements reached by the first session there of the five-power foreign ministers conference.

"The conference will consist of the five members of the council of ministers of foreign affairs (of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and China) as well as all members of the council who had taken an active part in the war against the enemy states of Europe with substantial military contingents," the broadcast said.

"When preparations of all of these drafts (of treaties) are concluded, the council (of foreign ministers) will call a conference for the discussion of peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland," the broadcast said.

Although the conference has reached its final stage, both Secretary of State Byrnes and Foreign Secretary Bevin will be in Moscow until tomorrow morning at least, it was said.

Meanwhile, it was reliably reported that Russia has not been let in on any secrets about the atomic bomb, although the Foreign Ministers were said to have discussed the American-British-Canadian policy on world control of atomic energy. It was understood that Byrnes and Bevin have adhered to the policy set forth by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister Mackenzie King for placing control of atomic energy in the hands of a United Nations Commission, meanwhile retaining the production secrets on the bomb until effective controls have been established. The extent of progress made on handling the atomic energy question was not revealed.

Atmosphere Still Hopeful.

An atmosphere of optimism continued to prevail today as the conference went into its ninth day. The three ministers, Byrnes, Bevin and Foreign Commissar Molotov, twice last night displayed their cordiality publicly at the Bolshoi Theater.

Bevin and Molotov received an ovation when they appeared at the Bolshoi for a performance of the ballet "Cinderella." The commissar was host for the theater party. The orchestra played the three national anthems, and the three Foreign Ministers clasped hands twice, while the audience cheered heartily and applauded.

The audience, which included most of the Moscow diplomatic colony, got its first look at the visitors when they filed out just before the performance began and shook hands in the glare of spotlights turned on their flag-draped box. United by handclasps held high above their heads, the three smiled as the crowd applauded. Molotov, beaming with courtesy, held Byrnes's left hand in his right and clasped Bevin's right hand with his left. Byrnes and Bevin waved to the crowd with their free hands. The audience and foreign diplomats were quick to grasp the importance of this tableau of friendship presented in the theater box draped with the American, Soviet and British flags.

During the intermission, Molotov, Byrnes and Bevin strolled through the foyer, shaking hands with various other theater-goers.

Today President Truman's recommendations on the unification of the United States armed forces were displayed conspicuously in Moscow newspapers.

Stalin Host at Kremlin

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (AP).—Generalissimo Stalin was host at an official dinner at the Kremlin tonight for Secretary of State Byrnes, Foreign Secretary Bevin and twenty other American and British guests. For Byrnes and Bevin it was the high point of their Moscow visit, which has been marked by friendliness surpassing the traditional Russian courtesy toward guests.

While it was Christmas Eve for a large part of the world, the date was not observed as such in the Soviet Union, where, following the old calendar, the Russian Orthodox Church celebrates the nativity on Jan. 7. At Spasso House, however, American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman planned an elaborate Christmas Eve party to take place after the Kremlin dinner.

Moscow Talks Nearing Success

Observers Say Good News May Be Expected —Atomic Bomb Secret Not Divulged.

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The end of the Big Three foreign ministers' conference is in sight, informed spokesmen said today, and good news may be expected. The informants stated that definite accomplishments would probably be announced simultaneously in Moscow, London and Washington.

The Big 3 Communique

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24—The text of the communiqué on the Big Three Foreign Ministers' meeting, as broadcast by the Moscow radio tonight, follows:

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., U. S. A. and Great Britain took the following decisions:

The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Great Britain and the United States of America announce that they have reached an agreement and that they have approached the Governments of France and China with a request to join the agreement on the procedure of the preparation of peace treaties as stated below:

1

In the drawing up of the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland by the Council of Foreign Ministers, only those members of the Council will take part who are, or—in accordance with the agreement on the institution of the Council of Foreign Ministers passed at the Berlin Conference—are considered to be parties who have signed the conditions of surrender, unless or until the Council decides in accordance with this agreement to invite other members to take part in the Council with regard to questions in which they are directly concerned, i. e.:

(A) The conditions of a peace treaty with Italy are to be drawn up by the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, U. S. A., U.S.S.R. and France.

(B) The conditions of a peace treaty with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary by the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., U. S. A. and Great Britain.

(C) The conditions of a peace treaty with Finland by the Foreign Ministers of U.S.S.R. and Great Britain.

2

The deputies of the Foreign Ministers will immediately resume their work in London on the basis of an agreement reached on questions that had been discussed at the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

As soon as the preparation of all these drafts is completed, the Council will call a conference to discuss peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The conference will consist of the five members of the Council of Foreign Ministers and also of all those members of the United Nations which took an active part in the war against enemy states in Europe with substantial military contingents, to wit: U. S. A., U.S.S.R., Great Britain, China, France, Australia, Belgium, White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, Brazil, Greece, the Netherlands, India, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia and the South African Union. The conference will take place not later than May 1, 1946.

3

After the conference has concluded its work and its recommendations have been examined,

the states which had signed the armistice terms with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, and France—which is considered as one of the Allied signatory states as far as the peace treaty is concerned—will draw up, respectively, the final texts of peace treaties.

4

The final texts of the respective peace treaties thus drawn up will be signed by the representatives of the states represented at the conference and in a state of war with the respective enemy state. The texts of the respective peace treaties will then be submitted to other United Nations in a state of war against the respective enemy state.

5

The peace treaties will come into force immediately after their ratifications by Allied States who had signed the respective armistice terms and also by France (which is considered as one of them as far as Italy is concerned). The peace treaties are also subject to ratification by the respective enemy states.

The talks on other questions continue in a friendly spirit. There is hope that a communiqué embracing the work of the conference will be issued in one or two days.

man, British Prime Minister Attlee and Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

Anglo-American spokesmen say they will avoid discussion of what should be done with the bomb and concentrate discussion on constructive uses of atomic energy, with regulation of its destructive uses.

Domination Sought

However, other delegates have made it clear that once the atom is up for discussion, they will air all their views on its place in international society.

Several smaller powers have served notice they will continue their battle against preponderance of the "Big Five" in UNO.

The assembly also must pick the exact location of UNO's permanent home. The Preparatory Commission decided only that it should be on the East Coast of the United States. An interim committee will visit the United States and narrow the candidates down to a maximum of six cities, from which the assembly will choose one.

STORM LASHES ENGLAND

Thousands of Holiday Travelers Stranded on South Coast

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP)—A week-old storm increased in fury over the English Channel today, driving many ships to cover and stranding thousands of Christmas holiday travelers. Torrential rains and hail, blown by a sixty-mile wind, lashed the coastal areas.

Mountainous waves breached many seawalls in English ports and drove mines into busy shipping lanes, or beached them dangerously near waterfront buildings.

British Coast Guard crews and mine disposal squads worked throughout the night, while other workmen rushed repairs to the seawalls to prevent the flooding of several towns.

There was little prospect for an early resumption of traffic from the Continent where British troops and furloughed Americans are stranded.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Mayor La Guardia of New York played long-distance Santa Claus to a 7-year-old Lancashire lass today. Her Christmas stocking bulged with a beautiful doll, unobtainable in England this year.

When Allison Isabel Spratt, St. Helen's, Lancashire, told her mother that the one thing she wanted most for Christmas was a doll, Mrs. Spratt sat down and wrote the only man in the United States whose name and address she could remember, and explained her plight.

Mayor La Guardia put the doll aboard a Pan-American Clipper in New York and it arrived at Hurn Airport, Bournemouth, Sunday night. The airways staff in London saw to it that it was sent by train to St. Helens in time to be placed in the Christmas stocking.

Finland's Banks To Be Nationalized

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The Helsinki radio said today that the Finnish Parliament has voted to nationalize Finland's banks.

the soldiers themselves, such as canned turkey in Chungking or beer (weak beer) on the edge of New Guinea's steaming jungles.

Hundreds of English families will share their meager Christmas fare with GI's "sweating out" the long wait for passage home.

Symbol Of Drabness

German housewives have begged a few luxuries from Allied soldiers to supplement their families' hand-to-mouth existence. In a Frankfurt railroad station, one large tree, devoid of ornament, stands as a symbol of the drabness of Christmas in Germany.

By contrast, liberated Brussels turned a public square into a forest of Christmas trees with bright flowers, while in Copenhagen great torches will flare tonight over the graves of patriots killed by the Germans.

In Paris, children whose parents still can't buy new shoes for them pressed their noses against show windows displaying toy jeeps costing $175 each and expensive dolls.

Rome Stores Blacked Out

Rome stores, blacked out by power shortage, still displayed an abundance of cheeses, nuts and confections, at which the average working man making $2 a day could only look.

Blitzed British City Carries On Despite Shortages

COVENTRY, England, Dec. 24 (AP).—There is a Christmas spirit in Coventry, even though Christmas decorations cannot be obtained and there is not much left to decorate.

Broadgate Square, heart of the city's repaired and makeshift shopping district, boasts the main decoration, a forty-foot Christmas tree with colored lights which spell out "Wishing All a Merry Christmas."

The square mile of shops which were destroyed or damaged by the blitz have been partially restored. Some shops are operating in old army huts, and some are makeshift shacks of corrugated sheeting.

Many people have been able to buy geese and ducks, and it is a picture out of Dickens these last few days to see a man hurrying home with the head of a goose wagging out behind him. There are no paper sacks, so the approved method is to lash the bird's feet together and carry the string over the shoulder.

France Is Ready To Recognize Tito

Paris, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The French Government has decided to recognize Marshal Tito's Yugoslav regime, but formal recognition has not yet been extended, the Ministry of Information said today. How soon this would be done was not disclosed.

France Expected To Devaluate Franc

Paris, Dec. 24 (AP)—Foreigners in France were besieged with black-market money-exchange offers today as word spread that the Cabinet voted last night to devaluate the franc.

Action yesterday of the Finance Committee of the Constituent Assembly in ratifying the Bretton Woods monetary stabilization agreement cleared the way for devaluation.

Both the Constituent Assembly and the Paris Bourse are closed for the holidays through Tuesday. Prior to reopening Wednesday, a special edition of the Government's official journal is expected to announce the devaluation and set new rates at least double the present exchange of 50 francs to the dollar and 200 to the pound sterling, informed sources said.

those who died of infectious disease." Near by was a cardboard angel proclaiming "Merry Christmas—Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Christmas in Berlin—once a proud, gay capital echoing with merriment and goose-stepping Nazi legions on parade—is a sordid, depressing sight of incredible ruins, of shivering, sunken-eyed people thankful for peace but overwhelmed with the emptiness of the future.

From the Tiergarten comes a weary procession of carts loaded with twigs and branches for firewood. The carts are pulled by old men and women who pause by the wayside to rest and eat dinner—black bread covered with lard.

Long lines of pale, thinly clad children, many crippled in bombing raids, wait excitedly to attend a Santa Claus party in the Magistrat Building. Each will get a toy, some warmer clothing and a cookie with a trace of sugar. The city's "Save Our Children" campaign was at least this much of a success.

Children get their best toys and food at various Christmas parties given by American troops.

On the Christmas markets, there are such items as women's pocketbooks made from remnants of clothing or imitation leather pasted together. A special attraction is a hot dog "Heisse Wiener" filled with sawdust-like meat.

Only very small quantities of meat, sugar and chocolate are on the black market, and they bring tremendous prices.

Stage Set For Formal Opening Of UNO In Jan.

London, Dec. 24 (AP)—All preparations had been completed today for the formal opening early next year of the United Nations Organization, blue printed by the San Francisco Conference and embodying the world's hopes for peace.

With adjournment of the preparatory commission yesterday, the path was cleared for official opening of UNO when its first general assembly convenes here January 10. The assembly will have elected nonpermanent members of the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and a secretary general before UNO can get into full swing.

Difficult Problems

Among the several tough political issues to come before the first meeting will be the atomic bomb. American and British representatives here say they still intend to put before the assembly plans for an international commission along lines suggested by President Tru-

La Guardia Plays Santa To Lass, 7, in England

Santa Lean, Pack Thin To Most Of The World

London, Dec. 24 (AP)—A lean Santa totes a thin pack for most of the world on this first peacetime Christmas in six years.

In conquered and liberated countries, as well as in the shattered remnants of the third Reich, there is not food enough for a hearty Yuletide feast, and the children's Christmas stockings literally gape at toes and heels.

American service men, separated from their families on another Christmas, are filling their now familiar role of foster Santa wherever they can—for instance, they are entertaining 20,000 youngsters in Vienna tomorrow with food deducted from their own rations.

In Belgrade And Cairo

War orphans in Belgrade and Cairo and the children of released internees in Singapore also will share the Yanks' bounty—turkey and sweets, movies and laughter.

Some sort of treat is in store for Nuernberg's toy market, once the world center for the industry, has shrunk to a handful of shabby shops.

Even in Portugal, neutral throughout the war, poultry prices stood at five times the peacetime level. However, a glass of red wine or an attractive toy could be bought for half a cent.

Getting Along Somehow

But somehow people who had been through the war were getting along—thankful the soldiers were home and the bombers grounded this Christmas Eve.

UNRRA distributed 100,000 Christmas packages in cold, disease-ridden Poland. Socks came from the United States for nearly every Hollander, and British children donated 57 cases of toys to Danish youngsters.

Coventry Festoons Ruins To Show Holiday Spirit

TROOP PROTEST DROPPED

British Soldiers Persuaded to Board Ship for Middle East

LIVERPOOL, England, Dec. 24 (AP)—Three hundred British soldiers who walked off the troopship Orion this morning in protest against living conditions aboard were induced to return this afternoon, and the ship sailed for the Middle East on schedule.

Several Tommies were injured in a skirmish between the rebelling soldiers and military police before high Army officials succeeded in persuading the troops to get back on board.

Last night 700 soldiers walked off but were forced to return. Some started ashore again this morning and when police tried again to detain them comrades scrambled down to help.

The soldiers said the ship was overcrowded, that food was bad and conditions insanitary. They were headed for the Middle East to relieve other forces due for leave or demobilization.

Red Cross Worker Killed In France

Paris, Dec. 24 (AP)—Miss Henrietta Jean Cunnningham, of Sherman Oaks, Cal., American Red Cross worker at the Le Havre port of embarkation, was killed in a jeep accident December 12, the Red Cross said today.

Miss Cunningham, staff assistant overseas since August, was one of four passenger in the jeep. The accident occurred 40 miles outside Paris. Others in the jeep were not seriously injured.

Yule Comes to Berlin, but in Battered Guise

Cardboard Angel and Notice About Coffins Set Theme

BERLIN, Dec. 24 (AP).—The notice in a German public building said, "Coffins available only for

HESS INTERESTED IN RELIGION NOW

Nuernberg, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Rudolph Hess, one of the four war crimes defendants who had professed no attachment for any Christian denomination, is beginning to show interest in religion. As preparations were completed for Christmas services in the grim, gray stone jail, Hess indicated to chaplains that he was interested, but had held back until now because he felt he would be subject to criticism if

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he began attending religious services after going on trial for his life.

The prisoners will dine tomorrow on ordinary prisoner-of-war fare served in G. I. mess kits. They will not be allowed to receive packages.

A field organ has been set up in the chapel cell where Capt. Henry Gerecke, a chaplain from St. Louis, will conduct Lutheran services tonight for thirteen of the Nazi defendants professing that faith. Some of the Nazis informed the chaplain they were not interested in singing carols.

Capt. Sixtus R. O'Connor of Oxford, N. Y., will say mass tomorrow and Wednesday morning for the three Nazi defendants who are Catholics: Franz von Papen, Hans Frank and Arthur Seyss-Inquart.

GEN. PATTON BURIED WITH HIS SOLDIERS

His Grave Is Next to Private —Wreaths Hon[illegible] Him as Leader and Liberator

R. O'REGAN

By The Associated Press.

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 24 (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton Jr. was laid to rest this Christmas Eve in the American Military Cemetery near here, his grave no different from 6,000 others that mark the final resting places of soldiers from his own beloved Third Army.

Generals of Allied nations stood stiffly at attention in the rain as the body of the fallen warrior was placed beside that of an American private.

A plain white cross was placed above the general's grave—just like 6,000 other white crosses that dot the gently sloping hillside. These were the graves of Third Army men who fell just a year ago as General Patton's mighty armored columns smashed northward in the bitter Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes.

In the same fog and rain the half tracks and armored cars moved once again, slowly this time. One of them bore a silver casket covered with the American flag.

Soldiers who fought under General Patton paid their commander as great a tribute as any of the many governments who honored him—an evergreen wreath with the simple inscription: "To Our Leader."

The train bearing the general's body arrived before dawn. In a second special train was Mrs. Patton, and with her the eleven generals and two colonels who served as pallbearers.

Picturesque old Luxembourg city was in mourning. Flags at half staff drooped in the melancholy rain.

At 9:15 A. M. the doors of the funeral car were opened and ten soldiers, all privates in the Third Army, lifted the casket to the platform and placed it on a halftrack. Mrs. Patton and her brother, Frederick Ayer, of Boston, Mass., followed it. She looked worn and pale as she slowly walked behind the casket.

Behind the widow walked the generals, and the military and diplomatic representatives of Russia, Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

When the cortege was formed in the square fronting the station, the strains of the American national anthem broke the solemn silence. Then came the rattling thunder of an artillery salute.

Through the haze that hung like a pall over the scene the flags and brilliant emblems of America's armies and regiments gleamed.

Over four winding miles of cobbled streets the cortege moved, across the Petrusse River and into the wooded hills. Along the route the people of Luxembourg stood bare headed in mute tribute to the dead warrior.

American military police on motorcycles led the procession followed by units of the United States Second and 42nd Cavalry squadrons, a French squadron and then some more American cavalry from Metz, all mechanized and armored—General Patton's type of army.

Behind the pallbearers and family came a car bearing a representative of President Truman. Prince Felix of Luxembourg and his son, Prince John, were in the next car. The cortege spread over two miles.

The procession moved over the crest of the hill and through a white painted gate. Stretching below was a long sweep of greensward patterned with rows of white crosses.

At the end of one row stood a canopy banked with flowers. The cards and inscriptions were a roll call of famous names and places, united in final homage to a great soldier.

Honored by All

The governments of Europe had honored him, recalling the battlefield victories of his mighty Third Army. One inscription, written in French, said "We owe our freedom to you."

When the casket had been placed on beams over the open grave, the chaplain, Col. Edwin Randolph Carter Jr., of Richmond, Va., intoned the words of General Patton's favorite 63d Pslam. As he spoke, the flag was lifted from the casket and the soldiers held it a few inches above the silver top.

Then, with the reading of The Lord's Prayer, the assembled military men bared their heads. A squad of Alpine Chasseurs, in whose company General Patton had been an honorary master sergeant, snapped rifles to attention. With the ending of the prayer, the soldiers folded the flag and handed it to Mrs. Patton.

At a curt command, the rolling cadence of three rifle volleys echoed away into the hills.

A bugle sounded taps for the fallen leader and the military attendants once again snapped to attention. The Russian, British and French generals, their great-coats gleaming with medals, held themselves stiffly in salute until Mrs. Patton turned to leave.

Following them came the military and diplomatic representatives of Russia, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Italy. Generals represented the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France.

When the cortege was formed in the square fronting the station, the clear, swelling strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" broke the silence. An artillery salute boomed somewhere in the gloomy distance. The column moved on.

It was a gray-black day of thick haze, with the many flags lending what color the scene held.

Throngs Line Streets.

For more than four miles through the winding, cobbled streets of Luxembourg, across the Petrusse River and into the forested hills, the route was lined with people. Old men stood bareheaded in the rain. Children, as rigid as statues, watched with wide and staring eyes.

American motorcycle police led the procession. They were followed by units of the United States Second and Forty-second Cavalry squadrons, a French squadron and then some American cavalry from Metz, all mechanized and armored—Patton's type of an army. Behind the pallbearers and the family was a car bearing the representative of President Truman. His Royal Highness, Gen. Prince Felix of Luxembourg, and his son, Prince John, were in the next car.

The cortege spread over two miles. It climbed a long hill and entered a pine forest. The trees were dripping rain. The fog crept low across the hilltops.

At the top of the hill, the half tracks turned right through a white painted gate. Spread below them was a gentle slope sweeping upward from a tiny valley fringed with thick black woods. The lawn was like a green jewel on which white crosses marking graves of Patton's Third Army troops stood row on row.

At the end of one row of crosses a canopy had been erected. Flowers were banked high on three sides. The cards and inscriptions were a roll call of famous names and places, telling the story of a great soldier. Governments had honored him. Cities in all parts of Europe had sent tribute to "Our Honorary Citizen." His battlefield victories were recalled in the names of some of the tributes—Gela, Avranches and Metz.

"To Our Leader."

But these were not all. A simple wreath of evergreens had been sent by some American soldiers and said simply: "To Our Leader."

Another, written in French, said: "We Owe Our Freedom to You." The tribute from Avranches recalled the Normandy village, where Patton and his Third Army broke through the breach fashioned by the United States First Army and overran and liberated France. The floral piece from Metz recalled that Patton was the first general in more than a thousand years to storm and capture that incredible strong city frontally.

The chaplain, Col. Edwin Royall Carter Jr., of Richmond, Va., read from the Bible:

"In the midst of life, we are in death."

As he intoned the words, the flag was lifted from the casket. Then he began reciting the Lord's Prayer.

A squad of Alpine chasseurs in whose company Patton had been an honorary master sergeant, snapped their rifles to attention. When the last of the prayer had been said, the soldiers folded the flag and handed it to Mrs. Patton.

A curt command sounded outside the canopy: "Half left—aim—fire." Three volleys splintered the silence.

Bugle Sounds Taps.

And then the notes of a bugle rang in the air. This was taps for Gen. Patton, the soldiers' command for sleep.

Again the military attendants snapped to attention. The Russian, British and French generals, their great coats gleaming with medals, held themselves in salute until Mrs. Patton turned to leave.

As soon as the space beneath the canopy was empty, the Bishop of Luxembourg in his purple robe entered. For a moment, he stood looking intently at the casket. Then he bowed his head and his lips moved in prayer.

When he left, three men entered. They wore no hats and their clothing was marked weirdly with parallel black and white stripes. These were Luxembourgers who had been held in a German prison camp until Patton's army liberated them.

After this, all the thousands of people who had entered the cemetery filed in or near the canopy, paying a last homage to the general.

Honorary Pallbearers.

Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of French forces in Germany, came by special train, accompanied by Col. De la Bretasche. Lieut.-Gen. Thomas represented Britain.

Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, assistant commander in chief of the Red Army, reached Luxembourg last night to attend the funeral.

Honorary pallbearers were Lieut.-Gen. John C. H. Lee, American deputy commander in Europe; Lieut.-Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commander of the Third Army; Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Cannon of the United States Air Forces in Europe; Major-Gen. E. S. Hughes, Major-Gen. A. W. Kenner, Brig.-Gen. Walter J. Muller, Brig.-Gen. Roy T. Maddix, Brig.-Gen. John M. Williams, Major-Gen. R. M. Littlejohn, Major-Gen. Leven Allen, Col. T. H. Nixon and Col. Paul D. Harkins.

Crowds of Luxembourgers had gathered around the station and lined the streets leading east from the city by the murky, rain-spattered daybreak to pay last tribute to the commander they had made an honorary citizen.

Special military police from Metz were on duty—brought up last night from France because all United States military installations have been moved out of little Luxembourg.

With Prince Felix were the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, the chairman of the House of Representatives, the Bishop of Luxembourg and representatives of the Council of State, the Court of Justice and officials of the City of Luxembourg.

Foreign Representatives

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of French forces in Germany, came by special train, accompanied by Col. De la Bretasche.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas represented Britain, and the Russians were represented by Lieutenant General Lukianchenko and three high-ranking attachés.

Patton Buried in Luxembourg With Heroes of His Third Army

Armored Columns Escort General's Body to U. S. Cemetery in Cold Rain—High Military Men Pay Tribute.

Luxembourg, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Gen. George S. Patton Jr. was buried today beside Pvt. John Prozgwara of Detroit, a member of his beloved Third Army who helped the famous commander forge one of the greatest victories of his brilliant career in stamping out the Ardennes bulge.

The grave was near this capital of the little Duchy of Luxembourg among the resting places of 6,000 other American troops who died a year ago in driving back Germany's last bid for victory.

Patton died Friday of lung and heart complications which developed after a motor accident December 9, in which the General was paralyzed from the shoulders down and suffered a broken neck.

The troops among whom he was lain were buried last December on just such a day as this—fog and lowering clouds, in biting rain, and while a wind moaned a requiem in the forest. Armored columns like the ones Patton dispatched last Christmas Eve to compress the German bulge wound through the hills and forest from Luxembourg city again today.

Patton's body arrived on a special train from Heidelberg before dawn. A second special train followed, bringing Mrs. Patton and the ten generals and two colonels who acted as pallbearers.

Promptly at 9:15 A. M., the doors of the funeral car were opened, and ten soldiers, all privates of the Third Army, lifted the casket onto the platform, carried it through the station and placed it on a half track.

Wife Walks Behind Casket.

Mrs. Patton and her brother followed. She looked tired and was pale. She walked behind the casket with her face tilted upward. Her chin was firm. She kept her eyes on the soldiers. Behind her were the generals.

MARSHALL PRAISES GEN. PATTON

Chungking, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall, wartime Chief of Staff, said in a statement here that news of

the death of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. was a great shock.

"He was one of the greatest military leaders in our history," Marshall said.

Pope Calls Upon Statesmen To End Hate

Vatican City, Dec. 24 (AP)—Pope Pieus XII in a world broadcast today urged statesmen to banish "hate, vengeance" and "dishonest competition" from the political and economic conferences restoring world peace.

The Pontiff spoke a day after he named 32 new cardinals including four from the United States, six from Latin America and one each from Canada, China and Australia. The membership of the Sacred College of Cardinals after the secret consistory on February 18 will reduce the traditionally overwhelming Italian majority to 40 per cent.

Those From The U.S.

New United States cardinals will be Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, who is prominently mentioned as a possible appointee as secretary of state of the Holy See; Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch, of Chicago; Archbishop Edward Mooney, of Detroit, and Archbishop John J. Glennon, of St. Louis.

The appointed raised the United States total to five for the first time. Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia, already is a member of the College.

The Pope spoke to the cardinals, replying to their traditional Christmas greetings. He said sadly that the hatred and devastation of the war would long remain impressed upon the world.

Stresses Gigantic Task

He said statesmen probably never before faced such a gigantic task "to restore to humanity after three years of global war, economic catastrophe and boundless impoverishment—order, peace and prosperity."

Commenting on the creation of the new cardinals, the Pope said that the many nationalities included illustrated the universality of the Catholic Church.

The Pope condemned totalitarianism as a source of war and appealed to the world to return to the principles of Christianity which he declared were practicable, even in relations between states.

Discusses Repatriation

Notin gthat many prisoners of war still were not repatirated, despite the end of the war, the Pontiff declared that repatiration was being held up in some cases without just cause.

He spoke for 37 minutes, starting at 10 A.M. (5 A.M., Eastern standard time).

"Totalitarianism is incompatible with true and sane democracy," the Pope said. "Like a dangerous germ, it poisons the community of nations and renders it incauable of guaranteeing the safety of individual peoples. It represents a continued danger of war."

In order to establish a basis of collaboration among nations, the Pope said it was necessary that an attempt "to create the omnipotency of money be abandoned everywhere."

Cites The Law Of God

He urged a return to Christian principles, saying:

"Let it not be said that this is not a realistic policy. Experience should have taugh to everyone that experience of the law of God is the most real and concrete of all policies."

The Pope appealed for humane treatment of political prisoners who "cannot be accused of any criminal activity beyond their political past."

This was the first time in six years that Christmas was being celebrated at peace—but not at a real peace, he said.

College Now At Full Strength

He expressed satisfaction that his new appointments had brought the College of Cardinals up to its full strength of 70, and said he regretted that other churchmen, however worthy, could not be appointed cardinals because of the traditional limit. He noted that the elevation of 32 cardinals would create a precedent for the number appointed at one time.

"The Catholic Church is above nationalities—it is the mother of all nations and all peoples," he said.

The church, he continued, radiated a unifying force to a torn and shattered humanity and rebuffed every attempt to dismember it or make it a slave of any one people.

200 Prelates Attend

The traditional Christmas reception for cardinals and members of the Papal Court took place in the Vatican Consistorial Hall. About 200 prelates, including eighteen cardinals, attended along with three cardinals-designate.

The walls of the great hall were hung with red damask. The Pope, in white robes, sat erect on a gilded throne facing two microphones.

He looked less pale than usual and spoke in firm tones. No outsiders were admitted to the Vatican during the ceremony. Special detachments of Swiss guards stood at entrances to the papal city. Telephone communications with the Vatican were suspended while the Pope was speaking.

Represented First Time

Detroit and St. Louis will be represented in the college for the first time. St. Louis will be the westernmost United States city ever to receive a cardinalate.

The new appointments broke with the tradition that the majority of the college be Italians. Only four of the 32 new cardinals are Italians, thus bringing the total Italian membership of the 70-man college to only 28.

Latin America, which at present has one cardinal, will be represented by seven in the new college. Canada, which now has one, will be represented by two.

Youngest Is Only 46

An unusual aspect of the Pope's appointments was the comparative youth of some of the new members. The youngest, Archbishop Bernard Griffin, of Westminster, England, is only 46.

Among the new cardinals were one from Australia and one from Portuguese Africa. This will mean that for the first time in history all six continents will be represented in the college. A precedent was also shattered by the naming of a Chinese prelate. Msgr. Tomasso Tien, titular Bishop of Ruspe and apostolic vicar of Tsingtao, will be the first non-Caucasian cardinal.

Text of Pope Pius' Address Outlining the Fundamentals for Effectuating Peace on Earth

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 (AP)—Following is the officially translated text of the Christmas Eve allocution by Pope Pius XII to the College of Cardinals:

In the course of the last six years, venerable brethren and beloved sons, as this eve of our Lord's nativity came around, we must all have felt keenly the sad contradiction between the spirit of holy joy and deep brotherly union in the service of God suggested by the beautiful Christmas season, and the lamentable spirit of vengeance and spite that prevailed throughout the world; between the sweet harmony of the "Gloria in excelsis Deo et in terra pax hominibus" and the discordant cries of hate amid the thunder of fratricidal war; between the suffused light of Bethlehem and the sinister glare of destructive fires; between the resplendent innocence radiating from the features of the heaven-sent Child and the mark of Cain which will long remain impressed on the countenance of our century.

What a sigh of relief, then, arose from all our hearts, as we heard that the gory conflict had ended, first in Europe, then in Asia! What fervent prayers had risen, during the long years of strife, to the throne of God, imploring Him to shorten the days of affliction and stay the hands of those angels who hold the vials of God's wrath for the sins of men.

Now, by the mercy of God, the human family will begin once more to celebrate a Christmas without the terrors of war on land and sea and especially in the air any longer filling men's heart with deadly anguish. For this turn of events let us all give humble thanks to our omnipotent Lord.

Peace on earth? True peace? No: Only the "post-war period," to use a sad but very pregnant term! How long will it take to cure the material and moral disorder, to close up so many wounds!

But yesterday men were scattering destruction, disaster, misery over vast territories; and today, when they must rebuild, men but faintly realize how much perspicacity and foresight, how much rectitude and good-will must go to the task of bringing the world back from physical and spiritual devastation and ruin to law, order, and peace. So even this Christmas is still a time of expectancy, of hope and of prayer to the incarnate son of God, that he, "The king of peace * * * whose face all the earth desires to see close," (Antiphon I, First Vespers, Christmas Day) may give to the world his peace.

The Coming Consistory, Its Characteristic Features

As already announced, for the first time since God willed to raise us, in spite of our unworthiness, to the office of Supreme Pontiff, we shall address ourselves, if it be God's will, to the task of creating new members of the Sacred College. In our Christmas message last year, we referred to the grave and diverse difficulties which had, alas, prevented us up to then from filling the many vacancies which had sadly depleted the Roman Curia.

How happy, then, shall we be to see ourselves presently surrounded here by such a large number of Cardinals, who, for their outstanding virtue and signal merits, seemed to us especially worthy to be raised to the sacred purpose. It seems to us that this unusual event merits some special comment on our part.

As to the Number of New Cardinals

We shall note first of all that with this creation the Sacred College will be complete. You know that our predecessor of happy memory, Sixtus V, in his constitution of the "Postquam verus" of Dec. 3, 1586, when he had observed that in ancient times the Sacred College had been too small, and in more recent times too numerous, fixed the number of Cardinals at seventy, after the example of the seventy ancients of Israel (Exodus XIV: 1-9) and ordained in the strictest terms that this number should not be exceeded for any motive whatsoever, even the most urgent.

Undoubtedly the Roman pontiffs who succeeded him would not be bound by this provision, if they considered it opportune to increase or diminish the number. But there is no evidence that any of them ever departed from this law, which has had formal confirmation in Canon 231 of the Code of Canon Law. The Sacred College had its full complement of seventy Cardinals frequently enough in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, but never in the Nineteenth and, up to the present, never in the Twentieth.

To cite but one example, let us recall that Clement XI, in the secret consistory of May 17, 1706, wanted to create as many Cardinals—i.e. twenty—as were needed to fill up the number of seventy. Moreover, when one of the newly nominated Cardinals, Gabriel Filipucci, renounced the high dignity, Clement XI in the next consistory, on June 7 of the same year, while accepting the renunciation, immediately filled the vacancy by nominating Michaelangelo Conti, who was later to be his immediate successor, Innocent XIII.

We have decided to return to that ancient custom, which, while it brings the number of Cardinals in the Sacred College up to its full complement, respects at the same time the limit set by Sixtus V. We are sorry that respect for that limit has prevented us from including in this first creation not a few other prelates and religious, especially of the Roman Curia and clergy, who for their long service to the Holy See would also have been very worthy of the honor.

We have considered it all the more fitting not to go beyond the limit set, because there never yet has been created so large a number of Cardinals—thirty-two—in a single consistory. Up to now, the two largest creations were made under Popes Leo X and Pius VII, who each created thirty-one Cardinals in a single consistory: that is to say, Leo X created thirty-one; while Pius VII, after his return to Rome, turned his attention to the Sacred College which was much depleted by the sorrowful events of that period, and in the secret consistory of March 8, 1816, likewise created thirty-one; but he published only twenty of the nominations, reserving ten in petto.

As to Their Nationality

Another characteristic of this creation will be the variety of nations to which the future Cardinals belong; for we have been anxious that the greatest possible number of races and peoples should be represented, so that this creation may portray in a living manner the universality of the church. In this way, just as we have during the years of our pontificate seen congregate in the Eternal City, in spite of the war—or rather as a consequence of the war—men from every nation and from the remotest lands, so now that the World War is over we shall have the consolation—if it be God's will—of seeing grouped around us now members of the Sacred College from the four quarters of the earth.

Rome will thus be seen in its true light as the Eternal City, the universal city, the Caput Mundi, the city par excellence, the city of which all are citizens, the city which is the See of the Vicar of Christ, on which the gaze of the whole Catholic world is fixed; nor will Italy, the blessed land which holds this Rome of ours in her bosom, suffer any loss of prestige: rather will she be resplendent in the eyes of all peoples as sharing in this greatness and this universality.

The Supra-National Character of the Church

The Catholic Church, of which Rome is the center, is supra-national by its very nature. This has two implications, one negative and the other positive. The church is a mother—Sancta Mater Ecclesia—a true mother, mother of all nations and all peoples no less than of all men individually. And precisely because a mother, she does not and cannot belong exclusively to this or that people, nor even more to one than to others but equally to all.

Since she is the mother, she cannot be a stranger anywhere; she dwells, or at least should, be-

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cause of her nature, dwell among all peoples. Moreover, while the mother with her husband and children form a family, the church, in virtue of a union incomparably more intimate, deeper and more perfect than is possible for the family, forms the mystical body of Christ. The church is then supra-national because it is an indivisible, universal whole.

The Indivisible Unity Of the Church

The church is an indivisible whole because Christ, her head, is undivided and indivisible. Christ with his church is—in the profound words of St. Augustine—Totus Christus, the whole Christ. This wholeness of Christ, according to the saintly doctor of the church, means the indivisible unity of the head with the body "in plenitudine ecclesiae," in the fullness of the life of the church, which brings together all places and all periods. Firmly established on such solid foundations, the church, placed as she is in the center of the history of the whole human race, in the agitated and turbulent atmosphere of divergent energies and conflicting tendencies, is so far from being shaken—however much she be exposed to all forms of attacks on her indivisible integrity—that she actually diffuses from her own integral and coherent vitality ever new forces to heal and consolidate torn and divided mankind: forces of unifying divine grace, forces of the unifying spirit, for which all hunger, truths which are valid always and everywhere, ideals which are everywhere and always fresh.

From this it becomes clearer that a sacrilegious attack has been and is made against the Totus Christus, the whole Christ, while at the same time a dastardly blow has been struck against the unity of mankind, whenever an attempt has been, or is made to put the church, like a prisoner and slave, in the service of this or that particuiar people, to tie her up within the narrow confines of a single nation or on the other hand to ostracize her from any nation.

Such a mutilation of the church's integrity has entailed and entails for the peoples who are victims of it—to a degree proportionate to its duration—the lessening of their real welfare and of their full vitality—but it is not merely that the individualism of nations and states has in these last centuries striven to break up the integrity of the church, to weaken and hinder her unifying forces, those forces which nevertheless once had an essential part to play in the unification of western Europe.

A musty liberalism strove to create, without the church or in opposition to her, a unity built on lay culture and secularized humanism. Here and there—at once the result of its destructive force and the hostile reaction to it—totalitarianism supplanted it. In a word, what was the net result after a little more than a century of those strivings without—and often against—the church? Human liberty buried; forced organizations; a world which for brutality and barbarity, for its achievement of destruction and ruin, but above all for its tragic disunity and insecurity has never known an equal.

At a time of stress such as ours still is, the church, in her own interest and in that of mankind, should make every endeavor to use to the best advantage her undivided and indivisible integrity. She must be now more than ever supranational. This spirit must pervade and inspire her visible head, the Sacred College, all the activities of the Holy See, on which now more than ever there weigh grave responsibilities, not only for the present, but even more for the future. It is a question here of a spiritual factor, of having an accurate sense of the church's supranationalism, and not measuring or determining it according to mathematical proportions or strictly on the basis of statistics giving the nationality of individuals.

During the long periods when, by the disposition of Divine Providence, the Italian nation, to a greater extent than the others, gave the church her head and large numbers of collaborators in the central government of the Holy See, the church as a whole has always kept its supranational character intact. Indeed many factors contributed, precisely along this way, to preserve her from dangers which otherwise could easily have been more felt.

One might recall, to cite one example, the struggles for leadership of the national states of Europe and the great dynasties in past centuries. Ever since the reconsiliation of church and state by the Lateran pacts, the Italian clergy as a whole, without any prejudice to natural and legitimate love of their country, have faithfully continued to support and promote the supranational character of the church. We hope and pray that they—and especially the younger clergy in Italy and throughout the Catholic world—may continue to do so: in any case the delicacy of the present situation calls for special care in safeguarding that supranational character and indivisible unity of the church.

The Universality Of the Church

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She is supranational because she extends the same love to all nations and peoples; she is also supranational, as we have already said, because nowhere is she a stranger. She lives and grows in all countries of the world, and they all contribute to her life and growth. There was a time when ecclesiastical life, in its visible manifestations, flourished especially in the countries of old Europe, from which it flowed, like a majestic river, to what could then be called the outer limits of the world; today it appears rather as a sharing of life and energy between all the members of the mystical body of Christ on earth.

Not a few regions in other continents have long ago outlived the phase of missionary formation in their ecclesiastical development; they are governed by their own hierarchy and give spiritual and material benefits to the universal church from which once they only received such benefits. Is there not revealed in this progressive enrichment of the supernatural and even natural life of mankind the true significance of the church's supranational character? She is not, because of this supranational character, placed aloft as though suspended in an inaccessible and intangible isolation above the nations; for just as Christ was in the midst of men, so too his church, in which he continues to live, is placed in the midst of the peoples.

As Christ assumed a real human nature, so too the church takes to herself the fullness of all that is genuinely human, wherever and however she finds it, and transforms it into a source of supernatural energy.

Thus ever more fully is verified in the church of today that phenomenon which St. Augustine praised in his "City of God": The church, he wrote, "recruits her citizens from all nations, and in every language assembles her community of pilgrims on earth; she is not anxious about diversities in customs, laws, institutions; she does not cut off or destroy any of these, but rather preserves and observes them. Even the differences in different nations she directs to the one common end of peace on earth, as long as they do not impede the worship of the one, supreme and true God."

Like a powerful lighthouse, the church, in her universal integrity, casts her beam of light over those dark days through which we pass. No less obscure were those in which the great doctor of Hippo saw the world which he loved so dearly begin to founder. That light was then his comfort and, as it shone out, he greeted, in a prophetic vision, the dawning of a happier day. His love for the church—it was no other than his love for Christ—was his consolation and his happiness.

God grant that all those who today, amid the sorrows and perils of their native land, endure suffering like those of Augustine, may, like him, find their solace and support in love of the church, of that great universal home which according to God's promise will last to the end of time.

For our part we desire to make that home ever more solid, ever more attractive to all, without exception. Hence we desire to leave nothing undone that may reflect outwardly the supranational character of the church because it is the expression of her love for Christ, whom she sees and serves in the rich variety of her members scattered throughout the whole world.

The Peace Structure

At an hour like this, in which we celebrate the birth of Him who came to reconcile men to God and to one another, we cannot let pass the opportunity of saying a word about the peace structure which the ruling classes in the State and in politics and economics have set themselves to erect. With an accumulation, hitherto perhaps never achieved, of experience, good-will, political insight and organizing talent, men have begun the preliminaries to the world peace settlement.

Never perhaps from the beginning of the world have statesmen found themselves faced with a task so gigantic and complex, because of the number, gravity and difficulty of the problems to be solved, so important for its effects in extent and in depth for good or for evil, as that of now restoring order, peace and prosperity to mankind after thirty years of world war, economic crises and incalculable destitution.

Exalted, formidable is the responsibility of those who set themselves to bring such a gigantic undertaking to a successful conclusion. It is not our intention to discuss the practical solutions that they may be able to apply to such thorny problems. We believe, however, that it belongs to our office, in continuation of our previous Christmas messages during the war, to indicate the fundamental moral prerequisites of a true and lasting peace; we shall reduce to three short considerations:

Three Fundamental Prerequisites for a True and Lasting Peace

1. The present hour calls imperiously for collaboration, good-will, reciprocal confidence in all peoples. The motives of hate, vengeance, rivalry, antagonism, unfair and dishonest competition must be kep out of political and economic debates and decisions. "Who can say," we may add, in the words of Sacred Scripture (Proverbs, XX, 9-10) "my heart is clean, I am pure from sin? Diverse weights and diverse measures, both are abominable before God." Anyone, then, who exacts the expiation of crime through the just punishment of criminals because of their misdeeds should take good care not to do himself what he denounces in others as misdeeds or crime. One who seeks reparations should base his claim on moral principles, respect for those inviolable natural rights which remain valid even for those who have surrendered unconditionally to the victor. One who asks for security in the future should not forget that its only true guarantee lies in one's own internal force—that is, in safeguarding the family, children, labor, in fraternal charity, the outlawing of all hate, all persecution, all unjust vexation of honest citizens, in loyal concord between State and State, between people and people.

2. To secure this, men must everywhere forego the artificial creation, through the power of wealth, of arbitrary censorship, onesided judgments and false assertions, of a so-called public opinion which sways the ideas and will of the electorate like reeds shaken by the wind. Let due heed be paid to the true and overwhelming majority of men, made up of those who live honestly and peacefully by their own labor in their own family circle, and who desire to do the will of God. In their eyes, disputes for more advantageous frontiers and the scramble for the treasure of the earth, even if not of necessity and a priori unjust in themselves, are at least always a dangerous venture which cannot be entered on without the risk of causing an accumulation of death and ruins. The vast majority of good fathers and mothers of families want to protect and safeguard the future of their own children against the pretensions of every policy of brute force against the arbitrary totalitarianism of the powerful state.

3. The force of the totalitarian state. The whole surface of the globe, reddened with the bloodshed in these terrible years, cries aloud the tyranny of such a state.

The fabric of peace would rest on a tottering and ever-threatening base if an end were not put to such totalitarianism, which lowers man to the state of a mere pawn in the game of politics, a cipher in economic calculations. With a stroke of the pen it changes the frontiers of states; by a peremptory decision it deprives a people's economy—always part of its life as a nation—of its natural outlets; with ill-concealed cruelty it, too, drives millions of men, hundreds of thousands of families, in the most squalid misery, from their homes and lands, tears them out by the roots and wrenches them from a civilization and culture which they had striven for generations to develop.

It also sets arbitrary bounds to the necessity and right of migration, and to the desire to colonize. All this constitutes a policy contrary to the dignity and welfare of the human race.

And yet by divine right it is not the will or the power of fortuitous and unstable vested interests, but man in the framework of the family and of society, who by his labor is lord of the world. Consequently this totalitarianism fails by what is the only measure of progress, namely the progressive creation of ever more ample and better conditions in public life to ensure that the family can evolve as an economic, juridic, moral and religious unit.

Within the confines of each particular nation as much as in the whole family of peoples, state totalitarianism is incompatible with a true and healthy democracy. Like a dangerous germ it infects the community of nations and renders it incapable of guaranteeing the security of individual peoples. It constitutes a cencinual menace of war.

The future peace structure aims at outlawing from the world every aggressive use of force, every war of aggression. Who could not greet such an intention enthusiastically, especially in its effective realization?

But if this is to be something more than a beautiful gesture, all oppression and all arbitrary action from within and without must be banned.

In the face of this accepted state of affairs, there remains but one solution: a return to God and to the order established by Him.

The more the veil is lifted from the origin and increase of those forces which brought about the war, the clearer it becomes that they were the heirs, the bearers and continuers of errors of which the essential element was the neglect, overthrow, denial and contempt of Christian thought and principles.

If, then, the root of the evil lies here, there is but one remedy: to go back to the order fixed by God also in relations between states and peoples; to go back to a real Christianity within the state and among states. And let it not be said that this is not realism in politics. Experience should have taught all that the policy guided by eternal truths and the laws of God is the most real and tangible of policies. Realistic politicians who think otherwise pile up only ruins.

The Prisoners of War And Political Prisoners

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And now, lastly, this gaze, which has wandered, if only for a moment, over the present state of the world, must pause once again on the masses, still immense, of war prisoners. As we get ready to pass in quiet, interior joy and fervent prayer the holy feast of Christmas, which reaffirms and ennobles, with century-old and undiminished harmony, the bonds of the human family, and invites to the domestic hearth, as to a sacred rite, even those who habitually live long away from it, we remember with profound sorrow all those who, although the end of the war has been proclaimed, must this year again pass the beautiful season in a foreign land and feel, on the night of rejoicing and peace, the torment of their uncertain lot and of their separation from parents, wives, children, brothers, sisters, all their dear ones.

And while we wish to pay the tribute of just recognition and praise to those authorities and to those organizations and individuals who have striven to alleviate and to abbreviate their sorrowful condition, we cannot conceal the pain we felt when, in addition to the sufferings inevitably accruing from the war, we heard of others which were almost on purpose inflicted on prisoners and deported people; when, in some instances, we saw their captivity prolonged without reasonable cause; when the yoke of imprisonment, of itself oppressive, was aggravated by hard and unjustified labor, or when in unconscionable disregard for standards set up by international conventions and by the still more sacred standards of Christian and civil conscience, they were refused in an inhuman way the treatment due to the vanquished.

To these children, still held in prison, may our Father's message be carried on the wings of the Christmas angels. May they re-

ceive and be comforted by our wish—shared by all who cherish the sense of man's brotherhood—to see them regularly and speedily restored to their anxious families and to their normal peacetime occupations. And we are certain that we voice the sentiments of all right-thinking men when we extend that wish to include those political prisoners, men, women and youths, at times exposed to dire sufferings, against whom no accusation of crime or violation of the law can be brought, but, at most, only their past political views.

We shall include with affectionate solicitude also those missionaries and civilians in the Far East who in consequence of recent grave events are living in affliction and danger. There is an obvious natural obligation that these unfortunate victims be treated in a humane manner: Indeed, we consider that the much-desired pacification and concord among peoples could not be better initiated than by their liberation and as far as possible by their fair, proper and equitable rehabilitation.

With such sentiments and wishes on our lips and in our heart, we ask our Divine Saviour to bestow on you, venerable brethren and beloved sons, and on all our dear sons and daughters scattered over the earth, an abundance of His graces, of which the token is this apostolic benediction which with all our heart we impart to you.

U. S.-Greek Air Agreement

ATHENS, Dec. 24 (AP).—A preliminary sixty-day air agreement was signed by Greece and the United States today providing for transportation of passengers and mail between New York and Athens via London and Paris.

Justice Jackson, Son Arrive In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Dec. 24 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the Nuernberg war crimes trial, arrived today from Europe accompanied by his son and six othre persons.

Jackson will spend Christmas in Government House with the high commissioner and will attend midnight mass at the Church of St. Catherine's in Bethlehem. He also will attend a carol service in he courtyard of the Church of the Nativity.

Veterans Attend Jerusalem Ceremony

Jerusalem, Dec. 24 (AP)—British military authorities have arranged for as many service men and women as possible to witness the Christmas ceremonies in Bethlehem on this, the first peacetime celebration of the birth of the Prince of Peace in six years.

Hundreds of service personnel will make the pilgrimage to Bethlehem and other hundreds will take part in services elsewhere in Palestine.

Few Yanks There Now

Missing this year are the hundreds of American army personnel who last year were flown to Palestine from farflung European battlefronts to witness the ceremonies. Only a handful of Americans are now in the area.

Christmas Eve ceremonies are scheduled to begin before noon today at the famous Jaffa Gate in the walls of the old city of Jerusalem. From there a procession of automobiles and mounted escort will move down the five-mile route to Bethlehem, along the road which Mary and Joseph traveled.

At the site of Rachel's tomb the procession will be met by the mayor of Bethlehem and other dignitaries. The pilgrims will then proceed into Bethlehem where crowds will have gathered in Manger Square to witness the entry of a Latin prelate with his priests and acolytes into the Church of the Nativity.

Masses will be read in the grotto of the Nativity every half hour, from noon today until 4 P.M. tomorrow. Today's religious ceremonies reach their climax at midnight with the re-enactment of the Nativity.

Future Of Italian PW's Is Discussed

Capetown, Dec. 24 (AP)—The future of Italian prisoners of war, many of whom wish to remain in South Africa, is the subject of widespread discussion in Capetown newspapers. Farmers, particularly grape growers in Cape Province, want to retain the Italians and at least 5,000 have said they would like to stay.

The Government is considering the advisability of allowing a number of selected prisoners to settle here and defense headquarters has been instructed to ask all PW camp commandants to obtain reports from employers on the prisoners' work, general deportment and capabilities.

Anzacs Jump Ship, Drink Town Dry

Cape Town, Dec. 24 (AP)—Australian and New Zealand soldiers, indignant at not being allowed ashore at Cape Town after the long voyage from England, invaded tugs lying alongside the ships and went ashore.

The men formed up into orderly parties and marched into the city, where they were given a great welcome.

The soldiers spent thousands of pounds in Cape Town shops and drank the city dry of beer by midnight.

The ship's departure was delayed a day.

See No Hope Of China Peace Before Jan. 1

CHUNGKING, Dec. 24 (AP).—Chinese still were killing one another in their strife-torn nation on this day before Christmas with no apparent hope of ending the conflict between the Communists and the central government before the new year.

The Communist New China Daily News demanded that General Marshall, new American special ambassador to China, set a time limit for withdrawal of United States forces and contended that any sort of American help to the recognized central government prior to a coalition agreement with the Communists would aggrevate "the current civil war."

Marshall, at his first new conference, declined to say when American troops might leave the country and remarked that "it will be some time before I can hope to get a fair picture of China."

Marshall said the United States "has a natural, intense interest in the Chinese people, their well-being and their relations with the peace of the world," and that he and his government were "very much interested" in the prospective meetings at which the Chinese governments and Communists will seek to resolve their differences.

There were indications, however, that such unity conferences would not even begin until after Jan. 1, although a Communist delegation has been here for several days and met briefly with Marshall Sunday.

Both sides reported continuing bloodshed at widely-separated places in China.

CHINESE REDS SAY U. S. MIGHT PROLONG WAR

Marshall Urged to Set a Time-limit on Yanks' Withdrawal.

CONFERS WITH BOTH SIDES

Suspicion of Truce Proposal Increases Doubt Civil Strife Will End Quickly.

Chungking, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The Communist New China Daily News urged Gen. Marshall today to set a time limit on the disarmament of Japanese troops in China and the withdrawal of American forces.

The newspaper asserted that any American help to Chungking—military, political, financial or technical—before a coalition government was established would aggravate "the current civil war."

The statement of the newspaper, which has been speaking authoritatively for the communist side, came at a time when Marshall was plunging into his mission of peace for troubled China.

After conferring with Chiang Kai-shek, Premier T. V. Soong and three Communist leaders of the peace delegation assigned here, Marshall had admitted "it will be some time before I can hope to get a picture of China."

Doubt Early End to War.

This statement by President Truman's special envoy to China, coupled with Government suspicion of a Communist truce proposal, strengthened doubt that the civil war would be halted quickly. The Communists had suggested immediate cessation of hostilities and "freezing" of troops in present positions. This would mean Government forces would halt their movement into Manchuria.

Marshall said it was unnecessary to restate America's policy toward China, as President Truman had made that clear. He had conferred with Soong just before meeting newspaper men, and earlier with Chiang. Yesterday he had a "friendly exchange of views" with Gen. Chou En-lai, Deputy Chief of the Communist party and leader of the Communist delegation to the Political Council; Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, Chief of Staff of Communist armies, and Tung Pi-wu, Communist member of the Chinese delegation at the San Francisco UNO conference.

Seeking Information.

"I'm in the business of informing myself and not making announcements," he stated.

Marshall said both he and America were "very much interested" in the forthcoming Political Council at which China's multiple problems will be up for settlement.

"The United States Government and people have a natural, intense interest in the Chinese people," he continued. "That interest—almost affection—was overrun and brutalized by the Japanese armies."

Marshall has not yet considered making a visit to Yenan, the Communist capital, nor was he certain he would travel about China.

"I'll try to orient myself here," he stated, making no estimate how long he would remain in Chungking.

Battle of Words.

Meantime, the Government and the Communists continued their battle of words, each accusing the other of fighting or preparing to fight in North China. The Communists included an unconfirmed charge that Government troops used poison gas November 27 in an engagement near Paoting, Hopeh Province.

At his headquarters in Yenan, Gen. Chu Teh, Communist Commander in Chief, said he had withdrawn his forces from Paotow, Kweisui and Tatung, Inner Mongolia, as "an earnest gesture of the Communist desire for peace."

From Peiping, the Associated Press reported that Government liaison troops were moving toward four objectives in Manchuria.

Communists in "Peace Gesture"

CHUNGKING, Dec. 24 (AP)—At his headquarters in Yenan, Gen. Chu Teh, Communist commander in chief, said he had withdrawn his forces from Paotow and Kweisui, in Suiyuan and from Tatung, in Shansi, as "an earnest gesture of the Communist desire for peace."

CHINESE CELEBRATE DAY

Commemorate Release of Chiang Kai-shek at Sian in 1936

CHUNGKING, Tuesday, Dec. 25 (AP)—China is spending its happiest Christmas since 1936, with Chinese Christians throwing themselves more whole-heartedly into the observance than they did during the depressing years of war.

Christmas Day is being celebrated as National Recovery Day. It commemorates the release of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Sian in 1936, after his kidnapping and twelve days of detention by political opponents.

The day also is the anniversary of the rebellion in 1913 against Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to restore the monarchy.

SHANGHAI SOLDIERS SAD

Official Word Indicates That Return Will Be Delayed

SHANGHAI, Dec. 24 (AP)—Almost 10,000 GI's in the China theatre, most of them concentrated in Shanghai, contemplated Christmas with the saddening, official word that most will be delayed in going home because of President Truman's recent pronouncement of American policy in China.

Numerous church services, Christmas parties and dinners have been scheduled, however, in an effort to make the boys feel better about it.

There is no fresh turkey available for Army messes because the quartermaster couldn't find any birds in a widespread search of China.

All naval units will enjoy turkey dinners, however, provided from refrigerator ships. Two navy units will hold parties for Shanghai orphans.

HANKOW SUFFERS IN COLD

Lack of Coal Causes Stagnation of Trade and Spread of Ills

HANKOW, Dec. 24 (AP)—This once-flourishing treaty-port city, still without electricity or adequate tap water, is wide open to further epidemics such as the recent smallpox outbreak, which took 200 lives.

Lack of coal is one reason for the stagnation of public utilities and a general slowing down of normal activities. Coal from the Kailan mines in North China is reaching Shanghai, but so far Hankow has not benefited. In freezing weather, people are burning every available scrap of wood for fuel.

The city is as bad off or worse than it was when the Japanese pulled out months ago. Peanut-oil lamps still are the only source of light. Even in the best hotels tap water is available only for an hour or so in the morning and for the same period in the evening.

The sewage in open curb canals moves sluggishly because of the inadequate flow of water.

The two-month epidemic of smallpox, which ended early this month, took Chinese lives at such a rate that coffins piled up in the roadways waiting for burial. Two Americans also died.

New Korea News Agency Operating in U. S. Zone

Gets Associated Press News; System Is Independent

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 24 (AP).—Press freedom made progress in the American-occupied section of Korea today with independent operation of a new Korean news agency, Hapdong-KP. The last two letters KP were added for English-speaking purposes, signifying Korea Pacific Press.

The new agency is beginning its independent operation with an arrangement to receive the news of The Associated Press by radio. It is using facilities of the old Japanese Domei agency, which were seized by the American military forces and have been operated under military government

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supervision. The American military government relinquished control of the system and turned it over to the all-Korean organization with approval of a recommendation that it be operated henceforth free of control by either the present military government or the new Korean government to be established.

The new agency comprises nine nowspapers and one radio station and is headed by Kim Sung Dong, publisher of "The Seoul Times."

Javanese Want Allies to Test Regime Support

Survey by Newspapermen Reveals That Soekarno Is Popular With People

By Vern Haugland

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 24 (AP).—Leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic are seeking today to have an American or Allied commission tour Java and learn for itself the temper of the people before any Allied military action is launched here.

Newspaper men who toured the island on just such a trip as the Indonesians want a commission to undertake drew the conclusion that President Soekarno and his Indonesian government are tremendously popular with the people and have the support of a wide variety of groups.

These conclusions were the result of the trip:

The Indonesian Army itself now has sufficient arms and is sufficiently disciplined to insure the safe delivery of all Japanese still to be rounded up by the British, and all former internees and war prisoners of the Japanese.

The Indnesian government is eager to perform this task as soon as possible.

Internees, after long imprisonment by the Japanese, now are confined to crowded camps, and while they are not ill-treated, there is insufficient food and medicine.

There is virtually no feeling among the Indonesian people against white people in general, and surprisingly little feeling even against the Dutch. The real feeling is against colonialism.

We who made the trip—I was the only American newspaper man in the party—were the first white men to enter the trouble areas of Java since the outbreaks. On the outward-bound trip we had an escort, but it was found to be unnecessary. We made the trip back without armed escort, and encountered no trouble anywhere.

We visited Japanese and Dutch internment camps, witnessed many mass meetings, inspected thousands of youths drilling with everything from machine guns to spears and dummy guns carved from wood.

The party left Batavia Dec. 16 in Soekarno's special train. Among those making the trip were Soekarno and his wife, Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir, five members of Sjahrir's Cabinet, and Acting Governor Amir, of Sumatra, who was accompanied by other Sumatran leaders.

British Penetrate 5 Batavia Areas

Batavia, Java, Dec. 24 (AP)—British parachute troops have fought into five districts of Batavia where Indonesian attacks since Friday have caused eight deaths and nine other casualties, the Dutch news agency Aneta said today, quoting British headquarters.

The British communiqué said engineers demolished three houses in one section where considerable opposition was encountered. In another district, three bodies were found and armed men were encountered. Sniping was reported in another area. The British said firing died down in the Kramat district of the capital, scene of weekend violence.

75 Prisoners Taken

In clearing Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia, the British took 75 prisoners. Organized sniping was reported continuing at Semarang, Central Java port. East of the town, 50 prisoners were taken. An infantry company with tanks cleared Oengaran, south of Semarang, where Indonesian concentrations were found.

British Indian troops searched without success in an East Java village north of Krian for a missing RAF man. They liberated nine Eurasians.

Indonesian headquarters at Medan in Sumatra were raided and three persons were held for questioning about recent kidnappings, Aneta said.

Difference on Recognition

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Dec. 24 (AP)—Informants said today that Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherland East Indies, had differed with other Netherlands officials over the issue of recognition for the self-proclaimed "Indonesian Republic."

Dr. van Mook was said to have supported Indonesian demands for recognition of the Indonesian Nationalist Government, and to have told the Netherlands Cabinet during the past week that Indonesians would accept nothing less than such recognition. The Cabinet was said to have opposed the move because of fear that the Netherlands Parliament would turn it down.

Woman From San Francisco Helps Indonesians in Fight Against Dutch

Mrs. Manx Left U. S. to Become Hindu in Bali—Japanese Tortured Her, Believing She Was an American Spy

HAUGLAND

MALANG, Java., Dec. 22 (Delayed) (AP)—A tiny, dark-haired woman revealed herself today as the possessor of the mysterious voice with the American background which daily has been violently attacking the British and Netherlanders over the Indonesian Nationalist radio in eastern Java.

She said her name a decade ago was Mrs. Vannen Manx, that she left the United States for Bali in 1931, adopting the Hindu religion and the Balinese name of Ketoet-Tantri. Before the war she opened a hotel in Java which became famous as a Swiss-managed, Indonesian-operated mountain resort near Malang. It was destroyed during the Japanese occupation, and Mrs. Manx, suspected of being an American spy, was subjected to tortures, she said.

"I can't tell you where I work from, but I change stations frequently and I work closely with the youth leader Soetomo," she said.

"I was in Surabaya when the British bombed it. I saw hospitals crowded with innocent Indonesians. That was when I decided to go along with the Indonesians. I keep close watch on the Surabaya front. Once I went back through the lines. Friendly Gurkhas saved me from being shot.

"What do you think the British would do with me if they caught me?"

For some time she dwelt on her harrowing experiences as a prisoner of the Japanese, who she said regarded her as their principal enemy in Java and heaped cruelties upon her. Others who were interned with her have corroborated this part of her story, saying she received the most brutal treatment.

"They kept me locked in a room alone, often without clothes, for a year and a half," she said. "They made me walk the main street in Purwokerto stark naked, with a sign, 'American Spy,' and forced water down my throat until my stomach was distended terribly.

"Four times they fastened my arms behind me and hung me by them—again naked—until I fainted. They broke all my toes and fingers by hammering them.

"Nothing could convince them that I was not a spy."

The tiny woman recalled the days when she was hostess at her hotel to many world notables, writers, actors and other dignitaries. The hotel was destroyed after the Japanese captured Bali.

"I formerly lived in Hollywood but I don't like to talk about that part of my life," she said. "I could have had fame and fortune, but when a terrible accident took my husband and child, I fled to Bali from San Francisco in 1931.

"The first five years I spent in a sultan's palace, adopted as his daughter. I took a Balinese name, learned the language and customs and spent my spare time painting. Then I opened my hotel, not for the public but only for people I liked to be with, writers, artists, musicians and never the monopolistic Dutch."

Mrs. Marx prefers to be called Tantri. Acquaintances said that although she has an American passport she is a native of the Isle of Man and is a British subject. To British monitors of the outlawed Free Indonesia radio she is known only as the woman "who calls herself an American."

Her own dream, she says, is to go back to the United States for three months, taking with her several representative Indonesians to plead their cause at Washington.

"Then I want to return to Bali and my painting," she concluded.

M'ARTHUR HAILS PEACE

His Christmas Statement Gives Thanks It Has Come to World

TOKYO, Tuesday, Dec. 25 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur issued today the following statement:

"On this Christmas Day—the first in five years in which our guns have been silent—I join with all members of this command in thanking God for our deliverance from the death and destruction of war and pray that our merciful Lord will sustain us in our efforts to realize in its fullest the ideal which Christ brought to the world—peace on earth and to all men, good-will."

Army Probes Fatal Fire

Sixth Army Headquarters, Kyoto, Dec. 24 (AP)—An investigation was under way today to determine the origin of a fire which swept through a barracks killing twelve American officers and men of a medical battalion.

Twenty-two others were in hospitals with burns and lacerations and scores more received treatment for minor injuries after the fire broke out yesterday.

A guard discovered the fire about 6 A.M. in a frame building housing members of the 24th Medical Battalion. The flames spread so fast that most of the survivors escaped by leaping from second-story windows.

Bodies of the victims were found huddled near the stairway and around windows. The building was destroyed and the fire spread to a number of small adjoining buildings and parked ambulances. Names of the victims were not announced pending notification of next of kin.

P.O.W. Murder Trial Halted

Japanese Guard Talks Too Fast for Court Interpreter

TOKYO, Dec. 24 (AP).—Tatsuo Tsuchiya's trial on a charge of brutally murdering an American prisoner of war was recessed today over Christmas because the court interpreter could not keep pace with the defendant's rapid flow of Japanese.

Tsuchiya, dubbed "Little Glass Eye" by men he guarded at a prison camp, began his story after the American trial commission upheld the prosecution's contention that if he refused to testify it could be held against him.

The Japanese, accused of murdering Private First Class Robert Gordon Teas, of Streator, Ill., had said he was twenty-eight, married, the father of one child, and a "very poor" farmer and mat maker before he became a prison guard, when the court called a halt. It said it would obtain another interpreter before the hearing resumed Wednesday.

Hendrix Joins McNutt's Staff

Manila, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Walter C. Hendrix Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., who served with Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's defense counsel, joined the staff of Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines, today.

Hendrix formerly was head of the military police command legal section in the Philippines.

Plans To Supervise Greek Election Told

San Francisco, Dec. 24 (AP)—When Greece goes to the polls March 31, nearly 250 American, British and French army officers will observe whether a free election has taken place, but they will not police the polls.

Dr. Henry F. Grady, head of the American mission which will observe the Greek elections, said here:

"If there is fighting around any of the polling booths, we will not interfere. We will be in Greece only as observers. We will in no way conduct the election."

Dr. Grady returned here recently from Greece, where he helped set up the machinery for observing the election.

Polish Relief Heads See Bierut

The Polish Press Agency reported from Warsaw yesterday that President Boleslaw Bierut has held a long conference with a Polish-American delegation headed by Roman Catholic Bishop Stefan Woznicki, of Detroit. The delegation, representing the Polish War Relief organization in the United States, which recently arrived in Poland, included Casimir E. Midowicz, of the Polish National Alliance and vice-president of Polish War Relief; Henry J. Osinski, executive secretary of Polish War Relief, and Jan Olejniczak, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

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Truman Pleads for Lasting Peace in Christmas Message

DEC 25 1945

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—At the touch of President Truman lights sprang up tonight on the nation's own Christmas tree after four war years in darkness.

Although peace had come again, the President said, we must work to fulfill the biblical prophecy of lasting peace.

"Peace has its victories no less hard won than success at arms," the President told 10,342 chilled Washingtonians huddled in the snow before the 30-foot living fir tree on the White House south lawn.

"We must strive without ceasing to make real the prophecy of Isiah. They shall beat their swords into plow shares * * * Nation shall not lift sword against nation'," he said.

Mr. Truman, protected against the biting cold of a grey dusk by heavy new galoshes, strode with aides down the winding road from the mansion. First he inspected his guard of honor of Washington high school cadets, then nearing the platform, he pointed to the boots and whispered to a friend:

"They've got me shod—ike a wild horse."

Lights of the White House shone across the snow as Mr. Truman pressed a button and the nation's tree glowed red and green. The crowd, admitted on the grounds under police supervision, exclaimed in admiration. The presidential act was a signal for thousands of communities to light their trees.

"This is the Christmas that a war-weary world has prayed for through long and awful years," the President began. His words were broadcast over the nation and camera crews spotlighted his overcoated, bare-headed figure.

"With peace come joy and gladness * * * we meet in the spirit of the first Christmas * * * let us not forget that the coming of the Saviour brought a time of long peace to the Roman world."

On a spot within sight of the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial and the new Jefferson Memorial, and within two blocks of the Jackson statue, Mr. Truman said they were reminders of St. Paul's four anchors."

"Happily for us, whenever the American Ship of State has been storm-tossed, we have always had an anchor to windward," he said.

"Out of the past we shall gather wisdom and inspiration to chart our future course," he said, "with our enemies vanquished we must gird ourselves for the work that lies ahead."

Truman Yule Message

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—President Truman has a Christmas Eve date with the nation today before flying to Missouri tomorrow to spend his first Yuletide as Chief Executive with his family.

Promptly at 5 P.M. (E.S.T.), Mr. Truman planned to walk out on the south lawn of the White House to light the national community Christmas tree—a big living fir that has remained dark the last four wartime Christmases.

Sixteen minutes later the Chief Executive will broadcast a brief Christmas message to the nation. All networks have arranged to carry the address.

An hour and a half before the ceremony, the White House grounds were to be thrown open to the public, with the usual Secret Service precautions in force—no cameras, bundles or umbrellas permitted.

A platform has been erected to hold the President's immediate party, the Marine Band and 65 choristers.

Mr. Truman will leave by plane tomorrow for Independence, Mo., to join his family. His wife and daughter, Margaret, already are there. The President will return to Washington Friday.

President's Christmas Eve Talk

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The text of President Truman's talk at the lighting of the National Community Christmas Tree this afternoon follows:

This is the Christmas that a war-weary world has prayed for through long and awful years. With peace come joy and gladness. The gloom of the war years fades as once more we light the National Community Christmas Tree. We meet in the spirit of the first Christmas, when the midnight choir sang the hymn of joy: "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men."

Let us not forget that the coming of the Saviour brought a time of long peace to the Roman world. It is, therefore, fitting for us to remember that the spirit of Christmas is the spirit of peace, of love, of charity to all men. From the manger of Bethlehem came a new appeal to the minds and hearts of men: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

In love, which is of the very essence of the message of the Prince of Peace, the world would find a solution for all its ills. I do not believe there is one problem in this country—in the world—today which could not be settled if approached through the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. The poet dream, the lesson of priest and patriarch and the prophets' vision of a new heaven and a new earth, all are summed up in the message delivered in the Judean hills beside the Sea of Galilee. Would that the world would accept that message in this time of its greatest need!

This is a solemn hour. In the stillness of the eve of the Nativity when the hopes of mankind hang on the peace that was offered to the world nineteen centuries ago, it is but natural, while we survey our destiny, that we give thought also to our past—to some of the things which have gone into the making of our nation.

You will remember that Saint Paul, the apostle of the gentiles, and his companions, suffering shipwreck, "cast four anchors out of the stern and wished for the day." Happily for us, whenever the American ship of state has been storm-tossed, we have always had an anchor to windward.

We are met on the south lawn of the White House. The setting is a reminder of Saint Paul's four anchors. To one side is the massive pile of the Washington Monument—fit symbol of our first anchor. On the opposite end of Potomac Park is the memorial to another of the anchors which we see when we look astern of the ship of state—Abraham Lincoln, who preserved the Union that Washington wrought.

Between them, appropriately too, is the memorial to Thomas Jefferson, the anchor of democracy. On the other side of the White House, in bronze, rides Andrew Jackson—fourth of our anchors—the pedestal of his monument bearing his immortal words: "Our Federal Union—it must be preserved."

It is well in this solemn hour that we bow to Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln as we face our destiny with its hopes and fears—its burdens and its responsibilities. Out of the past we shall gather wisdom and inspiration to chart our future course.

With our enemies vanquished we must gird ourselves for the work that lies ahead. Peace has its victories no less hard won than success at arms. We must not fail or falter. We must strive without ceasing to make real the prophecy of Isaiah: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

In that day, whether it be far or near, the kingdoms of this world shall become indeed the Kingdom of God an He will reign forever and ever, Lord of Lords and King of Kings. With that message I wish my countrymen a merry Christma and joyous days in the new year.

IRAN TO REFER CASE TO UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador Says, However, He Places High Hopes on Secretary Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala said today that his Government undoubtedly would submit its case on the uprising in Azerbaijan to the United Nations Assembly as soon as possible after it convenes on Jan. 10 in London.

Mr. Ala added, however, that Iran was basing high hopes on the meeting of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in Moscow with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotoff and Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin.

The Ambassador told reporters, after a call at the State Department, that he had sent Christmas greetings to Mr. Byrnes and had told the Secretary that the fate of the United Nations rested on him.

Iran repeatedly has charged Russia with fomenting the uprising in Azerbaijan which resulted in establishment of an autonomous government in that province, adjoining the Soviet Republic by the same name.

Mr. Ala reiterated his assertions that only immediate departure of all foreign troops from Iran could save his Government's sovereignty.

Mr. Ala conferred at the State Department with Loy W. Henderson, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

TRUMAN WIDENS CONGRESS RIFT BY USES ACTION

New Row 'Inevitable' as He Bars Return of Job Offices to States.

COUNTER-MOVE IS PLANNED

Legislation Abolishing Federal Operation of Agency Already Is Drafted in the House.

DEC 25 1945

Washington, Dec. 24 (A.P.).—A new and bitter row between President Truman and Congress over the United States Employment Service appeared inevitable when the lawmakers resume work on January 14.

The President provided the fuel for the fight yesterday. He announced he was killing—by a pocket veto—legislation to return USES to State control within 100 days. He said in a statement that he was withholding approval of the measure because it "would immeasurably retard our re-employment program." He reiterated a request that action be delayed until June, 1947. The Government took over the employment services early in 1942 in an effort to channel more workers into war production jobs.

The presidential move brought immediate reports from Capitol Hill that new legislation would be introduced to do away with Federal administration of USES.

Congressional Move Seen.

House Appropriations Committee aides told a reporter that such a measure already has been drafted. Likewise, associates of Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.), and Reed (R.-Kan.), said one of the two would take the action "right after the holidays."

The Senators, who led the fight for return of USES to the States, were not available for comment, but Reed recently issued a statement declaring: "The USES is not an efficient service under the Federal Government, never has been and so far as any of us can see it never will be. It has never rendered as good service as it did under the States, but its costs have increased 400 per cent. President Roosevelt promised when he took it over that it would be returned after the war. Now the Government is stalling."

New legislation would be required to achieve the goal sought by the Senators, because the pocket veto is not subject to overriding by Congress.

[A pocket veto occurs when the President refuses to sign within the required time legislation on his desk during a congressional recess. If he does not sign a bill during a session it becomes law, unless he returns it to Congress for consideration. In the latter case, two-thirds of both the Senate and House must approve the measure to pass it over his veto.]

Was Rider on Cutback Bill.

The legislation returning USES to State control was a rider on a measure withdrawing $52,000,000,000 originally allocated in war appropriations. Mr. Truman said, however, that until another cutback bill can be enacted this amount still will be saved through a Budget Bureau order banning use of the funds.

The Chief Executive commented that he not only objected to the rider itself, but opposed "even more strongly" its attachment to a major savings bill. The move, he said, "restricts the President's exercise of his functions and is contrary to good government."

Discussing the USES work, Mr. Truman said that it will reach an all-time peak during the next several months. Accordingly, he added, a shift in administration at any time soon "will result in a disrupted and inefficient employment service at the very time when efficient operation is most vitally needed by veterans, workers and employers."

The USES rider passed both

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Senate and House by large majorities. It was only through extensive persuasion by Administration leaders that the period for return to the States was extended from 30 to 100 days.

Truman Pardons GI ex-Convicts

DEC 25 1945

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—A presidential pardon on Christmas Eve restored to thousands of ex-convicts today the democratic rights they fought to uphold in World War II.

All persons who had lost their civil rights because of convictions for violating federal laws and who served hoonrably in the armed services for one year or more after July 29, 1941, were covered in President Truman's blanket proclamation of "a full pardon."

More than 2,000 federal prisoners were paroled to enter the Army, Attorney General Clark said, and "several thousand more" who had finished their sentences were inducted. "A large number" also served in the Marines, Navy and Coast Guard, he added. Exactly how many in all are affected by the pardon could not be ascertained.

As a precedent, a White House statement cited the amnesty which President James Madison proclaimed for Jean Lafitte, the buccaneer, and nearly 1,000 of his followers when they offered to help Gen. Andrew Jackson defend New Orleans against the British in 1814. The pirates and smugglers distinguished themselves in manning the artillery in the battle, but Lafitte and his men later occupied an island which has now become the city of Galveston, Tex., and returned to piracy.

The White House also noted that after World War I, individual pardons were granted, based on the applicants' war records.

Mr. Truman's blanket pardon does not cover ex-convicts who enlisted before July 29, 1941, when a law was passed which permitted such men to serve. Clark noted that ex-convicts who enlisted before then might have done so "on the basis of misrepresentation." But he said that any meritorious cases not covered by the proclamation "would be dealt with individually under established procedure."

Proclamation of Pardon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The texts of a Presidential proclamation pardoning several thousand ex-convicts who served meritoriously in the armed forces and a White House statement follow:

By the President of the United States of America. A proclamation.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States provides that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment"; and

Whereas subsequent to July 29, 1941, there were inducted and enrolled in the armed forces of the United States persons who had prior to their entry, induction or enrollment been convicted of offenses against the laws of the United States or the Territory of Alaska, other than the laws for the government of the Army and Navy; and

Whereas it appears that such convicted persons who have or shall hereafter be honorably discharged or separated from the armed forces, or separated with honor from active service therein, after serving in active status for not less than one year ought to have restored to them the political, civil, and other rights of which they were deprived by reason of such conviction and which may not be restored to them unless they are pardoned:

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby grant a full pardon to all persons convicted of violation of any law of the United States or of the Territory of Alaska, except the laws for the government of the Army and the Navy, who on or after the 29th day of July, 1941, and prior to the date hereof, entered, enrolled in, or were inducted into the armed forces of the United States and who after serving in active status for not less than one year have been or shall hereafter be honorably discharged or separated therefrom, or separated under honorable conditions from active service therein; provided, however, that such pardon shall not be construed to include the pardon of such persons for any offenses for which conviction has been obtained after the date of such entry, enrollment, or induction into service.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 24th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Seventieth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

By the President:
Dean Acheson,
Acting Secretary of State.

White House Statement

This proclamation is intended for the benefit of those ex-prisoners whose meritorious service in the armed forces has earned them a Presidential pardon for the offenses of which they were previously convicted.

The Attorney General informed the President, in recommending this action, that under the authority of the act of July 29, 1941, 55 stat 606, the army enrolled a considerable number of ex-prisoners "in special meritorious cases" and other services took parallel action.

"The trust reposed in these individuals by accepting them for military duty has been amply vindicated," Attorney General Tom C. Clark said. "Certainly it would seem that if an ex-convict has served honorably for a year or more in the armed services and has been granted an honorable discharge, he should now be given the benefit of Presidential pardon."

The Attorney General pointed out that the situation of these men differs in numerous respects from that of the men who have been convicted and confined for violations of the selective service laws and who are referred to generally as "conscientious objectors." The men who will obtain the benefits of the proclamation are men who are now at liberty, and whose honorable record in the armed services would seem to demonstrate their fitness to be restored to a respected place in society.

The proclamation will not grant a full pardon to every veteran who had previously been convicted of a Federal offense. It is limited to men who entered the service on or after July 29, 1941, because men with criminal records who enlisted prior to July 29, 1941, may well have entered the armed forces on the basis of misrepresentation, inasmuch as the laws and regulations prevailing prior to that date forbade their acceptance. It requires also that the veteran shall have served honorably, and for at least one year. It is further limited by excluding any offenses for which conviction has been obtained after the individual's entry, enrollment or induction into service.

"Somewhat more than 2,000 prisoners were paroled from Federal institutions for induction into the Army," the Attorney General said. "It is known that several thousand more had completed their sentences before induction. A large number of persons similarly situated joined the other armed services. It is believed that only a few meritorious cases among such persons will not be included within the terms of the proclamation. Such cases would be dealt with individually under established procedure, through consideration of the particular facts on an application for executive clemency."

There is ample precedent for the issuance of the proclamation.

President Madison pardoned the offenders at Barataria Island, noting in his amnesty proclamation "particularly that they have exhibited in the defense of New Orleans unequivocal traits of courage and fidelity." Also after the last war individual pardons were grounded on the applicant's "excellent" war records.

Union Charges Chrysler With Law Violation

Says Payments in Lieu of '45 Vacation Were Not Agreed On in Bargaining

DEC 26 1945

DETROIT, Dec. 24 (AP).—The United Automobile Workers' Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, accused the Chrysler Corporation today of violating the national labor relations act in distribution of vacation pay last week.

The char e was contained in a letter to the corporation in which the union said the payments, ranging from $45 to $90 for 41,316 employees, had been made without collective bargaining. The Chrysler U. A. A. contract, which included provision for the payments in lieu of vacations during the ensuing year, was terminated on Dec. 4 when negotiations over the union demand for a 30 per cent wage increase were halted.

The Chrysler Corporation made no comment on the union allegation. In announcing plans for the payment, the corporation said it had proposed provisions to improve the method and time for the vacation payments when the contract was terminated. Chrysler said that, although no agreement was reached, it decided to make the payments this year in the same manner as had been done since 1940.

The payments totaled $3,245,715. Workers with one to five years seniority received $45, those with more than five years $90.

Norman Matthews, U. A. W.-C. I. C. national Chrysler director, said when negotiations are resumed the union plans to ask that payments be brought up to $54 and $108, respectively.

Elsewhere on the auto labor front activities were in a Christmas holiday lull.

Due to strikes and parts shortages the industry, which six months ago aimed its sights at production of 500,000 passenger cars this year, will wind up 1945 with fewer than 80,000 units assembled.

Picketing around scores of strike-bound General Motors plants throughout the country came to a virtual halt for the holidays as 175,000 General Motors production workers demanding 30 per cent wage rate increases continued the strike that began Nov. 21. The strike also idled thousands of General Motors office workers.

The union already has rejected offers of a 10 per cent increase from General Motors and 12.4 per cent from Ford Motor Company. What, if any, offer Chrysler has advanced as a counter-proposal to the union's 30 per cent demand has not been disclosed.

Negotiations with Ford will be resumed Jan. 8. No date has been set for a renewal of the Chrysler conferences. The General Motors talks will be resumed this week.

The company has said it may have some details of its own case ready for presentation at the next conference.

Ford Parley Resumes January 18

The Ford Motor Company, its plants idle during the holiday, is not scheduled to meet with the UAW-CIO again until January 8. The union has turned down the firm's offer of a 15-cent-an-hour wage boost.

Across the Detroit River, in Windsor, Ont., C. I. Hand, a justice of the Canadian Supreme Court, will arrive Wednesday to begin arbitration of a dispute over union security demands that closed the Ford Motor Company of Canada for 99 days.

The nearly 10,000 UAW-CIO employés voted last week to return to work and are now awaiting recall by the company.

Employés of the other member of the Big Three, Chrysler Corporation, are working without a union contract, but the UAW-CIO has said it will withhold any strike action for the duration of the G.M. dispute.

G.M. Pickets Take Holiday

Detroit, Dec. 24 (AP)—The CIO United Auto Workers' picket lines around nearly 100 General Motors Corporation plants throughout the nation are due to be abandoned temporarily today to allow the strikers a Christmas holiday with their families.

Approximately 200,000 employés of the largest of the automotive Big Three have been idle since November 21 in America's greatest postwar labor walkout.

Meet Again Wednesday

Prodded by Government fact-finders, the UAW-CIO and G.M. will meet again Wednesday in their first conference since both sides were called to Washington last week.

The Government has promised that it will intervene further unless the parties adjust their differences.

On Thursday the union will hold in second meeting with the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, latest firm to enter the car-manufacturing field.

The UAW-CIO has already outlined its demands on this corporation, including a proposal for a wage scale 30 per cent above that now in effect at the Ford Motor Company.

Code-Breaking Feared Blow To U.S.

DEC 25 1945

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, U.S.A. (retired), who was army commander of the Hawaiian Department when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, is a patient at Walter Reed Hospital. It was reported that General Short was threatened with pneumonia.

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—The jig is up for the Navy's "Jig-19," but Pearl Harbor investigators can't agree about the effects of code-cracking disclosures on future espionage activities.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) said today he believes the Senate-House inquiry committee's action in baring the secret that Americans have been reading German, Japanese and other nations' confidential messages "has given us a diplomatic setback that can't be measured."

Lucas said the greatest effect will

be in the loss to this country of information about the activities of other nations, which, he said, are bound to change their codes.

"Will Continue," Says Gearhart

But Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) said he thinks that code breaking will continue "as it always has in the past." He conceded, however, that it is likely almost every nation in the world already has changed its codes.

The reason the jig is up for the Navy's "Jig-19" is that the Japanese aren't sending anymore what they thought were highly confidential messages to their nationals.

One of the systems by which the Navy broke down these messages into intelligible English was called "Jig-19," according to testimony of Capt. L. F. Safford, formerly in charge of the communications division. The testimony has been placed in the record of the Senate-House committee, now in recess until a week from today.

Interception At Corregidor

Safford said in a previous investigation conducted by Admiral H. K. Hewitt that an interception unit at Corregidor "had been intercepting messages in the Japanese 'purple' code and other diplomatic systems for several years and continued to do that up to and including December 7, 1941."

Safford said there was extensive exchange of information between Corregidor and Washington "on the 'purple' machine and on what we called the Jig-19 system and other diplomatic systems, but Pearl Harbor was not addressed in these messages."

The fantastic story of how American experts built a machine that duplicated the Japanese code decrypters already has been told the committee.

Safford's testimony that the Pearl Harbor unit was left out of these messages supported information given the congressional investigators that Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, then Pacific Fleet commander, did not have available to him the decoded Japanese messages that Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Asiatic Fleet commander, saw at Corregidor.

General Short Is Stricken Ill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The already uncertain future of the congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor was further complicated today by the serious illness of Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, a star witness.

Short, retired officer who commanded Army forces at Hawaii when the Japanese slipped in a surprise raid four years ago, is in Walter Reed Hospital with an "acute respiratory" illness.

There had been suggestions within the Senate-House committee that Short and Rear Admiral Husban E. Kimmel, 1941 commander of the Pacific Fleet, be called to testify soon after the holiday recess which ends this week.

But hospital authorities said that the 65-year-old Short certainly will be directed by his doctors to take things easy; they said there is no assurance of just when he will be able to testify.

Contributing also to uncertainty of the inquiry's future is the fact that no new legal staff has yet been selected to replace the outgoing William D. Mitchell and aides.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) of the committee announced today he would recommend Weymouth Kirkland, Chicago lawyer, as Mitchell's successor. A statement issued from Lucas' office said Kirkland is an attorney for the Chicago Tribune.

Rep. Gearhart (R., Calif.), is backing either of two former national commanders of the American Legion—Warren Atherton of Stockton, Calif., and Harry Colmery of Topeka, Kans.

82d Airborne Slated For Army Reserve

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—The War Department said recently that the 82d Airborne Division has been designated as the only airborne division to become part of the general reserve of the United States Army.

Those men in the unit not eligible for discharge will form a cadre to train volunteers for this special type of organization which proved itself in operations against the Germans.

It is necessary that the cadre begin its training as soon as possible in order to fulfill its mission as a training unit, the Army said. For this reason, the Army statement added, a portion of the troops comprising the 82d Airborne Division and its complement will not have sufficient points for discharge when they arrive in the United States early in January.

If men not eligible for discharge were removed from the division prior to sailing, the department said, they would become dispersed; full advantage of their experience and training could not be realized, and the formation of a permanent airborne division "would be retarded for a considerable length of time."

Romulo Denies He Sought U.S. Citizenship

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, Philippines commissioner, flatly denied reports that he had applied for United States citizenship.

Commenting on unconfirmed stories appearing in Filipino newspapers, General Romulo declared, "That is absolutely false. There is nothing I treasure more than my Philippine citizenship. Never in my wildest dreams have I ever considered giving it up."

He said he had no idea of the source of "that terrible news."

Bradley Plans Fast Medical Reshuffle

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, administrator, plans a speedy reorganization of the medical department of the Veterans Administration when President Truman signs a recently-passed bill authorizing such a step.

Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general of the Veterans Administration, is expected to become the new chief of the medical service.

Vet Hospitals To Keep Some Civilian Jobs

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Veterans Administration will keep some, but possibly not all, of army and navy civilian personnel when it takes control of army and navy hospitals.

This policy was announced recently by George H. Sweet, assistant administrator for personnel.

Sweet said civilian employés would be given "every consideration" but the Veterans Administration does not always follow the same staff pattern as army and navy institutions.

If possible, present employés will be "fitted" to the Veterans Administration plan, Sweet said, but under civil service and the Veterans Preference Act the job priorities must be given to war veterans.

Californian Gets Post With UNRRA

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Appointment of Cornelius Van W. Engert, of Berkeley Cal., as assistant diplomatic adviser to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been announced.

Director General Herbert H. Lehman said Engert, who was in the United States foreign service for many years, will act principally as liaison with the State Department and diplomatic missions in Washington.

3,200,000 Vets Still Away

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—About 3,200,000 soldiers, sailors and marines will spend this first peacetime Christmas either at sea or in foreign lands.

The Army and Navy counted noses today and came up with this estimate. But they added that, even so, this should be a particularly Merry Christmas for the armed services because:

1. As you may have heard, the war's over.

2. Celebrations can be carried on without worrying what the enemy is up to.

3. Even though 3,200,000 are far away, that's a numerical improvement over last year.

Shopping Done Early

Last Christmas there were 4,933,682 soldiers overseas, compared with the 2,100,000 who are there now. A year ago 1,750,000 sailors and marines were at sea or overseas. This figure has been cut to 1,100,000.

The Army and Navy did their Christmas shopping early. Hundreds of thousands of turkeys, plus all the trimmings, were bought and shipped long ago. The Navy started moving out Christmas trees as early as October.

How the soldier, sailor or marine actually will spend Christmas Day is up to his theater commander or ship's captain.

But Christmas traditionally is a big day on any navy ship. And the Army's Special Services Division hopes that enough entertainment is available to keep the soldiers fairly happy.

How He May Spend The Day

Your favorite GI may spend part of Christmas Day at a movie, in a service club or possibly he will attend one of the shows put on by the 253 USO camp units now overseas.

If he is a sports fan, he may holler his tonsils out at the army-sponsored Pacific Olympics. If he is in Europe, he may be on an army-conducted tour of Switzerland.

One army officer pretty well summed it up:

"At this season of the year, we can't fill the place of mom and pop and the family fireside.

"But we are trying."

Crewless Plane Flies 900 Miles Across 5 States

Abandoned Over Nebraska Because of Icing, C-47 Finally Crashes in Ohio

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 25 (AP).—A pilotless, crewless, twin-engine Army transport plane crashed in an open field twelve miles west of here last night after soaring haphazardly for some 900 miles on a four-hour phantom flight, unguided through the wintry night.

The plane, a C-47, was abandoned about 5:30 p. m. over Dwight, Neb., after its crew lost control because of heavy icing conditions, and flew for four hours while Air Force officials at the Lincoln, Neb., Army Air Field pondered where it was and where it might come down.

Sheriff Sam Mark, of Ross County, found the wreckage a short time after residents of the vicinity reported the crash at about 9:30 p. m.

Unaware that the ship had flown itself across five states, the sheriff started searching for possible survivors after discovering only one parachute in the unburned wreckage and finding an escape hatch open.

Residents reported the plane had circled, as if in trouble and looking for a place to land, before it clipped a tree, skidded across an open field and nosed into a bank.

Apprised of the crash, Lieutenant W. H. Aderhold, officer of the day at Lincoln Field, identified the plane by numbers on the fuselage and tail assembly.

Colonel J. T. Posey, commanding officer of Lincoln Field, said he had first learned the plane was on the loose through a telephone call reporting that its crew of six had parachuted to safety. He said the pilot had been unable to land at Lincoln because of weather and presumably had started for North Platte, where it was clear.

Besides being uncontrollable because of icing, the plane's automatic controls were inoperative when the men bailed out, Colonel Posey reported. The ship was headed in a northwesterly direction when the crew left it.

The transport, based at Lincoln Field, was on a routine training flight from Denver. It had an estimated eight-hour fuel supply when it took off and presumably had exhausted its fuel when it crashed, without burning, near here.

Colonel Posey identified the men who bailed out as Major Phillip Warner, of Philadelphia, pilot; Captain Harold Kellogg, of San Diego, Calif., co-pilot; Sergeant Thomas R. Little, of Canton, Ohio, crew chief; Sergeant Vernon W. Entrekin, of St. Louis, flight engineer, and Dale K. Nelson, of Omaha, and Quartermaster 3-Class Willard L. Meichel, of Baldwin, Kan., passengers. Nelson was treated for shock, Colonel Posey said.

Private Aid Held Need In European Relief Job

New York, Dec. 24 (AP)—Col. Charles Poletti, former Governor of New York and once head of the American Military Government in Italy, said recently that the relief job in Europe "never can be done exclusively by Government agencies—we have got to have the assistance of private agencies."

Addressing the annual convention of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Poletti criticized congressional delay in appropriating funds for UNRRA and declared that he detected on his return to the United States "a growing cynicism toward the ideals which guided us during the war."

$2,000 Plaque Donated For Warship

New York, Dec. 24 (AP)—A $2,000 silver plaque, honoring war work done by miners and metal workers of Missouri, will be presented to officers of the battleship Missouri by the St. Joseph Lead Company at a ceremony at Flat River, Mo., on January 6.

Plans for the presentation were announced by E. V. Peters, vice president of the mining concern.

Silver for the plaque, a 100-pound representation of the Missouri State Seal, was mined by the St. Joseph company in Missouri. Paul Mannship, New York sculptor, prepared the huge medallion.

Peters said Gov. Phil M. Donnelly of Missouri would present the 22-inch plaque to Capt. Roscoe W. Hillenkoetter of the famous man o'war. Hillenkoetter is a native of Missouri.

Sixteen Missouri enlisted men aboard the battleship, as well as the vessel's executive officer and chief chaplain, will go to Flat River for the ceremony, Peters said.

'U.S. And Palestine Hopes Of Every Jew'

New York, Dec. 24 (AP)—Dr. Leo Baeck, 73, former chief rabbi of Berlin and former president of all Jewish congregations in Germany, has arrived here by trans-Atlantic plane and says the United States and Palestine were the "two hopes of every Jew."

"The history of the Jews in Germany is finished," said Dr. Baeck. "There is no foundation there for the re-establishment of Jewish religious existence. Jewish life now has only two centers—one in America and the other in Palestine.

"America and Palestine are the two hopes. In the concentration camps there was always one cry—Palestine and America."

Dr. Baeck, who spent two and a half years in concentration camps, said he planned to remain in the United States about a month to assist the 1946 drive by the United Jewish Appeal for $100,000,000 in relief funds.

Farm Is Given Blinded Soldier

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 24 (AP)—Pfc. Charles F. Bishop, 22, who was blinded by a Japanese sniper two months after V-J Day while on guard duty in Yokohama, received $10,038.91 today to buy a chicken farm as a Christmas present from residents of Genesee County. The fund was started Nov. 22 by The Batavia Daily News, which said it was learned from the youth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer P. Bishop of Batavia, that their son always had wanted to own a chicken farm.

3024-32025

Yule Delayed In East For Over 50,000 GI's

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New York, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Christmas at home that they dreamed about for months will come a little bit late for more than 50,000 GI's along the eastern seaboard, but most of them don't seem to mind.

They are so close they know it will be only a matter of days so they are taking the delay in soldierly stride, happy in the knowledge that mother will have Christmas dinner ready whenever they get home—a day late or a week.

Some Delayed By Storms

Storms at sea delayed some returning troopships. Hundreds of soldiers were held up by the week end travel jam, which hit an all-time peak before it began to ease yesterday.

Nearly 25,000 soldiers are arriving from Europe today and unless they live very close to the Eastern ports or separation centers, they have virtually no chance of getting home. The same goes for the 11,000 that arrived yesterday.

Several thousand returnees will spend the holiday at Camp Shanks, New York. Also at the camp are 10,500 men awaiting shipment overseas as replacements. They are being granted brief leaves, mostly 24-hours passes, and those who don't leave camp will be entertained at parties.

USO Entertaining

The USO is getting several thousand girls to join the men in Christmas Eve festivities.

Sailors arriving at Lido Beach, N.Y., too late for discharge before Christmas were given liberty, permitting many of them to go home. They will return after the holiday for processing.

Most of the separation centers have been able to keep up with the flow of returnees and about the only GI's likely to be in those places tomorrow are those half-way through the processing.

One of these was Pfc. James Kirk of Falls City, Neb., who ate his Christmas dinner last year at night in a foxhole near the Rhine.

"Remember, Son?"

He is at Camp Shanks—got in too late to get home—but telephoned his mother, Mrs. Ruth Kirk, who told him:

"You remember, son, how you wrote us that you had to gulp your turkey at Christmas (last year). I'm going to hold up the cooking of this bird until you arrive. You can take four or five hours to eat the meal. We won't eat our Christmas dinner until you are here."

Hundreds of other GI's got the same assurance. As they turned from the camp telephone booths they would exchange grins. "They're going to delay Christmas until I get there," said one. "So are my folk," another shouted, and a third echoed, "Mine, too."

Promote Gettysburg

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 24 (AP).—Gettysburg was suggested today by a group of business men and Representative Chester H. Gross, Republican, of Pennsylvania, as the site for the United Nations capital. The group sent a cablegram to the secretary-general and executive committee of the U. N. O. in London urging its availability for the international center.

"Gettysburg presents itself for your consideration and invites inspection as the site for the United Nations capital," the wire stated. "Gettysburg is America's greatest historic shrine. It is world-famed and symbolizes Lincoln's inspiring concept of peace and freedom for all mankind. Gettysburg is ideally situated geographically and climatically. It is located in Pennsylvania in eastern United States, 150 miles inland, well removed though readily accessible without difficulty from great centers of population."

Atom Smashers for School

University of Pennsylvania to Have Two in Its Laboratories

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 (AP).—Two atom smashers and radar experimental equipment will be included in post-war laboratory facilities at the University of Pennsylvania, it was disclosed today by Dr. Park H. Miller jr., acting head of the university's physics department.

Dr. Miller said a new 200,000-volt particle accelerator, or atom smasher, now being constructed, will be the first of its kind devoted entirely to undergraduate instruction.

A larger atom smasher, an electrostatic generator with potential of 5,000,000 volts, is being reconstructed for study of the behavior of bombed particles.

Disabled Schooner Towed To Safety by Navy LST

12 in Crew of Jersey Man's Ship Landed in Virginia

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 24 (AP).—The schooner Mabel Ruth, which became disabled seventy miles northeast of False Cape, N. C., has been towed to Little Creek, Va., with her crew of twelve men, Coast Guard headquarters reported today.

The Coast Guard said the schooner was first taken in tow by the Navy LST 528, which brought her to Dam Neck, N. C., where the Coast Guard tug Cuyahoga took the vessel over and towed it to Little Creek.

The owner is listed as M. A. Lane, of 216 Second Street, Asbury Park, N. J., and the master as Charles Anderson, of 77 Columbia Avenue, North Long Branch, N. J.

The office of the Rex Engineering Company, of Plainfield, N. J., former owner of the craft, said there today that it left Manasquan, N. J., Monday for St Petersburg, Fla., to be refitted as a pleasure boat. The ship lost a mast in the storm, the company was notified.

The Rex concern was refitting the schooner for Mr. Lane, and its office said six of its employees were among those on board. They are Albert Cennamo, Myrtle Avenue; Dominick Concilio, North Avenue; Walter Harper, South Second Street, and Joseph Flatley, all of Plainfield; Alfred Dargard, of Lake View Terrace, New Market, and Paul Bucovin, of Warrenville.

The Mabel Ruth, fifty years old was 138 feet long.

Wife Sticks by Sergeant Accused of Espionage

Air Force Man's Trial Is Likely To Be Held Within Month

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Dec. 24 (AP).—As Army investigators prepared records for court martial of Sergeant Frank Hirt, thirty, accused of spying against his country and dealing with German agents, his wife declared today she would "stick by him."

An Army announcement said the trial was expected to be held within the next month at near-by Hamilton Field.

The 22-year-old wife, Jean, mother of two children, said she had not been officially told of the charges against her husband.

Jam In Transport Keeps 170,000 Vets In West

San Francisco, Dec. 24 (AP)—The transportation dam over which only a comparative trickle of homeward-bound service men is flowing will hold upwards of 170,000 veterans in Pacific Coast ports over the Christmas holiday.

Generally inclined to accept their enforced stay on the coast with good humor because they are satisfied just to be "back in the states," a large number of the service men will be entertained in private homes while extensive plans have been made to provide holiday festivities for the remainder.

Moving Only A Fraction

Airlines, busses and railroads were moving only a fraction of the large number of men East and arrivals scheduled for today were far in excess of planned departures.

San Francisco Bay area camps held the largest number of men. Army officials said there were 41,000 returned veterans in the area, 9,300 of them living aboard three troopships, and 15,246 more are due to arrive within the next 24 hours.

In addition, 20,269 naval personnel awaited transportation from Treasure Island.

Near-by states were sending special busses to return their veterans by Christmas, but this accounted for only a small number.

3,119 Leave On Eight Trains

Los Angeles expected 10,439 men today while 23,000 already taxed camp facilities. Only 3,119 were able to leave the city yesterday on eight trains.

Seattle had 13,809 troops in near-by staging areas and 7,564 living aboard ships; 18,000 awaited debarkation from ships at Tacoma and 13,507 were at Fort Lewis; Portland had 4,671 soldiers and 3,500 navy men awaiting transportation, and another 1,370 were due to arrive today.

Many Stranded In Christmas Travel Rush

[By the Associated Press]

"Merry Christmas, folks—we made it."

Those were the words that echoed across the nation today as thousands of Americans joined their families and friends for the Yuletide after battling through the greatest travel jam in the country's history.

Countless other thousands still were fighting the odds of greatly overtaxed train, plane and bus facilities and only time could determine the outcome. Many were almost certain to be stranded but it appeared that most of the travelers would reach their destination in time.

Extra Equipment

Transportation companies added extra equipment wherever possible, but that took care of only a trickle of the added demand for accommodations. In most cases the travelers didn't bother about seats—they were satisfied just to get aboard.

Aisles of New York Central trains were so jammed the railroad suspended sales of tickets at some points over the week end. Most of the pasengers on United Air Lines planes Friday and Saturday had had their reservations three months.

In Chicago a spokesman for Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois said 500 militiamen and and 110 trucks and jeeps would be pressed into service to transport stranded service men between the city's seven railroad stations.

Crush Levels Off

The railroad crush settled down to a normal holiday rush in Washington, after an earlier tiedup due chiefly to government workers leaving the city. Most passengers were able to get out of the Capital after delays of only four of five hours.

At Richmond, Va., rail officials said holiday crowds were leveling off after some passengers had waited up to 14 hours to get aboard.

Portland (Ore.) union station officials said all trains passengers got aboard yesterday as the holiday jam eased. Air lines still had waiting lists and busses north and south were jammed. East-bound overland stages were idle because of a strike.

Auto Rentals Rise

With most roads cleared after the recent storms, many persons turned to automobiles to escape the jam. An auto travel company in Chicago reported renting out 50 cars a day, most of them for trips to the West Coast.

Indianapolis got 1,000 cots ready for veterans who might be stranded there over Christmas.

In Chattanooga, Tenn., many service men turned to hitchhiking to get home and in Memphis more than 800 persons, most of them in service, were held up when bad weather grounded planes.

Peace-Blessed America Glows With Oldtime Yuletide Spirit

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(By the Associated Press)

Peace-blessed America, glowing with the oldtime Yuletide spirit, celebrated today (Tuesday) with an old-fashioned kind of Christmas whose brightness and cheer swept away many of the lingering shadows of war.

Not since the dark days of 1941, when the jarring notes of conflict first lent a saddening air to the tinkling of Christmas bells, had the nation enjoyed such universal happiness and good cheer.

Many a family was united around the Christmas tree again after months or years of separation. The tree itself was laden with many an article that couid not be obtained in former years. The larder was filled with all manner of good things for the Christmas table.

Withal, there was much that kept it from comparing with the Christmas of yesteryear.

About 3,200,000 sons and daughters still were in far off lands, unable to come home until war's last task was finished. But military officials, in Washington, said they were trying to make Christmas as enjoyable as possible for service personnel on foreign soil.

Although many places had a White Christmas, the Christmas day forecast was for mostly rain and cold or snow, except for the eastern Rocky Mountain states, where fair weather was expected to prevail.

Over the nation ,there were countless typically American acts of good will and generosity which gladdened the heart of many a citizen.

In Dolgeville, N. Y., a footwear company began distribution of three tons of silver dollars—100,000 of them—as a Christmas bonus to its employes.

At Los Angeles, a boat carrying the carol-singing choir of the Immaculate Heart College, Actor Jimmy Cagney and others shuttled among troopships loaded with vets who had to remain aboard because of the lack of transportation East.

Five thousand pounds of gifts sent by the city of Chicago were hoisted aboard the Cruiser Chicago in token of the vessel's war contribution.

At Warsaw, N. Y., George H. Nesbitt, 63-year-old woodwork shop proprietor, invited disabled veterans to come and get three five-acre farms, each valued at $500 and with "no strings attached." Nesbitt said he was going to teach the lucky new tenants how to farm the tracts.

40,000 VETERANS GET DISCHARGES

Army and Navy Speed Work at Separation Centers to Give Men Yule at Home

By The Associated Press.

More than 40,000 veterans were discharged at Army and Navy separation centers across the nation yesterday as a climax to the campaign to get men home for Christmis.

With both services attempting to release men from centers nearest their homes, spokesmen estimated that nearly all the thousands would reach the family fireside in time to celebrate.

Army figures showed 27,567 getting their release papers. The Navy, including marines and coast guardsmen, mustered out 12,822.

Most centers gave Christmas passes to men who could not be cleared in time to reach home. Others arranged special entertainment and holiday dinners. At Fort Dix, N. J., 10,000 late arrivals got the option of a three-day pass to go home or remain and be released on Christmas Day.

Following are the figures as reported by the centers:

Army

Fort Knox, Ky., 1,100; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1,313; Fort McPherson, Ga., 742; Maxwell Field, Ala., 125; San Francisco, 1,000; Fort Lewis, Wash., 860; Fort Devens, Mass., 1,450; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 600; Fort Dix, N. J., 4,000; Fort Monmouth, N. J., 1,000; Fort Logan, Col., 700; Indiantown Gap, Pa., 4,000 (Monday or Tuesday).

Also Fort George Meade, Md., 1,454; Camp McCoy, Minn., 1,000; Camp Atterbury, Ind., 2,000; Camp Chaffee, Ark., 1,000; Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 700; Camp Fannin, Tex., 800; Fort Bliss, Tex., 650; Fort Douglas, Utah, 300; Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 166; Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1,673; Los Angeles, 1,050; Camp Gordon, Ga., 384.

Navy

Charleston, S. C., 157; New Orleans, 210; Bremerton, Wash., 330; Toledo, Ohio, 250; San Francisco, 200; Nashville, Tenn., 146; Camp Peary, Va., 144; Fort Devens, Mass., 643; Memphis, Tenn., 679; San Diego, Calif., 1,900; Bainbridge, Md., 1,319; Great Lakes, Ill., 2,000; Los Angeles, 551; Minneapolis, Minn., 630; Lido Beach, N. Y., 2,053; St. Louis, Mo., 482; Sampson, N. Y., 350; New York City, 200; Camp Shelton, Va., 578.

AD LONDON NLRB MIN XXX BROADCAST SAID

BESIDES THE FIVE POWERS, THE BROADCAST SAID THESE OTHERS ARE AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, THE WHITE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC, BRAZIL, GREECE, THE NETHERLANDS, INDIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, POLAND, THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ETHIOPIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. THE BROADCAST SAID THIS CONFERENCE WOULD TAKE PLACE NOT LATER THAN MAY 1, 1946.

THE AGREEMENT ON TREATIES, THE BROADCAST REPORTED, PROVIDES THAT "THE CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY WITH ITALY WILL BE DRAFTED BY THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN THE SOVIET UNION AND FRANCE. THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION AND BRITAIN WILL DRAFT THE PEACE WITH ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, AND THE SOVIET UNION AND BRITAIN THE TREATY WITH FINLAND, THE BROADCAST SAID.

IN GENERAL, THE COUNTRIES WHICH SIGNED THE CAPITULATION AGREEMENTS WILL BE CONCERNED WITH THE DRAFTING OF TREATIES, UNLESS OTHER PARTIES ARE INVITED TO DISCUSS "QUESTIONS WHICH AFFECT THEM DIRECTLY," THE BROADCAST SAID.

ANOTHER BROADCAST SAID PREMIER STALIN RECEIVED BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN TONIGHT. NO INDICATION WAS GIVEN OF WHAT WAS DISCUSSED.

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AS

MOSCOW SAID FINAL TREATIES "WILL BE SIGNED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATES REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE AND WHO WERE IN A STATE OF WAR WITH ANY GIVEN ENEMY POWER." THE FINAL DRAFTS THEN WILL BE PRESENTED TO OTHERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHOSE WERE IN A STATE OF WAR WITH ANY GIVEN ENEMY POWER BUT WHO ARE NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE.

"THE PEACE TREATIES WILL COME INTO FORCE AS SOON AS THEY HAVE BEEN RATIFIED BY THE ALLIED STATES WHO HAVE SIGNED THE CORRESPONDING ARMISTICE TERMS, AS WELL AS FRANCE, WHO IS CONSIDERED ON EQUAL TERMS AS FAR AS ITALY IS CONCERNED." THE BROADCAST CONTINUED. "THE PEACE TREATIES ARE SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY THE CORRESPONDING ENEMY STATES AS WELL.

"CONVERSATIONS ON OTHER QUESTIONS ARE CONTINUING IN THE SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP. IT IS HOPED A COMMUNIQUE ON THE WHOLE CONFERENCE WILL BE ISSUED IN TWO OR THREE DAYS."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE THREE MINISTERS ADDRESSED A REQUEST TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE AND CHINA TO "ADHERE" TO THE PROCEDURE WHICH WILL BE OUTLINED IN THE AGREEMENT.

THE DECISION TO HOLD A CO... FERENCE TO TRANSFER ITALY, BULGARIA, ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND FROM A STATIC STATE OF ARMISTICE TO PEACE WAS WELCOMED IN LONDON DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS WITH WARM OPTIMISM.

UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES SPENDING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL WHILE AWAITING THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW PEACE ORGANIZATION NEXT MONTH GREETED THE NEWS FROM MOSCOW AS "A CONCRETE INDICATION" THAT THE BIG THREE "HAVE REALIZED AND ACCEPTED THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING THE PEACE OF TE WORLD."

INCLUSION OF FRANCE IN THE AGREEMEN

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

INCLUSION OF FRANCE IN THE AGREEMENT ON ITALY REPRESENTED A RUSSIAN CONCESSION. AT THE FIRST LONDON CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN OCTOBER, MOLOTOV HAD CONTENDED THAT ONLY THE SOVIET UNION, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES SHOULD WRITE THE ITALIAN SETTLEMENT. WHILE

THE UNITED STATES WANTED TO INCLUDE BOTH FRANCE AND CHINA AS SIGNATORS. RUSSIA, HOWEVER, HAS POINT THE BIG THREE ALONE SHOULD WRITE THE ITALIAN TREATIES.

SOME DIPLOMATS BELIEVED THAT EVEN BETTER NEWS WOULD COME OUT LATER ON. THEY CONSIDERED IT SIGNIFICANT THAT THE ISSUE OF THE PLACE TREATIES, WHICH BROKE DOWN THE FIVE-POWER LONDON CONFERENCE, HAD BEEN SETTLED IN SUCH A SHORT TIME.

YET TO COME UNDER THE BIG THREE MANNER ARE THE QUESTION OF THE ATOM BOMB, CONTROL OF JAPAN AND THE DISTURBANCES IN IRAN.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE ATOM BOMB MOST DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD REACH AGREEMENT ON ITS FUTURE CONTROL. THEY SAID IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD INFORM RUSSIA OF THE PLACE OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION. THEIR POSSIBLE INTENTIONS TO TURN IT

MEANWHILE, UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES FELT CERTAIN THAT THE ATOM BOMB WOULD BE DISCUSSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE PEACE AGENCY'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY HERE IN JANUARY.

B27&5PIS

DEC 25 1945

LONDON, DEC. 24-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII, IN A WORLD BROADCAST REPLYING TO THE GREETINGS SAID TODAY HIS APPOINTMENT OF 32 NEW CARDINALS WAS INTENDED TO EMPHASIZE THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE CHURCH. THE VATICAN BROADCAST WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE BBC.

THE POPE SAID THE CHURCH'S CONSTITUTION IS SUCH THAT IT CANNOT BE CONFINED TO ANY ONE NATION OR CONTINENT BUT MUST EMBRACE ALL PEOPLES AND ALL CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD.

30.24-32627

PRECEDE MOSCOW

LONDON, DEC 24-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD AGREED THAT THE "CONDITIONS OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY" WOULD BE DRAFTED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

C24PES

DEC 25 1945

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WOULD DRAFT PEACE TREATIES FOR ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY AND THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND GREAT BRITAIN WOULD DRAFT THE TERMS FOR FINLAND.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT UNDER THE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY, THE COUNTRIES WHICH SIGNED THE CAPITULATION AGREEMENTS WITH ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND FINLAND WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE DRAFTING OF RESPECTIVE PEACE TREATIES UNLESS OTHER PARTIES ARE INVITED TO DISCUSS "QUESTIONS WHICH AFFECT THEM DIRECTLY."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD RENEW THEIR WORK IN LONDON ON THE BASIS OF AGREEMENTS REACHED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON.

"WHEN PREPARATIONS OF ALL THESE DRAFTS ARE CONCLUDED, THE COUNCIL WILL CALL A CONFERENCE FOR DISCUSSION OF PEACE TREATIES WITH FINLAND, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND ITALY," THE MOSCOW BROADCAST CONTINUED.

THE RADIO DID NOT SAY WHAT STALIN AND BEVIN TALKED ABOUT.

MJ327PES

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD CALL THE CONFERENCE "NOT LATER THAN MAY 4, 1946," TO DISCUSS THE PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY, FINLAND, ROMANIA AND BULGARIA.

MJ338PES

A166

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LONDON-FIRST ADD BIG THREE XXX AND FRANCE.

GENERALISSIMO STALIN RECEIVED BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNE BEVIN TODAY. THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID. STALIN YESTERDAY RECEIVED SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES.

MJ306PES

NIGHT LEAD CHRISTMAS ROUNDUP (520)

BY HELEN CAMP

LONDON, DEC 24-(AP)-THE BLEAKNESS OF A CHRISTMAS SHADOWED BY DESTITUTION AND DEATH WAS LIGHTENED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TONIGHT BY A SPIRIT OF GIVING AND GRATITUDE AND BY THE APTITUDE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO MAKE A HOME AWAY FROM HOME.

THROUGHOUT EUROPE, WHERE SHIVERING PEOPLE HAVE FEARED RATHER THAN DREAMED OF A WHITE CHRISTMAS, AMERICAN SERVICE MEN ARE PLAYING SANTA CLAUS. IN GERMANY, ITALY AND FRANCE THEY ARE DISTRIBUTING THEIR OWN CANDY RATIONS, GIVING PARTIES, PUTTING ON MOVIES AND PUNCH AND JUDY SHOWS FOR CHILDREN. IN VIENNA THEY VOLUNTARILY CUT THEIR FOOD RATIONS TO SAVE SUPPLIES FOR ORPHANS' PARTIES AND CONSERVED FUEL THAT AN EXTRA RATION MIGHT BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE AUSTRIANS.

IN BULGARIA TROOPS WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN ENJOYING WINTER SPORTS ARE GIVING A PARTY FOR CHILDREN AND EXPLAINING CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICERS IN BUCHAREST HAVE OPENED THEIR HOMES TO GUESTS. A SMALL GARRISON OF TROOPS IN ICELAND WILL JOIN IN SINGING CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

TROOPS TRYING TO FORGET THAT THE THREAT OF CIVIL WAR IN NORTH CHINA HAD DIMMED THEIR CHANCES OF GOING HOME SEARCHED FOR CHRISTMAS CHEER IN SHANGHAI'S NIGHT SPOTS.

IN INDIA, 69,000 MEN AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES WERE TOLD BY MAJ.GEN.C.A.TERRY THAT "HOME MUST REMAIN A DREAM A LITTLE WHILE LONGER," BUT HUNDREDS OF EVERGREENS WERE CHOPPED OUT OF DARJEELING FORESTS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES, AND ENOUGH TURKEY WAS DISTRIBUTED BY TRAIN AND PLANE TO PROVIDE "SECONDS" FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.

AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN ENTERTAINED RELEASED INTERNEE CHILDREN IN SINGAPORE AND IN JAVA CHILDREN WAVED EXCITEDLY AS A LIFE-SIZE SANTA STUFFED WITH GOODIES WAS PARACHUTED FROM AN RAF PLANE. IN BATAVIA THE CREW OF A U.S. NAVAL VESSEL UNLOADED THE CARGO THEMSELVES SO THEY COULD SAIL AGAIN TO EVACUATE A SHIPLOAD OF DUTCH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

NOT ONLY COLLECTIVELY, BUT INDIVIDUALLY, GI'S ARE REMEMBERING PEOPLE WHO HELPED THEM DURING THE WAR AND ARE TRYING TO HELP THOSE WHO DIDN'T.

THE CREW OF AN ENGLISH TUGBOAT RECEIVED A PARCEL OF FOOD FROM AN AMERICAN AIRMAN THEY RESCUED IN 1941. THE PILOT OF AN AMERICAN PLANE FORCED DOWN NEAR COPENHAGEN IN 1944 SENT A WREATH FOR THE GRAVE OF A FREEDOM FIGHTER WHO AIDED HIS 10-MAN CREW AND LATER WAS SHOT BY THE GERMANS.

A31

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IN LEICESTER, ENGLAND, GERMAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR VOLUNTEERED TO WORK WITH PENKNIVES AND SCRAP WOOD IN THEIR SPARE TIME, MAKING TOYS FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN. DANISH CHILDREN SENT OFF PLAYTHINGS--MANY OF WHICH THEY HAD GIVEN UP THEMSELVES--TO ENGLAND. IN HOLLAND CHRISTMAS CANDLES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO LIBERATED AREAS WHERE THE PEOPLE HAVE NO OTHER LIGHT.

UNRRA DISTRIBUTED 100,000 GIFT PARCELS IN POLAND. SOME RESTAURANT OWNERS IN BERLIN OFFERED FREE MEALS TO CHILDREN, AND CITIZENS COLLECTED $300,000 FOR GIFTS AND FOOD. DOCKERS AND WHOLESALE FRUIT DEALERS IN LONDON WORKED ALL WEEKEND UNLOADING A SHIPLOAD OF ORANGES FROM PALESTINE AND SEVERAL HUNDRED SHOPPERS QUEUED GOOD-NATUREDLY FOR TWO HOURS TO BUY THEM.

THE THEME OF ALL CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS IN DENMARK WAS RED, WHITE AND BLUE, IN HOMAGE TO THE ALLIES WHO LIBERATED THE COUNTRY. BELL-RINGERS IN THE COLOGNE, GERMANY, CATHEDRAL PREPARED TO RING THE WORLD'S LARGEST CHURCH BELL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS.

SANTA'S VISIT WAS EXPECTED TO BE SOMEWHAT DELAYED AT LONELY SABLE ISLAND, 170 MILES OFF THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST. FOUR TIMES THIS YEAR A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT STEAMSHIP HAS LEFT THE MAINLAND WITH A CARGO OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND SUPPLIES, BUT EACH TIME HIGH SEAS HAVE FORCED IT TO TURN BACK. THE SHIP WILL TRY AGAIN SOON.

BZ649PES

A40

LONDON-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHRISTMAS ROUNDUP XXX SOON.

ITALIANS WERE GRATEFUL FOR UNREASONABLY WARM DECEMBER WEATHER WHICH MADE MEATLESS HOMES MORE COMFORTABLE AND ADDED A PLENITUDE OF FRESH FLOWERS TO THE HOLIDAY MARKET. STORES WITH LUXURY ITEMS WERE

WELL PATRONIZED, ALTHOUGH A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE ON THE PENINSULA HAVE FELT THE PINCH OF A SHORTAGE OF CLOTHING, FOOD AND HOUSING FOR FIVE YEARS. LIQUORS WERE SCARCE AND FRENCH CHAMPAGNE COST $25 A BOTTLE.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS IN ITALY HELD SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND CLUBS AND MESSES WERE DECORATED WITH LIGHTED TREES AND PAPER STREAMERS.

BZ758PES

DEC 251945

PARIS, DEC.24-(AP)-REPORTS WERE CURRENT IN CIRCLES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT THE FRANC WAS DEVALUED TO RATES OF 120 TO THE DOLLAR AND 480 TO THE POUND AT YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING. CONTRARY TO USUAL PRACTICE, THE COUNTRY STILL WAS WITHOUT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF WHAT TOOK PLACE AT THE LENGTHY SESSION. SEVERAL MINISTERS SAID THEY VOTED FOR DEVALUATION BUT REFUSED TO SAY WHAT NEW EXCHANGE RATE WAS CHOSEN.

B1255PES

BRUSSELS, DEC.24-(AP)-BELGIAN WAR MINISTER LEO MUNDELEER SAID TODAY THAT BELGIAN AND DUTCH TROOPS WOULD OCCUPY TERRITORY IN GERMANY EARLY NEXT SPRING. THE TERRITORY TO BE OCCUPIED HAS NOT YET BEEN DECIDED.

-DASH

ROME, DEC. 24-(AP)-A TIME BOMB CONTAINING PHOSPHOROUS GAS EXPLODED TONIGHT IN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY WHILE MINISTER OF JUSTICE PALMIRO TOGLIATTI AND OTHER POLITICAL FIGURES WERE IN THE HALL.

TOGLIATTI WAS NOT HARMED BY THE GAS WHICH QUICKLY SPREAD THROUGH THE ROOMS, BUT THREE OTHER PARTY MEMBERS WERE TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT.

SN1022PES

MIGHT LEAD POPE
BY GEORGE BRIA

VATICAN CITY, DEC 24-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII, BROADCASTING HIS TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD TODAY, EXCORIATED TOTALITARIANISM AS THE ROOT OF HUMAN MISERY, AND OUTLINED "FUNDAMENTAL PREREQUISITES FOR A TRUE AND LASTING PEACE."

THE HOLY FATHER CALLED FOR AN END TO "ARTIFICIAL CREATION THROUGH THE POWER OF WEALTH OF ARBITRARY CENSORSHIP," PLEADED FOR THE OUTLAWING OF HATE, PERSECUTION AND "THE UNJUST VEXATION OF HONEST CITIZENS" THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND WARNED THE NATIONS NOT TO COMMIT THEMSELVES THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THEY DENOUNCE OTHERS.

THE TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS RECEPTION FOR CARDINALS AND MEMBERS OF THE PAPAL COURT TOOK PLACE IN THE GREAT CONSISTORIAL HALL OF THE VATICAN.

THE POPE, CLAD IN WHITE ROBES, SAT ON A GILDED THRONE FACING TWO MICROPHONES. HE LOOKED LESS PALE THAN USUAL, AND SPOKE IN FIRM TONES.

ABOUT 200 PRELATES, INCLUDING 18 CARDINALS, ATTENDED, ALONG WITH THREE CARDINALS-DESIGNATE.

HIS HOLINESS, WHO YESTERDAY CREATED 32 NEW CARDINALS, SAID HE HAD BEEN ANXIOUS THAT THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF RACES AND PEOPLES WOULD BE REPRESENTED IN THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, SO THAT "THIS CREATION MAY PORTRAY IN A LIVING MANNER THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE CHURCH."

THIS UNIVERSALITY, HE SAID, IS MORE IMPORTANT TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE, WITH MANKIND FACING THE GIGANTIC TASK OF RESTORING PEACE, ORDER AND PROSPERITY TO THE WORLD.

IN HIS DENUNCIATION OF TOTALITARIANISM, THE PONTIFF SAID:

"TOTALITARIANISM LOWERS MAN TO THE STATE OF A MERE PAWN IN THE GAME OF POLITICS, A CIPHER IN ECONOMIC CALCULATIONS. WITH A STROKE OF THE PEN IT CHANGES THE FRONTIERS OF STATES. WITH ILL-CONCEALED CRUELTY IT DRIVES HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES IN MOST SQUALID MISERY FROM THEIR HOMES, TEARS THEM OUT BY THE ROOTS AND WRENCHES THEM FROM A CIVILIZATION THEY HAVE STRIVEN FOR YEARS TO DEVELOP.

THESE, THE HOLY FATHER SAID, ARE THE "FUNDAMENTAL PREREQUISITES FOR A TRUE AND LASTING PEACE:"

"THE PRESENT HOUR CALLS IMPERIOUSLY FOR COLLABORATION, GOOD WILL, RECIPROCAL CONFIDENCE IN ALL PEOPLES. THE MOTIVES OF HATE, VENGEANCE, RIVALRY, ANTAGONISM AND UNFAIR AND DISHONEST COMPETITION MUST BE KEPT OUT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEBATES AND DECISIONS.

"X X X ANYONE, THEN, WHO EXACTS THE EXPIATION OF CRIME THROUGH THE JUST PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS BECAUSE OF THEIR MISDEEDS SHOULD TAKE GOOD CARE NOT TO DO HIMSELF WHAT HE DENOUNCES IN OTHERS AS MISDEEDS OR CRIME.

"ONE WHO SEEKS REPARATIONS SHOULD BASE HIS CLAIM ON MORAL PRINCIPLES AND RESPECT FOR THOSE INVIOLABLE NATURAL RIGHTS WHICH REMAIN VALID EVEN FOR THOSE WHO HAVE SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE VICTOR.

A17

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"ONE WHO ASKS FOR SECURITY IN THE FUTURE SHOULD NOT FORGET THAT ITS ONLY TRUE GUARANTEE LIES IN ONE'S OWN INTERNAL FORCE--THAT IS, IN SAFEGUARDING THE FAMILY, CHILDREN AND LABOR IN FRATERNAL CHARITY; THE OUTLAWING OF ALL HATE, ALL PERSECUTION, ALL UNJUST VEXATION OF HONEST CITIZENS; IN LOYAL CONCORD BETWEEN STATE AND STATE, BETWEEN PEOPLE AND PEOPLE.

"TO SECURE THIS, MEN MUST EVERYWHERE FORBID THE ARTIFICIAL CREATION THROUGH THE POWER OF WEALTH OF ARBITRARY CENSORSHIP; ONE-SIDED JUDGMENTS AND FALSE ASSERTIONS OF A SO-CALLED PUBLIC OPINION WHICH SWAYS THE IDEAS AND WILL OF THE ELECTORATE LIKE REEDS SHAKEN BY THE WIND.

"LET DUE HEED BE PAID TO THE TRUE AND OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF MEN MADE UP OF THOSE WHO LIVE HONESTLY AND PEACEFULLY BY THEIR OWN LABOR IN THEIR OWN FAMILY CIRCLE, AND WHO DESIRE TO DO THE WILL OF GOD.

"YESTERDAY," THE PONTIFF SAID, "WE WERE SCATTERING DESTRUCTION, DISASTER, MISERY OVER VAST TERRITORIES; AND TODAY, WHEN THEY MUST REBUILD, MEN BUT FAINTLY REALIZE HOW MUCH PERSPICACITY AND FORESIGHT, HOW MUCH RECTITUDE AND GOOD WILL MUST GO TO THE TASK OF BRINGING THE WORLD BACK FROM PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL DEVASTATION AND RUIN, TO LAW, ORDER AND PEACE.

"SO EVEN THIS CHRISTMAS IS A STILL TIME, OF HOPE AND OF PRAYER TO THE INCARNATE SON OF GOD, THAT HE THE KING OF PEACE WHOSE FACE ALL THE EARTH DESIRES TO SEE, MAY GIVE TO THE WORLD HIS PEACE."

REFERRING TO THE YEARS OF SORROW AND PRIVATION THAT ACCOMPANIED THE WAR THE HOLY FATHER SAID:

"WHAT A SIGH OF RELIEF THEN AROSE FROM ALL OUR HEARTS, AS WE HEARD THAT THE GREAT CONFLICT HAD ENDED, FIRST IN EUROPE, THEN IN ASIA. WHAT FERVENT PRAYERS HAD RISEN DURING THE LONG YEARS OF STRIFE TO THE THRONE OF GOD, IMPLORING HIM TO SHORTEN THE DAYS OF AFFLICTION AND STAY THE HANDS OF THOSE ANGELS WHO HOLD THE VIALS OF THE CUPS OF WRATH FOR THE SINS OF MEN. NOW BY THE MERCY OF GOD, THE HUMAN FAMILY WILL AGAIN ONCE MORE TO CELEBRATE A CHRISTMAS WITHOUT THE TERRORS OF

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WAR ON LAND AND SEA AND ESPECIALLY IN THE AIR, FILLING MEN'S HEARTS WITH DEADLY ANGUISH. FOR THIS TURN OF EVENTS, LET US GIVE ALL HUMBLE THANKS TO OUR OMNIPOTENT LORD."

THE HOLY FATHER CONCLUDED HIS MESSAGE WITH AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF WAR AND POLITICAL PRISONERS. HE PRAISED THOSE WHO HAD "STRIVEN TO ALLEVIATE AND ABBREVIATE THEIR SORROWFUL CONDITION," BUT EXPRESSED SORROW OVER THE SUFFERING SOMETIMES INFLICTED ON PRISONERS AND DEPORTED PEOPLE.

DEC 24 1945

BZ333PES

COPENHAGEN, D C. 24-(AP)-KENNETH E. BETHE OF 508 COTTAGE ST., ABILENE, KAN., PILOT OF A UNITED STATES PLANE WHICH MADE A DEC 25 1945 FORCED LANDING NEAR COPENHAGEN LAST YEAR, HAS SENT A WREATH FOR THE GRAVE OF THE DANE WHO HELPED TO RESCUE HIM AND AND HIS 10-MAN CREW. THE DANE ~~K~~ WAS ~~KNEEX~~ KILLED BY THE GERMANS.

FBG630AES/ QUINNS 01111/ APR

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (200 UP)
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC 24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN HAVE AGREED ON THE PROCEDURE FOR THE PEACE TREATIES FOR THE DEFEATED NATIONS OF ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS SAID TONIGHT.

THE BIG THREE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, HAVE ASKED CHINA AND FRANCE TO ADHERE TO THE PROCEDURE WORKED OUT BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV AT THEIR PRESENT CONFERENCE.

TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY WILL BE DRAFTED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

PEACE TREATIES FOR ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY WILL BE DRAWN UP BY RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. FINLAND'S PEACE TREATY WILL BE COMPLETED BY ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

"CONVERSATIONS ARE CONTINUING IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ADDING THAT "IT IS HOPED THAT A COMMUNIQUE COVERING THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE MAY BE ISSUED WITHIN A DAY OR TWO."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS ISSUED AS THE TRI-POWER CONFERENCE DREW NEAR AN END AND INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE MAJOR NATIONS NOW STAND MUCH CLOSER TOGETHER THAN THEY HAVE IN MANY MONTHS.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT WHEN PREPARATIONS FOR THE TREATIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED BY THE MAJOR POWERS THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS "WILL CONVOKE A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING THE TREATIES OF PEACE."

THE CONFERENCE WILL CONSIST OF THE FIVE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA AND FRANCE) TOGETHER WITH ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH ACTIVELY WAGED WAR WITH SUBSTANTIAL MILITARY FORCES AGAINST THE ENEMY."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT LISTED THE FOLLOWING NATIONS AS ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE: RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, WHITE RUSSIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ETHIOPIA, GREECE, INDIA, THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, POLAND, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA AND THE UKRAINE.

THE CONFERENCE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WILL BE CALLED "NOT LATER THAN MAY 1, 1946."

AS A RESULT OF THE AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL IMMEDIATELY RESUME THEIR WORK IN LONDON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE "PEACE TREATIES WILL COME INTO FORCE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN RATIFIED BY THE RESPECTIVE ALLIED STATES WHICH ARE SIGNATORY TO THE RESPECTIVE ARMISTICES X X X " AND AFTER RATIFICATION BY THE "ENEMY STATES IN QUESTION."

BY THE AGREEMENT ON PEACE TREATY PRECEDURE THE BACKGROUND OF ONE OF THE MOST TROUBLESOME PRE-REQUISITES TO GETTING THE WORLD BACK ON A FULL PEACETIME BASIS APPEARED TO BE WELL ON THE WAY TOWARD SOLUTION.

WITH THIS PROGRESS ACHIEVED BYRNES, MOLOTOV AND BEVIN INTIMATED DECISIONS WILL BE FORTHCOMING SHORTLY ON OTHER MATTERS OF WORLD WIDE INTEREST.

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A66

THE PROCEDURE AGREED UPON BY THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS WAS REGARDED BY INFORMED PERSONS IN FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE AS A FAIR COMPROMISE OF THE POSITIONS TAKEN AT THE RECENT UNSUCCESSFUL LONDON MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

MOST OF THE BUSINESS OF THE CONFERENCE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED BY TODAY. OBVIOUSLY ALL PROBLEMS HAVE NOT BEEN SETTLED, BUT SOME OUTSTANDING ONES HAVE COME UNDER DISCUSSION AND PROGRESS UNDOUBTEDLY HAS BEEN MADE.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN AGREED UPON AT MOSCOW IS APT TO BE BROUGHT UP IN WASHINGTON IN THE SPRING. ON MORE PRESSING MATTERS, THE SOLUTIONS WILL BE SOUGHT THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

SECRETARY BYRNES IS SAID TO BE PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE AND GLAD HE MADE THE TRIP. HE IS REPORTED ANXIOUS NOT TO RAISE AMERICAN HOPES TOO HIGH ABOUT THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS, HOPING THE AMERICANS WILL LOOK AT THE RESULTS IN A LONG-RANGE VIEW.

THE BRITISH VIEW IS SAID TO BE SLIGHTLY LESS OPTIMISTIC, BUT THEY, TOO, LOOK ON THE CONFERENCE AS HAVING ACHIEVED POSITIVE RESULTS.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE FINAL MEETING OF THE HISTORIC CONFERENCE WAS AN INFORMAL ONE. IT WAS CONVENED AT 3 P.M. AND STILL WAS IN SESSION AN HOUR LATER.

THE GUARDED OPTIMISM WITH WHICH DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS HAVE REGARDED THE CONFERENCE APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN BOLSTERED CONSIDERABLY WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS AMID INDICATIONS THAT THE PROGRESS OF THE FOREIGN

MINISTERS HAS BEEN RELATIVELY SMOOTH. MOST OF THESE OBSERVERS LOOK FOR CONCRETE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

IT IS CONSIDERED MOST LIKELY THAT THE CONFERENCE HAS HAD A BROAD RANGE--ALL THE WAY FROM THE QUESTION OF ATOMIC CONTROL TO MATTERS WHICH, THOUGH IMPORTANT IN THEMSELVES, ARE MINOR BY COMPARISON. THIS IN ITSELF GAVE RISE TO HOPE THAT GOOD NEWS WILL BE FORTHCOMING SOON.

A7

IN INFORMED QUARTERS IT WAS CONSIDERED RELATIVELY CERTAIN THAT BYRNES AND BEVIN HAVE NOT YET RELEASED TO THE RUSSIANS ANY OF THE ATOM BOMB PRODUCTION SECRETS HELD BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CANADA. BUT THESE PERSONS WERE JUST AS CERTAIN THAT THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES HAD DISCUSSED FULLY THE MATTER OF WORLD CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE OPTIMISTIC ATMOSPHERE STILL WAS APPARENT. THE OBSERVERS SAID THE MEETINGS SEEMED FAR MORE CORDIAL THAN THOSE OF THE STALEMATED FIVE-POWER LONDON CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE THAT BYRNES AND BEVIN WERE ADHERING TO THE POLICY LAID DOWN BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS, TO RETAIN PRODUCTION SECRETS OF THE ATOM BOMB UNTIL EFFECTIVE CONTROLS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED, WHILE WORKING FOR ULTIMATE REALIZATION OF THE PLAN TO PLACE CONTROL OF THE WEAPON IN THE HANDS OF A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION.

FIRST LEAD BETHLEHEM (340)
BY GEORGE PALMER

BETHLEHEM, DEC. 24-(AP)-IN A SMALL CHURCH BUILT ON THE HALLOWED ROCK OF THE MOST SACRED SPOT OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD, HUNDREDS OF WORSHIPPERS FELL TO THEIR KNEES IN GLADNESS AND HUMILITY TONIGHT AS THEY WITNESSED THE MAJESTIC CLIMAX TO A FULL DAY OF PRAYER AND ADORATION--THE SOLEMN AND SANCTIFIED RE-ENACTMENT OF THE BIRTH OF JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

AS STARS SHONE BRIGHTLY THROUGH THE COLD CHRISTMAS AIR AND THE GLOW OF A PALE WANING MOONLIGHT WRAPPED THE LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM IN AN AURA OF HOLINESS, VOICES OF THE HUMBLE ECHOED THROUGH THE LITTLE CHURCH OF ST.CATHERINE, WHICH ADJOINS THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY. THE VOICES OF THOSE UTSIDEA WHO HAD JAM

NATIVITY. THE VOICES OF THOSE OUTSIDE, WHO HAD JAMMED THE MANGER SQUARE TO OVERFLOWING, WERE HEARD IN THE HILLS BEYOND.

THE PONTIFICAL MASS WHICH BEGAN AT 10 P.M. AMID SOFT SACRED MUSIC AND DEEP VOICES OF TIERS OF CHOIRBOYS WAS CELEBRATED ON THIS FIRST PEACETIME CHRISTMAS EVE IN SIX YEARS BY THE MOST REV.VICAR OF PORT SAID, MONSIGNOR ANGELIMARIAE MIRAL, WHO CAME TO THE HOLY LAND THIS WEEK TO TAKE OVER HOLIDAY DUTIES OF THE AILING LATIN PATRIARCH MONSIGNOR LOUIS BARLASSINA.

RESPLENDENT IN THE PURPLE ROBES OF HIS HIGH CATHOLIC OFFICE, THE VICAR, LED BY DOUBLE ROWS OF ALTAR BOYS AND BEARERS OF TALL HOLY CANDLES, MOVED SLOWLY FROM THE SACRISTY AND AT ONCE ALL THE BEAUTY OF THE LATIN PAGEANTRY UNFOLDED BEFORE THE PILGRIMS.

A73

BENEATH AN ALTAR BLAZING WITH LIGHT HE OFFERED A SILENT PRAYER AND, AS THE MULTITUDE BEHIND HIM KNELT IN DEVOTION, ONLY THE LOW MUMBLING OF THEIR PRAYERS WERE HEARD.

SUDDENLY AT MIDNIGHT THE GREAT BELLS IN THE TOWERS OF THE

NATIVITY RANG OUT, LOUD AND CLEAR.

ON THE HIGH ALTAR A BABE APPEARED, A STATUTE OF THE HOLY INFANT WAS BEFORE THEM, AND AS THE VICAR TOOK THE SYMBOL OF THE CHRIST CHILD IN HIS ARMS, SOFT STRAINS OF SACRED SONG FILLED THE ROOM.

THEN A SOLEMN PROCESSION OF CHOIR BOYS, ACOLYTES AND PRIESTS CARRYING FLICKERING CANDLES BEGAN TO WIND THROUGH THE LITTLE CHURCH. FOLLOWED BY HIGH DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH AND FINALLY BY THE VICAR BEARING THE STATUE OF THE INFANT, THEY FILED OVER THE STONE STEPS WHICH LEAD TO THE GROTTO OF THE NATIVITY WHERE THE TINY REPRESENTATION OF CHRIST WAS PLACED ON THE SACRED SPOT WHERE, NEARLY 2,000 YEARS AGO, CHRIST THE REDEEMER WAS BORN IN THE MANGER.

THE PILGRIMS X X X 2ND GRAF PVS.

SN1007PES

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CHRISTMAS
BY GEORGE PALMER

BETHLEHEM,DEC.24-(AP)-THIS LITTLE TOWN NESTLED IN THE ROLLING HILLS OF JUDEA OPENED ITS ARMS AGAIN TODAY TO ANOTHER ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE DEVOUT TO THE SACRED SPOT WHERE CHRIST WAS BORN NEARLY 2,000 YEARS AGO.

THE PILGRIMS TOOK PART IN A FULL DAY OF DEVOTIONS AND BENEDICTION, COLORFUL PROCESSIONS AND SOLEMN MEDITATION.

HUNDREDS HAVE COME FROM FAR AND NEAR TO BE AT THIS HOLY PLACE ON THE HOLIEST OF CHRISTIAN DAYS TO WITNESS ONCE AGAIN THE STIRRING ANNUAL CEREMONY OF CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE INFANT JESUS. THE CEREMONY TAKES PLACE IN THE CHURCH OF ST.CATHERINE, WHICH ADJOINS THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS, MANY OF THEM IN AMERICAN KHAKI, FILE ACROSS COBBLESTONE STREETS IN THIS ANCIENT VILLAGE TO WATCH THE SOLEMN ENTRY OF THE RELIGIOUS LEADER WHO YEARLY LEADS PRIESTS AND ACOLYTES AND HIS FOLLOWERS INTO THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY IN THE SQUARE WHICH HOLDS THE HOLY MANGER.

THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON PONTIFICAL VESPERS ARE HELD. MASSES ARE CELEBRATED IN THE GROTTO OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY EVERY HALF HOUR UNTIL 4 P.M. CHRISTMAS DAY.

THE DAY OF PRAYER REACHES IT CLIMAX AT MIDNIGHT TODAY WITH THE REENACTMENT OF THE MIRACLE OF CHRIST'S BIRTH.

CHRISTMAS EVE CEREMONIES ALWAYS OPEN BEFORE NOON AT THE JAFFA GATE, AT THE WALLS OF THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM. HIGH ABOVE THE CROWD THE TOWER OF DAVID RISES IN SYMBOLIC SPLENDOR. IT IS HERE ANNUALLY THAT THE PROCESSION TO BETHLEHEM BEGINS.

THE PROCESSION WINDS FIVE MILES FROM JERUSALEM TO BETHLEHEM--THE FIVE MILES IN WHICH THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY WAS BORN. IT IS THE ROAD WHICH WAS TRAVELED BY JOSEPH AND MARY.

THE PROCESSION MOVES SLOWLY THROUGH THE SUBURBS OF JERUSALEM AND INTO THE BETHLEHEM ROAD, THENCE THROUGH A VALLEY AND PAST THE HILL OF EVIL COUNSEL, AND PAST THE HILL OF THE MAGI, WHERE THE WISE MEN RESTED ON THEIR JOURNEY ON THE NIGHT OF THE SAVIOR'S BIRTH. ON FOOT, AND IN MOTOR CARS THE DEVOUT JOURNEY PAST THE TERRACED HILLS OF PALESTINE FARMLAND AND THE OLIVE GROVES AND UP A GENTLE SLOPE TO THE SITE OF RACHEL'S TOMB.

THERE THE PROCESSION TRADITIONALLY IS HALTED AND IS MET BY THE MAYOR OF BETHLEHEM AND OTHER DIGNITARIES OF THE TOWN. THEN IT PROCEEDS INTO TOWN, AND WAITING CROWDS SEE THE SOLEMN ENTRANCE OF THE LEADERS INTO THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

THE AFTERNOON AND EARLY EVENING ARE DEVOTED TO VESPERS, MASSES AND MEDITATION, AND THE MIRACLE OF THE CHRIST CHILD'S BIRTH IS CELEBRATED AT A SOLEMN HIGH MASS AT MIDNIGHT.

MJASIPES

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ADD MOSCOW - DINNER XXX DINNER

STALIN INVITED TO THE DINNER A TOTAL OF 11 AMERICANS AND 11 BRITONS. BESIDES BYRNES AND BEVIN THERE WERE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH STAFFS ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

IT IS CUSTOMARY AT SUCH DINNERS FOR STALIN TO SIT WITH THE SENIOR RANKING VISITING GUEST ON HIS RIGHT. IN THIS CASE IT WOULD BE BYRNES. BEVIN AS JUNIOR IN OFFICE TO BYRNES WOULD BE SEATED AT STALIN'S LEFT.

MOLOTOV IN THE PAST ALWAYS SAT ACROSS THE BANQUET TABLE FROM STALIN WITH AMBASSADORS ON HIS RIGHT AND LEFT AND TRANSLATORS FLANKING DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

PRESUMABLY THIS WA TONIGHT'S ARRANGEMENT. SUCH DINNERS ALWAYS HAVE CALLED FOR TOASTS--DOZENS OF THEM, DRUNK BOTTOMS UP--FOR THE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

DURING THE WAR YEARS, AND SINCE THEN, STALIN'S OFFICIAL STATE DINNER GUESTS INCLUDED ONLY TWO WOMEN--KATHLEEN HARRIMAN, DAUGHTER OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR, AND MRS. IVAN MAISKY, WIFE OF THE SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN COMMISSAR.

BZ654PES

ADD CHUNGKING NL CHINESE XXX IN CHINA

THE COMMUNISTS HAD LIFTED THEIR SIEGE OF THE INNER MONGOLIAN CITY OF KWEISU, HOWEVER, AND RESIDENTS THERE HELD A GALA CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT.

DESPITE THE UNSETTLED STATE OF CHINA, CHRISTMAS OBSERVANCES WERE ARRANGED HERE.

GENERAL MARSHALL ATTENDED AN EGGNOG PARTY GIVEN THIS EVENING BY BRIG.GEN. RANDALL RUSSELL, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN CHUNGKING, AND INFORMALLY MET THE CREAM OF THE DIPLOMATIC, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICIAL COLONIES. HE CHATTED FOR 15 MINUTES WITH APOLLON PETROV, SOVIET AMBASSADOR, RENEWED ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION HEAD, CHOU EN-LAI, AND MOST CHOU'S WIFE.

MARSHALL SW.

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WITH THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION HEAD, CHOU EN-LAI, AND MOST CHOU'S

WITH THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION HEAD, CHOU EN-LAI, AND MET CHOU'S WIFE.

MARSHALL SAID HE WOULD ATTEND A PARTY TO BE GIVEN FOR THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY TUESDAY AFTERNOON BY WALTER ROBERTSON, U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, AND WOULD HAVE CHRISTMAS LUNCHEON WITH GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

NUMEROUS PARTIES WERE ARRANGED FOR AMERICAN TROOPS HERE AND ELSEWHERE IN CHINA.

X313PPS NH

CHUNGKING, TUESDAY, DEC. 25-(AP)-DESPITE THE CURRENT CIVIL STRIFE, CHINA IS SPENDING ITS HAPPIEST CHRISTMAS SINCE 1936, WITH CHINESE CHRISTIANS THROWING THEMSELVES MORE WHOLEHEARTEDLY INTO THE OBSERVANCE THAN THEY EVER DID DURING THE DEPRESSING YEARS OF WAR.

CHRISTMAS DAY IS BEING CELEBRATED AS "NATIONAL RECOVERY DAY." IT COMMEMORATES THE RELEASE OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT SIAN IN 1936 AFTER HIS KIDNAPING AND 12 DAYS OF DETENTION BY POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

THE DAY ALSO IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE YUNAN REBELLION IN 1913 AGAINST YUN SHIH KAI'S ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE MONARCHY.

X305PPS

CHUNGKING, DEC 24-(AP)-SOME AMERICAN TROOPS HERE HAD THEIR SOMEWHAT TATTERED FAITH IN SANTA CLAUS RENEWED TODAY WHEN 75 BOTTLES OF WHISKY ARRIVED FROM SHANGHAI AND WERE PLACED ON SALE BY THE DRINK AT NOMINAL PRICES IN "PAUL'S PUB," THE ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB NAMED AFTER THEIR FORMER COMMANDER, BRIG.GEN.PAUL W.CARAWAY, NOW DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN CHINA.

RT1047APS NH

TSINGTAO, DEC 24-(AP)-FIRE WHICH DAMAGED A U.S. MARINES BARRACKS HERE DEC. 21 CAUSED PROPERTY LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $40,000. BUT THERE WERE NO FATALITIES. SEVERAL FIRE-FIGHTERS WERE INJURED.

THE MARINES WERE HOUSED IN A FORMER JAPANESE SCHOOL. ALL OF THE APPROXIMATELY 1,000 MEN GOT OUT SAFELY, BUT BAND INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT LEFT BEHIND WERE DESTROYED.

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OCCUPATION (1SO)

TOKYO, DEC. 24-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO WILL PUT INTO EFFECT TOMORROW GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVE SEPARTING RELIGION AND THE STATE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE EMPEROR'S FATHER.

THE EMPEROR WILL NOT BE ACCOMPANIED BY MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHEN HE OFFERS FUTURE PERSONAL PRAYERS (F OBSERVES IMPERIAL FESTIVAL DAYS IN THE PALACE, KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID.

THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER GRAND FESTIVALS HELD BY THE EMPEROR TO REPORT IMPORTANT STATE MATTERS TO THE IMPERIAL SANCTUARY, THE IMPERIAL ANCESTORS' SHRINE AND THE IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUM.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY ALONE WILL OBSERVE FESTIVALS IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE, AND OTHER FESTIVALS AND FEAST DAYS UNDER SHINTO IN THE PAST HENCEFORTH WILL BE HOLIDAYS WITHOUT SHINTO SIGNIFICANCE.

MACARTHUR TODAY CENSURED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR FAILING TO DISTRIBUTE LARGE QUANTITIES OF MILITARY AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO CIVILIAN HOSPITALS AND DOCTORS. HE ORDERED THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF A RADIO TELEGRAPH CIRCUIT BETWEEN TOKYO AND MANILA FOR OFFICIAL MESSAGES OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES.

AT YAWATA, AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN DESTROYED $50,000 WORTH OF RADAR EQUIPMENT WHICH HAD BEEN USED TO PROTECT STEEL MILLS IN THAT CITY.

P441APS

BY JAMES HALSEMA

MANILA, CHRISTMAS, -(AP)-MANILA, CAPITAL OF THE ONLY CHRISTIAN COUNTRY IN THE FAR EAST, TODAY RESUMED CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS WHICH WERE BROKEN OFF BY WAVES OF ROARING NIPPONESE BOMBERS IN 1941.

THOUSANDS OF SERVICEMEN, WACS AND NURSES JOINED FILIPINOS IN THE TRADITIONAL OBSERVANCE OF MIDNIGHT MASSUT QUIAPO AND ST.AUGUSTINE CHURCHES, WHOSE VENERABLE WALLS MIRACOUSLY ESCAPED THE HOLOCAUST AROUND THEM LAST FEBRUARY. BULLET AND SHELL HOLES IN NEARLY WRECKED GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS WERE COVERED WITH PIECES OF BRIGHT PAPER.

EVERYWHERE LIGHTS BLAZED. TINSEL MADE FROM STRIPS OF ANTI-RADAR FOIL HELPED DECORATORS BRIGHTEN THE RUSTY TIN SHACKS WHICH SERVE AS HOMES FOR 100,000 BURNED OUT MANILANS. RESOURCEFUL NATIVES AND SOLDIERS CUT PINES IN NORTHERN LUZON MOUNTAINS TO PROVIDE CHRISTMAS

TREES.
UNSEASONABLE RAINS FAILED TO DAMPEN THE JOY OF PEOPLE FREED FROM THE DANGER OF AIR RAIDS AND FROM THE FEAR OF THE KEMPETAI (THOUGHT POLICE) AND HUNGER.
ALTHOUGH PRICES ARE HIGH, EVERYONE MANAGED A FEAST. SOLDIERS ENJOYED TURKEY. FILIPINOS WHO HAD THE MEANS ROASTED SUCKLING PIGS ON SPITS.
AL SMITH, JR., SON OF THE FAMOUS NEW YORKER, WILL BE AN AERIAL SANTA CLAUS THIS AFTERNOON. HE IS SCHEDULED TO DISTRIBUTE TOYS AND CANDY TO 500 ORPHANS IN MALABON, A MANILA SUBURB, FROM A HELICOPTER.
TONIGHT, DR.HERBERT ZIPPER WILL LEAD A MANILA SYMPHONY AND CHORUS REPRESENTING EVERY RACIAL GROUP IN THE PHILIPPINES, IN HANDEL'S MESSIAH FOR A SOLDIER AUDIENCE.
"THIS IS OUR FIRST BRIGHT CHRISTMAS IN SO LONG. YOU AMERICANS BROUGHT IT BACK TO US," WAS THE THEME IN MANY FILIPINO HOMES WHERE AMERICANS WERE ENTERTAINED BY GRATEFUL CIVILIANS IN THIS RUINED BUT HOPEFUL CITY.
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(270) MIGHT LEAD FRASER
WASHINGTON, DEC.24-(AP)-PETER FRASER, PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND, SAID TODAY HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE POWER TO GOVERN JAPAN TRANSFERRED FROM THE EXCLUSIVE CUSTODY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION.
HE EMPHASIZED TO NEWSMEN, AFTER BRIEF VISITS WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON, THAT HE HAD NO FAULT TO FIND WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION THUS FAR, HOWEVER.
"HE'S DONE A REMARKABLY FINE JOB," SAID FRASER, WHO IS EN ROUTE TO LONDON FOR THE FIRST MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY. "I BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT ALL OF THE POWERS WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN SHOULD NOW ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR GOVERNIN THAT COUNTRY."
THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION, COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF TEN NATIONS, LEAVES WEDNESDAY MORNING FOR JAPAN TO STUDY HOW MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT. ESTABLISHED IN WASHINGTON NEARLY TWO MONTHS AGO, IT HAS BEEN MOSTLY A SOUNDING BOARD RATHER THAN A POLICY-MAKING BODY TO DATE.
RUSSIA NEVER HAS JOINED THE COMMISSION, HOLDING OUT FOR A FOUR-POWER (U.S., RUSSIA, BRITAIN, CHINA) CONTROL COUNCIL TO ADMINISTER JAPAN. FRASER SAID HE WAS "ENTIRELY OPPOSED" TO THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL.
"NEW ZEALAND WOULD AGREE TO LEAVE THE ACTUAL ADMINISTRATION IN JAPAN ENTIRELY TO THE AMERICANS, AND MY PERSONAL CHOICE FOR THE TOP ADMINISTRATOR WOULD BE MACARTHUR," FRASER SAID.
"BUT WE FEEL THAT THE DIRECTIVES TO THAT ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE THE WORK OF TEN -- OR ELEVEN -- NATIONS, NOT JUST ONE."
HE SAID HE BELIEVED DECISIONS ON THE COMMISSION, IF IT WERE GIVEN THE ACTUAL POLICY-MAKING POWER, SHOULD BE BY MAJORITY VOTE IN MOST CASES, OR PERHAPS BY A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY ON IMPORTANT ISSUES.
FRASER PREDICTED THAT THE BIG FIVE VETO POWER ON THE UNITED NATION SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD EVENTUALLY BE TOSSED OUT. HE AND ANOTHER SOUTHWEST PACIFIC STATESMAN -- AUSTRALIA'S HERBERT VERE EVATT -- LED THE FIGHT AGAINST THE VETO POWER AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.
VH839PES

WASHINGTON, DEC.24-(AP)-SANTA CLAUS AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL TURNED OUT TONIGHT TO BE A GENIAL, STOCKY, THREE-STAR GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

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LT. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, WITH A PILLOW AND A ROW OF DECORATIONS UNDER A COSTUME MADE FOR A SANTA A LOT BIGGER THAN HE IS, DISTRIBUTED GIFTS AMONG AMPUTEES AND LITTER CASES TO THE DELIGHT OF A FEW HUNDRED GI'S WHO DIDN'T KNOW WHO HE WAS UNTIL THE SHOW WAS OVER.
HE GOT HIS BIGGEST HAND AFTER PFC TONY CERASARO, OF ENDICOTT, N.Y., LYING IN A CAST, EXPLAINED THAT HE WOULD HAVE LIKED HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER WITH HIM FOR CHRISTMAS BUT COULDN'T FIND A PLACE FOR THEM. THE GENERAL THEN PRESENTED HIM HIS WIFE, FRANCES, AND THEIR FOUR-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER.
HE EXTENDED CONGRATULATIONS TO FRANK O'CONOR FROM LA CANADA, CALIF., A NISEI ORPHAN WHO LOST HIS RIGHT LEG IN FRANCE, FOR A "MAGNIFICENT JOB" AFTER O'CONOR HAD COMPLAINED THERE WAS STILL PREJUDICE AGAINST THE NISEI.
OTHERS WHO GOT PRESENTS ALL THE WAY FROM WRIST WATCHES TO SUITS IN A RADIO PROGRAM (VOX POP) INCLUDED PFC HORACE BEAL OF MACON, GA., WHO SAID THE GERMANS GOT HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER A YEAR AGO; WILLIAM T. O'CONNELL OF ARLINGTON, VA., AND SGT. VICTOR MAPES OF ST.CLOUD, FLA.
VH1012PES

SPAIN

BY GRAHAM HOVEY
WASHINGTON,DEC.24-(AP)-AS RELATIONS MOUNT BETWEEN GENERALISSIMO FRANCO AND THE ALLIES, SPANISH REPUBLICANS ARE INCREASING EFFORTS TO WIN MAJOR POWER RECOGNITION FOR THEIR GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.
THIS REGIME, ESTABLISHED IN MEXICO CITY SOME FOUR MONTHS AGO, HOPES TO TAKE OVER AS A "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT IN MADRID WHEN--AND IF--FRANCO IS OUSTED.
RECENT SPANISH REPUBLICAN DEVELOPMENTS IN WASHINGTON INCLUDE:
1. REGISTRATION WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUAN NEANA, FORMER SPANISH EMBASSY SECRETARY, AS AGENT IN THE U.S. FOR THE EXILED REGIME.
2. VISITS TO ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON BY FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE MEXICO CITY REGIME, AND JUAN NEGRIN, LAST PREMIER OF REPUBLICAN SPAIN.
THESE EVENTS COINCIDED WITH THE RETURN AND RETIREMENT OF NORMAN ARMOUR, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, AND INDICATIONS PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL LEAVE THE MADRID POST VACANT, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT.

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HOW FAR SPANISH REPUBLICANS WILL GET IS SPECULATIVE. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS GENERALLY ARE COOL TO THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT. THEY EMPHASIZE THAT REGISTRATION OF NEANA AS AGENT SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS EVEN TACIT APPROVAL BY THE U.S. OF THE REGIME HE REPRESENTS.
RECALLING UNPLEASANT POST-LIBERATION EXPERIENCES OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS LONG ABSENT FROM THEIR HOMELANDS DURING THE WAR, THESE OFFICIALS POINT OUT THAT MOST SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADERS HAVE NOT BEEN IN SPAIN SINCE THE AXIS-AIDED FRANCO REBELLION WON OUT IN 1939.
EVEN IF FRANCO IS OUSTED, MOST U.S.OFFICIALS BELIEVE IT WOULD BE AS IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN EXILED REGIME TO RETURN TO MADRID AS A GOVERNMENT AS IT WAS FOR THE LONDON POLES TO TAKE OVER IN WARSAW OR FOR KING PETER TO RULE IN BELGRADE.
THE CONSPICUOUS EXCEPTION TO UNSUCCESSFUL EXILED GOVERNMENTS, HOWEVER, WAS THE PROVISIONAL FRENCH REGIME OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE. IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT SPANISH REPUBLICAN STRATEGY IS TO FOLLOW DE GAULLE'S

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EXAMPLE METICULOUSLY.

EUROPEAN EXPERTS SAY THESE WERE THE MOST IMPORTANT REASONS FOR DE GAULLE'S SUCCESS.

1. HE NEVER LOST CONTACT WITH DEMOCRATIC LEADERS INSIDE FRANCE AND BROUGHT THEM OUT TO SERVE UNDER HIM WHEN ADVANTAGEOUS.

2. HE COMPOSED DIFFERENCES AMONG FRENCH RESISTANCE FORCES AND BANDED THEM INTO A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION WHICH RECOGNIZED HIM AS ITS LEADER.

MEANA SAYS SPANISH REPUBLICANS ALREADY HAVE MADE MUCH PROGRESS TOWARD THOSE GOALS. HE TOLD A REPORTER MOST ANTI-FRANCO FORCES INSIDE SPAIN NOW RECOGNIZE THE EXILED GOVERNMENT AND THAT ALL UNDERGROUND FIGHTING FORCES NOW TAKE ORDERS FROM A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.

A157WX

TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH THESE ELEMENTS IN THE HOMELAND, THE REPUBLICANS RECENTLY SMUGGLED LABOR LEADER JOSE E.LEIVA OUT OF SPAIN AND NAMED HIM AGRICULTURE MINISTER IN THE EXILED GOVERNMENT. MEANA SAYS MORE WILL FOLLOW.

RECOGNIZED TO DATE BY ONLY MEXICO, GUATEMALA, PANAMA AND VENEZUELA, THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY FACES A LONG AND DIFFICULT ROAD. DESPITE MEANA'S UNITY TALK, SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN EXILE NEVER HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FORGET THEIR DIFFERENCES.

FOR EXAMPLE, DR. NEGRIN, LEFT WING SOCIALIST LEADER, AND HIS COMMUNIST SUPPORTERS, ARE NOT REPRESENTED IN THE EXILED GOVERNMENT'S CABINET. THIS MAY EXPLAIN WHY RUSSIA, WHICH NEVER RECOGNIZED FRANCO, HAS NOT GIVEN OFFICIAL SANCTION TO THE EXILED GOVERNMENT, EITHER.

FR214PES

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VETERANS

BY ROBERT E.GEIGER

WASHINGTON,DEC.24-(AP)-SPEEDY REORGANIZATION OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL DEPARTMENT--WITH MAJ.GEN.PAUL R.HAWLEY AS CHIEF--WAS FORECAST TODAY TO START AS SOON AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNS A BILL BEFORE HIM AUTHORIZING IT.

THIS IS THE CONSENSUS OF MANY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS WHO EMPHASIZE THAT THE REORGANIZATION HAS BEEN ADVOCATED BY BOTH HAWLEY AND BY OMAR N.BRADLEY, VETERANS ADMINISTRATOR.

GEN.HAWLEY, NOW ITS ACTING SURGEON GENERAL ON LOAN FROM THE ARMY, HAS SAID THE ADMINISTRATION SHOULD SET OUT IMMEDIATELY TO HIRE OUTSTANDING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS RELEASED BY THE ARMY AND NAVY.

"WE WILL NEED 10,000 DOCTORS WITHIN 10 YEARS," GEN.HAWLEY SAID. "NOW IS THE TIME TO START TO GET THEM."

IF HAWLEY IS APPOINTED CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR, SOME ARRANGEMENT SIMILAR TO THAT MADE FOR BRADLEY PROBABLY WILL BE APPROVED. A SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS PERMITTED BRADLEY TO KEEP HIS ARMY STATUS AND ACCEPT A VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION SALARY OR HIS ARMY SALARY, WHICHEVER IS HIGHEST.

THE NEW VETERANS' REORGANIZATION BILL, PASSED LAST WEEK BY CONGRESS IN AN EFFORT TO SPEEDILY REALIGN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, PROVIDES A SALARY OF $12,000 FOR CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

HAWLEY TOLD REPORTERS THE ADMINISTRATION MUST MOVE IMMEDIATELY TO GET 1,125 DOCTORS, 1,200 NURSES AND 100 DENTISTS TO FILL VACANCIES.

MOST CRITICAL SHORTAGE IN THE ENTIRE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION NOW IS IN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, THE GENERAL SAID. LAST WEEK HE BORROWED 20,000 BEDS FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY WITH MEDICAL SERVICES TO GO WITH THEM, BUT HE EMPHASIZED AT THAT TIME IT WAS A "HOLLOW GESTURE" TO TAKE OVER ANY MORE ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITALS UNTIL THEY CAN BE STAFFED BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION DOCTORS.

ALREADY SEVEN ARMY HOSPITALS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO BE TAKEN OVER BY THE ADMINISTRATION BUT ONLY ONE HAS ACTUALLY BEEN TRANSFERRED, WINTER GENERAL HOSPITAL AT TOPEKA,KAS. A PRINCIPAL FACTOR IN DELAY IS SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL.

THE NEW BILL AUTHORIZES A DEPUTY TO THE MEDICAL CHIEF AT $11,500.

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IS SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL.

THE NEW BILL AUTHORIZES A DEPUTY TO THE MEDICAL CHIEF AT $11,500, EIGHT ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTORS AT $11,000, A CHIEF OF NURSING SERVICE AT $8,000, AND AN ASSISTANT AT $7,000. IT OFFERS A BONUS OF 25 PERCENT OF SALARY FOR SPECIALISTS AND PROVIDES THAT RESIDENCIES MAY BE SET UP IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS WHERE YOUNGER DOCTORS MAY STUDY TO BE SPECIALISTS. SUCH SALARIES CANNOT EXCEED $11,000 A YEAR.

THE PLAN WAS CREATED TO ATTRACT PROMISING YOUNG DOCTORS.

HAWLEY WAS CHIEF SURGEON IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS AND HAS SERVED IN THE ARMY SINCE 1916. HE WAS A MAJOR IN THE MEDICAL CORPS IN FRANCE IN 1918.

FR225PES

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(350) UNIFICATION

WASHINGTON,DEC.24-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES MAY GET QUICK ATTENTION IN THE SENATE AFTER CONGRESS REASSEMBLED JANUARY 14.

SENATOR EDWIN C.JOHNSON (D-COLO) TOLD A REPORTER TODAY THAT THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE "SHOULD HAVE A BILL COVERING WHAT THE PRESIDENT ASKED READY FOR SENATE ACTION BY FEB.1."

IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS JUST BEFORE IT ADJOURNED FOR CHRISTMAS, MR.TRUMAN REQUESTED A SINGLE "DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE" WITH "THREE COORDINATED BRANCHES" OF LAND, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES. THIS WOULD MERGE THE PRESENT SEPARATE NAVY AND WAR DEPARTMENTS INTO A SINGLE CABINET POST.

SENATOR CAPEHART (R-IND), WHO OPPOSES IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST, SAID IN A SEPARATE INTERVIEW THAT IF THE UNIFICATION MEASURE IS BROUGHT UP IN THE SENATE "THERE ARE ENOUGH VOTES TO PASS IT."

THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN HAS URGED A CONGRESSIONAL "COOLING-OFF PERIOD" ON BOTH UNIFICATION AND THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION FOR "UNIVERSAL TRAINING" OF YOUTH DURING PEACETIME.

"I KNOW THAT BOTH THE CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC ARE CONFUSED ON THESE QUESTIONS," CAPEHART SAID. "THAT IS WHY I SUGGEST THAT PRESIDENT SET UP A COMMISSION FOR AN UNPREJUDICED STUDY OF THE OVER-ALL DEFENSE PROBLEMS. IN SIX MONTHS' TIME MANY WAR VETERANS WILL BE DISCHARGED AND CONGRESS SHOULD HAVE THEIR VIEWS BEFORE ANY ACTION."

CAPEHART SAID THE LENGTHY HEARINGS BY THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION LEGISLATION HAD WON STRONG SUPPORT FOR MERGER IN THE SENATE.

JOHNSON, AUTHOR OF ONE OF THE MERGER BILLS AND ACTING CHAIRMAN DURING MOST OF THE WEEKS-LONG COMMITTEE HEARINGS, SAID HE AGREED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT "FURTHER STUDIES OF THE GENERAL PROBLEM WOULD SERVE NO USEFUL PURPOSE." THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE ADDED THAT THERE "IS ENOUGH EVIDENCE NOW AT HAND TO DEMONSTRATE BEYOND QUESTION THE NEED FOR A UNIFIED DEPARTMENT."

LEADERS FROM BOTH THE NAVY AND WAR DEPARTMENTS APPEARED BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE PRIOR TO THE WHITE HOUSE UNIFICATION MESSAGE. ALL NAVAL WITNESSES OPPOSED CONSOLIDATION WHILE ALL WAR DEPARTMENT SPOKES URGED THE SINGLE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.

ALL NAVAL WITNESSES OPPOSED CONSOLIDATION WHILE ALL WAR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMEN URGED THE SINGLE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.

JOHNSON IS OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY TRAINING WHICH THE PRESIDENT LINKED TO UNIFICATION.

"I BELIEVE WE SHOULD ACT FIRST ON MERGER AND THEN DETERMINE WHAT IS NEEDED," HE SAID.

FR323PES

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MIGHT LEAD PEARL HARBOR

BY J.M.DAVIS

WASHINGTON,DEC.24-(AP)-THE ALREADY UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF PEARL HARBOR WAS FURTHER COMPLICATED TODAY BY THE SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MAJ.GEN.WALTER C.SHORT, A STAR WITNESS.

SHORT, RETIRED OFFICER WHO COMMANDED ARMY FORCES AT HAWAII WHEN THE JAPANESE SLIPPED IN A SURPRISE RAID FOUR YEARS AGO, IS IN WALTER REED HOSPITAL WITH AN "ACUTE RESPIRATORY" ILLNESS.

THERE HAD BEEN SUGGESTIONS WITHIN THE SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE THAT SHORT AND REAR ADMIRAL HUSBAND E.KIMMEL, 1941 NAVAL COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, BE CALLED TO TESTIFY SOON AFTER THE HOLIDAY RECESS WHICH ENDS THIS WEEK.

BUT HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES SAID THAT THE 65-YEAR OLD SHORT CERTAINLY WILL BE DIRECTED BY HIS DOCTORS TO TAKE THINGS EASY. THEY SAID THERE IS NO ASSURANCE OF JUST WHEN HE WILL BE ABLE TO TESTIFY.

CONTRIBUTING ALSO TO UNCERTAINTY OF THE INQUIRY'S FUTURE IS THE FACT THAT NO NEW LEGAL STAFF HAS YET BEEN SELECTED TO REPLACE THE OUTGOING WILLIAM D.MITCHELL AND AIDES.

SENATOR LUCAS (D-ILL) OF THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD RECOMMEND WEYMOUTH KIRKLAND, CHICAGO LAWYER, AS MITCHELL'S SUCCESSOR. A STATEMENT ISSUED FROM LUCAS' OFFICE SAID KIRKLAND IS AN ATTORNEY FOR THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

REP.GEARHART (R-CALIF) IS BACKING EITHER OF TWO FORMER NATIONAL COMMANDERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION--WARREN ATHERTON OF STOCKTON, CALIF., AND HARRY COLMERY OF TOPEKA,KANSAS.

GEARHART EXPRESSED THE COMMITTEE'S REGRET AT THE ILLNESS OF GENERAL SHORT. BUT HE SAID IT NEED NOT NECESSARILY AFFECT THE COURSE OF ACTION.

GEARHART RECALLED THAT ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK, 1941 CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, IS SCHEDULED AS THE NEXT WITNESS.

"ADMIRAL STARK'S TESTIMONY PROBABLY WILL REQUIRE THE BETTER PART OF NEXT WEEK," GEARHART TOLD A REPORTER. "AND EVEN IF THE COMMITTEE DECIDES TO HEAR ADMIRAL KIMMEL FOLLOWING THAT, TWO OR THREE WEEKS MIGHT BE REQUIRED FOR HIM."

BUT GEARHART SAID HE BELIEVES THERE ARE SOME "CONTROVERSIAL MATTERS" WHICH OUGHT TO BE ATTENDED TO BEFORE EITHER SHORT OR KIMMEL IS CALLED.

HIGH AMONG THESE GEARHART LISTED:

"WHY WAS AN AIR ALERT CALLED AT HICKAM FIELD (IN HAWAII) DEC. 1,1941 AND WHY WAS IT CALLED OFF DEC.6?"

GEARHART HAS SAID HE HAS LETTERS FROM ENLISTED MEN TELLING OF SUCH A SEQUENCE.

FR343PES

WASHINGTON, DEC.24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND, TODAY APPLAUDED SUGGESTIONS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS BE ESTABLISHED AT HYDE PARK,N.Y.

IT WOULD, HE SAID "BE A FITTING MEMORIAL" TO FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, WHOM HE CALLED "THE GREATEST FRIEND OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN PROGRESS THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN."

FRASER, EN ROUTE TO LONDON TO ATTEND THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY NEXT MONTH ALSO TOLD REPORTERS AT A WHITE HOUSE CALL THAT IN HIS OPINION THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS NO INTENTION OF PARTICIPATING IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN PROBLEM EXCEPT THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

HE SAID THE VETO POWER OF THE BIG NATIONS IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION "CANNOT ENDURE" AND THAT EARLY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO REPEAL IT.

ALL MANDATES UNDER THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ALL ENEMY TERRITORY TAKEN OVER AS THE RESULT OF THE LAST WAR, FRASER SAID, SHOULD BE ON THE BASIS OF UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIPS.

HE ADDED THAT GEN DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS DONE A "MAGNIFICENT JOB OF ADMINISTRATION" IN JAPAN AND THAT THE TIME IS ABOUT ARRIVED FOR A MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN OCCUPATION BY THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION.

ZRFR111SAES

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ECONOMIC AID

BY GRAHAM HOVER

WASHINGTON.DEC.24-(AP)-WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY, THE UNITED STATES IS DANGLING THE BAIT OF ECONOMIC AID BEFORE CERTAIN GOVERNMENTS SLOW TO ADOPT POLICIES THIS COUNTRY BELIEVES ESSENTIAL TO PEACE AND STABILITY.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS UNDERSCORED THAT ANGLE TODAY IN ANALYZING THIS COUNTRY'S STATEMENT SATURDAY ANNOUNCING RECOGNITION OF THE NEW YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC WHILE CRITICIZING SOME PRACTICES OF MARSHAL TITO'S BELGRADE REGIME.

IN THE STATEMENT, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON EXPRESSED HOPE THE YUGOSLAVS SOON WOULD FOLLOW A COURSE WHICH WOULD "MAKE POSSIBLE THOSE RELATIONS, BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC," WHICH HE SAID THE U.S. DESIRES.

THIS HAD A FAMILIAR RING FOR DIPLOMATS WHO RECALLED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DIRECTIVE TO GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL ON CHINA DECEMBER 15 AND A LETTER THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WROTE LAST MARCH 10 TO NORMAN ARMOUR, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

IN THE MARSHALL DIRECTIVE, MR.TRUMAN SAID THAT AS CHINA MOVED TOWARD PEACE AND UNITY ALONG LINES HE SUGGESTED, THE UNITED STATES WOULD "ASSIST THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN EVERY REASONABLE WAY" TO REHABILITATE ITS ECONOMY AND ESTABLISH AN ADEQUATE ARMY.

IN THE ARMOUR LETTER--MADE PUBLIC SEPTEMBER 26--MR.ROOSEVELT VIGOROUSLY CONDEMNED GENERALISSIMO FRANCO AND SAID IF IT WERE NOT FOR HIS REGIME THERE WERE MANY THINGS "IN ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS" WHICH THIS COUNTRY WOULD DO GLADLY TO DEMONSTATE ITS FRIENDSHIP FOR THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

SOME OFFICIALS BELIEVE THE UNITED STATES NEXT MAY USE ECONOMIC HINTS IN ITS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE STILL-UNRECOGNIZED GOVERNMENTS OF ROMANIA AND BULGARIA. WHAT THIS COUNTRY WANTS IN THOSE TWO BALKAN STATES ARE THE SAME THINGS IT SAYS TITO'S REGIME HAS NOT YET PROVIDED IN YUGOSLAVIA:

GUARANTEES OF THE BASIC FREEDOMS AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS CONDUCTED BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS BROADLY REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES.

30.25-3263'7

THE QUESTION OF BRITISH-AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF ROMANIAN AND BULGARIAN GOVERNMENTS WAS KNOWN TO BE HIGH ON THE AGENDA FOR THE MOSCOW MEETING. HENCE, SOME OFFICIALS BELIEVE THE NEXT OFFICIAL WORD ON THE SUBJECT MIGHT BE INCLUDED IN A BIG THREE COMMUNIQUE.

UNOFFICIALLY, THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS LET IT BE KNOWN THAT A LOAN FROM THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE HELPFUL.

THE ACHESON STATEMENT ON YUGOSLAVIA; THE TRUMAN DIRECTIVE TO MARSHALL, AND THE ROOSEVELT LETTER TO ARMOUR, OFFICIALS SAY, MAY BE TIPOFFS ON ANSWERS THE UNITED STATES IS THOUGHT TO HAVE READY FOR ROMANIA AND BULGARIA.

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(EDS: NAME BYLINE OF ABOVE READ: BY GRAHAM HOVEY).

LT251SES

IMMIGRATION(160)

WASHINGTON, DEC.24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HELD OUT A PROMISE TODAY OF MERRIER CHRISTMASES TO COME FOR THOUSANDS OF EUROPE'S HOMELESS WAR REFUGEES.

IN A WEEKEND DIRECTIVE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN CLEARED THE WAY FOR 39,000 OF THEM A YEAR TO BE ADMITTED TO THIS COUNTRY. HE ORDERED THE RESUMPTION OF NORMAL QUOTA IMMIGRATION, SAYING THE ACTION BY APPLYING TO DISPLACED PERSONS OF EUROPE PROVIDES AN "OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICA TO SET AN EXAMPLE FOR THE REST OF THE WORLD IN COOPERATION TOWARD ALLEVIATING HUMAN MISERY."

EMPHASIZING THAT THE NUMBER TO BE ADMITTED "WILL BE STRICTLY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PRESENT QUOTAS AS IMPOSED BY LAW," MR.TRUMAN PLE-
DED AGAINST THE ENACTMENT OF ANY FURTHER RESTRICTIONS.

"THIS PERIOD OF UNSPEAKABLE HUMAN DISTRESS," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT "IS NOT THE TIME FOR US TO CLOSE OR TO NARROW OUR GATES."

THE PRESIDENT ISSUED HIS STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH A DIRECTIVE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO CARRY OUT THE IMMIGRATION PROGRAM.

HE STRESSED THAT NOTHING IN HIS ORDER WILL "DEPRIVE A SINGLE AMERICAN SOLDIER OR HIS WIFE OR CHILDREN OF A BERTH ON A VESSEL HOMEWARD BOUND, OR DELAY THEIR RETURN."

FR834AES

NEW YORK, DEC.24-(AP)-AMERICAN RADIO STATIONS WILL BE PROHIBITED FROM BROADCASTING MUSICAL PROGRAMS ORIGINATING IN ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY EXCEPT CANADA, UNDER A NEW ORDER ISSUED BY JAMES C.PETRILLO, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS.

PETRILLO TOLD A TIMES REPORTER THAT HIS RULING, EFFECTIVE JAN.1, WAS DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN MUSICIAN AGAINST FOREIGN COMPETITION. HE SAID THAT THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL SHORT WAVE RADIO A FOREIGN MUSICIAN COULD DISPLACE AN AMERICAN'S SERVICES WITHOUT EVER ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.

INTERPRETATION OF THE ORDER IMMEDIATELY LED TO A NEW CONTROVERSY BETWEEN PETRILLO AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, THE TIMES SAYS. THE NAB SUGGESTED IN ITS WEEKLY NEWS LETTER THAT THE UNION MEASURE MIGHT PREVENT RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS, SUCH AS THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS AND EASTER PROGRAMS FROM THE VATICAN AND JERUSALEM, AND SPECIAL OVERSEAS MUSICAL PROGRAMS BY THE ARMY AND NAVY.

PETRILLO DECLARED THAT SUCH PROGRAMS WOULD BE EXEMPT.

"THAT NAB IS JUST A PROPAGANDA OUTFIT," THE TIMES QUOTED PETRILLO. "MY LETTER IS NOT TO BE INTERPRETED AS THEY DID. WE'VE NEVER STOPPED RRELIGIOUS PROGRAMS AT ANY TIME. ALL WE'RE ASKING THEM TO DO IS TO LIVE UP TO THEIR CONTRACT. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES CAN THEY HAVE NON-UNION MUSIC."

THE TIMES SAYS THAT PETRILLO, IN A LETTER TO THE NAB, DATED DEC.5, ASSERTED:

"YOU WILL POSSIBLY RECALL THAT DURING THE WAR, THE FEDERATION WAIVED ITS OBJECTIONS TO NETWORK BROADCASTS OF PROGRAMS EMANATING FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, EVEN THOUGH MUSIC FOR THESE PROGRAMS WAS FURNISHED BY MUSICIANS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS.

"WE CONSIDERED THIS A NECESSARY WARTIME MEASURE TO PROMOTE GOOD WILL AND GOOD RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, AND WERE VERY HAPPY TO COOPERATE. HOWEVER, NOW THAT THE WAR IS OVER, WE BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD GET BACK TO NORMAL AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE. THEREFORE, WILL YOU KINDLY DISCONTINUE THE BROADCASTING OF ANY MUSICAL PROGRAMS EMANATING FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES EFFECTIVE DEC.31, 1945.

"THIS, OF COURSE, DOES NOT APPLY TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA WHERE THE MUSICIANS ARE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS."

PETRILLO IMPLIED IN HIS LETTER THAT IT HAD BEEN THE POLICY OF AMERICAN BROADCASTET

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UIDOO USE F

AMERICAN BROADCASTERS NOT TO USE FOREIGN MUSIC BEFORE THE WAR, BUT OFFICIALS OF THE NAB DECLARED THAT THIS POLICY NEVER HAD BEEN FORMALLY AGREED TO, THE TIMES SAID.

FINANCIALLY THE ORDER WILL MEAN LITTLE, BROADCASTING OFFICIALS SAID, BECAUSE ALL INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL PROGRAMS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN PRESENTED ON A SUSTAINING BASIS. PRIMARILY INVOLVED ARE PROGRAMS PREPARED BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, THE TWO MAJOR SHOWS BEING "ATLANTIC SPOTLIGHT" ON NBC AND "TRANS-ATLANTIC CALL" ON CBS. AN ADDITIONAL TEN BBC PROGRAMS ON INDEPENDENT STATIONS ALSO WERE SAID TO BE AFFECTED.

MD1216AES

NEW YORK, DEC 24-(AP)-THE U.S.S. WASHINGTON, HER DECKS, GUNS AND SUPERSTRUCTURES COVERED WITH ICE, NOSED INTO NEW YORK HARBOR THREE DAYS LATE TODAY AFTER WEATHERING ATLANTIC STORMS WHICH REACHED HURRICANE FORCE.

THE 35,000 TON WASHINGTON BROUGHT 1,626 HOME-BOUND GI'S FROM EUROPE. MANY WILL NOT REACH HOME FOR CHRISTMAS BECAUSE OF THE DELAY.

"WE ENCOUNTERED THE WORS STORMS I HAVE SEEN IN ALL MY YEARS AT SEA," CAPT.FRANCIS X.MC INERNEY, THE BATTLESHIP'S COMMANDING OFFICER SAID.

"THERE WERE SEVEN STORMS, AND TWICE THE WINDS REACHED HURRICANE FORCE. THE WAVES RAN FROM 75 TO 100 FEET HIGH, LOOSENING RAFTS, DAMAGING THE SUPERSTRUCTURE AND INJURING SEVERAL SEAMEN," HE ADDED.

HOWEVER, CAPT.MC INERNEY SAID, "THE MORALE OF THE TROOPS WAS SPLENDID. THEY KNEW THEY WERE HEADE

SPLENDID. THEY KNEW THEY WERE HEADED HOME AND WE FOUGHT OUR WAY THROUGH THE SEAS TO MAKE CERTAIN THOSE BOYS WOULD ARRIVE."

GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., WHO WAS BURIED TODAY WHERE HIS THIRD ARMY FOUGHT TO VICTORY, WAS TO HAVE BEEN A PASSENGER ON THE WASHINGTON. HIS RESERVATIONS HAD BEEN MADE AT THE TIME OF THE MOTOR ACCIDENT IN WHICH HE WAS INJURED. HE DIED FROM CPLICATIONS

WHICH DEVELOPED LATER.
HIS NAVAL AIDE, REAR ADMIRAL FRANK J. LOWRY OF CRESCO, IOWA, RETURNED ON THE BATTLESHIP AS ARRANGED AND LEFT IMMEDIATELY FOR WASHINGTON ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
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Big 3 Agree On Peace Treaties Formula

BYRNES PLEASED WITH BIG SUCCESS OF MOSCOW TALKS

Concrete Agreements on Several Controversial Issues Are Reported.

HOPES EXCEEDED

Compromise Is Reached on Procedure for Drafting European Peace Terms.

MOSCOW, Dec. 25—(AP) Secretary of State James F. Byrnes is highly pleased with accomplishments of the Moscow foreign ministers' conference, including concrete agreements on several controversial issues, authoritative quarters said today.

Far more has been gained than was even contemplated when Byrnes left Washington, according to these informants.

The three principals began the longest meeting of their Moscow session in Speridonifka palace at 4 p.m. (8 a.m. Eastern Standard Time) and were still deliberating at 9:30 p.m. (1:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time).

Arrive at Compromise

A highlight of the conference, which at all times has been conducted in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality, was the announcement on Christmas Eve that Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov had arrived at a compromise accord on the procedure for drafting the European peace settlement.

It was Secretary Byrnes' suggestion to announce to the world the news of the agreement on Christmas Eve. Molotov and Bevin were said to have been delighted with the idea.

The first communique on the results of the conference then was issued just before the foreign ministers attended a formal Christmas Eve party at the Kremlin at which Generalissimo Stalin presided as host.

At the dinner 15 toasts were drunk, and those proposed by Secretary Byrnes were said to have amused Premier Stalin highly. Stalin gave an "atomic" toast and all drained their glasses with an air of friendly amusement at the implication. Just what Stalin said was not made public.

Informed sources said yesterday that Russia has not been let in on any secrets about the atomic bomb. However, it was reported that the Big Three foreign ministers did discuss the American-British-Canadian policy on world control of atomic energy during their meetings.

Communique This Evening

A communique covering the business conducted at the conference is expected to be issued at 2 a.m., Thursday. (6 pm., Eastern Standard Time, Wednesday).

It was reported that Secretary Byrnes had no idea that an actual agreement could be made on the peace treaties when he came here and observers recalled his statement upon his arrival that one should not be surprised if no agreements were reached at the conference.

The three men soon discovered they could do more than simply explore—as was the original expectation—and then they got down to discussing the issues and the decisions which could be taken. Informed sources said the agreement on peace treaty procedure was very close to the compromise formula proposed by Byrnes at the five-power foreign ministers' conference in London.

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The American delegation took a very favorable view of the first agreement—that the peace terms should be drawn up by those nations which signed the armistice terms with Germany's European satellites, "except in the case of other members of the United Nations who will be invited to take part in decisions of questions which concern them," and that deputies of the five-power council of foreign ministers will resume their work in London with the new formula as a base.

Specifically, the agreement (terms of which were sent to France and China with a request for its approval by those two governments) provided that the terms of the peace treaty with Italy be drafted by the United States, Britain, Russia and France, and that treaties with Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary be drawn up by Russia, the United States and Britain. Britain and Russia will draft the treaty with Finland.

No Word from France

China was reported to have approved the agreement but no word has yet been received from the French government.

When this preparatory work is completed, the council of foreign ministers will call a conference to discuss the peace agreements. Nations eligible to participate in addition to the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China will be: Australia, Belgium, White Russia, Brazil, Greece, Holland, Canada, India, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, and the Union of South Africa.

Although no announcement was made of any matter concerning Japan, American delegates to the conference said additional agreements, which include decisions on Far-Eastern matters, will not be disappointing.

Following the Kremlin party last night, and a Christmas Eve party at midnight at the Spasso House given by U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and his daughter for the American colony, Secretary Byrnes arose late this morning. He made a Christmas telephone call to his wife. Later there was a turkey dinner at the Spasso House.

Byrnes was eager to leave Moscow tomorrow, although his advisors said they did not believe it would be possible. His plane is ready, however, and the only thing holding up his departure is the winding up of the conference business.

KING GEORGE BROADCASTS

SANDRINGHAM, England, Dec. 25. — (AP) King George VI told his subjects in a broadcast today that this Christmas "is a real homecoming to us all, a return to a world in which the homely and friendly things of life can again be ours." He spoke from the Sandringham house where the British Royal Family is spending its first Christmas in six years.

FRANC VALUE SET

PARIS, Dec. 25. — (AP) The French government said tonight that the revalued franc had been set at 119.10669 to the dollar, and 480 to the pound sterling.

The franc has been valued at 50 to the dollar and 200 to the pound since the liberation of France.

The devaluation will take effect with publication of the decree tomorrow morning in the government's official journal, it was announced.

Italian Premier Hails News

ROME, Dec. 25 (AP). — Premier Alcide de Gasperi, commenting on the announcement from Moscow that work would be resumed on drafting a peace treaty for Italy, said today that Italy received the news "with relief and renewed hope."

KILGORE CHARGE DENIED BY ARMY

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 25 —(AP) A U. S. military government spokesman said today that "we know of no one who is working for his own selfish ends" within the army's administration of American-occupied Germany.

The statement was made in reply to charges by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D-W.Va.) in Washington last Friday, that some American officials now with military government had close pre-war ties with the Nazis, and were "still sympathetic to the cause of cartelism and to their old German cartel partners."

Of Kilgore's further charge that failure to break up the huge I. G. Farben industrie combine was an illustration of American reluctance to carry out terms of the Potsdam conference, the spokesman pointed out that the entire I. G. Farben question had been placed on a four-power level.

He said the United States had only 9.75 per cent of Farben assets within the American zone, and that 58.55 per cent were in the Russian zone, with the remainder split between the British and French.

The spokesman said accusations that army men had blocked industrial disarmament, as required by the Potsdam conference, had been voiced before, but did not hold up under investigation."

Benes Backs Pact With Russia

PRAGUE, Dec. 24 (Delayed) (AP).—President Eduard Benes advised Czechoslovak politicians, in a broadcast today, to avoid making a bitter partliamentary campaign issue of the nation's alliance with Russia. Benes, reiterating a promise of free, secret elections next spring, said the alliance with Russia should be regarded as a cornerstone of Czechoslovakia's policy.

Nazi Spy Must Aid Kin of His Victims

WARSAW, Poland—(AP) A German spy accused of giving information that caused the killing of two prominent Poles must pay damages to their relatives as well as face a trial for his life in Poland.

A special triubnal ruled that Gustav Beckman, former owner of a German razor-blade factory and a fine villa, must turn over to the widow of Polish Judge Frackiewicz $7,000; to his two daughters, $3,000 each and an annual pension; to the widow of Polish prosecutor Doctor Bietkowski, $5,500, and to his daughter, $3,000 and an annual pension.

Relatives of the deceased filed a complaint against Beckman which brought a prompt court ruling.

Bechman is under arrest in the American zone of occupation in Germany. It was announced that he would be brought to Cracow, Poland, for trial.

PRIEST OBSERVES 12TH 'RED' YEAR

MOSCOW, Dec. 25—(AP) Rev. Leopold Braun spent his 12th Christmas in Moscow today officiating at early Masses jointly with Rev. George Laberq, his successor as Catholic chaplain to the American colony and pastor of the Ca-

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tholic church of Saint Louis Des Francais.

Braun, who has never been outside the Soviet Union since he came here with Ambassador William C. Bullitt, expects to leave in the near future for the United States.

For Americans here the day passed quietly. The U. S. embassy and Ambassador W. Averell Harriman's Spasso House and a number of other American residences and flats had Christmas trees with gifts for the family under them.

The American youth delegation, visiting the Soviet Union, found a Christmas tree set up for them in their quarters in the Hotel Moscow.

For the Russians, however, it was just another day. Their big holiday is on New Year's day; the Russian church Christmas will be Jan. 7.

Gendarmes' Switch Reports

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Teheran said today that gendarmes and police in the cities of Maku and Shahpur—both in northwestern Iran near the Turkish border—had placed themselves under the new self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan Province.

Tass also quoted the Teheran trade-union newspaper Zafar as reporting that thirty Azerbaijans had been wounded and twenty-eight others had been arrested in a disturbance at coal mines at Shemshek and Kadzher, near Teheran. The dispatch said that Zafar and two other "democratic" papers had later been suspended by the Iranian Government.

Red Maneuvers in Kuriles

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (AP).—Soviet soldiers in the Kuriles are busily engaged in battle study despite severe weather conditions now prevailing along that island chain northeast of the Japanese homeland, the Army newspaper "Red Star" said today.

INTERIOR MINISTER RESIGNS IN TEHERAN

Fahimi Rescinds Refusal That Almost Precipitated Crisis In Iranian Cabinet

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 25 (AP)—Khalil Fahimi resigned today as Minister of the Interior while Leftist forces fought on for the recognition of the autonomous government set up in Russian-occupied Azerbaijan Province.

Mr. Fahimi said that he had quit because he had been "asked to do so by the Shah." His successor, Allahyar Saleh, former Minister Without Portfolio, was appointed to fill the Interior post last week, when Mr. Fahimi's refusal to resign almost precipitated a Cabinet crisis.

Meanwhile Dr. M. Rudmanesh, a Tudeh [Leftist] party member, told Parliament that Iran was "fighting democracy" in resisting the autonomy movement in Azerbaijan. He declared that Iran was sticking to old traditions "when every country is reforming itself on lines of socialism." He said that Russia's interest in Azerbaijan was a "wish to have a neutral and democratic power" at her side.

Soekarno and Sjahrir Return

BATAVIA, Dec. 25 (AP).—President Soekarno, Premier Sjahrir and other members of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic returned to Batavia today from an extended tour of Java, during which they sought to solidify their Nationalist supporters.

Ex-Nebraskan Enjoys Christmas For First Time Since Leaving U.S.

TOKYO, Dec. 25—(AP) This is the first real Christmas John Sketani has enjoyed in the eight years since he left the United States for Japan.

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The 27-year-old former Nebraskan, now interpreter for the Associated Press bureau here, recalled that last Christmas was supposed to be a holiday in Tokyo in memory of the father of Emperor Hirohito. It wasn't.

"People in Tokyo were busy evacuating their families to the country," he said. "We had had the first B-29 raid just a month before and thousands were anxious to remove their valuables before the next attack."

Sketani, who used to live at Minatare, Nebr., recalled:

"The last Christmas day I spent in the United States was in 1937. I went to church in the morning in Scotts Bluff, and stuffed myself with chicken at dinner time. We gathered around the Christmas tree and exchanged gifts. It was fun.

"Today is the first real Christmas I have had in eight years. The same spirit I felt at home in Nebraska is here with the occupation troops. I received gifts and have been thrilled by Christmas decorations on buildings.

"But Tokyo still is far from being Minatare, Nebraska. I think I would rather be in Minatare today."

Sketani was born in the United States and lived there until 1938 when he came to Japan.

JAP GUARD ADMITS SLAPPING PRISONERS

TOKYO, Wednesday, Dec. 26—(AP) Former Prison Guard Tatsuo Tsuchiya admitted today in Japan's first war crimes trial he "struck prisoners eight or nine times with the open palm." The defense then rested its case.

The short, bland Japanese whom his ex-prisoners dubbed "Little Glass Eye," denied prosecution allegations that he used his fists or instruments against American prisoners. He asserted he did not recollect Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, Streator, Ill., of whose death he is accused.

Tsuchiya testified for two and one half hours as the trial was resumed after a Christmas recess. A decision today by the American Military Commission hearing his case was considered possible.

MacArthur Orders Weekly Data

TOKYO, Wednesday, Dec. 26 (AP)—A directive by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today ordered eleven Japanese offices and agencies to maintain weekly statistics, to give up an up-to-date picture of Japan's economy. Previous statistics were monthly, quarterly or semi-annually.

TROOPS PROTEST LACK OF VESSELS

MANILA, Dec. 25 — (AP) Four thousand demonstrating U. S. soldiers marched on the 21st replacement depot headquarters today in protest against cancellation of a scheduled transport sailing for home.

The soldiers carried banners proclaiming, "We want ships."

They were met by Col. J. C. Campbell, depot commander. He ordered them to return to their barracks. After listening to a brief talk by the colonel, the men milled around for about ten minutes, then filtered back to their quarters. A spokesman for the men said another mass meeting protest would be held Wednesday.

Cancellation of assignment of the transport Admiral Sims precipitated the demonstration. Colonel Campbell explained the transport was withdrawn in connection with consolidation of the 21st and 29th replacement depots. The Daily Pacifican, Army newspaper, quoted Campbell as saying:

"You men forget you're not working for General Motors. You're still in the army."

Army sources said troop ships capable of carrying 251,000 men had been assigned to the western Pacific for January, although only 70,000 will be eligible to return home.

RANK IS RETURNED TO SOLDIER EDITOR

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MANILA, Dec. 26.—(AP) Pvt. Robert W. Young, former editor of the "Homeward Herald," an Army mimeographed newspaper published on Leyte, wore his former T/5 rank again today but was banned from further editorial work.

Young, who once edited a California weekly, wrote a story recently saying that seven ships were being refitted at Leyte to carry Japanese prisoners of war home, while only one ship was being refitted to return American soldiers to the states. His commanding officer forbade publication on the ground the story would undermine morale and incite disturbances among men waiting transportation home.

The story appeared, not in the "Homeward Herald," but on paper mimeographed on the machine used for the newspaper. Young said a copy of the story had been taken from his desk and apparently was printed by someone else.

He was reduced to private and put on a garbage detail. The incident became public and Lt. Gen. W. D. Styer, commanding army forces in the western Pacific, ordered an investigation. The general stated the "resulting action" in lowering Young's rating was "not in my opinion an appropriate one under the circumstances" and restored the soldier to his former rating.

However, Styer said, failure to control the disputed story merited some disciplinary action, and he directed Young be banned from further duty in the information and education section in the western Pacific, which bars the writer from further editorial duty in this theater.

COURT DOOMS JAP ADMIRAL

Wake Commander Sentenced For Civilian Slaughter

Kwajalien, Marshalls, Dec. 25 (AP). Rear Admiral Shigmatsu Sakaibara, former Japanese commander of Wake during the occupation, was sentenced to death by hanging today along with his executive officer, Lieut. Com. Soichi Tachbana, for the mass execution of 98 American civilian employés of Pan-American Airways October 7, 1943.

A United States military commission sentenced the two—Sakaibara admitted heordered the executions—after Sakaibara declared in an outburst that those who conducted the atomic bomb attacks on Japan should be regarded as criminals of war.

Made As Request

"Now as we are about to receive the decision of the American court," the Admiral said, "I would like to make a request that the people who planned and carried out the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan should be regarded in the same light as we."

The two defendants were held responsible for orders which sent the civilian prisoners of war to their deaths at a time when American air bombings led the Japanese to believe that there would be an attempt to retake Wake.

Blindbolded And Shot

The civilians were marched to a lonely beach in moonlight and mowed down by rifle squads while blindfolded and shackled.

The Japanese defense counsel, Lieut. Com. Kozo Hirata, said: "It was one of those tragedies which happen necessarily with the ruthless actions of war.

"Although the execution was a serious tragedy, it may be justified before law as a means of protecting the Japanese Wake unit from hostile deeds."

The trial commission did not share this view.

Chiang to Get Communist Bid On Truce Today

End of Fighting by New Year's Is Sought as Aid to Unity Talks in January

MOOSA

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, Dec. 25.—Strife-torn China hoped this Christmas Day for a New Year's truce between central government and Communist forces as a prelude to unity talks slated for January. A Communist spokesman said the Communists would submit in writing tomorrow their verbal proposal of Dec. 19 of an unconditional truce that would halt the forces of both sides at their present positions.

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Although complete stoppage of fighting was not regarded here as so simple as might appear on the surface, the Communist proposal was considered important because it represented a withdrawal from an earlier demand that government troops return to points they occupied when Japan surrendered.

Should a truce be declared, it would facilitate greatly the work of the Political Consultative Council, the all-party and non-partisan body now expected to meet next month.

The truce proposal is to be delivered at a scheduled formal meeting tomorrow of leaders of the Communist and central-government delegations to the council meeting, the Communist spokesman said. It will be the first formal session of the two groups since mid-November. "The China Times" said it had learned that the Consultative Council would not meet before Jan. 10.

Government press dispatches reported 50,000 Communist attacking Kaoyu on the Grand Canal, 60 miles north of Nanking, with other Communist forces striking at Shaopo, south of Kaoyu, and at Taihsien to the southeast. The reported move was described as a forerunner to an attempt to cut the Yangtze river between Nanking and Shanghai.

Another government dispatch said troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek repulsed Communists in "severe fighting" in western Shansi province Dec. 22-23. Communist efforts to take two towns were reported defeated.

Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman's envoy to China, tonight attended a Christmas dinner party given by Walter Robertson, U. S. charge d'affaires. He ate luncheon with Chiang and Madame Chiang, in his first meeting with them since his arrival here Saturday.

American quarters in Chungking expressed surprise at what they termed some misconception over the status of Marshall, saying he had been referred to frequently as Patrick J. Hurley's successor as ambassador. These quarters said Marshall was the Presidential envoy to China, with rank of ambassador. Since Hurley's resignation, they said, the ambassador's post has been vacant, with Robertson filling the spot as charge d'affaires.

Gen. Geiger in Tientsin

Gen. Howard Takes Over Marine Command At Tsingtao

TIENTSIN, China, Dec. 25, (AP).—Lieutenant General Roy S. Geiger, commanding general of marine forces in the Pacific, arrived at Tientsin today on a routine inspection tour.

Major General Lemuel C. Shepherd jr., turned over command of the 6th Marine Division at Tsingtao yesterday to Major General Archie F. Howard, a veteran of Guadalcanal and New Georgia. General Shepherd has been ordered back to Quantico, Va., for duty.

MARINE FLIER RETURNED

Chinese Reds Send Shantung Crash Survivor to Tsingtao Base

YENAN, China, Dec. 25 (AP)—Communist Eighth Route Army headquarters here said today Lieut. Robert Blant, one of two survivors of the crash of six Marine Corps Helldiver bombers on Shantung peninsula on Dec. 8, was being returned by Communists to an American base at Tsingtao. Lieut. Waide Hoff, the other survivor, is recovering from leg injuries and will be sent to Tsingtao when he

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is able to travel.

The bodies of ten Marine Corps fliers killed in the crashes will be moved to the same place.

Lieutenant Blant is being accompanied back to base by Lieuts. V. Kaidich and Wesley Siguo, who were forced down in their planes Dec. 19 northwest of Chefoo. The latter were unhurt.

Aerial Santa For Marines

TIENTSIN, Dec. 25 (AP).—An aerial Santa Claus visited American marines on guard duty along the Peiping-Mukden railroad, between Tientsin and Chingwangtao today.

Transports of the 1st Marine Air Wing carried out the role, dropping Christmas packages to the men. The packages, prepared by special service, Red Cross and post exchange units, contain turkey, the usual marine chow, candy, cigarettes and reading matter.

Students Demonstrate

YENAN, Dec. 25 (AP).—The Communist New China News Agency today distributed a Dec. 23 dispatch from Chengtu saying that on Dec. 9 a crowd of 4,000 students and professors of six Chengtu universities had demonstrated before the American Information Service Building in that city, shouting: "Withdraw American troops from China; let the Chinese settle matters themselves!"

China Orphans Have G. Is as Daddies for Day

Christmas Presents From Marines and Soldiers Cheer Peiping Children

PEIPING, Dec. 25 (AP).—Christmas came quietly today for American troops in North China, with many a friendly soldier becoming "daddy" for a day to a wide-eyed, happy Chinese orphan. Hundreds of marines, air force men and sailors strode in the crisp, cold air to midnight services last night. Thousands more thronged churches today.

More than two score Chinese youngsters from an orphanage crowded joyfully around a big Christmas tree. Their equally happy uniformed "daddies," marines and soldiers, had gifts for all the youngsters.

It wasn't home, but it was more peaceful than any Christmas many of the marines and soldiers had experienced in the past four holiday seasons.

Peiping's half dozen or more night clubs were crowded last night. At the former Italian Embassy, the swank Legation Club of the Red Cross cheered men who had just learned definitely that their stay in China would be indefinite.

The men did not cheer.

MANCHURIA CELEBRATES WITHOUT JAP RULE

PEIPING, China, Dec. 25.—(AP) Christmas day was celebrated in Manchuria for the first time in 14 years without the overlordship of Japanese.

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But the rich territory, whose seizure brought the first aggression leading to World War II, was still in the twilight zone between Russian and Chinese management.

Changchun, capital of the puppet state of Manchukuo, is under a Chinese mayor. But his authority is still dependent upon the Russian army. Without Soviet arms he would be powerless to enforce his edicts.

Chinese mayors of Mukden, Harbin and Dairen have also flown northward. Chinese residents of these cities patiently wait completion of negotiations which will open the way for return of their own nationalist government troops.

Christmas Island Celebrates

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, Dec. 25 (AP).—The garrison of nearly 100 lonely American soldiers on this flat, isolated atoll 1,161 miles south of Honolulu observed today one of the few bright times of the year here—Christmas on Christmas.

Chiefly Visits Australian Troops

Sydney, Dec. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister J. B. Chiefly made a surprise visit by plane to Australian troops in New Guinea today and had Christmas dinner seated between two privates.

Greeks to Have 600 Americans Observing Vote

Britain and France Joining U. S. in Unique Project; Russia Spurns Invitation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—More than 600 Americans will go into all parts of Greece soon as election observers in a project believed unique in history.

The size of the United States delegation and the exhaustive scope of the project were disclosed today by informed government officials, who asked to remain anonymous. These officials said they knew of no parallel for the observation—by invitation—of one country's elections by citizens of another on such a scale.

Britain and France also have accepted the Greek invitation to send observers, but Russia has declined.

Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, will head the American mission. Under him will be five or six commissioners. One of these—Major General Harry J. Malony—already has been chosen by the War Department, which will collaborate with the State Department on the project.

Indoctrination Staff

The rest of the organization, officials said, will include:

1. An "indoctrination" staff of experts in Greek history and politics, who will give background lectures to the observation teams.

2. A group of "sampling" experts, something like public opinion polltakers, who will take censuses in all parts of Greece to build up a scientific basis for the election observation.

3. Approximately 100 American observation teams, consisting in most cases of an Army officer, an enlisted man, a driver and a Greek interpreter, who will travel in a jeep and trailer to their observation points.

4. A secretary-general and secretariat for the delegation.

The British also will send out about 100 observation teams and the French about forty, officials said.

Administrative officials of the American group will leave for Greece early in January, with the others to follow. The War Department will pick the Army officers and men to serve on the teams from troops in the European or Mediterranean theaters, to cut down transportation expenses.

The teams probably will assemble first in Italy for their indoctrination course. While this is proceeding the census crews will be compiling information in Greece. Asked how they would operate, one official said he thought they could manage "without ringing doorbells," but gave no further details.

Will Check Fraud

Much of the work of the observation teams will be carried out before the Greeks go to the polls March 31, officials said. For about four weeks before that date the teams will be traveling through their assigned areas, checking election registration lists and trying to detect any evidence of fraud or intimidation. Their task will be complicated by the fact that there are some 150 political parties in Greece.

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The Greeks will elect an assembly which will serve both as the national legislature and a body to revise the 1911 constitution. Like their Yugoslav neighbors, Greek legislators may rule on the ticklish question of whether to continue the monarchy and permit King George to return from his London exile.

Greece invited foreign observers to the elections under a Yalta Conference provision that the major Allies would aid any liberated or former Axis-affiliated European state in measures to guarantee the right of the people to choose their own government.

Russia declined on grounds that the "observers" in fact would become "supervisers," and said the Soviet Union was opposed to intervening in another country's domestic affairs.

This refusal was regarded by some American officials as a move to forestall pressure for similar observations of elections in Bulgaria and Rumania, where Soviet-recognized governments have not been recognized by this country or Britain.

Greeks to Elect an Assembly

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Greeks in their March 31 election will choose an Assembly that will serve both as the national legislature and a body to revise the 1911 constitution. Like their Yugoslav neighbors, the Greek legislators may rule on the ticklish question of whether to continue the monarchy and permit King George II to return from his London exile.

Administrative officials of the American observation mission will leave for Greece early in January, with most of the others to follow in February. The War Department will pick the Army officers and men to serve on the teams from troops in the European or Mediterranean theatres to cut down transportation expenses.

The teams probably will assemble first in Italy for their indoctrination courses. While these are proceeding, American census crews will be compiling information in Greece. Asked how they would operate, one official said he thought they could manage "without ringing doorbells."

Special Bonds Proposed To Finance British Loan

Senator Johnson Says It Would Serve as Referendum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, suggested today that the proposed American loan to Great Britain be financed by a special bond issue, which he said would serve as a popular referendum.

Under Senator Johnson's plan, the bondholders rather than the United States Treasury would bear the loss if the British should default. The bonds would be offered to the American public by the United States government and the interest rate would be "exactly what Britain pays." The people who buy the bonds, Senator Johnson told reporters, would "take whatever risk there is and accept whatever payment Britain makes."

If the American people approve the loan, Senator Johnson said, they should prove willing to buy the bonds, and "if the American people don't want it, then the government ought not to underwrite it."

He said he intends to push his plan as an amendment to legislation authorizing the British loan when it comes up next session of Congress, but he has not yet worked out all the details.

He added that Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, and some other House members were working on a similar plan independently of his proposal.

Vinson Supports France In Devaluing the Franc

He Declares Move Essential to Economic Reconstruction

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson said tonight that "a change in the franc rate was an essential step in the French program of economic reconstruction."

In a letter to Rene Pleven, French Finance Minister, Vinson added that "it has been generally recognized that the foreign exchange value of the franc was out of line."

Expressing appreciation of France's action in keeping the American and other interested governments informed, Mr. Vinson said he had followed "with sympathetic interest the efforts of France to cope with her difficult economic problems."

"I wish to extend my best wishes to your government, your people and yourself in this undertaking," he said.

Fraser Supports Joint Japan Rule

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said yesterday he would like to see the power to govern Japan transferred from the exclusive custody of the United States to the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

He emphasized in an interview after brief visits with President Truman and Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, that he had no fault to find with General MacArthur's administration thus far, however.

On Way To Assembly Meeting

"He's done a remarkably fine job," said Fraser, who is en route to London for the first meeting of the United Nations Assembly. "I believe, however, that all of the powers which contributed to the war against Japan should now assume responsibility for governing that country."

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission, composed of representatives of ten nations, leaves Wednesday morning for Japan to study how MacArthur's directives to the Japanese have been carried out. Established in Washington nearly two months ago, it has been mostly a sounding board rather than a policy-making body to date.

Russia never has joined the commission, holding out for a four-power (United States, Russia, Britain, China) control council to administer Japan. Fraser said he was "entirely opposed" to the four-power council.

Would Leave Task To Americans

"New Zealand would agree to leave the actual administration in Japan entirely to the Americans, and my personal choice for the top administrator would be MacArthur," Fraser said.

"But we feel that the directives to that administration should be the work of ten—or eleven—nations, not just one."

He said he believed decisions on the commission, if it were given the actual policy-making power, should be by majority vote in most cases, or perhaps by a two-thirds majority on important issues.

Fraser predicted that the Big Five veto power on the United Nations Security Council would eventually be tossed out.

HIGHEST HONOR POSTHUMOUSLY

Congressional Medal Goes To Pfc. Manuel Perez, Jr.

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Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Pfc. Manuel Perez, Jr., a native of Oklahoma City, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously for his assault on a Japanese pillbox, the War Department announced today.

The action occurred last February 13, in Luzon, Philippine Islands. He was killed March 14 in another action at Santo Tomas.

The medal will be presented to his father, Manuel Perez, of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Lead Scout Of Company

Private first class Perez, who was inducted January 9, 1943, at Chicago, was lead scout of Company A of the 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 11th Airborne Division. His citation says he killed at least 23 Japanese in the attack on twelve pillboxes blocking the drive toward Fort McKinley.

Eleven of the twelve pillboxes

were cleaned out with grenades by the company, with Private Perez accounting for five of the enemy by rifle fire in addition to an unknown number killed by his grenades.

The twelfth emplacement, protected by snipers, halted the advance and pinned down the attacking Yanks with a heavy fire from its two heavy machine guns.

Climbs On Top Pillbox

The 22-year-old scout climbed on top of a captured pillbox and respite heavy fire killed three of the snipers. Then he crawled around to flank the machine-gun nest.

Twenty yards from his goal, a fourth sniper opened fire on him. In a leap, the War Department announcement said, Perez shot the Jap rifleman and tossed a grenade into the pillbox.

As the Japanese began to leave the emplacement through a tunnel opening at the rear, Perez shot eight of them.

Uses Jap's Rifle

The ninth Japanese soldier threw his bayoneted rifle, spear-like, at the scout, knocking his rifle out of his hands. Perez grabbed the Japanese rifle and shot two more of the enemy before he ran out of ammunition.

Then, using the rifle as a club, he beat three more Japanese to death as they ran from the tunnel. Diving into the pillbox, he bayoneted the last remaining Japanese soldier.

"Through his courageous determination and heroic disregard of grave danger," his citation said, "Private Perez made possible the successful advance of his unit toward a valuable objective and provided a lasting inspiration for his comrades."

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Mrs. Patton Lands In D.C. By Plane

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., landed here in an army plane at 1.32 P.M. today, completing a fast but interrupted trip home from the funeral of her husband in Luxembourg.

Army Transport Command officials said Mrs. Patton's plane took off from Boston early today but was forced to land in New York as a result of engine trouble. Because of rain and ice, the plane landed by instruments and trucks had to clean the slush and ice from the runway.

The widow of the famous 3d Army commander was met by Colonel and Mrs. John K. Waters, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. James W. Totten and her son, George S. Patton 3d, West Point cadet. Mrs. Waters and Mrs. Totten are daughters.

Mrs. Patton is expected to stay for an indefinite period with Mrs. Waters, who lives here.

Radar And Radio In Peacetime

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Chicago, Dec. 25 (AP)—Wartime radar and radio brain children are being groomed for peacetime jobs.

Some radio manufacturers in the Chicago area, where half the radar and communications equipment for the armed forces was produced, foresee such developments as these:

Anti-collision apparatus for ships, planes and trains.

Portable radio telephones based on the military walkie talkie principle that could be used to keep a chief in contract with firemen in a burning building, to direct ushers in ball parks, to convey messages to field workers on big farms.

Coat-Pocket Radios

Mobile radio units—Radio stations mounted on trucks like those which dogged Rommel's heels in the chase across Africa—that could operate in tornado, flood and forest-fire regions.

Streamlined sending and receiving sets for light aircraft and small boats.

Coat pocket radios with an ear attachment that would enable the owner to listen to a broadcast on the street, at his desk or at a football game without disturbing the people around him.

Experts who noted how radar detected enemy aerial and naval craft predicted it would be employed in peace to guide planes and ships safely through fog, storm and night.

Device To Prevent Collisions

Now President William J. Halligan says the Hallicrafters Company will develop a device for ships, planes and trains designed to prevent collisions. The idea, as he outlines it, is this:

It would blend the magic of radar and the proximity fuse, a war device which set off shells as they neared their target. The instrument would shoot radio pulses into the darkness ahead, and would give an alarm when it got without a predetermined distance of a hazard. If, for instance, a plane came within the danger range of a mountain, the proximity fuse would cause a light to flash or a bell to ring. The pilot would climb to safety. It would not be as elaborate or as expensive as war radar.

Citizens Radio Band

The Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, pioneer in the military handie talkie field, is engaged in postwar experimental development focused on the ultra high frequency citizens radio band of 460 to 470 megacycles. The firm reports such paraphernalia has limited civilian use at this time, but would prove valuable to firemen and policemen in fighting fires, controlling crowds and unsnarling traffic jams.

The Hallicrafters concern has a mockup model of a portable radiotelephone along the handie-talkie line. It can be carried in a handbag suspended from a shoulder strap. The joint earpiece and mouthpiece resembles the headset of a cradle telephone, and can be lifted out of the bag when in use. Another laboratory model can be carried in a briefcase.

The company labels these contrivances "futuristic," but states they could be used by spotters to send information to the coach's bench at football games, to report performances to press sections at golf tournaments and track meets, to communicate with workmen in sewers and tunnels.

War-developed tubes of pencil-top size will facilitate the maunfacture of miniature radios.

The Sentinel Radio Corporation is planning production of a pocket edition radio measuring 6 by 3 by 7-8 inches. The firm reports that, with the receiver in a pocket or purse and a listening attachment like a hearing aid, the owner could hear a broadcast in privacy.

11-Pound Receiver-Transmitter

The Hallicrafters Company figures on producing a radio receiver and transmitter, together weighing eleven pounds, for small planes and boats in which weight is an important factor.

The Rock Island Lines offer an example of early application of war-tested techniques. The railroad will install a radar-type radio communication system that will permit conductors to talk with engineers in transit, and keep trains in touch with other trains and dispatchers.

Radio manufacturers, in the main, are returning to the production of home and car sets. But many also are seeking to put war-sired innovations into new or improved civilian products.

They leave the impression they can and will make the more novel stuff—if enough people can use it and will buy it.

PRODUCTIVITY RISE FORECAST

Industry 5 Years Hence Seen Breaking All Records

New York, Dec. 25 (AP)—After the next five years, the productivity of American industry, which doubled between the two world wars, should break all previous records.

This forecast by Charles R. Walker, of Yale University's labor and management center, writing in the current issue of *Fortune*, is in reply to a question in debate by business men: "What was the actual impact of World War II on American industry?"

Despite his forecast, Walker warns that "high productivity does not necessarily mean a healthy economy." Productivity (efficiency of output) is only potential prosperity and output and employment must keep pace with it, he says.

Three Chief Influences

Many factors make for increased productivity, but most economists and business men agree that the three chief influences are (1) labor, as expressed by the efficiency of the worker, (2) managerial techniques, and (3) machines or technology.

New machines and managerial know-how resulting from the war should continue to increase productivity, although continuance of some factors regarding the worker are neither practical nor desirable. For the wartime miracle of production, America "recruited by every known device 6,500,000 emergency workers, including old men, wives of service men, teen-age boys and girls."

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War Output No Standard

America's record of productivity during the war cannot be taken as a standard, says Walker. Those who ask, "If we can do it in war, why can't we do it in peace?" must consider the following factors:

"Four years after the defense program got under way Americans were producing $200,000,000,000 in goods and services—nearly twice the dollar total of 1940. . . . The arsenal of democracy in 1944 not only outproduced the Axis in combat munitions by more than 50 per cent, but alone accounted for more than 40 per cent of the armament output of all belligerent nations."

Walker says, however, that $200,000,000,000 gross output should not be taken as a sort of par for postwar economy.

Not Possible Nor Desirable

"No man in his right senses," he says, "thinks it possible or desirable to convert all the components of that $200,000,000,000.

"First, it should be noted that the peak of $200,000,000,000 is expressed in 1944 prices. Adjusted to 1940 dollars, the gross national output amounts to approximately $150,000,000,000. In short, the nation made an advance of 50 per cent over its $100,000,000,000 prewar output. That is a lot, but it represents the reduction of the miracle by 25 per cent.

"Second, in the war years we recklessly used up stocks, literally shooting away a vast proportion of . . . the largest iron source in the nation. We were equally reckless with our remaining petroleum supply."

Long Hours And Underage Labor

The long hours worked and the underage workers used in that time of necessity are other inconvertibles. "We mobilized our universities to train men for war thus incurring a deficit in doctors, lawyers, scientists, even engineers. Lastly there was achieved under the War Manpower Commission a kind of full employment and regimentation that would be neither practical nor desirable under a free peacetime economy."

A better standard of measure than war production, suggests the *Fortune* study, is the 60 per cent of United States economy that remained civilian. A look at the factories that turned out shoes, flour, cloth, etc., is more indicative than the arsenals.

Rayon and its allied products showed a 40 per cent increase between 1939 and 1944. Woolens and worsteds improved sixteen per cent, equaling the average prewar rate of increase for American industry as a whole.

The Consumer Industries

"Most consumer industries, burdened by difficult priority problems, showed increases up to the war and small percentage declines later."

Thus in the fields that are measurable (food, tobacco, canning, wearing apparel, etc.) "productivity continued its rise up to 1942, fell slightly during the war years but never declined to the 1939 level."

Further optimism is expressed in the belief that most of the causes that decrease productivity (shortages of material, manpower, government red tape, migratory labor, war pressures and dislocations) have been liquidated.

Problem That Must Be Met

"Slack discipline in the shop and stoppages through strikes and quickies," he points out, "are a continuing problem that management and labor must overcome. . . . But other factors that increase productivity, new machines and techniques, if skillfully adapted can raise it to a new high."

But only if output and employment keep pace with productivity will the promise of prosperity be kept, he says. In comparing four major group of industries (manufacturing, mining, railroads, and electric light and power) between the years 1923-24 and 1936-37, he found that only in electric light and power, where both output and productivity had increased tremendously, did man hours of employments go up.

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MANY THOUSAND TROOPS ARE STILL FAR FROM HOME

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SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—(AP) Many thousand Americans who fought in foreign and strange lands and won, spent Christmas day on their native soil today thankfully and joyously although still far from their homes and families.

In all the great ports of the Pacific seaboard soldiers and sailors and marines just home from war, became special guests in private homes, in clubs and lodges.

There were between 150,000 and 170,000 stranded veterans on the coast for at least part of Christmas day.

Bear Up Cheerfully

They longed to be home with their own families but bore cheerfully the fact that servicemen were returning in such tremendous numbers railroads could not handle them.

Trains were moving men eastward to their homes at a better rate than heretofore. The Southern Pacific checked on its transcontinental rail lines and found that at about 94 per cent of passengers were servicemen.

There were thousands of parties for the veterans from Seattle to San Diego. Each "homeward ship" in the major ports was visited by Santa Claus; presents were distributed; extra portions of turkey served with sumptuous dinners.

Los Angeles welfare groups set up a special center for discharged, homeless veterans. This downtown center will be open through the holiday season.

In San Francisco 42,000 were stalled Christmas guests. The port of embarkation said this number would be reduced speedily, as only 18,000 more are due up to Jan. 1, just about twice the number that arrived yesterday alone. Railroads were moving out about 5,000 a day.

Los Angeles played host to about 75,000 veterans.

In military hospitals, Army and Navy patients received special attention in keeping with the season. Many of the men decorated their casts with "Merry Christmas" tags and signs.

Los Angeles was the only West coast port able to clear all veterans from ships at anchor or docked. San Francisco had four "hotel ships," with another, the S. S. Lubbock, coming in today. Similar conditions prevailed in the Seattle area. There simply wasn't room ashore for the volume of men arriving.

Special religious services were well attended today. About 800 men attended a midnight Christmas Mass at Pier 45 in San Francisco. In all cities churches had special welcomes for the men.

Thousands Held On East Coast

NEW YORK, Dec. 25. — (AP) Thousands of GI's who arrived on the East coast too late to spend Christmas at home had the best substitute celebration the Army, American Red Cross and USO could offer.

They had turkey with trimmings, Christmas trees and gifts, holiday parties and, in the case of patients in one hospital, free telephone calls home.

The Army staging and separation centers in the New York, Boston and Richmond, Va., areas outdid themselves to disspell any disappointment the servicemen might have felt.

The Red Cross and USO staffs worked overtime, sacrificing their own Christmas at home to bring the men Yuletide cheer.

At Camp Shanks, N. Y., where 5,000 troops arrived and 10,000 were awaiting shipment overseas, there were 10 1-2 tons of turkey. Sixteen thousand cartons of cigarets were distributed, as well as gifts sent from New Jersey families.

All soldiers heading overseas were given passes to New York City if they desired.

The Richmond, Va., News-Leader Telephone Fund provided 600 free telephone calls home for patients at the McGuire General hospital there. Two thousand patients were well enough to get furloughs home.

All ships arriving at Hampton Roads were greeted by Red Cross girls, who distributed Christmas packages and candy. At Camp Gee, Va., 10,000 servicemen received passes or furloughs.

Soldiers arriving at Camp Myles Standish, near Boston, for discharge over the holiday received passes to their homes, if nearby. Service clubs at Standish and Fort Devens were on an "all out" basis.

At Fort Dix, N. J., 4,000 soldiers

received their discharge on Christmas day and another 5,000 received leaves. Those remaining at the post had a turkey dinner, but processing was not interrupted.

Thousands of soldiers arrived and other thousands left Camp Kilmer, N. J., either discharged or on passes. A total of 650 were discharged from Fort Monmouth and another 1,000 men were given a Christmas party.

SEAS BATTER 2 TRANSPORTS

Cruiser Philadelphia And Carrier Randolph Arrive

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New York, Dec. 25 (AP)—The light cruiser Philadelphia and the big aircraft carrier Randolph, battered and ripped by icy Atlantic storms, arrived today with 8,029 service men to spend Christmas Day in the United States, if not at home.

Heavy storms and giant waves forced the Essex Class carrier to reduce its speed for three days, carried away sections of the flight deck railing, walkways to gun platforms and some liferafts, and flooded some staterooms.

But the 6,761 high-point officers, enlisted men and army nurses aboard were in holiday spirits. Capt. Jackson R. Tate, Madison, N.J., skipper of the carrier, ascribed the good humor to navy food, a holiday celebration and "because we kept our promise to get them home—at least to the United States—by Christmas."

Philadelphiaa's Deck Buckled

The Philadelphia arrived in port with her fo 'castle deck buckled, her hull plating ripped and her gun shields and fittings twisted by wind and waves. She carried 1,268 troops.

"We did everything possible to get the boys home for Christmas and still preserve the ship," Capt. Robert W. Berry, San Francisco, the ship's skipper said.

A roll of 41 degrees and 80-foot waves delayed the vessel, he said.

"If we chose to run before the storm and ride it out, we wouldn't have gotten in before New Year's," he said.

Repair Men Held By Ropes

Lieut. (j.g.) C. F. Beatty, naval liaison officer to the army, of Scarsdale, N.Y., said Lalbert Parker, of Philadelphia, damage-control officer, and a party of navy men who went forward to repair the buckled fo'castle deck had to be made fast to lines to keep them from being swept overboard.

Troops had no Christmas services aboard the cruiser, but received gifts on the pier, en route to Camp Kilmer, N.J., for processing.

The Philadelphia was one of twenty vessels due today at three East Coast ports with 20,000 service men. Twenty-one ships, with 9,000 troops, were scheduled to dock at West Coast ports.

Other Arriving Ships

Also scheduled to arrive at New York: U.S.S. Randolph, 6,310; Ambrose Burnside, 619; Sea Tiger, 2,149; Cape Diamond, 12; John R. Gordon, 17; John G. Carlisle, 5; George Pendleton, 3; Sea Robin, 1,987; Capt. Flattery, 1,049.

At Newport News, Va.: The George Bancroft, 550; H.M.S. Begum, 478; Westbrook Victory, 1,490; Francis Lee, 547; S.S. Elroy Alfaro, 24; Byron Darnton, 44; Redstone Seam, 9.

At Boston: The John Merrick, 21; Exchequer Victory, 1,646; Waterbury Victory, 1,522.

At West Coast Ports

At San Diego, Cal.: The attack transport Leon, 1,300; LST 787, 92; destroyer transport Enright, 156; destroyer transport Daniel T. Giffin, 24; LST 469, 81; surveying ship Simon Newcomb, 13; six Navy LSM's with combined total of 45 men.

At San Francisco: The Niagara Victory, 28; LST 70, 10; LST 170, 29; Cambria, 1,619; James Woodrow, 805; Kassan Bay, 1,069; Rockingham, 1,782; Chepacht, 29; Menifee, 2,023.

No ships were due at Los Angeles, Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., today. The quarantined ship, the Grundy, however, debarked 1,827 men in Portland.

Stranded GI's Cheered By Prospect Of Release

New York, Dec. 25 (AP)—America from coast to coast rejoiced today grateful for its first peacetime Christmas in five years.

Millions in churches across the country gave point to President Truman's statement. "This is the Christmas that a war-weary world has prayed for through long and awful years."

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, in the first sermon since his designation to the College of Cardinals, told persons attending mass at New York city's St. Patrick's Cathedral:

"We must return to God, for deep within our hearts we know there is no other way—no other path to peace, for the lone soul or for the mighty nations of the earth."

Even inclement weather—gloomy, snowladen skies in the East and rain and sleet in much of the nation—failed to spoil the day for those families reunited after four years of war and those who, despite the worst travel jam in history, reached their destinations.

In Charlotte, N.C., 516 nurses and women employés of a hospital were gladdened to find Nylons under their Chirtsmas tree—gift of a doctor whose identity was withheld.

The CIO United Auto Workers' holiday truce in the strike against General Motors drew to an end. The strikers were to resume their fight for a 30 per cent wage increase today.

Joins Daughter In Death

At Philadelphia, a 45-year-old father, saddened by the death of his 8-year-old daughter, could think only of her dying wish—"I wouldn't mind dying if only papa could go along with me."

Papa—Emory S. Potter—died of a heart attack while walking upstairs.

A former WAC who lost her husband last March in Germany, lost her daughter, 19-month-old Gayle Eleanor Harvey. The child died of tubercular meningitis, despite every effort to save her.

"Gayle was all I had left," said the grief-stricken mother, Mrs. Jean Harvey.

Rector Assails 'Pagan' Plan to Move War Dead

The Rev. Mr. McKee Terms Bringing Bodies Back an 'Affront to Christmas'

Proposals to bring the bodies of American soldier dead back from Europe were assailed yesterday as "an example of organized paganism" and "an affront to the graciousness of Christmas" by the Rev. Elmore M. McKee, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, 207 East Sixteenth Street.

"These men died not for things material but for indestructible values of the spirit." Mr. McKee told his congregation in a Christmas sermon. "Would they not certainly desire their bodies to serve as permanent promise that Europe and America can be one?

"Suppose our own American soil were studded with cemeteries of Allied dead. Then suppose our Allies sent in a band of grave diggers to lift these bodies and transport them overseas. What would we think? Is not our soil good enough for them? Were we not all in common cause as brothers?

"These same questions our European partners can now rightly ask."

Film Export Official Off To Open Office in Holland

H. W. Kahn to Represent Eric Johnston Group Abroad

Henry W. Kahn left at noon yesterday from La Guardia Field for Hurn, England, en route to Holland, where he announced he would open offices of the new Motion Picture Export Association headed by Eric Johnston.

Mr. Kahn said the new Export Association offices in Amsterdam would represent Columbia, M-G-M, Paramount, R K O Radio, Twentieth Century-Fox, United Artists, Universal and Warner Bros.

The venture is described as the "first combined operation" of its kind for United States film companies in the foreign field.

Mr. Kahn, who left aboard an American Overseas Airlines Flagship, recently was with Twentieth Century-Fox and has had many years of film experience in Europe.

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NATION REJOICES IN FIRST WAR-FREE YULE IN FIVE YEARS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

America from coast to coast rejoiced yesterday, grateful for its first peacetime Christmas in five years.

GI's stranded in East and West coast ports, on shipboard and in staging areas, cheerfully accepted their fate, knowing they would be home for good soon.

Civilians separated from loved ones overseas opened their homes and hearts to the stranded soldiers and sailors, or found joy in the knowledge their own sons, husbands and sweethearts were not in danger.

President Flies Home

President Truman, who flew to Independence, Mo., to spend the holiday with his mother, sounded the keynote for the nation when he declared "this is the Christmas that a war-weary world has prayed for through long and awful years." Minor disappointments could not overshadow that thought.

Millions expressed the President's thought in churches across the country. Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, in the first sermon since his designation to the College of Cardinals, told persons attending Mass at New York city's St. Patrick's Cathedral:

"We must return to God, for deep within our hearts we know there is no other way—no other path of peace, for the lone soul or for the mighty nations of the earth."

Even inclement weather—gloomy, snow-laden skies in the East and rain and sleet in much of the nation—failed to spoil the day for those families reunited after four years of war and those who, despite the worst travel jam in history, reached their destinations.

Families Entertain Men

In keeping with the holiday spirit, Pacific coast families welcomed 170,000 veterans stranded there. Those servicemen in camps and still on shipboard had the best the Army and Navy could find.

Camp Shanks, N. Y., had 10 1-2 tons of turkey for GI's whose thoughts were on the West coast. More offers for "Christmas at our home" were received than there were soldiers to accept the hospitality.

Wounded in Army hospitals had visits from celebrities. Helen Hayes, for instance, left her own two children on Christmas night to entertain the men.

President Truman gave freedom to more than 2,000 federal convicts who served faithfully in the armed forces during the war.

Women Get Nylons

In Charlotte, N. C., 516 nurses and women employes of a hospital were gladdened to find nylons under their Christmas tree—gift of a doctor whose identity mercifully was withheld.

The C.I.O. United Auto Workers' holiday truce in the strike against General Motors drew to an end. The strikers were to resume their fight for a 30 per cent wage increase today.

At Philadelphia, a 45-year-old father, saddened by the death of his eight year old daughter, could think only of her dying wish—"I wouldn't mind dying if only papa could go along with me."

Papa—Emory S. Potter—died of a heart attack while walking upstairs.

A former WAC corporal who lost her husband last March in Germany, lost her daughter, 19-month-old Gayle Eleanor Harvey. The child died of tubercular meningitis, despite every efofrt to save her.

"Gayle was all I had left," said the grief-stricken mother, Mrs. Jean Harvey.

Privations Dim Yule Spirit In Many Sections Of World

[*By the Associated Press*]

DEC 26 1945

A world at peace for the first yuletide in six years celebrated Christmas with the holiday spirit dimmed in many lands by privation and suffering.

In the town of Bethlehem, the birth of Christ was re-enacted at midnight Christmas Eve in the Church of the Nativity by high church dignitaries before an overflow of pilgrims from all over the world.

British military authorities in Palestine made special efforts to enable as many service personnel as possible to take part in the pilgrimage.

Berlin Collects $300,000

To many lands, short on food and fuel, the season held more threat than promise.

Shattered Berlin managed to collect more than $300,000 for gifts and food, and some restaurant owners offered free meals to children.

The starving people of cold Poland recevied 10,000 gift parcels from UNRRA.

Italians, desperately low on fuel, gave thanks for unseasonably warm weather.

In Brtiain, civilians still on wartime rations shared the best of their depleted larders with hundreds of American soldiers awaiting their transportation home.

Festive Air In Moscow

In Russia, although Christmas is not an official holiday, there was a festive atmosphere in Moscow and many other of the larger cities.

From Denmark, where there is less evidence of privation, the children sent playthings of their own to the children of Britain. Even German prisoners of war in Leicester, England, volunteered to work with penknives and scrap wood in their spare time to make toys for children of the countryside.

American service men, wherever the season found them, did their best to brighten the yuletide celebration.

Christmas Tree In Peiping

In Peiping, 40 Chinese youngsters from an orphanage crowded around a big Christmas tree while Marines and soldiers handed them gifts. In Singapore, recently released internee children were given a holiday feast by GI's.

The same story came from all parts of the world where American service men are still billeted, from India, China, the South Pacific, the Philippines, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria, Iceland.

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CHRISTMAS ROUNDUP (550)

LONDON, DEC 25-(AP)-THE WAR-WEARY WORLD REJOICED TODAY IN THE FIRST PEACE-TIME CHRISTMAS IN SIX YEARS, BUT FOOD, CLOTHING AND FUEL SHORTAGES BROUGHT WIDESPREAD SUFFERING IN MANY LANDS.

SOME OF THE HARXSHIPS, HOWEVER, WERE ALLEVIATED BY AMERICAN GI'S WHO, UNABLE TO BE HOME FOR CHRISTMAS, FILLED IN FOR SANTA CLAUS AND BROUGHT YULETIDE JOY TO THOSE FOR WHOM THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE HAD LONG LOST ITS TRUE SIGNIFICANCE.

IN THE LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, THE NEARLY 2,000-YEAR-OLD MIRACLE WHICH FOUNDED THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION WAS RE-ENACTED AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT IN THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY BY HIGH CHURCH DIGNITARIES BEFORE AN OVERFLOW CROWD OF PILGRIMS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, MANY IN UNIFORM.

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POPE PIUS XII, BROADCASTING HIS TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD YESTERDAY FROM VATICAN CITY, FLAYED "TOTALITARIANISM" AS THE SOURCE OF HUMAN SUFFERING AND CALLED FOR "COLLABORATION, GOOD WILL, AND RECIPROCAL CONFIDENCE IN ALL PEOPLES."

IN ENGLAND, CIVILIANS, STILL NOT BACK ON PEACE-TIME RATIONS THEMSELVES, MADE A BRAVE EFFORT TO UPHOLD THE REPUTATION OF JOHN BULL'S YULETIDE BOUNTY BY SHARING THE BEST THEIR DEPLETED LARDERS AFFORDED WITH HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS STILL AWAITING TRANSPORTATION HOME.

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AND THE AMERICANS RECIPROCATED, NOT ONLY IN ENGLAND BUT WHEREVER THE SEASON FOUND THEM. GI'S ENTERTAINED RECENTLY RELEASED INTERNEE CHILDREN IN SINGAPORE. THE CREW OF A U.S. NAVAL VESSEL IN BATAVIA YESTERDAY UNLOADED THE CARGO SO THEY COULD SAIL AGAIN TO EVACUATE A SHIPLOAD OF DUTCH WOMEN AND CHILDREN TODAY.

THE SAME STORY CAME FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WHERE AMERICAN SERVICE MEN ARE STILL BILLETED: FRON INDIA, CHINA, THE SOUTH PACIFIC, THE PHILIPPINES, BULGARIA, ROMANIA, AUSTRIA, ICELAND.

THE PEOPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES DID THEIR BEST TO SPREAD THE SEASON'S HAPPINESS, HOWEVER THIN:

DANISH CHILDREN SENT THEIR OWN PLAYTHINGS TO CHILDREN IN ENGLAND. AN RAF PLANE PARACHUTED A LIFE-SIZE SANTA CLAUS STUFFED WITH GOODIES TO EXCITED CHILDREN IN JAVA. EVEN GERMAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN LEICESTER, ENGLAND, VOLUNTEERED TO WORK WITH PENKNIVES AND SCRAP WOOD IN THEIR SPARE TIME TO MAKE TOYS FOR CHILDREN OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

TO MANY LANDS SHORT ON FOOD AND FUEL, THE SEASN HELDORE THREAT THAN PRO

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TO MANY LANDS SHORT ON FOOD AND FUEL, THE SEASO HELD MORE THREAT THAN PROMISE.

TO COLD, WAR-TORN POLAND, UNRRA SENT 100,000 GIFT PARCELS.

ITALY, WITH LITTLE SPARE COAL, WAS GRATEFUL FOR UNSEASONABLY WARM WEATHER.

BERLIN, IN RUINS, STILL MANAGED TO COLLECT $300,000 FOR GIFTS AND FOOD, AND SOME RESTAURANT OWNERS OFFERED FREE MEALS TO CHILDREN.

RUSSIA, WHICH DOES NOT OBSERVE CHRISTMAS OFFICIALLY AS A HOLIDAY, STILL DID NOT SPARE AVAILABLE CHEER, ESPECIALLY IN URBAN CENTERS SUCH AS MOSCOW.

OF ON DISTANT PALESTINE THE EMPHASIS WAS ON THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

STMAS. VISITORS FROM MANY LANDS MADE THE

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IN DISTANT PALESTINE THE EMPHASIS WAS ON THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CHRISTMAS. VISITORS FROM MANY LANDS MADE THE TRADITIONAL PILGRIMAGE YESTERDAY OVER THE FIVE-MILE ROUTE FROM JERUSALEM TO BETHLEHEM. BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD MADE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO ENABLE AS MANY SERVICE PERSONNEL AS POSSIBLE TO TAKE PART IN THE PILGRIMAGE. IN CONTRAST WITH LAST YEAR, FEW AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE CLOSE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, ALTHOUGH GI UNIFORMS WERE STILL IN EVIDENCE YESTERDAY IN THE PROCESSION.

THE IMPRESSIVE PONTIFICAL MASS, WITH SOFT SACRED MUSIC AND COLORFUL CLERICAL VESTMENTS, BEGAN AT 10 P.M. YESTERDAY AT BETHLEHEM'S CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY. THE SERVICE WAS CONDUCTED BY THE MOST REV. VICAR OF PORT SAID, MSGR.ANGELIMARIAE HIRAL, WHO CAME TO PALESTINE TO OFFICIATE FOR THE AILING LATIN PATRIARCH, MSGR.LOUIS BARLASSINA. AT MIDNIGHT THE GREAT BELS IN THE CHURCH TOWER RANGTUT IN PROCLAMATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE

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AT MIDNIGHT THE GREAT BELLS IN THE CHURCH TOWER RANG OUT IN PROCLAMATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

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NIGHT LEAD FRANC

BY LOUIS P. NEVIN

PARIS, DEC. 25 - (AP) -- THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT HAD CUT THE VALUE OF THE FRANC BY MORE THAN HALF, SETTING IT AT 119.10669 TO THE DOLLAR, AND 480 TO THE POUND.

DEVALUATION OF THE FRANC, WHICH SINCE THE LIBERATION, HAS BEEN PEGGED AT 50 TO THE DOLLAR AND 200 TO THE POUND, WILL TAKE EFFECT TOMORROWWITH PUBLICATION OF THE DECREE IN THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL, ~~IT WAS ANNOUNCED~~.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FORECAST LAST WEEK THAT THE FRANC WOULD BE REDUCED IN VALUE AS A STEP TOWARDS FULL SCALE RESUMPTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE. DEC 26 1945

THE DECISION TO CUT IT WAS TAKEN AT A FOUR HOUR CABINET SESSION SUNDAY.

IT WAS KNOWN THAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTED TO STABILIZE ITS MONEY BEFORE RATIFICATION OF THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY AGREEMENT, SCHEDULED FOR DEBATE IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TOMORROW.

FRENCH FINANCIAL EXPERTS SAID THE TWO-CENT VALUATION OF THE FRANC WAS ARTIFICIAL AND PREVENTED THE FRENCH FROM "SELLING ANYTHING IN THE UNITED STATES OR IN ENGLAND."

THEY WERE DIVIDED AS TO HOW DEVALUATION MIGHT AFFECT THE FRENCH DOMESTIC ECONOMY. SOME HELD THAT IT WOULD INCREASE INFLATION;

30.24-32645

OTHERS MAINTAINED IT WOULD ~~XXXXXXX~~ SO STIMULATE PRODUCTION OF GOODS THAT LIVING COSTS WOULD FALL.

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THE ASSEMBLY NOW IS CONSIDERING THE 1946 BUDGET WHICH CONTEMPLATES A 120,000,000,000 FRANC DEFICIT, ESTIMATED ON THE OLD EVALUATION.

THE NATION'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE SINCE LIBERATION HAS BEEN CONFINED LARGELY TO TOKEN SHIPMENTS OF LUXURY GOODS--PERFUME, COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE. UNABLE TO FULFILL HER PART OF A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN, FRANCE RECENTLY TRANSFERRED 400,000,000 FRANCS WORTH OF GOLD TO SWEDEN, PARTIALLY COVERING DELIVERIES FRANCE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO MAKE.

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THE PRESENT DEVALUATION IS THE FIFTH IN NINE YEARS. DURING THAT TIME THE VALUE OF THE PAPER FRANC HAS DECLINED STEADILY FROM APPROXIMATELY FIVE GOLD CENTIMES (0.049 GOLD FRANCS) TO THE PRESENT RATE OF SLIGHTLY MORE THAN HALF A GOLD CENTIME (0.0064 GOLD FRANCS).

THE MOVE WAS TAKEN TO ALIGN FRANCE'S CURRENCY MORE CLOSELY TO ITS ACTUAL VALUE IN COMPARISON TO WORLD MONEY ON THE EVE OF THE ASSEMBLY'S MEETING TOMORROW TO CONSIDER RATIFICATION OF THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT CURRENCIES IN THE FRENCH COLONIES WOULD BE CHANGED.

THOSE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES WHOSE LOCAL CURRENCY WILL HAVE THE SAME DOLLAR AND POUND VALUE AS THE METROPOLITAN FRANC ARE ALGIERS, TUNISIA, FRENCH MOROCCO, THE FRENCH WEST INDIES AND FRENCH GUIANA.

THOSE COLONIES WHERE 100 FRANCS OF LOCAL CURRENCY WILL BE MADE EQUAL TO 170 METROPOLITAN FRANCS ARE FRENCH WEST AFRICA, FRENCH EQUITORIAL AFRICA, FRANCH CONGO AND CAMEROONS, FRENCH SOMALILAND, MADAGASCAR, REUNION AND ST.PIERRE AND MIQUELON ISLANDS.

NEW CALEDONIA, NEW HEBRIDES AND THE REST OF FRENCH OCEANIA WILL HAVE A RATE OF 100 LOCAL FRANCS EQUAL TO 240 METROPOLITAN FRANCS.

JD 58PES

nuernberg

ADDED TO THE ABOVE UNUSUAL DOCUMENT IS ANOTHER HITLER ORDER -- TOP SECRET WAR ORDER NUMBER 51, DATED MARCH 11, 1943 -- ~~ANXXXX~~ GIVING AUTHORITATIVE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION, "DID HITLER EXPECT AN ALLIED LANDING ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST AND IF SO, WHERE?".

THIS ORDER INDICATES HITLER NOT ONLY EXPECTED AN ATTEMPTED LANDING BY THE SPRING OF 1944, BUT FULLY REALIZED ITS GRAVITY. THIS IS IN GLARING CONTRAST WITH THE PROPAGANDA LINE PURSUED BY HANS FRITSCHE, GOEBBELS' TOP RADIO COMMENTATOR, NOW ON TRIAL AT NUERNBERG. FRITSCHE INSISTED, "WE'RE JUST ACHING FOR THE ALLIES TO TRY TO EFFECT A LANDING. THEY'LL BE DRIVEN BACK INTO THE OCEAN WITH BLOODY NOSES."

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With Purely Technical Sections omitted,

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THE ORDER READS: "THE HARD AND SACRIFICIAL CONTEST OF THE PAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM HAVE STRAINED OUR MILITARY POWERS AND EFFORTS TO THE UTMOST. IT HAS CORRESPONDED TO AN IMMENSITY OF DANGER AND TO THE GENERAL SITUATION. THIS PICTURE HAS CHANGED, MEANWHILE. THE DANGER IN THE EAST HAS REMAINED, BUT AN EVEN GREATER ONE CASTS SHADOWS BEFORE IT IN THE WEST: THE ANGLO-SAXON LANDING!

DEC 261945

"IN THE EAST THE VAST EXTENT OF THE TERRAIN, IF WORST COMES TO WORST, PERMITS OF LOSS OF TERRITORY EVEN ON A GREATER SCALE WITHOUT STRIKING FATALLY AT GERMANY'S VITAL NERVE.

"IT'S XXXXX DIFFERENT IN THE WEST! SHOULD THE ENEMY HERE SUCCEED IN BREAKING INTO OUR DEFENSES ON A BROAD FRONT, THE CONSEQUENCES EVIDENT WITHIN A SHORT TIME WILL BE BEYOND COMPREHENSION.

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"ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO THE FACT THAT THE ENEMY WILL EMBARK UPON AN ATTACK AGAINST EUROPE'S WESTERN FRONT IN THE SPRING, POSSIBLY EVEN EARLIER.

"I CAN THEREFORE NO LONGER ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEEING THE WEST STILL FURTHER WEAKENED IN FAVOR OF OTHER WAR THEATERS. I HAVE THEREFORE, DECIDED TO STRENGTHEN ITS DEFENSIVE POWERS, ESPECIALLY AT THE POINT WHENCE WE SHALL BEGIN OUR LONG-DISTANCE FIGHT AGAINST ENGLAND. FOR IT'S THERE THAT THE ENEMY MUST AND WILL ATTACK. IT IS THERE -- UNLESS ALL INDICATIONS MISLEAD -- THAT THE DECISIVE LANDING BATTLE WILL BE KXXXXXX FOUGHT.

"WE MUST COUNT UPON ATTACKS ON XXXXX ANOTHER FRONT, CALCULATED TO TIE US DOWN OR DIVERT US. BUT AN ATTACK ON A GRAND

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SCALE ON DENMARK IS ALSO NOT BEYOND THE RANGE OF POSSIBILITY. SUCH AN ATTACK IS MORE DIFFICULT TO SUPPORT FROM THE SEA AND LESS EFFECTIVE TO SUPPORT FROM THE AIR. IN THE EVENT OF ITS BEING SUCCESSFUL, HOWEVER, ITS POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL CONSEQUENCES ARE OF THE GREATEST.

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"AT THE BEGINNING OF SUCH A STRUGGLE, THE ENTIRE OFFENSIVE POWER OF THE ENEMY XXXX NECESSARILY WILL BE DIRECTED AGAINST OUR COASTAL DEFENSES. IN THE SHORT TIME WHICH IS XX PRESUMABLY STILL AT OUR XXXXXXX DISPOSAL, OUR DEFENCES ON THE COAST CAN BE STRENGTHENED

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ONLY IF EXPANDED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE AND IF ALL AVAILABLE PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL FORCES AT HOME AND IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS INCREASE THEIR EFFORTS TO THE ~~MAXIMUM~~ HIGHEST POTENTIAL.

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"WEAPONS INTENDED IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE FOR DENMARK AND OCCUPIED WESTERN AREAS (SUCH AS PAK, AN IMMOVABLE ~~ARMOR~~ PANZER DUG INTO THE EARTH, COASTAL ARTILLERY, ACK-ACK GUNS, MINES, ETC.) ARE TO BE SHARPLY CONCENTRATED AND PLACED IN SERVICE AT THE MOST THREATENED COASTAL POINTS. THIS MAY MEAN THAT THE DEFENSIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF LESS ENDANGERED SECTORS FOR THE PRESENT CANNOT BE IMPROVED.

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"IN CASE THE ENEMY, NEVERTHELESS, BY COMBINING ALL HIS FORCES, BRINGS ABOUT A LANDING, OUR COUNTER-ATTACK CONDUCTED WITH THE GREATEST VEHEMENCE MUST MEET HIM. THE TASK WILL BE TO SUPPLY RESERVES AND MATERIAL QUICKLY AND IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY, AND ALSO TO GIVE INTENSIVE TRAINING ~~AND~~ TO EXISTING LARGE UNITS SO THAT THEY ARE DEVELOPED INTO HIGHGRADE, ATTACK-LUSTY, FULLY MOBILE RESERVES WHO WILL PREVENT THE BROADENING OF THE LANDING BY A COUNTER-ATTACK AND WILL THROW THE ENEMY BACK INTO THE OCEAN.

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"BEYOND THAT, AUXILIARY MEASURES MUST BE PREPARED IN THE MINUTEST DETAIL FOR THROWING AGAINST THE ENEMY AFTER HIS LANDING WHATEVER CAN BE BROUGHT INTO PLAY WITH THE ~~XXXX~~ GREATEST SPEED FROM THE UNATTACKED COASTAL SECTORS AND FROM THE HOME AREAS.

"THE LUFTWAFFE AND THE NAVY MUST OPPOSE THE EXPECTABLE STRONG ATTACKS FROM THE AIR AND ON THE SEA WITH EVERY POSSIBLE FORCE, AND REGARDLESS OF COSTS."

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THE ORDER CONTINUES WITH DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS TO VARIOUS UNITS OF THE WEHRMACHT. IT CLOSES WITH THE WORDS, "I EXPECT THAT WITHIN THE TIME STILL AVAILABLE ALL ECHELONS WILL WITH EXTREME ENERGY PREPARE FOR THE EXPECTABLE DECISIVE BATTLE IN THE WEST.

"ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONS MUST BE ON THE LOOKOUT ~~XXXX~~ THAT TIME AND MANPOWER WON'T BE WASTED USELESSLY IN JURISDICTIONAL QUESTIONS, BUT THAT, ON THE CONTRARY, ALL WILL JOIN IN ADVANCING OUR DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE STRENGTH."

SIGNED ADOLF HITLER. INITIALED J. J. FOR JODL.

LOCHNERS THRU THIRD 1745/18/12 AND THRU THIRD 1830-17/12 OC/20/12/850PES

BERLIN, DEC. 18 -- (AP) -- BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONTINUE TO KEEP CLOSED TO THE PRESS AND ANY OTHER OUTSIDERS WHAT IS REGARDED OFFICIALLY AS A HUGE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP ON THE EAST COAST OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WHERE APPROXIMATELY 160,000 MISERABLE GERMAN TROOPS ARE AWAITING DEMOBILIZATION.

KNOWN AS "AREA F", THE CAMP CONTAINS THE REAL WRECKAGE OF THE WEHRMACHT. ONE BRITISH OFFICER SAID ONLY A FEW BRITISH ARMY MEN OUTSIDE OF INTELLIGENCE TEAMS AND SECURITY POLICE HAVE GAINED PERMISSION TO ENTER "AREA F"

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GENERALLY, ACCORDING TO THE BRITISH OFFICER, THESE MEN LIVE WRETCHEDLY ON PRISONER OF WAR RATIONS. THEY ARE KEPT AS BUSY AS POSSIBLE ON ROAD REPAIR WORK, LOG CUTTING, ETC. AND FROM THIS GIANT POOL THE BRITISH PULL OUT THOSE PRISONERS THEY MIGHT WANT TO QUESTION OR TO SEND TO INTERNMENT CAMPS AS SECURITY SUSPECTS.

THE MAJORITY OF THE GERMANS SEALED IN THE AREA ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE FROM THE RUSSIAN, FRENCH OR AMERICAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION. BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF RETURNING THEM TO THEIR HOMES THE BRITISH THOUGHT IT BEST TO KEEP THEM CONCENTRATED IN THE AREA RATHERN THAN DEMOBILIZE THEM AND HAVE THEM WANDERING AROUND THE BRITISH ZONE.

THE BRITISH ALSO ANNOUNCED THEY HAVE BEEN USING GERMAN MINESWEEPERS FOR DANGEROUS WORK THAT OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE REQUIRED THE USE OF THEIR OWN NAVY. MANY DISHCARGED GERMAN NAVY PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN HIRED AS CIVILIANS AND PAID THROUGH THE BURGOMEISTERS TO REPAIR THE SHIPS.

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FIRST LEAD KREMLIN DINNER

MOSCOW, DEC 25-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN GAVE AN "ATOMIC" TOAST AT A CHRISTMAS EVE DINNER FOR U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IN THE KREMLIN LAST NIGHT AND ALL DRAINED THEIR GLASSES MERRILY.

DETAILS WERE NOT GIVEN OUT, BUT PERSONS WHO ATTENDED SAID THE TOAST PROBABLY WAS THE MOST INTERESTING AND AMUSING OF ABOUT 15 DRUNK AT THE FUNCTION.

STALIN, RESTED BY A LONG VACATION, TOOK A LIVELY PART IN THE CONVERSATION UP AND DOWN THE LONG TABLE. MEN WHO HAVE ATTENDED MANY KREMLIN BANQUETS FOR FOREIGNERS SAID HE NEVER WAS MORE HOSPITABLE.

MEEMBERS OF THE BYRNES PARTY SAID THEY HAVE ENJOYED THEMSELVES TREMENDOUSLY. BYRNES WON LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE SEVERAL TIMES WITH HIS TOASTS, WHICH WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN "TO THE POINT." STALIN WAS REPORTED GREATLY AMUSED.

AFTER THE BANQUET THE GROUP SAW A RUSSIAN FILM OF BYRNES' CHOICE, "THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN," WHICH SHOWED THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN FROM 1904 THROUGH INTERVENTION AND VICTORY THIS YEAR.

30.24 - 32649

AMERICAN GUESTS RETURNING FROM THE DINNER SAID TOASTS WERE DRUNK TO THE HEALTH OF STALIN, KING GEORGE VI, PRESIDENT TRUMAN, TO THE CONTINUED FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE OF THE ALLIED POWERS, TO WORLD AMITY AND PEACE.

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DURING WAR YEARS, AS MANY AS 40 TOASTS WERE SOMETIMES DRUNK, ONE DIPLOMAT RECALLED.

STALIN, WEARING HIS MARSHAL'S UNIFORM, PRSIDED A HOST, WITH FORE

STALIN, WEARING HIS MARSHAL'S UNIFORM, PRESIDED AS HOST, WITH FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV AND A SCORE OF THE HIGHEST SOVIET OFFICIALS HELPING HIM ENTERTAIN 11 AMERICAN AND 11 BRITISH GUESTS.

AFTER DINNER SECRETARY BYRNES, U.S.AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AND THE OTHER AMERICANS WENT TO SPASSO HOUSE, ARRIVING AROUND MIDNIGHT IN THE MIDST OF A CHRISTMAS EVE PARTY GIVEN BY THE AMBASSADOR AND HIS DAUGHTER, KATHLEEN HARRIMAN, FOR THE MOSCOW AMERICAN COLONY.

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SECRETARY BEVIN, WHO HAD AN APPOINTMENT WITH STALIN, WAS IN THE KREMLIN FOR AN HOUR BEFORE DINNER.

JP722AES

FIRST LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS DAY

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC.25-(AP)-ADVISERS AND EXPERTS WORKED TODAY ON THE DRAFTS OF AGREEMENTS REACHED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE BIG THREE HIGHLIGHTED BY A COMPROMISE ACCORD ON THE PROCEDURE FOR DRAFTING OF THE EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENT.

A COMMUNIQUE WILL BE ISSUED AT 2 A.M. THURSDAY (6 P.M. WEDNESDAY EASTERN STANDARD TIME), A BRITISH SOURCE SAID.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE THREE MINISTERS, JAMES F. BYRNES OF THE UNITED STATES, ERNEST BEVIN OF BRITAIN AND VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV OF SOVIET RUSSIA, PLANNED ANOTHER MEETING BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

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ONE OF THE MAIN PIECES OF BUSINESS ON BYRNES' CALENDAR FOR TYE DAY WAS A CHRISTMAS TELEPHONE CALL TO HIS WIFE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAD CHRISTMAS DINNER WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AT THE SPASSO HOUSE, THE AMBASSADOR'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE. BYRNES WAS ALMOST RECOVERED FROM A SLIGHT COLD WHICH BOTHERED HIM EARLIER THIS WEEK.

TURKEY WAS THE ORDER AT SPASSO HOUSE. ALL THE AMERICANS THERE GOT UP LATE TODAY BECAUSE OF A DINNER AT THE KREMLIN LAST NIGHT--AT WHICH BYRNES AND HIS PARTY REMAINED UNTIL MIDNIGHT--AND A PARTY FOR THE AMERICAN COLONY IN THE AMBASSADOR'S HOME WHICH BYRNES ATTENDED FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR.

HOPE WAS OFFERED UNDER THE AGREEMENT ON PROCEDURE REACHED IN MOSCOW FOR ENDING OF THE IMPASSE OVER THE PEACE TREATIES, WHICH CAUSED THE COLLAPSE OF THE FIVE-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN LONDON LAST OCTOBER.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE AGREEMENT WAS VERY CLOSE TO THE FORMULA PROPOSED BY BYRNES AS A COMPROMISE AT LONDON. IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE SITE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE HAD NOT BEEN DECIDED.

CHINA HAS REPLIED AFFIRMATIVELY ON ADHERENCE TO THE AGREEMENT, BUT THERE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN NO REPLY YET FROM FRANCE, ALTHOUGH SHE HAS HAD THE TREATY PROPOSAL SEVERAL DAYS.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO DISCUSSION ABOUT A PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN. IN THE CASE OF GERMANY, THEY SAID, THE NATION MUST HAVE A GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE TREATY IS SIGNED.

BYRNES HOPED TO GET AWAY TOMORROW. THE CREW OF HIS PLANE CHECKED OVER THE SHIP TODAY AND WARMED UP THE ENGINES.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED BY THE "BIG THREE" FOREIGN MINISTERS LAST NIH SAID THEY HAD AGREED THAT THE PEACE TERMS SHOULD BE DRAWN UP BY THOSE NATIONS WHICH SIGNED THE ARMISTICE TERMS WITH GERMANY'S EUROPEAN SATELLITES, "EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHO WILL BE INVITED TO TAKE PART IN DECISIONS OF QUESTIONS WHICH CONCIN THEM."

DEC 26 1945

THE TERMS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WILL BE SUBMITTED TO A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF 21 ACTIVE BELLIGERENTS WHO FOUGHT FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE, TO BE CONVOKED NOT LATER THAN MAY 1, 1946.

IN THE MEANTIME, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED, DEPUTIES OF THE FIVE-POWER COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL RESUME THEIR WORK IN LONDON.

THE "BIG THREE" CONFEREES ASKED BOTH FRANCE AND CHINA TO GIVE THEIR APPROVAL TO THE AGREEMENT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, ISSUED AS THE TRI-POWER CONFERENCE DREW TO A CLOSE, WAS REGARDED BY FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HERE AS A FAIR COMPROMISE OF THE POSITIONS TAKEN AT THE RECENT UNSUCCESSFUL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON.

THESE QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE MAJOR POWERS NOW STAND CLOSER TOGETHER THAN THEY HAVE IN MONTHS.

DEC 26 1945

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES WAS SAID TO BE PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE, WHILE NOT WISHING TO RAISE AMERICAN HOPES TOO HIGH.

SPECIFICALLY, THE AGREEMENT REACHED HERE PROVIDED THAT THE TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY BE DRAFTED BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE, AND THAT TREATIES WITH ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY BE DRAWN UP BY RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WILL DRAFT THE TREATY WITH FINLAND.

WHEN THIS PREPARATORY WORK IS COMPLETED, THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL CALL A CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE PEACE AGREEMENTS. NATIONS ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND CHINA WILL BE: AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, WHITE RUSSIA, BRAZIL, GREECE, HOLLAND, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, POLAND, THE UKRAINE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ETHIOPIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA.

(FOLLOWING THE COLLAPSE OF THE FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON LAST FALL BYRNES ISSUED A STATEMENT IN DEC 26 1945 WHICH HE BLAMED THE DEADLOCK ON RUSSIA'S INSISTENCE ON BARRING FRANCE AND CHINA FROM DISCUSSION OF BALKAN PEACE TREATIES.

(BYRNES ARGUED THAT UNDER THE POTSDAM DECISIONS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL SHOULD CALL A CONFERENCE OF "PRINCIPALLY INTERESTED STATES." WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE "PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-EUROPEAN MEMBERS WHICH SUPPLIED SUBSTANTIAL MILITARY CONTINGENTS AGAINST THE EUROPEAN MEMBERS OF THE AXIS. THE CONFERENCE WOULD REVIEW THE PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE COUNCIL

OBSERVERS SAID THE AGREEMENT REACHED BY THE "BIG THREE" FOREIGN MINISTERS WAS INDICATIVE OF THE CORDIAL SPIRIT OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE AND IT WAS INTIMATED THAT DECISIONS ON OTHER MATTERS OF WORLDWIDE INTEREST MIGHT BE FORTHCOMING SOON. THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO WHEN THE CONFERENCE WOULD END.

BYRNES, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND 20 OTHER AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS WERE GUESTS LAST NIGHT AT AN OFFICIAL DINNER GIVEN IN THE KREMLIN BY GENERALISSIMO STALIN. IT WAS THE FIRST SUCH FORMAL SOCIAL FUNCTION AT WHICH STALIN HAS BEEN HOST SINCE HIS RETURN FROM AN EXTENDED VACATION NEAR THE BLACK SEA.

BZ-JP355AES

DEC 26 1945

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BIG 3 SEEK ATOM RULE BY UNO COUNCIL; PLAN 4-POWER CONTROL BODY FOR JAPAN; MOSCOW PARLEY CLOSES; FRENCH IRKED

PROMPT ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS, 'IMPORTANT AND DEFINITE', FORECAST

Moscow Conference Reported To Have Ended. Byrnes And Bevin Prepare For Early Departure

DEC 27 1945 GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 26 (AP)—The foreign ministers of the United States, Russia and Great Britain were said late tonight to have reached an agreement on all points of their discussions and James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, were making arrangements for an early departure.

[The Moscow radio in a broadcast heard in London said that the conference had ended and that Byrnes would hold a press conference at 7.30 A.M. Thursday.]

Diplomatic observers forecast a prompt announcement of "important and definite results" concerning the conference.

Great Progress Reported

Unquestionably agreement has been achieved on many main issues, these observers said, adding that the conference has gone well beyond anything that had been expected even by Byrnes, Ernest Bevin and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, themselves.

All world ills have not been solved, these informants said, "but progress, and great progress, has been made."

[In London, Foreign Office officials were called back from holiday vacations to be at their posts for an expected release of the conference communiqué.

[London diplomatic observers felt it was safe to assume that the major part of the conference has been devoted to current pressing problems and that problems with long-range significance were discussed for the purpose of an exchange of views, with final settlement put off.]

Air Of Optimism Persists

The air of optimism persisted here right up to the closing hours of the conference. Observers pointed out that the rapidity with which the three statesmen reached an agreement on peace treaty procedure indicated considerable progress.

The three foreign ministers began work at 2.30 P.M. (6.30 A.M., E.S.T.) and still were in session more than three hours later, putting the finishing touches to their communiqué.

The aura of ill feeling which marked the breakdown of the London meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council appears to have been eliminated and the Big Three are again united in the same spirit of collaboration they enjoyed during the war, informed observers believed.

French Action Still Awaited

Molotov and his two visitors have come to know one another more intimately than ever before and, it is said, a real measure of mutual admiration exists among them.

While the ministers were preparing for today's meeting they still were awaiting the French adherence on the agreement for peace conference procedure as announced two days ago.

Under terms of the agreement reached on peace treaties, peace terms will be drawn up by nations which signed armistice agreements with Germany's European satellites. The communiqué provided that France would participate in drafting the treaty with Italy, and that treaties with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary would be drawn up by Russia, the United States and Britain.

Byrnes Tries To Reach Bidault

[A French Foreign Ministry source said the French Government was preparing a reply with reservations, which would be completed by the end of the week. This source said France, with vital interests in the Balkans, should be permitted to participate in drafting the treaties. President de Gaulle and Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, conferred at length on the matter yesterday.]

Diplomatic quarters revealed today that Byrnes had tried unsuccessfully on Christmas Eve to reach Bidault. The American Secretary talked with the French Foreign Office by telephone but Bidault was out.

The French had indicated earlier that there would be no objections to the draft. It was stated, and their failure to answer came as somewhat of a surprise. The general impression, according to informed quarters, was that the Christmas holidays must have caused the delay.

A Quick Turkey Lunch

Georges Catroux, French Ambassador to the Soviet Union, saw Mr. Bevin, it was learned, but the meeting was said to have had nothing to do with France's reply on the peace conference agreement.

The holiday did not interrupt Byrnes's duties. The secretary had a quick turkey lunch at Spasso House, hurriedly conferred with Bevin and then rushed to Speridonifka House for a conference with Molotov.

The three ministers on Christmas Day did not dine until almost midnight when, at the close of their meeting, they had an elaborate Christmas night buffet at Speridonifka Palace.

An atmosphere of informality and good cheer prevailed.

Byrnes's Picture Featured

It also was learned that because of the uncertain weather, the American Secretary might revise his route homeward if he thought that atmospheric conditions warranted a change. He was anxious to return home as quickly as possible.

Photographs of Byrnes and Bevin, each picture a column and a half wide, were displayed side by side on the front pages of the Government newspaper *Izvestia* and official army organ, *Red Star*.

On the same front pages were stories of the agreement on the preparation of peace treaties; Generalissimo Stalin's reception for the two foreign ministers, and of last night's dinner given in their honor by Stalin.

Cruiser Considerably Damaged By Seas

London, Dec. 26 (AP)—An army spokesman said today that the cruised Augusta, one of the United States warships being used as a troop transport, was considerably damaged three days ago in heavy seas and had put into Portsmouth for repairs.

The Army said the Augusta's sailing date was indefinite and that all troops aboard had been sent back to their staging area. No other details were announced.

Women's Federation Assails Fascist Spain

London, Dec. 26 (AP)—The International Democratic Women's Federation has appealed to the foreign ministers' conference in Moscow to bring about the liquidation of "Franco's Fascist dictatorship," the Moscow radio said tonight, quoting a message from Paris.

The appeal, which the broadcast quoted as having been signed on behalf of all members of the federation, said, "we consider that the security of all peoples will not be assured as long as there is a Fascist Spain in Europe. Spaniards who have fought for democracy since 1936 are still being killed by bullets of the Falange. Thousands are still being kept imprisoned."

The federation was formed December 1 in Paris at the close of the International Women's Congress.

FRENCH FAVOR BRETTON PACT

Assembly Group Votes to Recommend Adoption.

Paris, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Constituent Assembly voted unanimously today to advise ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement. The Government, by decree, cut the value of the franc yesterday more than one half, fixing its rate at 119.10669 to the dollar and 480 to the pound. The franc had been pegged at fifty to the dollar and 200 to the pound.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault made a report to the commission before it voted for the Bretton Woods agreement. The commission members expressed a desire that the French quota of $450,000,000 be increased.

In subsequent debate in the Assembly, Pierre Lapie, speaking for the commission, asserted that the Bretton Woods agreement was "a mutilation of French sovereignty in financial affairs," but that this was "freely consented to by France." He said that the United States contribution of nearly $3,000,000,000 to the international fund was "a fine concession toward the establishment of a coherent and stable international monetary order."

French financial experts said that the 2-cent valuation of the franc was artificial and prevented the French from selling anything in the United States or England. The devaluation was decreed, they said, to align France's currency more closely to its actual value in world marts before the Constituent Assembly begins its debate on the Bretton Woods agreement. Because of the devaluation the Government ordered the French stock exchange to remain closed until Thursday.

French Assembly Approves Bretton

Paris, *Thursday*, Dec. 27 (AP)—The French Constituent Assembly early today unanimously approved the Bretton Woods monetary stabilization agreement and an American Export-Import Bank loan of $550,000,000.

Following the Assembly's ratification of the Bretton Woods agreement and the loan, the Assembly in effect approved the Government's devaluation of the franc by voting, 506 to 44, to give the Government authority to revalue the gold stock of the Bank of France on the basis of the new gold content of the paper franc.

Before the proposals were put to the vote, Gen. Charles de Gaulle told the Assembly that both franc devaluation and ratification of the international monetary agreement were necessary, and that every effort would be made to keep prices and salaries on a steady level, to keep the Government budget balanced and to reduce Government expenses.

Pleven For Ratification

The nation's principal need, de Gaulle said, "is to produce. We must get the maximum from our factories, our fields and our brains."

Advocating ratification of the Bretton Woods agreement, Rene Pleven, Finance Minister, said ratification was necessary because the franc "has suffered too much" from international monetary disorders. The Bretton Woods plan, he added, was the "first attempt to deliver the world from the evils" of financial disorder and payment restriction.

Meanwhile, the United States Army in France ordered all enlisted men, officers and civilians in army employ to turn in all their paper francs. The announcement said they would be issued new currency within 48 hours to compensate for the devaluation.

Army to Start Sending War Brides to the U.S.

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP).—The Army will start sending brides of American soldiers to the United States next month, European Theater Service Forces Headquarters said today. No quota has been set, but the plans, said the Army, will not interfere with returning troops.

[At the War Department in Washington a spokesman for the Army Transportation Corps said "considerable thought" had been given to the problem of bringing war brides to this country from overseas, but no definite program had yet been worked out.]

FRENCH BUY U. S. PLANES

Part of Civil Air Development—Ship Purchases Planned

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—France has bought twelve Constellation transport planes and an unspecified number of Douglas aircraft in the United States in a program to rebuild her commercial air fleet, Transport Minister Jules Moch said today.

He told the Constituent Assembly's communications commission that the United States Air Transport Command's airfield at Orley, near Paris, would be made into an air hub capable of receiving 100 planes an hour.

France expects to have her merchant marine back at its 1939 level of 3,000,000 tons by 1951 with the aid of Liberty ship purchases, for which she now is negotiating in the United States, he added.

Italy Buys U. S. Surplus Supplies

ROME, Dec. 26 (AP)—The United States Office of Foreign Liquidation said today that the Italian Government had paid $7,773,500.80 for a quantity of surplus American Army stocks. The sale included 133 locomotives and was mainly of equipment to rehabilitate Italian Railroads.

SOVIETIZATION REPORTED IN GERMAN ZONE

Russian Occupation Area Toured By Five U.S. Correspondents

KASISCHKE

Berlin, Dec. 26 (AP)—Five American correspondents who toured the Russian occupation zone of Germany found a program of Sovietization in progress, with veteran Communists in key posts. Industry, farming and mining are largely under control of German provincial governments, aided and supported by the Russian military government.

The correspondents toured for eight days through the southeastern section of the Russian zone—from Berlin, 125 miles south to Dresden through Saxony.

This is the first time western correspondents have been admitted into the Russian area, under an exchange plan which also will take Russians into the American zone. Five Americans, conducted by four Russians and driven by United States soldier-chauffeurs, traveled an itinerary chosen by the correspondents, and interviewed Russian and German administrators.

Great Refugee Problems

The Soviet-sponsored program was observed at work in a sector whose cities largely escaped the terrific bomb damage inflicted on western Germany, and in regions which, though rich agriculturally, were coping with tremendous refugee problems.

The Soviet program is based on a planned economy for industry and business, and widespread agrarian reform that has liquidated the aristocratic, militaristic Junkers, and distributed their vast holdings among previously landless or impoverished peasants.

German government leaders say the program is progressing satisfactorily, despite undeniable initial hardships. Reaction of the German little man ranges from courageous optimism among the new farmers, to helpless doubt in Dresden, and blurting complaints in the streets of Halle and Leipzig.

Planned Economy For Industry

People in the province of Saxony, which first was occupied by Americans, complained chiefly of the shortages of food and clothing, and of the Russian reparations collections which they called "plundering."

Farther south, in the state of Saxony, and in its capital, Dresden, where Americans have never been, the people acknowledged that life was hard, but added: "Well, that's to be expected. We lost the war."

Industry in Saxony and throughout the Russian zone has been geared to a strict planned economy, according to production plans drafted by the state governments at Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov's direction.

Unionization Is 100 Per Cent

Under this scheme the governments allocate available raw materials, and direct where the manufacturers should deliver finished products, and at what prices. Similar strict control is enforced on wholesalers and retailers, on all except a few unrationed consumer goods.

Mines and factories are run by boards of directors and workers' council representatives.

In factories and mines, unionization is 100 per cent. The general plan calls for one big vertical union, with multiple divisions—even one for public administrators, to which the provincial presidents belong.

In agrarian reform, the German government, with approval of Soviet authorities, split up 7,000 Junker estates which contained more than 247 acres each, among 281,155 new holders throughout the zone.

Housing Is Tough Problem

Along with the land there was division of the live stock and tools. Each new holder got from twelve to nineteen acres, for which he must pay the Government.

Currently, there are four political parties waging a joint campaign to boost the Government-financed scheme to provide new landholders with buildings and sorely needed implements and fertilizers.

Saxony's toughest immediate problems are housing, feeding or resettling millions of refugees swarming in from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Claims Food Rations Met

More than 2,500,000 of them have poured into the state of Saxony. One million of these have been shifted to other sections of the zone, but those who stayed have swelled the population to 6,000,000—or 777 inhabitants for each square mile. At least another million must be taken in during the next few months.

In the province of Saxony the population jumped from 3,200,000 in September, to 5,000,000 in early December. There was an attendant dislocation with an exces of women and very young, and a great shortage of young, strong men for labor.

Despite the refugee influx, the Government claimed that food rations were being met. These range from 2,160 calories daily for the heaviest labor, to 1,178 calories daily for housewives and unessentially employed persons.

Civilians Get Rationed Coal

This is less than Berliners get, but somewhat higher than the average of 1,354 calories daily for the normal consumer in the American zone.

The Russian zone also has free markets in which peasants are allowed to sell 30 per cent of their production, and where anyone with money enough can buy meats and fats to supplement rations. Civilians also get rationed brown coal for heating their homes, which Berliners and western Germans do not get.

In the streets of Halle, Prussian capital, where a number of people complained to us of hunger, the windows of the meat market in the town square were well filled. However, Halle's children appeared pale, and many men were gaunt.

Nazi Spy Must Pay Relatives Of Victims

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 26 (AP)—A German spy accused of giving information that caused the killing of two prominent Poles must pay damages to their relatives as well as face trial for his life in Poland.

A special tribunal ruled that Gustav Beckman, former owner of a German razor blade factory and a fine villa, must turn over to the widow of Polish Judge Frackiewicz $7,000; to his two daughters, $3,000 each and an annual pension; to the widow of Polish prosecutor Dr. Bietkowski, $5,500, and to his daughter, $3,000 and an annual pension.

Relatives of the deceased filed a complaint against Beckman which brought a prompt court ruling.

Beckman is under arrest in the American zone of occupation in Germany. It was announced that he would be brought to Cracow, Poland, for trial.

Krzycki In Stalingrad

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Russian news agency Tass said today that Leo Krzycki, of Milwaukee, president of the American Slav Congress, had reached Stalingrad on a tour of Russian industrial districts.

Russ Yield Plants To Poles

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Soviet Army in western Pomerania had turned over to the Poles "several industrial plants," according to an official announcement today.

17 Doomed in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 24 (Delayed) (AP).—Seventeen persons, including some Chetniks, were condemned to death today at Ljubljana on charges of having collaborated with the Nazis. Thirteen others, also convicted of treason, received sentences of from eight to twenty years' imprisonment. One defendant was freed.

Churchill To Visit Czechs

Prague, Dec. 26 (AP)—Winston Churchill has accepted an official invitation to visit Czechoslovakia, either immediately before or immediately after his scheduled vacation visit to the United States, an authoritative source said today.

The former Prime Minister is expected to leave England about the middle of January. He is to discuss "world affairs" at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., on March 5.

Greek Mission Going to London

ATHENS, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Greek Government said today that Vice Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos and Minister of Supplies George Kartalis would leave for London Friday to continue discussions on measures to stabilize the drachma and other reconstruction problems with the British Government.

Poles Get Romania Oil

Warsaw, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Polish press agency said today Poland has signed an agreement with Romania to import 50,000 tons of Romanian crude oil and is negotiating for additional imports as well as seeking Romanian timber.

Turks Promise To Fight for Black Sea Area

Press Reflects Popular Resistance to Georgian Demand for Annexation

EDWIN B. GREENWALD

ISTANBUL, Dec. 25 (Delayed) (AP).—The semi-official news agency Anatolia said today that "for one inch of Turkish territory, all Turkey is ready to throw itself into the fire," and branded as "crazy" recent Georgian demands, prominently displayed in the Soviet press, that Russia annex a 180-mile stretch of Black Sea coast.

Anatolia's declaration reflects local sentiment growing out of an opinion expressed recently by an Istanbul conservative newspaper, "Tasvir," which said that "Turkey will answer "No" to all territorial demands, and if she is told that there will be war, she will answer, "All right, we will fight."

The "territorial demand," published in the torm of a letter from two professors of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Premier Stalin's birthplace, appeared in the Moscow press as the Big Three foreign ministers prepared to convene.

Turkey Inspects Area

An area reaching 180 miles southwest from the Russian oil port of Batumi to Giresun, stretching inland as deep as seventy-five miles, and defined as "our ancient land taken by Turkey," was sought by the writers, S. R. Djanashia, doctor or historical science, and N. Berdzenishvili, both members of the Science Academy of the Georgian Republic.

[The Turkish Minister of the Interior, Recep Peker, has left Ankara to inspect the Black Sea provinces, the Paris radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

Earlier this week, Turkish General Kazim Karabekir told the Turkish National Assembly that unless relations between Turkey and Russia were friendly, "great wounds" could follow.

Karabekir's words, and a statement by Foreign Minister Hassan Saka that Turkey wanted nothing and would give nothing, were repetitions of similar recent declarations that Turkey would fight before yielding either land or rights.

Relations Deteriorating

Russo-Turkish relations have been deteriorating since the Soviet Foreign Office announced last March that the Soviet Union was denouncing a twenty-year-old treaty of friendship and non-aggression and suggested that a new basis be found on which to renew the pact.

The Georgian letter appeared in the newspapers "Izvestia," "Red Star" and "Pravda," which stated that it had been printed earlier in the Communist journal at Tiflis, the Georgian capital.

Referring to the "seized cradle of our people—a crime which has cut in two our living national body," the letter demanded that Turkey turn over to the Georgians the districts of Artvin, Ardahan, Oltu, Tortum, Ispir, Bayburt, Guemuesane, Giresun and Trabzon.

Trabzon, an important port 110 miles southwest of Batumi, has a population of approximately 33,000. It is the largest city in the area named. The administrative district of Trabzon has a population of some 391,000.

The letter, which traced the history of the Georgian peoples for 2,000 years, said that Georgia had seen many conquerors. By rights the Turks have deserved the title of the worst of them and they brought only death and destruction, it asserted.

SAYS TURKS ARE READY TO FIGHT

Istanbul, Dec. 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The semi-official Anatolia News Agency, commenting upon a claim advanced by Soviet newspapers to a 180-mile stretch of Turkey's Black Sea coast, asserted today that all Turkey was ready to fight for her soil.

"For one inch of Turkish territory, all Turkey is ready to throw itself in the fire," the agency declared, addiing that this was the consensus of deputies, journalists and other quarters.

[The Turkish Minister of the Interior has left Ankara to inspect the Black Sea provinces, the Paris radio said in a broadcast recorded by CBS.]

The Anatolia agency comment followed an earlier assertion by Gen. Kazim Karabekir before the National Assembly that, unless relations were friendly between Turkey and Russia, "great wounds" could result. Hussan Saka, Turkish Foreign Minister, said Turkey wanted nothing and would give nothing. The Anatolia agency knew about the articles with crazy and misplaced demands by the Georgian professors."

Russian-Turkish relations have been deteriorating gradually since Soviet Foreign Commisar V. M. Molotov announced last March that the Soviet Union was denouncing a 20-year-old Treaty of Friendship, and suggested that a new basis be found for renewing the pact.

30.24-32653

Indonesian Chief Shot At, Beaten With Pistol

Batavia, Java, Dec. 26 (AP)—Shots were fired at Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic and he was clubbed with a pistol butt today in what Aneta said apparently was an attempt by several Netherlands Indies soldiers to steal his car.

"I don't think they know who I was," Sjahrir was quoted by a correspondent of Aneta, the official Dutch news agency.

Four men in Dutch uniforms in another car pulled alongside the Premier's automobile and fired three bullets against the hood, forcing him to halt, Sjahrir reported. He said he had gotten out of his car when one of the soldiers struck him with the pistol. At one time, Sjahrir said, a Netherlands officer pointed a pistol at his head. He said a group of about fifteen men in all approached the car, but fled upon the apearance of a British patrol.

British Arrest Six

British military police arrested six soldiers, who said they were Eurasians and Surinamese. Netherlands army authorities said there was no doubt that the offenders would be punished.

Meanwhile, Dutch sources said two Dutch soldiers were killed in Batavia when they were ambushed on Christmas Eve. Dutch Amboinese troops, these sources said, set several near-by Indonesian houses afire in retaliation.

Informed quarters said that British and Dutch authorities were likely to renew peace talks with Indonesian leaders after the holidays.

Premier Back From Tour

The 35-year-old Premier, a key figure in Indonesian-Allied relations who has urged moderation upon his followers, returned yesterday from a tour of Java. During his absence, the British arrested several Eurasians who were attempting to break into his Batavia home.

Several British soldiers, mostly parachute troopers, were arrested for Christmas rioting at the capital's largest Chinese restaurant, the Yen Pin. They were charged with raiding the buffet after they were denied more liquor. Thousands of patrons, including women and children, fled in panic. Police closed the cafe.

The cafe manager, Ie Shueh-Wen, charged that doors and windows of the establishment were smashed last night, a grand piano was hurled from the stage, a crystal chandelier was torn down and liquor stocks and equipment were smashed.

SHOTS PERIL JAVA PREMIER

Dutch Troops Fire In Attempt To Confiscate His Auto

Batavia, Java, Dec. 26 (AP)—Native Dutch troops fired a volley of bullets today at a car in which Sutan Sjahrir, Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, was a passenger, but Sjahrir was uninjured.

British authorities said it was established that the native troops—Eurasians and Surinamese—did not know the identity of the car's occupant, and had sought only to confiscate an Indonesian car.

Another unidentified Indonesian passenger in Sjahrir's car also escaped injury.

Bullets Strike Radiator

Sjahrir, who returned yesterday from a tour of Java, said an automobile containing five young men in Dutch uniforms approached the car in which he was riding. One man opened fire. The bullets struck the radiator of Sjahrir's car.

One of the Eurasians leaped from the attack car and aimed his pistol at Sjahrir, the Premier said. The weapon jammed.

Fifteen other Eurasians, all in Dutch uniforms, approached, but fled when a British military patrol car reached the scene. The five occupants of the attack car were arrested.

Sjahrir is a key figure in the negotiations to restore order in strife-torn Java, and such an attack could have thrown the delicate political situation into confusion.

Dutch In London For Parley

[Prime Minister Wilhelm Schermerhorn of the Netherlands and activing oshrdlu au auauauaupuu Huburtus J. Van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, were in London today for conferences with Prime Minister Attlee, who is portrayed by diplomatic observers as most anxious to withdraw British troops from the Dutch islands. Attlee was believed to have made it clear he had asked the Dutch to state specifically their intentions in Indonesia.

[Van Mook was said to have told the Schermerhorn cabinet the Indonesian nationalists would accept nothing less than recognition of the government of President Soekarno.]

British and Dutch authorities were expected to renew their negotiations with Indonesian leaders soon after the holidays. A representative of Dutch Prince Bernhard has arrived for the talks.

Belated Report Of Sniping

The military situation in the island was generally quiet.

A belated communiqué reported sniping and grenade throwing in the area of the museum at Buitzenborg, 30 miles south of Batavia, Sunday evening.

Indonesian extremists believed responsible for atrocities committed at Tjitjadas, east of Bandoeng, have retired to Oedjoenbroeng, several miles farther east.

In East Java, an allied patrol southwest of Soerabaja found 30 staff cars and an armored car which the Indonesians had destroyed and left behind in the neighborhood of the village of Kletek.

More than 1,000 patrons, including women and children, fled in panic. Police closed the place.

The manager said that the paratroopers returned at night, smashed doors and windows, hurled a grand piano from the stage, tore down an expensive crystal chandelier and smashed the liquor stocks and equipment.

BRITISH SOLDIERS RIOT

Batavia, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Several British soldiers, mostly parachute troopers, were arrested for Christmas rioting at the capital's largest Chinese restaurant, the Yen Pin. They were charged with raiding the buffet after they were denied more liquor. Thousands of patrons, including women and children, fled in panic. Police closed the cafe.

The cafe manager, Ie Shueh-wen, charged that doors and windows of the establishment were smashed last night, a grand piano was hurled from the stage, a crystal chandelier was torn down and liquor stocks and equipment were smashed.

Dutch Premier In London

London, Dec. 26 (AP)—Premier Willem Schermerhorn and a party of high Dutch Government officials arrived here from The Hague today to inaugurate discussions of the Indonesian situation with Prime Minister Attlee and other members of the British Government.

Accompanying Schermerhorn were acting Foreign Minister J. H. Van Royen, Minister for Overseas Territories J. H. A. Logemann and Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

The question of recognition of the self-proclaimed Indonesian republic in Java will be uppermost. Dr. van Mook has recommended recognition of Premier Sutan Sjahrir's Government, but the Netherlands Cabinet rejected the proposal.

Palestine Doors Reported Shut To Immigrants

Jewish Agency Spokesman Calls Rumor Confirmed, Says Bevin Misled World

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (AP).—A spokesman for the Jewish Agency said tonight that the Palestine government had confirmed officially that Jewish immigration into Palestine had been stopped completely.

The spokesman asserted that "the world had been misled" by the statement of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on Nov. 13 in which he said immigration would continue at the rate of 1,500 a month pending the report of the British-American commission of inquiry.

"Even the rather dismal promise of Bevin's statement has been broken," the spokesman said, adding that immigration had stopped "apparently because the Arabs said 'no'."

"If that is the case, what is the use of an inquiry commission?" the spokesman asked. "If the British dare not to lift a finger without Arab consent, then it dooms the work of the commission to complete futility."

Earlier, leaflets distributed here asserted that several hundred Jewish refugees from Europe landed on the northern Palestine coast today, despite British precautions, and were guided to inland dispersal points by Haganah, Jewish defense organization. Stating that the refugees had landed from the vessel Hanah Senesh, named after a Jewish partisan girl killed by the Nazis in Yugoslavia, the leaflets announced that the immigrants "arrived despite stormy seas and notwithstanding the most modern devices of the guardians of the White Paper."

Jews Landing In Palestine

Jerusalem, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Jewish organization Haganah declared in leaflets distributed here that several hundred refugees from Europe had landed on the upper coast of Palestine today, despite British precautions, and were guided to inland dispersal points.

Boasting that the refugees had come ashore in good order from a 200-ton motor schooner which flew the Hebrew flag, the leaflets said the immigrants "arrived despite stormy seas and notwithstanding the most modern devices of the guardians of the White Paper."

Named For Jewish Girl

The vessel was named Hanah Senesh, after a Jewish Partisan girl from Palestine who was captured in Yugoslavia during the war and executed by the Nazis, the leaflets said.

The craft's flag was reported to have carried the inscription: "Let this ship be the symbol for 6,000,000 brethren in far-flung dispersion."

Tsuchiya's Fate Deliberated By Trial Board

LANDSBERG

Yokohama, Dec. 26 (AP) — An American military war crimes trial commission late today took under advisement the Allied case against Tatsuo Tsuchiya, alias "Little Glass Eye," and is expected to announce a verdict tomorrow.

In his closing argument, Major Louis Geffen of the prosecution staff contended that the case "is very simple — a violation of the rules of land warfare, forbidding any form of cruelty to prisoners." He again demanded the death penalty.

Two More Face Trials

As the commission began its deliberations in the case—the first of its kind in the Japanese homeland—it was announced that trials would be conducted later in the week for two more defendants, one of whom was charged with directing the slaying of an American prisoner.

Tsuchiya was accused of fatally beating Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas, of Streator, Ill., a survivor of the Battan "death march" who died in the Mitsuchima prison camp.

Trial Unfair, Defense Says

Lieut. Col. John Dickinson, of St. Petersburg, Fla., chief defense counsel, told the commission there was no competent evidence to prove Tsuchiya guilty and he asserted the defendant had not been given a fair trial or "what we know as such in Anglo-Saxon law."

Dickinson charged that the defendant was tried by prosecution rules. Geffen objected and said the rules were promulgated by the Supreme Allied Commander.

The prosecution emphasized two statements, one of them a deposition by Squadron Leader David Grant, of the RAF, introduced today, which said Teas was in sick quarters suffering from malnutrition and dysentery March 3, 1943. Grant said Teas was caught with several tins of Red Cross food which had been hidden in a shed by the Japanese guards.

Beating Alleged

The RAF airman continued that he tried to tell a Corporal Yoshizawa that Teas was suffering from kleptomania and should be given consideration. Yoshizawa, he said ordered the American to stand on a bed while Tsuchiya struck him repeatedly across the face with a knotted rope and Toshizawa jabbed Teas in the stomach with a stick.

The defendant testified that he "hit some prisoners with my open palm," but said he did not remember Teas.

Tsuchiya, a former prison camp guard, denied using his fists or ropes on prisoners.

"I always looked after their protection and their interest," he pleaded. "I don't think the prisoners had any grievance against me."

Bayonetting Charged

Meanwhile, Col. Robert V. Laughlin, 8th Army judge advocate, announced that First Lieutenant Ked Yuri will go on trial later this week, charged with directing guards to bayonet an American soldier to death before a group of American officers. Also named for trial was First Lieutenant Chotora Furushima, accused of denying American prisoners food, clothing and medical facilities. Both formerly commanded prisoner-of-war camps.

Yuri, who commanded Camp 17-B, will be tried by the current commission after completion of the Tsuchiya case. Furushima will be tried by a second trials commission, named recently.

Yuri was charged also with permitting guards under his command to beat a United States Marine unconscious and then place him in solitary confinement without food or water until the prisoner died.

Bloating Stomach Reported

Furishima was charged with permitting civilian and military personnel of his command to beat and confine another prisoner fourteen days, causing his death. The indictment said guards forced a hose down the throat of an American prisoner and turned on the water until the prisoner's stomach bloated—and then beat him.

Later the same prisoner was dragged by the feet down stone steps until he lost his sanity, the charges specified.

JAP CAMP GUARD GIVEN LIFE TERM

First Nippon War Crimes Trial Results In Conviction

Yokohama, *Thursday*, Dec. 27 (AP). Tatsuo Tsuchiya, a prison camp guard who was the first war crimes suspect to be tried in Japan, was convicted today of killing an American prisoner of war and was sentenced to hard labor for life.

The United States war crimes commission adjudged Tsuchiya, known as "Little Glass Eye," along with other Japanese "wilfully, unlawfully and unmercifully beat and killed Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas," of Streator, Ill., a survivor of the Bataan death march.

Death Penalty Had Been Asked

The prosecution had asked the death sentence for Tsuchiya.

The commission also convicted Tsuchiya on other specifications.

One was that he and another guard "brutally beat and tortured one Sergt. G. J. Lundquist," another prisoner of war. Another was that on numerous occasions Tsuchiya abused and mistreated American and British prisoners of war by forcing them to form two ranks and slap each other.

He was acquitted on charges that he beat Pfc. Fred L. Kolilis and Private Vincente P. Vigil.

Tsuchiya stood impassive before the commission as the sentence was repeated to him by an interpreter after it was announced in English.

Two More Trials To Start

The commission reached its decision by a secret, written ballot on each specification and on the sentence. The defense counsel gave no indication of an appeal.

The commission adjourned until this afternoon to meet again for the trial of First Lieutenant Ken Yuri, charged with directing guards to bayonet an American soldier to death in front of a group of American officers.

A second commission will begin trial tomorrow morning of Lieut. Chotora Gurushima, charged with beating prisoners and denying them clothing. Capt. Beverly Coleman, USNR, of McClean, W.Va., will be president of this second commission.

Counsel Terms Trial Fair

Tsuchiya's sentence provides for imprisonment in a prison selected by the reviewing authority who presumably will be Lieut. Gen. Paul P. Hall, acting commander of the 8th Army. The case automatically will go to him for review.

Appreciation for a "fair trial" was expressed after the verdict by Jiro Watanane, Japanese civilian of the defense counsel.

"As a Japanese, I feel very sorry for Tsuchiya," he said.

"I feel very sorry for Tsuchiya's family. But I believe the trial was conducted very fairly and justly."

Yokohama Sends 62,000 This Month

Yokohama, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The liner Matsonia, sailing this morning, boosted to 62,000 the December total of American troops leaving from this port for home. The total already is 16,000 above November departures.

2 Jap Officers Sentenced To Hang

Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, Dec 26 (AP)—A second high-ranking Japanese officer—Rear Admiral Shigamatsu Sakaibara—must hang for war crimes.

A military commission on Christmas Day decreed death by the rope for Sakaibara, former Wake Island commander during the occupation, and his executive officer, Lieut. Com. Soichi Tachbana, for the mass executions on Wake Island on October 7, 1943, of 98 American civilian employés of Pan American Airways. A military commission in Manila recently sentenced Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita to hang for condoning atrocities by his troops in the Philippines.

Shortly before he was sentenced, Sakaibara—who admitted ordering the executions—requested "that the people who planned and carried out the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan should be regarded in the same light as we."

Japs To Restore Airline Aids

Tokyo, *Thursday*, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Japanese government will restore and maintain air and navigational facilities between Tokyo and Kyushu island under an order issued today by General MacArthur. Facilities will be maintained for the benefit of Army air travel in Japan.

Food 'Hoarding' Hit By Paper In Tokyo

Tokyo, Dec. 26 (AP)—The new Tokyo daily *Mimpo*, asserted today that large stocks of foodstuffs were being "hoarded" by the privileged class, while the Government "is trying to give the impression that the only way to tide over the food crisis in this country lies in importing foreign rice."

The paper demanded distribution of the "hoarded" stocks.

Under terms of a directive issued by Allied headquarters today, 20,000,000 kilograms (44,080,000 pounds) of food and 3,130,000 pieces of clothing, taken from Japanese military stores, will be distributed among the people.

30 P.C. Released

The total represents approximately 30 per cent of all Japanese Army and Navy food and all navy clothing. Very little army clothing is available.

The supreme allied commander also granted Japan's Minister of Finance permission to transfer 10,000,000 yen ($666,667) in imperial household bonds to "The Association for Relief of War Calamity Sufferers."

The Japanese Government was directed today to submit names, addresses and other information concerning wartime administrators of Allied properties as part of a program for returning confiscated property.

Some Property Sold

Properties of Allied nationals were placed in custody of 100 Japanese administrators in late December, 1941. Some were sold, but many such properties are still being supervised by Japanese overseers.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced approval of a Japanese Government proposal to relax wage-allowance controls for both public and private employés, permitting them increases of more than 100 yen ($6.67) monthly. Allowances, which supplement actual wages, are an important part of the Japanese pay roll.

Japanese silk producers, meanwhile, appealed to the Government for permission to exchange silk for imported rice, at the ratio of one bale of silk for 225 bushels of rice.

Kyodo news agency reported that a Cabinet meeting today decided to promulgate an imperial ordinance December 29 to enfranchise political offenders, as directed by Allied headquarters, in time to vote at the forthcoming general election.

Few members of the Diet, Kyodo noted, have decided to retire, despite popular demand for clarification of the Diet's war responsibility. More than 300, it said, will seek re-election.

Officers and men of the United States Eleventh Corps planned a Christmas party yesterday for 600 children of Japanese laborers employed by the corps. Soldiers contributed gifts, candy and cookies. A special program was prepared.

But the Yanks had forgotten about Japan's birth rate. Guests began arriving long before party time. They came tumbling in droves from the adjacent streetcar station and clattered gleefully up the short hill on their wooden clogs.

Their G. I. hosts soon swore that the whole Tokyo-Yokohama area must have been denuded of young life. Six hundred? That was only a starter; there were 1,200, then 3,000—6,000—8,000—and the final estimate was 9,000.

Local police and laborers were hustled to the scene to help maintain order. The children were sorted into shifts and admitted 300 at a time, while frantic G. I. hosts delved into duffel bags for impromptu additional gifts.

The program was curtailed and speeded, and sweating Red Cross workers handed out doughnuts until their arms ached. By nightfall, only 3,000 of the 9,000 had been entertained. The others still were waiting, hungrily and hopefully, outside in the sharp cold.

Their friends who had been lucky enough to get inside shared gifts and described the wondrous events in rapid-fire Japanese—then the thousands of wooden clogs pounded down the hill into the darkness.

5 PACIFIC AIR FORCES UNDER ONE COMMAND

TOKYO, Thursday, Dec. 27 (AP)—General MacArthur today announced consolidation of five Pacific Air Forces under one new command, which will supply air control for enforcement of Japan's surrender and maintain America's outflung defense line.

Gen. George C. Kenney will command the new organization, the Pacific Air Command of the United States Army, dubbed Pacusa. He formerly commanded the Far Eastern Air Forces. Lieut. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, former commander of the Fifth Air Force, will be deputy commander of Pacusa. Maj. Gen. Clement E. McMullen, former commander of the Far East Air Service Command, will be chief of staff.

Pacusa will maintain an advance echelon in Tokyo, staffed mainly by personnel of the Fifth Air Force. Other organizations embraced by Pacusa and their present bases are the Seventh Air Force, Hawaii; Eighth, Ryukyus; Thirteenth, Philippines, and the Twentieth, Marianas. The Fifth will cover Korea as well as Japan.

The numbered units will retain their numerical identity and present commanding generals while operating under General MacArthur's over-all command. Previously, the Eighth and Twentieth made up the Army's strategic air forces and the others were under FEAF.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, commander of the Fifth Air Force and former commander of the Twentieth Bomber Command in India and China, will command Pacusa's advance Tokyo headquarters as well as his Fifth AAF.

Flying to 5 Children's Rites

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP).—The Army is flying Private Otto Winkelman home to attend funeral services for his five children burned to death in their home in the Detroit suburb of Rosevills, Mich. Winkelman was at the 11th Replacement Depot at Nagoya awaiting transportation home under a War Department order releasing enlisted men with three or more children when he learned of the tragedy through "Stars and Stripes," Army newspaper.

Kids Are Kids and Japan Has Plenty

9000 Swarm to Party G. I.'s Planned for 600 Children —It Almost Ended in Juvenile Riot.

Tokyo, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—It began as a G. I.'s idea to entertain a few hundred kids—and nearly ended in a juvenile riot.

Japanese Paper Suspended By U.S.

Tokyo, Dec. 26 (AP)—A 24-hour suspension of the *Daily Ise Shimbun* for violation of the Allied press code was announced today by Col. C. W. Wadsworth, head of civil censorship detachment.

He cited no details but said the paper had violated articles which prohibit publication of anything designed to disturb public tranquillity, or criticizing occupation forces and inviting mistrust or resenment toward Allied troops.

Kochi, Japan, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Lieut. Arthur O. Nibling of Philadelphia and Pfc. Vernon Sunger of Washington, D. C., reported today locating the bodies of fourteen American airmen who died when their planes were shot down over this Shikoku city. Two B-29s, a P-51 fighter and a Navy fighter crashed in or near the city last summer.

Russian Officers Laud Yank Force On Kyushu

Fukuoka, Japan, Dec. 26 (AP)—Three Russian army officers today completed an inspection of the United States 32d Division and Japanese industrial sections of northern Kyushu.

The visitors termed the Yanks "excellent soldiers, well equipped, well trained and well disciplined."

The party, from the Tokyo embassy, made the trip through arrangements with Allied headquarters. It included Major Ivan Harovsky, a veteran of Stalingrad; Major Peter Chernishev and Major Alexi Kositsin.

CHINA PEACE TALKS AGAIN POSTPONED

Communists Fail to Present Promised Written Proposal—Democrats See Marshall

CHUNGKING, Dec. 26 (AP)—Hopes of an early truce in China's undeclared civil war received another setback tonight when a scheduled formal resumption of negotiations between Government and Communist leaders was postponed. Representatives of the two sides met, but their encounter was described as an "informal social occasion," and a truce proposal which Communists earlier had said they would deliver in writing today was not presented.

A Government spokesman, Minister of Information K. C. Wu, skeptically commented that the Communist truce offer, described as "unconditional" when it was first mentioned Dec. 19, actually had strings to it. He said it was conditioned on withdrawal of Government forces from the railroads.

Gen. George C. Marshall, special American envoy, received a letter from one of the leaders of the Democratic League, Prof. Chang Hsi-kan, urging the use of American troops to safeguard the implementation of any truce which might be agreed on. He suggested they should accompany Chinese truce supervisors to the various fronts.

A proposal to put China's armed forces under the control of "literary men" provoked some discussion in the Chinese press. It was advanced by Prof. Ho Yung-chu, who suggested that the armies be placed under the direction of a committee including the presidents of three leading universities.

Central Government troops in cotton quilted uniforms braved subzero weather in their march toward Mukden, Manchuria. An Associated Press dispatch from Peiping said Gen. Tu Li-ming's forces had established liaison with Russian troops for entry into Sinmin, thirty-seven miles from Mukden. No Communist opposition was reported.

General Tu arrived at Kowpangtze, on the main railway line to Mukden, then went on by jeep to Peichen, a town of 70,000 which had been occupied by Communists for the last three and one-half months. The Government Central News Agency said stores and homes had been looted by the Communists before their withdrawal, and estimated the damage at the equivalent of $60,000.

A Foreign Office spokesman told newspaper men today that the conversion of Haiphong, Indo-China, into a free port was under contemplation by France, and that Chinese troops were withdrawing from Indo-China according to schedule.

Democratic Group Sees Marshall

Chungking, Dec. 26 (AP)—Leaders of the Democratic League, third largest political group in China, today presented to Gen. George C. Marshall, American Presidential envoy, their views on the current situation in China.

This first meeting of Marshall with leaders of the league came as a Government minister charged that the Communists' proposal of December 19 for an "unconditional truce" in China's civil strife had strings to it.

K. C. Wu, Information Minister, declared the Communist proposal was conditioned on the withdrawal of Government forces from rail-

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roads.

Advancing On Mukden

As General Marshall continued his conferences with leaders of Chinese factions, looking toward unity for China, Government troops advanced toward Mukden. A dispatch from Peiping by Spencer Davis, Associated Press war correspondent, reported Chiang's forces marching toward the Manchurian city along snow-banked roads and in weather 18 to 20 degrees below zero.

Davis said that liaison had been established with Russian troops for the entry into Sinmin, railway junction 37 miles from Mukden.

Chiang Son Russia-Bound

The Chinese press reported today that Chiang Chung-kuo, elder son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, left for Moscow on Tuesday.

Official quarters refused to confirm or deny the report.

The press said young Chiang, who was special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria, would be consulted on Sino-Soviet problems now being discussed by the Big Three Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

Significance Detected

The official reticence may indicate the report was well-founded.

A Government spokesman today replied "no comment" to a correspondent's question whether Soviet forces actually would withdraw from Manchuria by the scheduled date, January 3.

Haiphong Discussed

A Foreign Office spokesman also told newsmen that conversion of Haiphong, Indo-China, into a free port was under contemplation by France, and that Chinese troops are withdrawing from Indo-China according to schedule. France had not asked for any delay in the withdrawal, he added.

[The China *Times* said December 20 in an unconfirmed dispatch that France had agreed to convert Haiphong into a free port.]

SEIZED PEIPING OPIUM TO GO UP IN SMOKE

Peiping, Dec. 26 (A. P.). Eight hundred thousand ounces of opium confiscated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters after the Japanese surrender in Peiping will be burned publicly here on New Year's Day.

The Generalissimo ordered the public ceremony, after a meeting of municipal government officials, civic leaders, Catholic priests and Protestant missionaries decided that 60,000 ounces would be sufficient to preserve for medical purposes. Some 860,000 ounces had been seized.

Hundreds of opium dens have been closed in the past four months, and the central government announced harsh penalties for violation of its anti-opium laws. Sellers face execution upon conviction.

During the Japanese regime, there were dens on almost every corner, with signs advertising the licensed—and highly taxed—drug openly.

'Santa' Finds Way, On Instruments

ROBERTS

Yenan, Dec. 26 (AP)—"Santa Claus" had to make three tries, but the little group of American soldiers in this desolate town, headquarters for Chinese Communists, finally got their Christmas tree. It came in on instruments.

The twelve members of Col. Ivan D. Yeaton's observer group began "sweating it out" December 21, when Lieut. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, United States military commander in China, radioed that he hadn't forgotten them.

The General told them to watch for Lieut. Glenn van Zee's C-46 cargo plane. The twelve remained glum; they recailed having gone seven weeks without supplies last winter because flyers couldn't even find the place.

Truck's Lights Used

Bad weather balked van Zee's first figiht; a close-in airfield and a faulty radio beam prevented a landing on the second attempt. He tried again. Once more the field was fogbound, but the radio worked and soldiers drove a truck up and down the runway, so that its lights gave van Zee a faint guide.

The tree, an aristocratic, potted thing, glittered at an array of guests as well as Americans—including Gen. Chu Teh, Communist commander in chief; Lin Pai-chu, chairman of the party's border region, and Po Ku, propaganda chief. To American turkey, pork chops and chicken soup, they added a potent wine called "pai ga."

Eight Bodies Recovered In China Plane Crashes

2 Survivors of 6 Lost Marine Helldivers Reach Tsingtao

TIENTSIN, China, Dec. 26 (AP).—The bodies of eight Marine Corps flyers killed in plane crashes southwest of Tsingtao on Dec. 8 were brought to Tsingtao yesterday, 3d Amphibious unit headquarters reported today. Five have been tentatively identified. Their names were not made public.

Two of twelve men riding the six Helldivers which crashed have returned to Tsingtao. The remaining two have not been accounted for.

The two who returned alive are First Lieutenant Raymond Bernard Werdenhoff (Marine headquarters in Washington gave his mother's home as Jefferson, Ore.) and Second Lieutenant Robert E. Blount (Marine headquarters gave his mother's home as Independence, Kan.).

Four of six more Marine Corps flyers who went down Dec. 11 on a flight from Okinawa to Tsingtao have been accounted for.

An unconfirmed report from Tsingtao today said two American flyers were in a hospital at Weihaiwei on Shangtung Peninsula.

Capt. Winston Guest Decorated

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26 (AP).—Marine Captain Winston F. C. Guest, of New York, once one of the country's top polo players, received the Soldier's Medal today for braving a heavily mined airfield at Canton on Aug. 19 to land an Allied humanitarian aid team before the Japanese had officially surrendered. Guest, who was at that time a first lieutenant, began surrender negotiations with the Japanese at the field.

FIGHTS BLACK MARKET

Shanghai, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Confiscation of all U. S. Government property found in Shanghai's vast black market was ordered by the Army today. Criminal investigation agents were authorized to make arrests of civilian as well as military suspects.

The move was a crackdown on black market operators who have been obtaining quantites of supplies from persons with access to the Army and Navy commissary depots and post-exchanges.

Shanghai's black market is so widespread and open that grocers blandly display G. I. canned goods at such fabulous prices as $12 American money for a pound of coffee.

Manila's Torture Expert Faces Victims at Trial

By The Associated Press.

MANILA, Thursday, Dec. 27—Lieut. Col. Seichi Ohta, who brought Japanese gendarmerie torture methods to the Philippines, went on trial for his life today, charged with permitting his Kempetai (thought police) to commit inhuman atrocities after the fall of Manila in 1942.

Witnesses described grim scenes behind the ancient walls of Fort Santiago where, they said, Japanese tried to obtain information from civilians and prisoners of war with a wide variety of continuous physical and mental tortures.

Georges Bonnet, secretary of the Free French Committee, pointed positively at Ohta as the man responsible for his mistreatment. M. Bonnet testified that he spent fourteen months in a 12-foot-square wooden cell, was slapped if he moved and was beaten with a board for talking.

Joaquin Pardode Tavera, chief of the Philippine Department of Justice Investigation Division, described the fort as "a death house never silent from the crying and shouts of tortured souls."

He said he saw bleeding children and women hanging naked from the bars of a cell.

MANILA G. I.'S PLAN PROTEST MEETING

Manila, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Spokesmen for 4,000 G. I.'s said a mass meeting would be held today to discuss cancellation of a scheduled home-bound transport sailing—after a mass protest march yesterday brought both an explanation and a reprimand from their colonel, who was quoted as telling them:

"You men forget you're not working for General Motors—you're still in the Army."

The Army newspaper Pacifican attributed the statement to Col. J. C. Campbell, depot commander, who ordered the men to their barracks. He explained that the sailing cancellation was in connection with consolidation of the Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Replacement Depots.

The men dispersed within ten minutes, discarding their "We Want Ships" banners.

PHILIPPINES LACK RICE

1945 Crop 50 Per Cent Short, McNutt Declares

MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Philippines' 1945 rice crop is 500,000 tons below normal, a 50 per cent shortage, High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said today.

"The almost complete disruption" of the islands' transport facilities makes the food situation even more acute than the rice-deficit figures indicate, he said. The combined food board agreed today to increase the current quarter's rice quota for the islands to 44,000 tons, including 28,000 to be obtained from the United States, 15,000 from Siam and 3,670 tons held by the United States commercially in Chile.

$104,000 In Gifts At Hawaii Feast

Honolulu, Dec. 26 (AP)—Oahu's Christmas celebration featured what probably was the world's largest *luau* (Hawaiian feast), with 4,760 sailors and other guests receiving $104,000 worth of gifts.

The feast last night climaxed a two-day holiday sponsored by the Naval Air Station and Naval Air Transport Service. Among guests were 71 children from the adjoining Damon tract, where sailors and civilians had rioted November 12.

The children sang carols and chanted "Mele Kalikimaka" (Hawaiian equivalent of "Merry Christmas.")

Thousands of gifts donated by New York city fraternal and philanthropic organzations were presented to service men and children.

The guests consumed 11,000 pounds of roasted pig, 1,200 pineapples, 800 chickens, 600 cases of beer and 300 cases of soft drinks.

LaGuardia To Be Envoy To Brazil Inauguration

Mayor F. H. La Guardia will be President Truman's personal representative at the inauguration in Rio de Janeiro next month of Eurico Gaspar Dutra as Brazil's new President, Mr. Truman announced yesterday. Mr. La Guardia will go to Brazil with the rank of special ambassador.

Mayor La Guardia said at City Hall that he stood ready to accept the appointment, but declined to discuss details. It was not expected, however, that the trip will conflict with his contracts to make two commercial broadcasts each Sunday after he leaves office next Tuesday. The American Broadcasting Company has agreed to broadcast one of the programs from any point the Mayor may visit, and it was reliably reported that similar arrangements would be made for the other program.

Canada to End Tire Rationing

Ottawa, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—All tire rationing restrictions in Canada will be removed on January 1, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced today. He emphasized that lifting of tire rationing does not mean present stocks are such that all demands can be met immediately.

Price controls on new and used tires, tubes and retreading services remain in forces under the Prices Board.

busy Christmas home-coming to go to his office, where he met friends and exchanged Christmas greetings. At the press conference he laughed off a suggestion that he go back to Washington by train.

The President replied in the negative when a reporter said he heard the address would be an anti-labor one.

"Oh, No; It Won't Be That"

"Oh no, it won't be that, it will be on the over-all legislative program — a state-of-the-Union address," he said.

The President's proposals for ending labor strife through use of fact-finding boards and a 30-day "cooling off" period while threatened strikes are under consideration was submitted to Congress recently. Much of the remainder of his legislative program has been stalemated on Capitol Hill.

First on the President's busy program today was a sentimental journey from his ice-glittering Independance home—the summer White House—to Grandview, Mo., to pay his second Christmas call on his mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman, 93, and exchange Christmas gifts. He ate a turkey sandwich and a piece of her Christmas cake, and found her spry and alert. The gifts, he said, were the kind of sentimental things you would give your mother, and receive from her.

The President visited his mother again in the evening.

Mother Weatherbound

Mrs. Truman, because of her age, was weatherbound at Grandview although today was bright and just about freezing. Snow and ice covers everything. The elements, however, failed to stop the President who said his weather-delayed, hazardous Christmas flight here yesterday from Washington was rough—that he had had rougher trips, but not many. The weather was bad when he left Washington four hours late, and rough en route, but it was clear on his arrival here.

State Of The Union Talk Announced By Truman

President Tells Kansas City Conference Address Will Be Made Next Week; Denies It Will Be Anti-Labor

Kansas City, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Truman will carry his labor and other legislative proposals directly to the people in a radio address probably during the first week in January. It will be a state-of-the-Union adress to start off 1946.

This announcement today came from the President at his Federal Building offices here in a news conference. Mr. Truman interrupted a

The President joked when it was suggested the return be made by train to Washington after the President said he would leave by plane at 9.30 A.M. Friday aboard his plane, the Sacred Cow, weather permitting. The weather would have to be worse than it was yesterday to prevent the return plane trip, the President said.

Moscow Conference

Tomorrow Truman will lunch with correspondents at 12.30 P.M. He specified the time, saying he liked to eat earlier than 1 P.M. when he was in Missouri.

The President withheld comment on the results of the Moscow conference of James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, with the foreign ministers of Great Britain and Russia. He said he would have something to say on that after his return to Washington, but stressed that he and Byrnes were in complete accord.

At another point the President said that an economic report on China, recently submitted by Ed Locke, presidential adviser, would be published soon. He said it had been referred to the War and Navy departments for routine check. He added it was a capable report and he thought it would be helpful.

If the wind is right, the President said of his projected flight to Washington Friday, he should make the return trip in about three hours and 45 minutes. He said he had had no trouble in landing so far in his flights, and that the use of the plane enabled him to save time.

Congressional Message Scheduled Next Month

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Truman probably will deliver his annual message to Congress in person next month. If so, there may be history's first television broadcast of a presidential address at the Capitol.

This was confirmed by White House officials today, along with word that Mr. Truman will speak to the nation by radio sometime before the January 14 reconvening of Congress. Charles G. Ross, press secretary, said the radio address will be shortly after January 2.

The radio speech to home listeners has been in the works for some time. Democratic leaders have indicated Mr. Truman's purpose was to get his ideas directly to the voters while congressmen are back home for the holidays.

Friends said the President has received advice to follow various methods of building up sentiment for his legislative program. Now, with a portion of his program on the statute books and more stalled at the Capitol, the President apparently is taking the counsel of those who want him to appeal directly to the people.

President Truman Named 'Man Of The Year'

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Harry S. Truman was named today by *Time Magazine* as its "Man of the Year" for 1945.

In selecting the President, *Time* said in its December 31 issue, released tomorrow, that "the greatest of all 1945's great events was the atom bomb."

The President, the magazine said, "somewhat unwittingly, somewhat against his own will, became more than any other man responsible for the bomb, its use in 1945 and its future."

Except for the bomb, the greatest events of 1945 would have been the surrender of Germany and Japan, and the greatest men of the year would have been Allied military men, the magazine declared.

10-Nation Unit Set To Go To Japan

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—With ambitions at policy-making rather than mere advice giving, the Allied Far-Eastern Commission, leaves today for Japan and a scrutiny of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's administration.

After flying to Pearl Harbor, the commission members will complete the trip on the U. S. S. Mount McKinley, a Navy command ship. They expect to return to Washington about February 15.

Approval Is Expected

The ten-nation commission made it plain in two months of deliberations in Washington that it does not expect to find any grave fault with the way MacArthur has administered Japan. Most commission members have said they believe the supreme allied commander has done a creditable job.

What the commissioners will do is study carefully how United States directives to MacArthur have been carried out.

Directive Rewritten

Up to now, the commission has devoted most of its time to debating the directives themselves. A basic policy committee under leadership of Australia's foreign minister, Herbert V. Evatt, has rewritten the original White House directive to MacArthur, issued shortly after the Japanese surrender.

Some members, however, believe the time is approaching when the commission should take over the actual power to formulate policy for Japan; that once the strictly military phase of the occupation is over, the commission should move to Japan and issue its own instructions directly to MacArthur.

This view brought about the quiet dropping of the word "advisory" from the commission's title in recent communiqués.

Far East Commission Off For Japan Inspection Tour

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—With its scope probably hinging on the impending Big Three communiqué in Moscow, the ten-nation Far Eastern Commission left tonight to study American policies in Japan.

Russia never has joined the commission which was established in Washington two months ago, on the suggestion of the United States, to give advice on the administration of Japan.

Recently, some of the smaller members—notably Australia and New Zealand—have insisted the commission eventually should become the natural policy-making body for the beaten enemy nation.

Would Affect Powers

Informed Government officials, who emphasized they had no knowledge of the Moscow communiqué contents, said that that document would be bound to affect the future powers of the commission one way or another. They reasoned this way:

1. If the communiqué does not refer to any policy-making body for Japan, the Far Eastern Commission—with or without Russia—may become a virtual policy-maker as the strictly military phase of the Japanese occupation nears an end.

2. If the communiqué does set up in Tokyo some type of four-power body—United States, Britain, Russia, China—to take over policy-making, the ten-power commission is likely to continue as merely an advice-giver.

Russia has held out for creation of a four-power council. Soviet officials said they would join the larger commission only if the smaller, more powerful body were first established.

France and all of the smaller Pacific powers are vigorously opposed to the four-power idea. Peter Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister, said in Washington Friday that such a body would accelerate what he called "a trend toward big-power dictatorship."

Viewed As Same Thing

One compromise suggestion advanced shortly after the commission was established was for a four-power executive committee within the commission. This committee would meet in Tokyo, and supposedly would supervise the administration of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Officials of the smaller countries say this would amount to the same thing as the Russian four-power council idea, however, and they are equally opposed to it.

Hence, commission members are leaving Washington with no definite idea of their future function.

They probbaly will find out in San Francisco during a brief stopover en route to Pearl Harbor tomorrow, if the Moscow foreign ministers' communiqué is issued in the meantime.

The first of two Army Transport Command planes carrying the travelers left here at 9 P.M., making one stop at Topeka, Kan. It is due at Hamilton Field, San Rafael, Cal., at 10 A.M. tomorrow. The second plane was to follow it by two or three hours.

SENATORS PLAN WASTE PROBE

Trio Making World Flight To Check Reports On Military

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Three senators will take off tomorrow on a 30-day 'round-the-world flight to see whether good military supplies are being thrown away.

Senator Knowland (R., Cal.), who was an army major in Europe, said war was wasteful and that many useful things had to be thrown away.

"What we want to make sure of," he said, "is that there is no unnecessary waste now."

Tunnell In Group

Knowland and Senators Tunnell (D., Del.) and Mitchell (D., Wash.) will look into the question of possible waste. They are members of a subcommittee of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee.

Knowland said the committee had heard reports that items which might be useful to civilians had been destroyed. He declared:

"We have read, as newspaper readers have, of trucks being pushed off cliffs. We have heard reports that food is being wasted. We don't know how true they are.

Hopes For "Sound Policy"

"It may be, for example, that stocks of food have been kept from hungry people because they have become spoiled, to keep people from poisoning themselves."

The senator said he hoped a "sound national policy" for handling surplus goods overseas would result from the inspection trip.

U.S. May Recognize Romania, Bulgaria

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The United States probably will extend formal recognition to Romania and Bulgaria once the Big Three powers have concluded peace treaties with those former Axis satellites, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today.

Asked at his news conference if the fact that the Big Three Foreign Ministers in Moscow had laid down plans for concluding peace settlements with the two Balkan states was a step toward formal diplomatic recognition, Acheson replied in the affirmative.

Procedural Problems Solved

The United States, Britain and Russia in the Moscow conference now have solved procedural problems with regard to peace treaties, Acheson said.

If the three Allies can follow the procedures through and come out with peace treaties satisfactory to all concerned, he went on, the United States then will be ready to recognize the Bulgarian and Romanian regimes.

Regimes Not Satisfactory

This country and Britain thus far have refused to grant recognition to the two Balkan nations on grounds that their present provisional governments are not broadly representative of all democratic groups and have not given adequate guarantees of free and unfettered elections.

However, the United States and Britain granted recognition Saturday to a third Balkan government—the newly constituted Yugoslav Peoples' Republic—even though they sharply criticized the tactics of Premier-Marshal Tito and the recent national elections.

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Although critical of all three regimes, the United States today took simultaneous steps in the direction of a diplomatic break with one European government and recognition of two others.

At his news conference, Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, disclosed these prospects:

1. The United States has indicated willingness to discuss with the British and French governments all aspects of the relations of the three countries with Generalissimo Franco's Spanish regime.

2. Once the United States, Britain and Russia have concluded peace treaties with Romania and Bulgaria on lines laid down by the Big Three foreign ministers at Moscow, this Government will be ready to recognize regimes of the two Balkan states.

France proposed American-British-French discussions on Franco and, presumably, on the Spanish Republican government in exile, now quartered in Mexico City, several weeks ago.

U.S. Reply Delivered

Acheson said the United States reply, expressing this Government's complete willingness to talk about Franco wherever and whenever the French suggest, was delivered in Paris yesterday or Monday. He added that Britain also had sent a reply, but that he was not at liberty to say what it contained.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain had informed France she would take part in a three-way conference on the Spanish situation if the French proposed one.

While the British dislike the Franco regime, this spokesman said, current policy is to let France or the United States take the lead in suggesting any action.

Time And Place Up To France

In answer to a question, Acheson said discussions could start any time—possibly early in January—but that the time and place are up to France.

It is believed possible that the talks may take place during the open session of the United Nations Assembly in London next month. Foreign Ministers Bevin of Britain and Bidault of France and Secretary of State Byrnes all will be in attendance.

Some diplomatic officials doubted, however, that the French, having authored the proposal, would agree to hold the discussions anywhere but Paris.

The United States agreement to three-power discussions was the latest in a series of recent developments indicating this country is moving in the direction of a showdown with Franco.

Related Events Listed

Related events were:

1. Delay in the appointment of a new ambassador to Madrid to replace Norman Armour, who came home to retire last week.

2. Visits with Acheson at the State Department by Juan Negrin, last Premier of Republican Spain, and Fernando de los Rios, Foreign Minister of the exiled Spanish Government.

The United States and Britain have refused to date to recognize the provisional governments of Romania and Bulgaria. The American view is that the two regimes are not broadly representative of democratic elements and that their plans for elections did not assure free voting.

Last Saturday, however, this Government formally recognized a third Balkan government — Marshal Tito's new Yugoslav republic—against which it had made similar criticisms.

Step Toward Recognition

Following that action, Government officials predicted freely that some formula might be worked out by Byrnes, Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov in Moscow under which the United States and Britain could join Russia in approving the Romanian and Bulgarian governments.

Acheson said today that the Big Three plan for concluding final peace treaties with the two former Axis-affiliated countries was a step toward British-American recognition.

The three Allies now have solved procedural problems regarding the peace treaties, Acheson said.

He added that if the three powers could follow the outlined procedure and come out with peace treaties satisfactory to all concerned, this country then would be ready to grant diplomatic recognition to Bulgaria and Romania.

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U.S. Answers French Note On Franco

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The United States has notified France of its readiness to discuss with Britain and France all aspects of the relations of the three Governments with Spain's Franco regime.

Acting Secretary of State Acheson told a news conference today that the United States Government, replying to a French suggestion for such discussions, had indicated its willingness to go into the matter whenever and wherever France suggests.

Delivered This Week

The United States reply, Acheson said, was delivered in Paris this week.

The secretary added that he had had no word from France since the original suggestion and hence could not say when or where the three-power discussions might take place.

May Begin Next Month

He stated, however, that it was not impossible that they would begin early in January.

Acheson disclosed that the British Government also had replied to the French note, but said contents of this reply would have to be released in London.

Break With Franco Mentioned

Although contents of the French note have never been made public, it is generally believed it proposed that:

1. The three powers discuss in detail their relations with Franco and explore the desirability and effect of a diplomatic break with the Generalissimo's regime; and

2. The three powers discuss possibility of formally recognizing the Spanish government-in-exile, whose headquarters currently are in Mexico City, as the provisional government of Spain.

Sees Republican Envoy

Acheson said he had obtained further information on the Spanish Republican attitude regarding Generalissimo Franco in a long conference Saturday with Fernando de Los Rios, Foreign Minister of the Spanish Republican Government in exile.

Acheson previously had conferred December 15 with Dr. Juan Negrin, last Premier of Republican Spain.

Formal Bretton Pact Signing Will Be Today

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Representatives of at least 24 United Nations will participate in a formal signing of the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements at 4 P.M. tomorrow in the State Department.

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson has been authorized by President Truman to sign the agreements, setting up a world bank and world stabilization fund on behalf of the United States.

Other countries to be represented include Britain, China, Mexico, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Salvador, Ethiopia, Iceland, India, Iraq, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, Dominican Republic, Greece, Honduras, Luxembourg and Bolivia.

State Department officials said any other countries whose governments had ratified the Bretton Woods agreements since the last checkup was made also may participate.

ELECTRICAL STRIKE HELD INEVITABLE

CIO Union Says It Will Call Walkout Next Month; U.S. Moves Balked

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Government ran into delay today in Government conciliation talks, and union leaders declared a strike of 200,000 CIO electrical workers appeared inevitable after January 5.

The union announcement followed a two-hour conference with the United States conciliation director, Edgar L. Warren, who had invited the union to talk over its demand of $2-a-day wage increases.

General Electric and Westinghouse were asked to meet with Warren on Friday, but he said the former rejected a meeting this week. Westinghouse early tonight announced in Pittsburgh it would attend such a meeting on January 2.

Warren Comments

Prior to the Westinghouse announcement, Warren said he had not heard from that firm, and that he did not know what the Labor Department's next move would be.

The announcement of W. G. Marshall, Westinghouse vice president, was read to Warren. The conciliation director commented:

"I am glad to learn from the Associated Press that he is going to be in Washington January 2. The Conciliation Service will be happy to see him. I am sorry to learn he connot come down this week. I still hope the General Electric can go to Washington for a similar conference."

Marshall said "an informal discussion" with the Labor Department of the demand would not mean that "a breach existed between the parties involved." The union has taken the view that bargaining has been broken off.

Strike Authorized

After the union conference with Warren and before the Westinghouse announcement, James Matles, organization director for the workers, stated the union executive board would meet January 5 in New York.

There, he said, it will exercise the strike authorization voted earlier this month by 83 per cent of the union's membership.

The actual date of the projected walkout will be set by union locals, but Matles indicated the date would be co-ordinated and the strike would be simultaneous.

Matles said negotiations broke down last week with General Electric and Westinghouse, but were continuing with General Motors. At a meeting Saturday, union representatives from the three companies agreed that a strike was "inevitable," Matles said.

Steel Strike Set

"I'm afraid it's a serious situation," he declared, adding that the Labor Department felt that a strike in the electrical industry would be "a serious aggravation" of the nation's present industrial problems.

Approximately 175,000 auto workers now are on strike at General Motors Corporation plants and 750,000 steel workers are slated to walk out on January 14.

Warren read a telegram from E. D. Spicer, General Electric vice president, which described Warren's invitation to discuss the electrical strike threat as a "misunderstanding."

"We have no notification of strike action," the telegram said. "We do not consider that collective bargaining has broken down and the union has not asked us for joint meetings with conciliators. As previously advised, we cannot schedule a meeting in Washington this week."

No Meeting Planned

Warren said the "previously advised" referred to a telephone conversation in which Spicer had given him the gist of the telegram. Neither the company nor the Labor Department has suggested a date for a possible future meeting.

Warren asserted that "they certainly know a strike vote has been taken" and said the Labor Department had received a copy of a union letter on December 21 notifying the companies that negotiations had broken down and that the union locals had been alerted for possible strike action.

Matles explained that the union was urging the General Electric and Westinghouse companies at least to match an offer of a 13½-cents-an-hour boost made by General Motors Corporation. Although the union rejected the offer, he explained, a similar bid by G.M.'s competitors would indicate they were renewing bargaining.

Union Membership Drops

No strike will be called against General Motors so long as negotiations with that company continue, he added.

Revising previous figures, Matles estimated that a drop in employment within the industry had forced the union membership down to 200,000, compared with the 250,000 total on the books prior to V-J day.

He said the strike would affect about 100,000 workers in General Electric plants, about 75,000 Westinghouse workers and—if a strike were called there—about 25,000 General Motors employés.

The stoppage would affect 76 plants in 22 states.

Asked if the union wished a Government fact-finding board to look into the dispute, Matles asserted "we're not asking for fact-finding—we're asking for a settlement."

Picketing Here 'Tentative'

Officials of the national headquarters of the WEEA, an affiliate of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, stated in Newark yesterday that any picket action in the Baltimore area in connection with the forthcoming strike in New York and New Jersey is "only tentative."

In Baltimore, a majority of the 4,800 employes at the Point Breeze works of the company voted early last October in favor of the WEEA as the collective bargaining agent in an election that saw the United Electrical Workers (CIO) as the loser.

Subsequently, the CIO group demanded an investigation of the WEEA, charging it is a successor to the Point Breeze Employés' Association, which the National Labor Relations Board found to be company-dominated and which was ordered disbanded.

WLB PREPARES TO CLOSE SHOP

Clearing Docket To Go Out Of Business January 1

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The War Labor Board, nearly four years old, is clearing its docket so it can go out of business January 1.

Two major cases remain to be decided. They involve severance pay for CIO-Steelworkers at the United States Steel Corporation and nineteen iron ore operations, and wage increases for Western Union employés.

Considers Severance Pay Case

The board said today it will dispose of the severance pay case tomorrow unless the parties come to agreement by negotiation beforehand. There was no indication that the steel and iron companies had accepted the union proposal for severance pay, which the board approved in principle for workers who were displaced by technological changes, in its basic steel industry decision of November 25, 1944.

A specific recommendation as to amount of severance payment is to be made by the board.

Threatens Strike

The Western Union workers have threatened to strike next month in support of their wage demands. The AFL represents employés in all areas of the country except metropolitan New York, where the CIO-American Communications Association has the bargaining rights.

The national board granted the AFL union a 4-cent hourly increase and a 55-cent wage minimum for all but messengers, who would have a 45-cent minimum rate. The union asked the board to reconsider its decision, and the board agreed.

Company Appeals Award

In New York, the regional board's award of a 10-cent hourly increase and 65-cent minimum rate was appealed by the company. The union has threatened to strike as a result of this appeal.

The board scheduled discussions of the Western Union cases Thursday, Friday and Saturday. If necessary, it will take it up again next Monday, working right up to the last hour in an effort to settle this dispute amicably and avert a strike on the vital communications system.

GRIEVANCES WILL BE HEARD

G.M. Agrees To Negotiations At Local Levels

Detroit, Dec. 26 (AP)—The strike-bound General Motors Corporation and the CIO United Auto Workers agreed today to discuss minor grievances, but reached no understanding on the all-important 30 per cent wage increase issue.

Spokesmen for both sides said the wage issue—crux of the strike that has idled 175,000 G.M. production workers since November 21—did not figure in today's negotiating session.

It marked the first time they had conferred since their December 20-21 appearance at Washington before a special fact-finding board which President Truman named to study the strike issue.

Only Grievance Problems

The conferees, although aware that hearings are due to be resumed before the fact-finding board Friday if no agreement is reached before that time, discussed only local grievance procedure during a four-hour meeting.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president, announced that the "principle of beginning negotiations at the plant level has been agreed upon and they will begin shortly." He cautioned, however, that the decision to discuss such local issues between G.M. plants and individual UAW locals would not affect over-all negotiations on the wage issue.

The conferees broke up without scheduling another meeting here Thursday, but both sides denied that this meant a general breakdown on the wage problem.

No Meeting Sought

"We did not specifically request a meeting because some of our men have to entrain for Washington early Thursday afternoon and G.M. didn't mention the subject either," a UAW spokesman said.

General Motors spokesmen said the wage issue was still open for discussion but added that the company would not make public until Thursday its decision whether to return to Washington Friday and appear before the fact-finding board.

The board, backed by President Truman, has shown some desire to look over G.M.'s books to determine its ability to meet the 30 per cent increase but the company has not said definitely whether it will agree.

Not Proper Subject

In prior negotiations with the UAW, the company took the stand that its books, containing evidence of past, present and future earnings, are not a proper subject for discussion with the union.

The President in a letter to the board December 21 said that such a board is "free to draw such inferences as it may choose from the employer's failure to produce evidence on this issue."

Reuther, at a press conference following today's session, described the Truman letter as "a victory for the principle of wages based on the ability to pay."

"We do not say it is up to the Government to settle this strike but we do say that the machinery has been set up and that it is up to us to co-operate with it (the machinery)," Reuther said.

Even as Reuther spoke, the UAW was manning picket lines around many G.M. plants again today after a Christmas interlude.

Agreements Terminated

"No progress was made today that would warrant postponing the Friday meeting in Washington," he added.

Union officials explained that when G.M. canceled its contract with the union on December 10—a contract that was due to run until April, 1946—it simultaneously terminated agreements with various UAW locals.

These included issues such as seniority, lunch periods, picketing and other items that could not be negotiated easily on a national scale because of different situations in various communities.

Reuther explained that "there are a few spots left where pickets are not allowing office help to enter—about ten," and it was intimated that this was the type of problem to be discussed on a local level.

Lutes Successor To Somervell In Service Forces

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Secretary Patterson today announced appointment of Lieut. Gen. Leroy Lutes as commanding general, Army Service Forces, effective January 1, to succeed Gen. Brehon B. Somervell who is retiring.

Lutes, a native of Cairo, Ill., was director of plans and operations of the Army Service Forces from March, 1942, until April, 1945, when he became chief of staff and deputy commanding general, Army Service Forces, with headquarters in Washington.

The Patterson statement said "it is with extreme regret that I announce retirement of General Somervell as commanding general of the Army Service Forces. In organizing and directing the world-wide supply lines on which our troops depended on their offensive power, General Somervell performed a service without parallel in military history."

Lutes saw service in six combat zones in the last war. In 1942, he initiated plans to assure adequate supply support for American forces in Britain. That year, he covered thousands of miles in the South and Southwest Pacific co-ordinating supply.

Later, Lutes assisted in preparation for logistical support of air transport activities through Brazil and to supply troops en route to and from Africa. In August, 1943, he was back in the Pacific.

Prior to the invasion of France, Lutes was called to General Eisenhower's headquarters to advise and was instrumental in expediting action that delivered critical items to meet that invasion deadline.

Admiral Sherman Given New Post

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman was named today to be deputy chief of naval operations for operations, an assignment in which he will continue his close wartime association with Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, now chief of naval operations.

Admiral Sherman, who served as deputy chief of staff under Admiral Nimitz in the Pacific, succeeds Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, who will become deputy CNO for administration.

The latter post has been held by Rear Admiral Bernhard H. Bieri, whose new assignment has not been announced.

Byrnes Leaving Tomorrow.

Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes will leave Moscow by plane at 1:30 A. M. (Eastern standard time) tomorrow for his return trip to Washington from the Big Three Foreign Ministers conference, the State Department announced today. It was emphasized that the departure time was tentative and subject to weather conditions.

Byrnes arrived in Moscow on December 15 for the sessions at which plans for peace treaties with former enemy countries and a general European peace conference were made. When Byrnes gets back here State Department officials say it is unlikely he will have more than a week at his desk before leaving for London to attend the opening sessions of the United Nations Assembly.

General Holmes Named T.W.A. Vice President

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., announced today the appointment of Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes as a vice president of the airline.

Jack Frye, T.W.A. president, said Holmes will handle international relations in connection with routes to Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

Holmes served during the war as deputy assistant chief of staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

NAVY HONORS BRAZILIAN

Nimitz Presents Legion of Merit to Admiral de Noronha

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP) — Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, presented at a reception here tonight the Legion of Merit Medal with rank of commander to ice Admiral Sylvio de Noronha of the Brazilian Navy.

The presentation was made for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Government of the United States" as naval attaché at the Brazilian Embassy and for carrying out "with great tact, skill and understanding his important duties as a member of the Intra-American Defense Board."

Admiral de Noronha is returning home to become commander in chief of the Brazilian Navy.

PLAN TO SPEED PROBE URGED

Lucas Would Have Pearl Harbor Committee Take Turns

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) suggested today that members of the Pearl Harbor investigating committee "divide up" future witnesses among themselves as a means of expediting the hearings.

Under his plan, Admiral Harold R. Stark, who is to be the witness when the committee resumes hearings Monday, would be questioned by only one or two members of the ten-man committee.

Other members would take turns in quizzing later witnesses.

Republicans Want Free Rein

Senator Lucas conceded that his proposal, which he discussed with reporters, appears unlikely to get far. Republicans on the committee have been particularly insistent that no restrictions be placed on questioning.

The Illinois Senator contended that a committee member assigned to certain witnesses could make better advance preparation for the examination and thus speed things up.

"The way we are going now I doubt that we can finish by February 15," he said.

The committee, originally instructed to report January 3, has obtained an extension until February 15.

Had Sought Time Limit

Lucas disclosed that he sought at a recent executive session to impose a time limit on questioning by individual members, but the proposition was not put to a formal vote.

Before the committee resumes hearings, it hopes to obtain counsel to succeed William D. Mitchell, former Attorney General. Mitchell and his staff of three have given notice that they cannot continue after the New Year.

Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), committee chairman; Representative Cooper (D., Tenn.), vice chairman, and Senator Brewster (R., Maine) were appointed as a subcommittee to canvas prospects.

Three Names Suggested

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.), a committee member, has suggested the names of two former American Legion commanders — Warren Atherton, of Stockton, Cal., and Harry Colmery, of Topeka, Kan. Lucas nominated Weymouth Kirkland, Chicago attorney.

Tentative plans call for Stark to be followed to the stand by Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, army and navy commanders in Hawaii when the Japanese struck December 7, 1941.

Short is in Walter Reed Army Hospital with a respiratory ailment, but was reported improved today.

Army Discloses 'Azon Bomb' Use

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Army Air Forces told today about another of its store of secret weapons, the "azon bomb." This is a guided missile which was first used on the Japanese December 27, 1944, when a three-span steel railway bridge between Rangoon and Mandalay was destroyed by the 7th bomb group of the 10th Air Force.

Research since then has produced newer types of guided missiles which already have made the "azon bomb" obsolescent.

The azon is a standard 1,000-pound demolition which has a "radio brain" that enables the bombardier to guide it by remote control.

The accuracy of the bomb was described as having been particularly effective when used on Japanese transportation in Burma. On seven missions, fourteen bridges, considered as vital links in a Japanese supply system, were destroyed by 150 azon bombs.

The cost of the bomb was not much higher than that of an ordinary 1,000-pounder.

6 Marines Cross U.S. In Taxicab

Pittsburgh, Dec. 26 (AP)—Tech. Sergt. Joseph Ward pulled up in front of his home here today, just a day late for Christmas, after a taxicab trip from the West Coast with five of his Marine buddies.

Ward said the cab left San Diego at 1 A.M. Saturday, but was stalled 28 hours in Tucson, Ariz.

"It's great to be back," declared the sergeant, "but did you ever spend four whole days in a taxicab?"

He and his buddies took turns at the wheel with the driver, Harry Arisohn, who had offered to drive the Marines East for the cost of the trip. The six passengers paid about $80 each, including the repair bill at Tucson, Ward said.

Immediately after the cab let Ward off in Pittsburgh, it continued on to New York with the five remaining Marines.

4,500 Japs To Sail For Their Homeland

Portland, Ore., Dec. 26 (AP)—Two trainloads of silent Japanese arrived today from the Tulelake (Cal.) camp to board a ship that will take them back to Japan.

Most of the 1,800 men, women and children, bound for Japan by their own request or by deportation orders, stood expressionless as customs officials examined their baggage in the embarkation depot.

Only one boy of many questioned said he would rather have remained here. He stared quickly down at his sports shoes when the question came. "No, no," he muttered, "I don't want to do to Japan." He walked quickly away.

A total of 4,500, including 1,300 children and 1,400 women, will sail on the General W. H. Gordon, probably at the end of this week.

Veteran Called to Side Of His Stowaway Bride

British Girl Held at Baltimore by Immigration Laws

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26 (AP).—A British war bride who cut red tape by stowing away on a freighter reached her objective—the United States—today, but after several hours ashore went back to the freighter Empire Chamois.

There the girl, Brenda Morgan, nineteen, must wait in the custody of Captain Harold Sapsworth for the removal of the last legal barriers between her and her husband, former G. I. Jimmy Morgan, of Wichita Falls, Tex.

She came ashore at noon with all her luggage, a little bag containing lipstick, powder and a change of clothes, for a preliminary hearing before immigration officials.

The hearing was suspended, Inspector John P. Ryan said, pending the expected arrival of her husband. Then the girl, technically barred from this country, went back to the ship.

Her stowing away solved a lot of her legalistic problems and a bill now on President Truman's desk might fix the rest, immigration officials told her. The bill would make it unnecessary for G. I. brides to have the usual immigration documents, which she doesn't have. Ryan said that Red Cross officials told him that the husband, Jimmy, was leaving Wichita Falls tomorrow for Baltimore.

Six hours after the freighter sailed from Avonmouth, England, Dec. 7 the girl was found. Then Captain Sapsworth installed the girl in a cabin.

U. S. REPATRIATING 360 JAP ALIENS

Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 26 (A. P.).—About 360 Japanese aliens from the Federal detention camp at Bismarck were today on the first leg of a long journey of repatriation—to a Japan some of them have never seen.

W. C. Robbins, acting officer in charge of the camp, said they left Mismarck Christmas Day aboard six railroad cars bound for Portland, Ore. From there they will sail to Japan on a United States Army transport. Most of them, Robbins said, are American born Japanese who renounced their American citizenship, but a few are being deported because of illegal entry into this country. The American born Japanese, he said, were sent here last winter from Tule Lake, Cal.

Many of the group left Bismarck yesterday, he said, were classed as "troublemakers." The shipment leaves about 150 Japanese and slightly more than 200 Germans still at the camp.

The poem, written on November 11, 1918, to an otherwise unidentified Capt. English read:

The war is over and we pass
To pleasure after pain,
Except those few who ne'er shall see
Their native land again.

To one of these my memory turns,
Noblest of the slain;
To Captain English of the tanks
Who never shall return.

Yet should some future war exact
Of me the final debt,
My fondest wish would be to thread
The path which he has set.

For faithful unto God and man
And to his duty true,
He died to live forever
In the hearts of those he knew.

Death found in him no faltering,
But faithful to the last;
He smiled in the face of fate
And mocked him as he passed.

No, death to him was not defeat,
But victory sublime;
The grave prompted him to be
A hero for all time.

Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Mrs. George S. Patton Jr. arrived in the capital yesterday after a flight from Luxembourg, where her husband was buried.

The widow of the famous tank tactician will stay here indefinitely with her daughter, Mrs. John K. Waters.

Blood Plasma Free To All Who Need It, Red Cross Announces

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Blood plasma—the substance that saved thousands of lives on the battlefields—soon will be available without cost to civilians who need it.

The Red Cross, announcing this

How Patton Wanted to Die

General's World War I Tank Instructor Releases Poem Written in 1918.

Brownsville, Tex., Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, U. S. A., retired, who was Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s instructor in tanks in world war I, has released a poem Gen. Patton wrote in tribute to a friend in the last world war telling how he would like to die.

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tonight, said it would distribute 1,250,000 units of plasma which had been declared surplus by the Army and Navy. This was estimated to be enough to meet civilian needs for two years, and to represent approximately 2,000,000 donations.

Initial Shipment

A three-months' supply will make up the initial shipment to health departments in each state. The departments, in turn, will distribute it to hospitals, health agencies and physicians. The announcement said: "As envisaged under present plans, every acceptable hospital in every community will have a supply of plasma on hand, ready for instant use in the treatment of any patient without charge for the product. Every physician licensed by the state to practice medicine and surgery may also keep a small supply for emergency use."

Warehouse For Reserve

Red Cross reserves, which will be tapped as necessary to replenish state supplies, will be stored in warehouses at New York, Alexandria, Va.; Atlanta, St. Louis and San Francisco.

In addition to the plasma for civilians, a five-year supply will be turned over to the Veterans' Administration.

Break Is Near In GI Jam On Coast

DEC 27 1945

San Francisco, Dec. 26 (AP)—A break in the jam which has held nearly 170,000 service men in Pacific coast ports over the Christmas holiday appeared near today.

Los Angeles and San Francisco, principal bottlenecks in the tieup which has prevented returning veterans from proceeding to their homes at eastern points, both reported far fewer men coming in than going out.

Clearing 15,000 Daily

Two ships are scheduled to bring 2,703 men to Los Angeles today and 1,915 are due at San Francisco aboard two other vessels. These ports have been clearing close to 15,000 men a day for eastern points.

San Francisco port officials yesterday said they anticipated only 18,000 men between then and January 1, allowing an opportunity for substantial reduction of the more than 40,000 men already here. Los Angeles has a similar number.

Plenty Of Programs

Seattle and Tacoma, Washington State staging areas, anticipate 949 men today while several thousand are being cleared via train, bus and plane. Portland, Ore., reported no arrivals.

Programs yesterday in the port cities gave the waiting army, navy and Marine veterans plenty to do and eat as civilian homes, clubs and lodges from Seattle to San Diego were thrown open to them. At Seattle a party planned for 10,000 men, with presents for all, was attended by not nearly that number.

Discharge Of GI's Is Speeded In East

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Army camps and separation centers along the eastern seaboard, jammed with returned GI's, set as their goal today the discharge of as many service men as possible before the New Year's holidays.

Some 70,000 veterans, arriving too late to get home for Christmas, settled yesterday for army-served Christmas fare and entertainment offered by the Red Cross and the USO. They had turkey with trimmings, Christmas trees and gifts, holiday parties and, in the case of patients in one hospital, free telephone calls home.

In The U.S. At Least

But all were strengthened by the thought that at least they celebrated the day in the United States if not at home.

The number of returnees was swelled by the arrival here of the light cruiser Philadelphia and the aircraft carrier Randolph, which battled Atlantic storms. The ships carried 8,029 service men.

27 TROOPSHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE

13-Year-Old English Boy Stowaway On Cruiser Reno

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Thirteen-year-old Charles R. Dugan, of Winchester, England, might have made the trip to New York stowed away aboard the light cruiser Reno without being detected if the high waves hadn't made him seasick.

The Reno's captain, Merle A. Sawyer, said young Dugan was aboard the Reno unknown to the ship's officers for seven of the vessel's ten-day trip across the Atlantic. But the rough Atlantic was too much for him, and two soldiers brought him to sick bay for seasick treatment.

The Reno docked today and immigration officers said the boy would be turned over to Ellis Island officials tomorrow morning.

Wore U.S. Army Uniform

Charles told Sawyer his family was killed by Nazi bombs and said he had lived for three years with American troops in England and France. The boy said he came to America to find an uncle, William Dugan, who he said worked as an auto mechanic somewhere in Brooklyn.

The boy wore a cut-down United States Army uniform and carried a cut-down suit of navy blues in a package.

Immigration officials said there was a chance the boy might be allowed to enter the United States if some responsible person would agree to take care of him.

Pfc. Moses F. Payne, of Wausau, Fla., one of 590 officers and men brought home by the cruiser, corroborated Charles's account of his activities in France. He met the lad in Lille, Payne said, and "sort of adopted him," but tried to discourage the youngster from coming to the United States.

Navy Transport Bliss Docking

Capt. John J. Caffrey, of Childs, Pa., the transport commander, said the crossing took almost twice as long as had been expected.

Also docking today was the navy transport Gen. T. H. Bliss, delayed by storms and carrying 3,348 veterans from the China-Burma-India theater who had counted on arriving December 21—in time for Christmas at home.

Instead they celebrated Christmas 350 miles offshore with yuletide music, singing and a Christmas dinner of turkey, steak and baked ham with cranberry sauce and other holiday fare.

The Bliss and the Reno were among 27 troop-carrying vessels arriving at New York, Boston and Newport News today.

Vessels Arriving At N.Y.

Other vessels arriving at New York were the Claymont Victory, 1,611; Frederick Victory, 1,652; Newburn Victory, 1,533; Coaldale Victory, 1,513; Wilson Victory, 1,508; Josiah Bartlett, 676; Alfred Moore, 580; Athos II, 3,074; William and Mary Victory, 1,527; R. J. Reynolds, 41; Clarence King, 38; Leonardo Romero, 22; Walter R. Moore, 18; Negley Cochran, 18; Ville O'Anvers, 147.

Arriving at Newport News, Va., were the Matthew Maury, 547; Alexander G. Bell, 562; James McHenry, 31; Thomas Kearns, 23; Redstone Seam, 9.

Arriving At Boston

Arriving at Boston were the Lincoln Victory, 1,535; Irving S. Cobb, 38; John M. Moffitt, 23; Wheaton Victory, 1,554; Belgian Victory, 29.

Due at San Francisco were the Highland, 1,590, and the Flint, 325.

Due at Los Angeles were the Evangeline, 1,000; Meteor, 1,703.

Seventeen small craft with 675 men were scheduled to dock at San Diego, and the Arlington with 949 men was due at Tacoma, Wash.

Clippers Bring In 18 Refugees, 4 War Brides

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Eighteen Jewish refugees and four English war brides were among passengers who arrived today at LaGuardia Field aboard Pan American clippers from Hurn, England, and Lisbon, Portugal.

Bernard A. Kornblith, of the Hebrew Immigrant Sheltering and Aid Society, said there were from 10,000 to 15,000 refugees awaiting transportation to the United States from Germany, Romania and Palestine.

Twelve of the refugees arrived on the clipper from Lisbon. They said they left Palestine some weeks ago.

The war brides were Mrs. Sam Feldman, whose staff sergeant husband came from Chicago to meet her at the plane; Mrs. Margaret Robinson, whose husband, Guy, was to take her to his Medford (Mass.) home; Mrs. Robert Quirk, who said she would meet her husband, a Columbia Pictures photographer, in Hollywood, and Mrs. Joseph Rothman, whose husband is in the produse business in Newark, N.J.

Lower Valuation Of Franc May Spur Trade

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Devaluation of the French franc was labeled in foreign trade circles here today as a long step forward in bringing "Made-in-France" articles back to the shelves of American stores.

Leading New York financial institutions reported no transactions in francs, however, in the first few hours of business since the new rate of 119.10669 francs to the United States dollar was promulgated.

Experts expect the move to stimulate imports of French wines and liquors, perfumes and cosmetics, laces and fine textiles. When more normal travel conditions are restored, it will make possible an expansion of tourist trade to France.

Purchasing Power Up

As a result of the devaluation, the United States dollar will purchase more than twice as much French goods as at prices prevailing prior to the financial step.

But imports cautioned against expectations that prices of French articles hare would be cut in half, although conceding some downward adjustment was probable.

A large liquor and wine importer pointed out that in order to re-establish their American markets and in anticipation of some such currency devaluation, French shippers of champagne and cognac have been selling these products, made some years ago, at less than the current cost of replacing them.

May Boost Wine Imports

"The Frenchman is going to do a lot of thinking before he announces his new prices," this importer said.

Import duties, he noted, are on a gallonage basis, so that any reduction in the price per gallon would increase the proportion of the cost which must be allocated to taxes, and, in addition, the liquor importers' profit has largely been based on a specific sum, instead of a percentage.

Lower prices should increase consumption, he said, and with easing of transportation difficulties, the devaluation of the franc may be expected to increase the annual total of wines and liquors imported from France.

Called "All To The Good"

He pointed out that a factor tending to restrict the import of still wines, Bordeaux and Burgundy, has been that French shippers are unable to buy replacements because the French consumer has been stocking up his wine cellar in anticipation of possible inflation.

An economist for a large perfume and cosmetic importer described the franc's devaluation as "all to the good" and "a necessary step," but said exports from France will not be as large for a long time as the French would wish them to be.

Wh ether these exports can be stepped up appreciably, he said, depends to a large extent on whether French industry can obtain coal and raw material which has been lacking up to this time.

One trade advisor said France had an undetermined quantity of goods ready for export, unable to move them because prices were too high, and that the devaluation move should release most of this material.

Import needs of France, as is the case in virtually all European countries, will continue for years to exceed her export markets, however, he said.

Atomic Bomb Secrets Are Like 'Fairy Tales'

New York, Dec. 26 (AP) — The secrets of the atomic bomb are more fantastic than fairy tales and will remain secret for some time; what has been told, in the official release of Maj. Gen. L. R. Groves and Dr. H. D. Smyth, concerns only the principles of the bomb.

But this same report, without divulging how the seemingly impossible feats were done, tells what a few of them were.

In the Tennessee plant the heavy metal, uranium, is converted into gas by mixing it with fluorine, the yellow gas used in the nonpoisonous cooling systems of most household refrigerators.

Metallic Gas Filtered

This metallic gas is filtered through membranes called barriers, and in that process some of the uranium 235, which makes bombs and atomic fires for power, is separated from the common form of uranium 238.

The holes in these barriers must not average greater than 1-250,000,000th of an inch. There must be billions of these incredibly small holes in each membrane. And the barrier material has to be manufactured in large quantities of uniform quality. In Tennessee there are many acres of such barriers filtering out uranium 235.

Electronic Pump Controls

In this same filtering process pumps must be used to produce partial vacuum in the chambers holding the metallic gases. But never did pumps have to be as perfect as these. There must be no leaks and no corrosion.

One of the pumps made to meet these requirements runs by induction. It is completely enclosed, sealed so tightly that neither air nor any other gas can enter or get out. There are no wires and no connections whatever with outside power or supply sources.

The pump motor starts or stops by electronic controls. In fact, it would be easy with this kind of control to arrange a tube so that a person could start the motor by saying the word "Go," and stop it by saying "Stop."

New Methods Developed

In this single method of separating uranium 235 from 238, new lubricants had to be invented. New cooling substances or new cooling methods had to be devised. Ordinarily it would have taken the industrial power of the United States many years to discover how to make these processes work. Those named in the Smyth report are only a few among scores of such inventions.

No matter if no atomic power ever is used, the public will benefit in many ways from the processes like filters, pumps, lubricants and coolants discovered to make bomb production possible.

These new methods are answers to many of industry's problems in producing new consumer goods. About 10,000 industrial plants worked on the processes of one or another of the hundreds of atomic bomb problems.

SAYS FRENCH SEIZE SAAR COAL MINES

France has confiscated the coal mines in the Saar district in the French zone of Germany, the British radio reported today.

CBS recorded the BBC broadcast, which pointed out that the Saar district is an industrial area second only in importance to the Ruhr. At the end of the last war France was given possession of the Saar mines as compensation for the destruction of her own coal mines in northern France and as part payment of German reparations. The Saar was then detached from Germany and governed for fifteen years by the international commission under the League of Nations. In 1935, a plebiscite was held which decided the return of the Saar to Germany.

FOLO WASHINGTON SPAIN

LONDON, DEC. 26 -- (AP) -- A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD REPLIED TO FRANCE THAT SHE WAS WILLING TO PARTICIPATE ~~DISCUSS THE SPANISH SITUATION~~ IF THE FRENCH CALL A THREE-POWER CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE SPANISH SITUATION.

CURRENT BRITISH POLICY, SAID THE SPOKESMAN, IS ONE OF DISLIKE FOR THE FRANCO REGIME, BUT WOULD ALLOW FRANCE OR THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN PROPOSING ACTION. THE LONDON NOTE HAS NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC HERE.

MEANTIME, SPANISH REPUBLICAN SOURCES HERE EXPRESSED BELIEFE THAT QUICK ACTION WAS IN PROSPECT. IN PREPARATION, A REPUBLICAN SPOKESMAN SAID, THEY ARE SPEEDING THEIR SO-CALLED GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TO FRANCE.

APR1850MACLAIN/JOK1432

LONDON-FIRST ADD DUTCH XXX EAST INDIES.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF THE SELF PROCLAIMED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC IN JAVA WILL BE UPPERMOST. DR. VAN MOOK HAS RECOMMENDED RECOGNITION OF Ppremier SUTAN SJAHRIR'S GOVERNMENT, BUT THE NETHERLANDS CABINET REJECTED THE PROPOSAL.

ATTLEE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT GREAT BRITAIN WANTS AN IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT. SOME QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT HE HAD ASKED THE DUTCH FOR THEIR SPECIFIC INTENTIONS IN INDONESIA.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID LAST WEEK THAT ATTLEE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE HOLDING IN ABEYANCE A MILITARY DECISION TO STRENGTHEN BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES IN THE ISLANDS.

EZ936AES

PARIS, DEC. 26 - (AP) - EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER IN FRANCE WILL HAVE HIS MONEY MORE THAN DOUBLED AS A RESULT OF THE DEVALUATION OF THE FRENCH FRANC.

THE ARMY ISSUED ORDERS TODAY FOR ALL ENLISTED MEN, OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS ATTACHED TO THE ARMY TO TURN IN THEIR FRENCH MONEY AND ANNOUNCED THAT WITHIN 48 HOURS THEY WOULD BE ISSUED FUNDS TO COMPENSATE FOR DEVALUATION OF THE FRANC FROM 50 TO THE DOLLAR TO 119.

IT WAS NOT DETERMINED IMMEDIATELY WHETHER THE UNITED STATES OR FRANCE WOULD ABSORB THE COST OF THE EXCHANGE OF FUNDS.

MEANWHILE, IT APPEARED CERTAIN THAT THE FRENCH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WOULD RATIFY THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY AGREEMENT WHEN REPRESENTATIVES OF ALMOST EVERY POLITICAL PARTY ANNOUNCED DURING AN ASSEMBLY DEBATE THAT THEY WOULD SUPPORT IT.

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FINANCE MINISTER RENE PLEVEN TOLD THE ASSEMBLEY THE FRANC "HAS SUFFERED TOO MUCH" UNDER INTERNATIONAL MONETARY DISORDERS NOT TO SUPPORT THE AGREEMENT.

APL LOWRY 1915 NEVINS 2130 HCJ 621PES

ROME ADD xx railroads
COL. DANIEL P. CAULKINS, ACTING FIELD COMMISSIONER, SAID IT WA

THE LARGEST SALE YET MADE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

PITKIN 01135 APRA RM 1018

DEC 27 1945

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

NUERNBERG, DEC. 18 - (AP)-- DAY AFTER DAY SINCE ABOUT OCT. 1 A FLOOD OF LETTERS HAS BEEN DESCENDING UPON THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL NOW SITTING AT NUERNBERG TO TRY NAZI WAR CRIMINALS, WHICH SPEAKS ELOQUENTLY OF THE WIDESPREAD INTEREST WHICH THE FIRST TRIAL OF ITS KIND IN HISTORY HAS EVOKED.

THE POSTMAN IS USUALLY LOADED UP WITH UP TO 150 DAILY MISSIVES. GERMAN IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE ARE POURING OUT THEIR HEARTS.

MANY LETTERS ARE WRITTEN ON CHEAP WRATIME PAPER IN GERMAN SCRIPT BY PENCIL, OR AFTER A BAD START HAS BEEN MADE WITH BLURRING INK, ARE CONTINUED WITH PENCIL. SOME COME IN THE FORM OF POETRY. MANY ARE TYPED.

THERE ARE LETTERS OF ERUDITE AND SIMPLE TEUTONS, OF RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL LEADERS, OF COMMON FOLK AND ARISTOCRATS, PARTY AND POLITICAL LEADERS,

IT KEEPS SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNALS STAFF BUSY DOING NOTHING BUT DECIPHERING THESE LETTERS AND MAKING TRANSLATIONS OF THE MOST PERTINENT SECTIONS.

THE LETTERS ARE BY NO MEANS CONFINED TO THE AMERICAN ZONE. GERMANY UNDER ITS QUADRUPARTITE ADMINISTRATION HAS DIFFERENT POSTAGE STAMPS FOR DIFFERENT ZONES AND SEPARATE ONES FOR BERLIN. A GLANCE AT THE ENVELOPES IS SUFFICIENT TO ESTABLISH THE FACT THAT GERMANS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE WRITE QUITE AS EAGERLY AS THOSE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

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ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING LETTERS CAME FROM EMIL RUEGE, A FORMER INMATE OF SACHSENHAUSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP. RUEGE OFFERED PROOF THAT HIS FELLOW INTERNEE, COUNT ERNST VON HOHENBERG WAS MADE TO DO THE DIRTIEST KIND OF WORK AT GOERING'S PERSONAL ORDER. HOHENBERG WAS

THE SON OF THE LATE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS JOSEPH OF THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG, WHOSE MURDER AT SARAJEVO IN 1914 FURNISHED THE SPARK FOR SETTING THE WORLD AFLAME.

ACCORDING TO RUEGE, THE CAMP COMMANDER RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM MARCH 30, 1938, DIRECTLY AFTER THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS: "GOERING HAS ORDERED THAT THE COUNTS HOHENBERG (ERNST AND MAX) ARE TO BE KEPT BUSY WITH THE HEAVIEST AND DIRTIEST JOBS." AS A RESULT, ACCORDING TO RUEGE, COUNT ERNST WAS USED AS "THE LEFTSIDE HORSE PULLING A MANURE CART."

ONE CRANK DEMANDED THAT HE BE SUMMONED BY THE COURT AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD'S CONSCIENCE. IF HIS ULTIMATUM WERE NOT ACCEPTED BY DEC. 3, HE SAID, HE WOULD ISSUE A PROCLAMATION STATING THAT CHRISTIANITY HAD CEASED TO FUNCTION.

MANY LETTERS STRIKE A RELIGIOUS NOTE. ROSA TAUSENDOFUND OF REGENSBURG SOLEMNLY ADJURES THE TRIBUNAL "IN THE NAME OF THE LIVING GOD NOT TO PRONOUNCE JUDGEMENT WITHOUT ASKING POPE PIUS' ADVICE."

ON THE OTHER HAND, MR JOHANN SCHMID OF STUTTGART-STELTON DEMANDS THAT GERMAN BISHOPS BE PUT ON THE WITNESS STAND TO PROVE THAT THEY COMPROMISED THEMSELVES WITH NAZISM.

RUDOLPH GUERTLER OF WEINBOEHLA WAS MOVED TO SAY IT WITH MUSIC AND VERSE. HE COMPSOED THE WORDS AND MUSIC FOR A "WAR CRIMINALS SONG" AND A "HISTORICAL VICTORY MARCH OF THE ALLIES." THERE'S ONLY ONE HITCH TO HIS OFFER-HE WANTS 50,000 DOLLARS FOR THE WORLD RIGHTS TO HIS MASTERPIECES.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD HEINRICH MUELLER OF SCHWARZENBERG-ERZGEBIRGE WROTE IN A LETTER INDICATING DEEP EMOTION "I DESIRE TO TO REPRESENT THE GERMAN YOUTH AND BE THE ACCUSER OF PEOPLE WHO WANTED TO POISON THE YOUTH OF OUR LAND AND WHO ALREADY HAVE INFECTED LARGE MASSESWITH THEIR POISON."

INNUMERABLE LETTERS DEMAND HARSHER PUNISHMENT THAN DEATH FOR THE WAR CRIMINALS. TYPICAL IN THIS CONNECTION IS A LETTER FROM KARL STUEBNER OFZWICKAU "OUR SON MANFRED WAS CURED OF A SERIOUS ILLNESS BY JEWISH DOCTORS, BUT HITLER HAD HIM MURDERED ON RUSSIA. MY THOUGHTS ARE ONLY OF REVENGE. IF I COULD, I WOULD GOUGE THE EYES OUT OF ALL

30.24-32663

THOSE CRIMINALS AND MURDERERS. THERE IS NO PUNISHMENT TOO HEAVY FOR THIS GANG."

MANY LETTERS WRITERS URGE THAT GOERING AND HIS CO-DEFENDANTS BE TAKEN THROUGH GERMANY'S RUINED CITIES IN CAGES LIKE WILD ANIMALS, BOTH TO SEE WHAT THEY DID TO THEIR COUNTRY AND FOR THE POPULACE TO HAVE A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION.

HOWEVER, OTHERS URGE THAT ALL MEN ARE SINNERS AND THAT THE NAZI LEADERS ARE NO WORSE THAN THE AVERAGE RUN OF HUMANITY.

MANY CORRESPONDENTS HAVE FORWARDED NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS TO CONVICT THE NAZIS BY THEIR OWN WORDS.

LOCHNER/THIRD0000/APR/TH2035

NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC.27-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO INAUGURATE A NEW FARM REFORM MEASURE ABOUT JAN.10, NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TODAY AS COMMUNISTS FAILED TO OBTAIN A SOCIALIST LIAISON FOR A COMMON FRONT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE FARM UNION GROUPS.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS COINCIDED WITH THE DEMAND OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY THAT JAPAN'S PREMIER BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE INSTEAD OF BEING APPOINTED BY THE THRONE.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION, THE INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY, LED BY TWO FORMER OFFICIALS OF THE DEFUNCT SOCIAL MASS GROUP, ALSO ANNOUNCED A PLATFORM ADVOCATING "PRESERVATION OF THE EMPEROR SYSTEM."

THE INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO NATIONALIZATION OF LAND TRANSPORTATION AND CARRIED NO SOCIALIST PLANKS IN ITS PRELIMINARY PLATFORM.

THE STRONG SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, WHO ADVOCATE CONSIDERABLE NATIONALIZATION, TURNED DOWN A THIRD COMMUNIST PROPOSAL FOR UNITED POLITICAL ACTIVITY. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOCIALISTS, APPROACHED ON PLAN OF FUSING FARMER ORGANIZATIONS, REPLIED, ACCORDING TO KYODO S AGENCY "OUR FARM GROUPS WILL SOLVE THE FOOD PROBLEM BY THEMSELVE HIN A FEW MONTHS."

NEWSPAPERS SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ACTIVATE THE FARM REFORM MEASURE WHICH THE DIET PASSED RECENTLY BY ISSUING AN IMPERIAL DECREE AROUND MID-JANUARY. THE BILL LIMITS INDIVIDUAL LAND HOLDING TO 12 ACRES.

THE DIET RELUCTANTLY PASSED THE MEASURE UNDER PRESSURE OF A SHARP MACARTHUR DIRECTIVE WHICH GAVE THE GOVERNMENT UNTIL MARCH 15 TO REPORT AN ADEQUATE PLAN FOR THE ORDERED AGRARIAN REFORM.

ALLIED OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION WHETHER IT CONSIDERS THE BILL SATISFACTORY.

JQ1126PCS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC. 27-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY TODAY REPORTED THAT 51 LABOR UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF MORE THAN 20,000 HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN METROPOLITAN TOKYO AND SEVEN TO 10 NEW ORGANIZATIONS ARE REPORTED DAILY.

MANY ARE COMPANY UNIONS WITH LIMITED MEMBERSHIP AND INCLUDE COMPANY OFFICIALS.

KYODO SAID UNION OFFICIALS EXPECT TOTAL MEMBERSHIP IN THE TOKYO AREA TO EXCEED 500,000 BY THE END OF FEBRUARY WHEN, THEY ADDED, A SERIES OF STRIKES MAY BE CALLED.

ET1123PCS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC. 27-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF TWO NEW AIDES TO GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COL. HERBERT B. WHEELER, 110 PRINCE ST., WEST NEWTON, MASS., WILL SERVE AS SENIOR AIDE AND AS MILITARY SECRETARY.

LT. WILLIAM P. HOGAN, 128 ABBOTT ST., FAIRMONT, W.VA., ALSO WAS APPOINTED AN AIDE.

ET1130PCS NM

KWAJALIEN ADD xx

ON SAKAIBARA'S ORDERS, THE 98 AMERICANS WERE BLINDFOLDED, MARCHED TO THE BEACH, SHACKLED AND SHOT BY JAPANESE RIFLEMEN. THE ADMIRAL TOLD THE COMMISSION HE FEARED THE AMERICANS WOULD AID INVASION FORCES HE BELIEVED MIGHT ASSAULT WAKE.

THE COMMISSION PAID LITTLE HEED TO THE PLEA OF THE JAPANESE DEFENSE COUNSEL, LT.COMDR.KOZO KIRATA, THAT "IT WAS ONE OF THOSE TRAGEDIES WHICH HAPPEN NECESSARILY WITH THE RUTHLESS ACTIONS OF WAR."

THE EXECUTION, HE CONTENDED, "MAY BE JUSTIFIED BEFORE LAW AS A MEANS OF PROTECTING THE JAPANESE WAKE UNIT FROM HOSTILE DEEDS."

P1143APS

HONOLULU, DEC.26-(AP)-THE RIGHT REV.NORMAN S.BINSTED, EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF THE PHILIPPINES WHO TWICE WAS INTERNED BY JAPANESE DURING THE WAR, FAVORS A LONG OCCUPATION OF JAPAN.

ON HIS WAY TO THE MAINLAND TO HELP RAISE FUNDS TO REBUILD CHURCHES IN WAR-RAVAGED AREAS, HE SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW THAT AN OCCUPATION OF AT LEAST FOUR YEARS AND POSSIBLY 10 WOULD GIVE LIBERAL POLITICAL ELEMENTS SUFFICIENT TIME TO EXERT A STRONG DEMOCRATIC INFLUENCE

BISHOP BINSTED, WWHO RECENTLY VISITED JAPAN, SAID SOME QUARTERS FEARED "THAT THE AMERICAN ARMH WILL BE WITHDRAWN TOO SOON AND BEFORE THE COUNTRY REALLY IS LIBERALIZED."

HE FOUND IN JAPAN THAT MOST CHURCHES WENT UNDERGROUND DURING THE WAR BECAUSE "ALL MANIFESTATIONS OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION WERE UNDER SPICION" BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF THE CHURCHES HAVE COME THROUGH AND WILL A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER BEFORE FOR SPREADING CHRISTIANITY."

55PCS NM

"YOU NEVER KNEW WHO WAS COMING BACK WHEN THEY TOOK PRISONERS OUT OF THE DUNGEONS FOR INVESTIGATIONS," TAVERA ADDED.

HE SAID HE SAW BLEEDING CHILDREN AND WOMEN HANGING NAKED FROM BARS OF A CELL.

BONNET WAS ONE OF NINE POLITICAL PRISONERS ARRESTED BY OHTA'S MEN. THE OTHERS INCLUDED ROY C.BENNETT, AMERICAN EDITOR OF THE MANILA BULLETIN; ROBERT MCCULOUGH-DICK, EDITOR OF THE OUTSPOKENLY PRO-ALLIED PHILIPPINES FREE PRESS; BENITO PABON AND ANOTHER ANTI-FRANCO SPANIARD NAMED CAMPOS, NOW IN MEXICO, AND FOUR FREE FRENCH, GASTON WILLOQUET, CONSUL GENERAL HERE; AUGUSTE BAURE, LOUIS OHL AND FERNAND WEIL.

THE PROSECUTION INTRODUCED A PICTURE OF THE GROUP TAKEN BY A JAPANESE SERGEANT SHOWING THEM BEARDED AND HALF NAKED IN FRONT OF THEIR CAGE BLINKING AT THE UNACCUSTOMED LIGHT.

BONNET SAID THE PRISONERS WERE JAMMED INTO A WOODEN BOX. SOMETIMES HE STATED THERE WERE AS MANY AS 22 MEN IN HIS TINY CELL AND NO ONE COULD LIE DOWN. AT THE TIME OF HIS RELEASE HE HAD LOST 78 POUNDS, SUFFERED FROM BERIBERI, WAS A MENTAL WRECK AND WAS ALMOST BLIND.

OHTA IS BEING TRIED BY A FOUR-MAN MILITARY COMMISSION.

IN A TIN-ROOFED, BURLAP-SIDED COURTROOM A FEW YARDS AWAY ON THE GROUNDS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S FORMER RESIDENCE, TAKUMA HIGASHIJI, SON OF A BAGUIO CABBAGE FARMER AND AN IGOROT WOMAN, IS BEING TRIED ON CHARGES OF KILLING 50 AND TORTURING 100 FILIPINOS.

P906PPS

WASHINGTON, DEC.26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL SEND 600 OBSERVERS NEXT MONTH TO WATCH OVER THE ELECTION IN WHICH GREECE WILL CHOOSE A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

GREECE INVITED FOREIGN OBSERVERS BY AUTHORITY OF A PROVISION IN THE YALTA DECLARATION THAT THE BIG THREE WOULD HELP LIBERATED OR FORMERLY AXIS-AFFILIATED NATIONS GUARANTEE FREE ELECTIONS. BRITAIN AND FRANCE ALSO ACCEPTED. RUSSIA DECLINED.

HEAD OF THE U.S.MISSION WILL BE HENRY F.GRADY, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. HE WILL HAVE A STAFF OF FIVE OR SIX COMMISSIONERS, INCLUDING MAJ.GEN.HARRY J.MALONY, WHO WILL REPRESENT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

OTHER WORKERS WILL BE EXPERTS ON GREEK HISTORY AND POLITICS, A GROUP OF POLLSTERS WHO WILL SAMPLE THE ELECTORATE'S VIEWS IN ADVANCE, A SECRETARY-GENERAL AND SECRETARIAT, AND 100 OBSERVATION TEAMS.

THE TEAMS WILL CONSIST OF AN ARMY OFFICER, ENLISTED MAN, DRIVER AND INTERPRETER. SOLDIERS USED IN THE PROJECT WILL BE DRAWN FROM TROOPS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER TO SAVE TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

MUCH OF THE OBSERVATION WILL BE DONE BEFORE THE ELECTION MARCH 31, OFFICIALS SAID. THE STATE AND WAR DEPARTMENTS WILL DIRECT THE PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, DEC.26-(AP)-SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) PROPOSES THAT THE GOVERNMENT MERELY ACT AS AGENT BETWEEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND GREAT BRITAIN ON A PROPOSED $3,750,000,000 LOAN.

UNDER HIS PLAN THE GOVERNMENT WOULD OFFER FOR PUBLIC SALE A SPECIAL BOND ISSUE NOT BACKED BY THE U.S.TREASURY.

BUYERS WOULD RECEIVE WHATEVER INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS GREAT BRITAIN MAKES.

JOHNSON TOLD A NEWSMAN LAST NIGHT THIS WOULD IN EFFECT BE A POPULAR REFERENDUM ON WHETHER THE LOAN SHOULD BE MADE. IF THE PEOPLE ARE FOR IT, HE SAID, THEY SHOULD BE WILLING TO BUY THE BONDS.

"IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DON'T WANT IT, THEN THE GOVERNMENT OUGHT NOT TO UNDERWRITE IT," HE DECLARED.

LT504AES

WASHINGTON, DEC.26-(AP)-THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ASKED THE COURT OF APPEALS TODAY TO ACT SPEEDILY ON THE CASES OF A GROUP OF GERMAN INTERNEES WHO ARE CHALLENGING THE GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT TO SEND THEM BACK TO THEIR NATIVE LAND.

OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS COSTING THE GOVERNMENT $1.21 A PERSON A DAY TO MAINTAIN 542 GERMAN INTERNEES IN THIS COUNTRY. THREE SUITS FOR ABOUT 150 ARE HOLDING UP THEIR RETURN TO GERMANY, ACCORDING TO C.EDWARD RHETTS, ACTING HEAD OF THE WAR DIVISION. AMONG THEIR CLAIMS WAS THAT THEY WERE NOT GIVEN APPROPRIATE HEARINGS AND THE ENEMY ALIEN ACT UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO DEPORT THEM IS NO LONGER VALID.

VH1223AES NM

OTTAWA, DEC. 26-(AP)-E.H.NORMAN OF THE DOMINION EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT WILL REPRESENT CANADA ON THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMITTEE WHICH IS TO GO TO TOKYO SOON TO CONSULT GEN.MACARTHUR ON THE CARRYING OUT OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER TERMS.

COL.MOORE COSGRAVE, CANADIAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN AUSTRALIA, WILL ACCOMPANY NORMAN AS ECONOMIC CONSULTANT.

WE153PES

ST. JOHN'S,NFLD., DEC. 26--(AP)---THE 107-TON [redacted]

CONVERTED TUG CACHALOT IS BEING TOWED TO PORT WITH HER CREW OF NINE AFTER LOSING HER RUDDER IN A [redacted] GALE OFF THE COAST, A MESSAGE RECEIVED BY SHIPPING AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY.

THE 35-YEAR-OLD VESSEL, BUILT FOR THE WHALING INDUSTRY, LEFT ST. JOHN'S A WEEK AGO WITH 30 TONS OF COAL FOR THE STEAMSHIP JOHN CABOT, WHICH WAS DELAYED BY A FUEL SHORTAGE ON A [redacted] VOYAGE FROM CHARLOTTETOWN TO ST. JOHN'S. SHIPPING OFFICIALS HAD EXPRESSED FEAR THAT THE CACHALOT FOUNDERED IN THE [redacted] STORM.

CP--JRT--1140AES

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NEW YORK, DEC. 26-(AP)-A BLIND ITALIAN BOY, BEFRIENDED BY MEMBERS OF THE 88TH "BLUE DEVIL" DIVISION, ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY ABOARD THE STORM-BATTERED CARRIER RANDOLPH, EN ROUTE TO JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, FOR AN OPERATION TO RESTORE HIS SIGHT.

THE BOY, 8-YEAR-OLD GIANFRANCO CABBIA, CLAD IN FULL GI UNIFORM, ARRIVED IN THE COMPANY OF PFC. HOWARD W. GORGAS OF MONTPELIER, OHIO, WHO SAID THE LAD HAD BEEN BLINDED WHEN KICKED IN THE FACE BY A GERMAN HORSE IN SEPTEMBER, 1944, IN HIS HOME TOWN OF FELTRE.

MEMBERS OF THE DIVISION, GORGAS SAID, RAISED $3,400 TO FINANCE AN OPERATION AT JOHNS HOPKINS. HE SAID THE BOY WAS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES ON A TEMPORARY PASSPORT VISA AND WOULD RETURN TO ITALY AFTER THE OPERATION.

HJ404AES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (280)

(CX) CIO LEADERS LAST NIGHT (WEDNESDAY) DECLARED A STRIKE IN THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY WAS "INEVITABLE", AND EDGAR L.WARREN, CHIEF OF THE U.S. CONCILIATION SERVICE, SAID THE ACTION WOULD BE A "SERIOUS AGGRAVATION" OF CURRENT INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

A WALKOUT OF 200,000 (CQ) CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS EARLY IN JANUARY WAS "INEVITABLE", UNION OFFICIALS DECLARED, AND GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO AVERT A STRIKE APPEARED BLOCKED. THE UNION'S EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL MEET IN NEW YORK JAN. 5 TO CONSIDER CALLING A STRIKE AUTHORIZED BY THE MEMBERSHIP EARLIER THIS MONTH. A STOPPAGE WOULD AFFECT 76 PLANTS IN 22 STATES.

IN THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS-GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE, THE UNION AND GM AGREED AT THEIR MEETING WEDNESDAY TO DISCUSS MINOR GRIEVANCES, BUT AN IMPASSE STILL EXISTED ON THE UNION'S DEMAND FOR A 30 PER CENT WAGE RATE HIKE. THE FIVE-WEEKS OLD STOPPAGE HAS IDLED 175,000 WORKERS IN SOME 70 PLANTS.

WARREN SAID THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., WHICH EMPLOYS ABOUT 100,000 OF THOSE INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE, HAD REFUSED TO ATTEND A CONFERENCE THE CONCILIATOR HAD TRIED TO ARRANGE IN WASHINGTON TODAY (THURSDAY).

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CO., EMPLOYER OF 75,000, ACCEPTED WARREN'S INVITATION TO A SIMILAR MEETING. THE COMPANY'S VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, W.C.MARSHALL, SAID HE WOULD GO TO WASHINGTN NEXT WEDNESDAY TO MEET WITH WARREN.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS, DEMANDING A $2 A DAY WAGE INCREASE, HAVE REJECTED AN OFFER OF A 13 1/2 CENTS HOURLY INCREASE FROM THE ELECTRICAL DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORP., WHICH EMPLOYS 25,000 ELECTRICAL WORKERS. HOWEVER, THE UNION HAS URGED WESTINGHOUSE AND GENERAL ELECTRIC TO AT LEAST MATCH THE GM OFFER TO SHOW THEY WERE RENEWING BARGAINING.

A UNION SPOKESMAN SAID LAST NIGHT THAT NO STRIKE WILL BE CALLED AGAINST GENERAL MOTORS SO LONG AS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THAT COMPANY CONTI

THE NATION'S STRIKE GRAPH SHOWED 293,000 IDLE. A SLIGHT RISE.

THE OTHER STRIKE THREAT INVOLVED 17,000 WESTERN ELECTRIC EMPLOYES ASSOCIATION MEMBERS, WHICH HAS PLANS TO CALL ITS MEMBERSHIP OUT JAN. 3 AT 20 WESTERN ELECTRIC PLANTS. THE UNION ANNOUNCED PLANS TO SEND 300 TO 400 PICKETS TO CHICAGO, BALTIMORE, AND HAVERHILL, MASS., TO "ASSURE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE ACTION" IN THOSE CITIES.

THE UNION, AN AFFILIATE OF THE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS, IS DEMANDING A 30 PER CENT WAGE BOOST TO BALANCE THE COST OF LIVING INCREASE. A 15 PER CENT RAISE HAS BEEN RE.

SOME 3,000 WERE ADDED TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES WITH A WALKOUT AT THE J.I. CASE COMPANY PLANTS IN RACINE, WIS., AND FURTHER WALKOUTS WERE SCHEDULED IN THE FIRM'S ROCK ISLAND, ILL., AND BURLINGTON, IA., ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE STRIKE, ACCORDING TO HARVEY KITZMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO-UAW LOCAL AT RACINE "CLIMAXES A 20 MONTHS EFFORT TO SECURE BY DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS AND GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION A NEW CONTRACT REPLACING THE ONE THAT EXPIRED APRIL 28, 1944."

IN THE GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE, AS PICKETING WAS RESUMED AT PLANTS AFTER THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, THE CIO UNION ANNOUNCED GM HAD AGREED TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS AT LOCAL LEVELS ON GRIEVANCES AFFECTING MORE THAN 70 STRUCK GM PLANTS.

THE AGREEMENT DOES NOT AFFECT OVERALL NEGOTIATIONS ON THE UNION'S 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS, ON WHICH THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS AND THE COMPANY RESUMED TALKS.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE LOCAL NEGOTIATIONS DEALING WITH INDIVIDUAL GM PLANTS AND LOCAL UNIONS HAVE NOT BEEN SET.

WALTER P. REUTHER, UAW VICE PRESIDENT, SAID THE SESSIONS IN DETROIT WOULD INVOLVE ONLY PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING GRIEVANCES IN THE ABSENCE OF A WORKING CONTRACT. GM HAD PREVIOUSLY CANCELLED ALL WRITTEN AND VERBAL AGREEMENTS WITH THE UNION.

THE PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE WERE RACING AGAINST THE DEADLINE SET BY A FACT3FINDING BOARD APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE. THE BOARD WILL RESUME ITS SESSIONS FRIDAY, AND LLOYD K. GARRISON A MEMBER, SAID THE HEARINGS WOULD CONTINUE EVEN IF EITHER PARTY SHOULD WITHDRAW.

THE UNION PROMISED IT WOULD BE REPRESENTED AT THE FRIDAY MEETING.

(EDS-IN ABOVE, FIRST GRAF, READ IT ANOTHER 217,000 WOULD JOIN, ETC., (INSTEAD 267,000), AND IN SECOND GRAF READ IT X X X BY THE UNION'S 200,000 MEMBERS, ETC., (INSTEAD 250,000).

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A49CX
NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES AT A GLANCE (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) APPROXIMATELY 293,000 IDLE IN NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES.

THE SITUATION:

AUTOMOTIVE--GENERAL MOTORS AND CIO-UAW RESUME NEGOTIATIONS; 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMAND NOT ON AGENDA DEALING WITH PROCEDURE TO SETTLE GRIEVANCES IN ABSENCE OF A CONTRACT; UNION ANNOUNCES GM HAS AGREED TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS AT LOCAL LEVELS ON GRIEVANCES AFFECTING SOME 70 STRUCK GM PLANTS.

FARM EQUIPMENT--CIO-UAW STRIKES AT RACINE, WIS., PLANTS OF J.I. CASE COMPANY IN EFFORT TO GAIN NEW CONTRACT.

ELECTRICAL--200,000 CIO-UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS THREATEN WALKOUT IN WAGE DISPUTE WITH GENERAL ELECTRIC AND WESTINGHOUSE; UNIONISTS CONFER WITH LABOR DEPARTMENT CONCILIATORS; UE SAYS EXECUTIVE BOARD TO MEET JAN. 5 TO ARRANGE STRIKE.

TELEPHONES--17,000 WESTERN ELECTRIC EMPLOYES, AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS, PLAN WALKOUT IN WAGE DISPUTE JAN. 3; UNION PLANS TO SEND PICKETS TO CHICAGO, BALTIMORE, AND HAVERHILL, MASS., "TO ASSURE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE ACTION."

FY552PCS

Big 3 Agree on U.N.O. Atomic Energy Board; U.S., Britain, Russia, China to Set Japan Policy

BYRNES REVEALS FOREIGN MINISTERS REACHED ACCORD ON ATOM CONTROL

Secretary Says Details Will Be Announced by Big Three.

COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED

Moscow Conference Ends in Spirit of Friendship, With Great Hopes for Future.

Moscow, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain have reached an agreement on the atomic question, U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes disclosed today at the conclusion of an eleven-day tri-Power conference.

He also said that the three Foreign Ministers had agreed on "many" other problems of world peace, but did not indicate what they were. Issues on their agenda had included control of Japan and withdrawal of foreign troops from Iran.

Byrnes said details of the atomic agreement and of accords on other problems would be announced simultaneously in Moscow, Washington and London at 6 A. M. Friday (10 o'clock tonight) Eastern standard time). Immediately after making his statement Byrnes left for the Moscow airport and took off on his return trip to Washington at 8:45 A. M. (12:45 A. M. Eastern standard time).

Relations Improved.

Of equal importance with the agreements reached, the Secretary of State said, was a general improvement of relations between himself, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, which he said would open broad avenues for future understanding.

Diplomatic observers here said that in their opinion relations of the Big Three nations had been strengthened considerably by the discussions and were better than at any time since the end of the war.

Byrnes said the communique would be very lengthy because of the broad scope of the subjects it covered.

"There was no agreement on any subject which will not be covered in the communique," he declared. "When you read the atomic agreement you will know that no phase, other than that set forth, was discussed."

He added, however, that the three Foreign Ministers had discussed a number of other matters and, by their exchange of views, had "clarified subjects for the three governments" so that it will be easier in the future to obtain "agreeable" results.

Byrnes made his remarks at a press conference shortly before leaving Spasso House, residence of the United States Ambassador. The final meeting of the Foreign Ministers ended at 3:30 A. M. (7:30 P. M. yesterday, Eastern standard time).

Byrnes explained that he had stated that nothing was agreed to which was not set forth in the communique because "some people are always anxious to know if there are secret agreements."

He declared that the conference had been "very constructive" not only because of the settlement of many problems but also because "of the cordial relations between the three countries represented."

"There is great hope," he added, "for the settlement of other problems in the same friendly spirit."

Some New Matters Ahead.

Asked if he could say what percentage of agreement was reached on the matters discussed, Byrnes replied that "there will never come a time when there will not be matters pending because new matters always arise."

He disclosed that there still had been no reply from the French Government on the three-power formula for drafting European peace treaties. The agreement, announced Christmas Eve, was subject to approval by France and China. China was reported to have agreed to the plan.

[According to reports from semi-official circles in Paris, the French reply makes the request that France be represented at all meetings where the Balkan peace treaties are discussed, the French Radio reported today. "This matter is now being studied and Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union may receive the French reply before the end of this week," said the broadcast, recorded by CBS.]

The final conference between the three Foreign Ministers lasted more than twelve hours. They had been meeting daily since December 16.

Byrnes appeared in excellent spirits and showed no signs of fatigue, although he had had less than three hours sleep. Correspondents, noting the weary appearance of others in his party, asked the Secretary of State whether he still was "going strong."

"I am not going strong," he replied with a laugh, "but I am going."

With that he picked up his hat and left.

Because of poor weather Byrnes's plane left by the Naples-Casablanca-Azores route instead of flying over central Europe. The departure was at 8:45 A. M., Moscow time.

Molotov and the entire Russian delegation to the conference came out to see Byrnes off at the airport. The two Foreign Ministers parted with warm words of friendship and firm handclasps. The Chinese Ambassador to Russia, Foo Peng Sheung, was the only member of the diplomatic corps up in time to be in the farewell group.

The first published Soviet comment on the Foreign Ministers' meeting praised the agreement for preparation of peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

Commentator Vladimir Linetsky, writing in Bolshevik, said "the new agreement reached at this conference has inflicted a blow on those political intriguers who, after failure of the London Conference of the Council of Ministers, were ready to consider that the great Powers had passed the stage of collaboration."

BYRNES IS JUBILANT

Says 'Important Thing' Is That 'Cordial' Ties Make Unity Likely

NO 'DEALS' IN SECRET

Communique Tells All, He Insists—Bevin Happy but More Reserved

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 — Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was flying home tonight from Moscow, jubilant over the accomplishments of the Big Three Foreign Ministers' Conference in reaching agreement on vital questions, including atomic energy control, and in creating a "friendly spirit" for meeting future world problems.

In excellent spirits just before he boarded his plane at the snow-covered Moscow airport, Mr. Byrnes declared that the "important thing" about the conference "is that closer relations have been established, so that the possibility of agreement has been greatly increased."

The British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, who has not yet left Moscow, jotted down a more somber postscript when he told newsmen tonight that the Foreign Ministers had discussed the problem of Iran at length, but had not reached any final agreement.

Mr. Byrnes declared that the Moscow Conference had been "very constructive," not only because of the settlement of many problems but because of the "cordial relations between the three countries represented."

He said: "There is great hope

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for the settlement of other problems in the same friendly spirit."

Mr. Byrnes gave assurance that no secret agreements had been made at the conference, and said that everything agreed upon was covered in the communiqué.

He said he made that point because "some people are always anxious to know if there are secret agreements. * * * When you read the atomic agreement, you'll also know that no phase other than that set forth was discussed."

Mr. Byrnes, disclosing only that an agreement on atomic energy had been reached, said nothing of its nature.

In addition to the subjects covered in the communiqué, Mr. Byrnes added, the Ministers "have discussed a number of matters, and by exchange of views have clarified subjects for the three Governments, so that it will be easier to secure achievements agreeable to the three Governments."

Mr. Byrnes did not appear fatigued despite the fact that he had had only three hours' sleep before departure time, and that the closing Ministers' conference had kept him occupied for twelve hours.

Molotoff Sees Byrnes at Airport

"Are you going strong?" he was asked, and he replied with a laugh, "No, but I'm going." With that he got his hat and departed for the airport.

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and the entire Russian delegation, which also had had virtually no sleep for the past twenty-four hours, were at the airport to say farewell to Mr. Byrnes.

The American Secretary was visibly touched by Mr. Molotoff's gesture in coming out in the predawn Russian cold, and they exchanged firm handclasps. Mr. Byrnes had suggested to Mr. Molotoff and to Mr. Bevin that farewells under the circumstances were not necessary.

Because of the poor weather Mr. Byrnes' plane left by the Naples-Casablanca-Azores route instead of flying over Central Europe. The departure was at 8:45 A. M., Moscow time. Mr. Bevin may leave tomorrow.

Communique of Big 3 Foreign Ministers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The complete text of the communique issued at the close of the big three Foreign Ministers conference at Moscow:

The Foreign Ministers of the U. S. S. R., the United Kingdom and the United States of America met in Moscow from Dec. 16 to Dec. 26, 1945, in accordance with the decision of the Crimea conference, confirmed at the Berlin conference, that there should be periodic consultations among them. At the meeting of the three Foreign Ministers, discussions took place on an informal and exploratory basis and an agreement was reached on the following questions:

Report of the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom:

At the meeting which took place in Moscow from Dec. 16 to Dec. 26, 1945, of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, agreement was reached on the following questions:

I. Preparation of peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

As announced on Dec. 24, 1945, the governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America have agreed and have requested the adherence of the governments of France and China to the following procedure with respect to the preparation of peace treaties:

1. In the drawing up by the Council of Foreign Mnisters of treaties of peace with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, only members of the council who are, or under the terms of the agreement establishing the Council of Foreign Ministers adopted at the Berlin conference are deemed to be, signatory of the surrender terms, will participate, unless and until the council takes further action under the agreement to invite other members of the council to participate on questions directly concerning them.

That is to say:

(A) The terms of the peace treaty with Italy will be drafted by the Foreign Ministers of the United Kindom, the United States of America, the Soviet Union and France;

(B) The terms of the peace treaties with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary by the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom;

(C) The terms of the peace treaty with Finland by the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

The deputies of the Foreign Ministers will immediately resume their work in London on the basis of understandings reached on the questions discussed at the first plenary session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

2. When the preparation of all these drafts has been completed, the Council of Foreign Ministers will convoke a conference for the purpose of considering treaties of peace with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The conference will consist of the five members of the Council of Foreign Ministers together with all members of the United Nations which actively waged war with substantial military force against European enemy states, namely:

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Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, China, France, Australia, Belgium, White Russian S. S. R., Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia and Ukrainian S. S. R. The conference will be held not later than May 1, 1946.

3. After the conclusion of the deliberations of the conference and upon consideration of its recommendations, the states signatory to the terms of armistice with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland—France being regarded as such for the purposes of the peace treaty with Italy—will draw up final texts of peace treaties.

4. The final texts of the respective peace treaties as so drawn up will be signed by representatives of the states represented at the conference which are at war with the enemy states in question. The texts of the respective peace treaties will then be submitted to the other United Nations which are at war with the enemy states in question.

5. The peace treaties will come into force immediately after they have been ratified by the Allied states signatory to the respective armistices, France being regarded as such in the case of the peace treaty with Italy. These treaties are subject to ratification by the enemy states in question.

PART II

Far Eastern Commission and Allied Council for Japan.

A. Far Eastern Commission.

Agreement was reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of a Far Eastern Commission to take the place of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The terms of reference for the Far Eastern Commission are as follows:

I. Establishment of the commission.

A Far Eastern Commission is hereby established, composed of the representatives of the U. S. S. R., United Kingdom, United States of America, China, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Philippine Commonwealth.

II. Functions.

A. The functions of the Far Eastern Commission shall be:

1. To formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the terms of surrender may be accomplished.

2. To review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the supreme commander for the Allied powers or any action taken by the supreme commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the commission.

3. To consider such other matters as may be assigned to it by agreement among the participating governments reached in accordance with the voting procedure provided in Article V, Section 2, hereunder.

B. The commission shall not make recommendations with regard to the conduct of military operations nor with regard to territorial adjustments.

C. The commission in its activities will proceed from the fact that there has been formed an Allied Council for Japan and will respect existing control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States government to the supreme commander's command of occupation forces.

III. Functions of the United States government.

1. The United States government shall prepare directives in accordance with policy decisions of the commission and shall transmit them to the supreme commander through the appropriate United States government agency. The supreme commander shall be charged with the implementation of the directives which express the policy decisions of the commission.

2. If the commission decides that any directive or action reviewed in accordance with Article II-A-2 should be modified, its decision shall be regarded as a policy decision.

3. The United States government may issue interim directives to the supreme commander pending action by the commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the commission; provided that any directive dealing with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the regime of control, or dealing with a change in the Japanese government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission.

4. All directives issued shall be filed with the commission.

IV. Other methods of consultation.

The establishment of the commission shall not preclude the use of other methods of consultation on Far Eastern issues by the participating governments.

V. Composition.

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall consist of one representative of each of the states party to this agreement. The membership of the commission may be increased by agreement among the participating powers as conditions warrant by the addition of representatives of other United Nations in the Far East or having territories therein. The commission shall provide for full and adequate consultations, as occasion may require, with representatives of the United Nations not members of the commission in regard to matters before the commission which are of particular concern to such nations.

2. The commission may take action by less than unanimous vote provided that action shall have the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China.

VI. Location and organization.

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall have its headquarters in Washington. It may meet at other places as occasion requires, including Tokyo, if and when it deems it desirable to do so. It may make such arrangements through the chairman as may be practicable for consultation with the supreme commander for the Allied powers.

2. Each representative on the commission may be accompanied by an appropriate staff comprising both civilian and military representation.

3. The commission shall organize its secretariat, appoint such committees as may be deemed advisable, and otherwise perfect its organization and procedure.

VII. Termination.

The Far Eastern Commission shall cease to function when a decision to that effect is taken by the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives, including the representatives of the four following powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China. Prior to the termination of its functions the commission shall transfer to any interim or permanent security organization of which the participating governments are members those functions which may appropriately be transferred.

It was agreed that the government of the United States on behalf of the four powers should present the terms of reference to the other governments specified in Article I and invite them to participate in the commission on the revised basis.

B. Allied Council for Japan.

The following agreement was also reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of an Allied Council for Japan:

1. There shall be established an Allied Council with its seat in Tokyo under the chairmanship of the supreme commander for the Allied powers (or his deputy) for the purpose of consulting with and advising the supreme commander in regard to the implementation of the terms of surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and of directives supplementary thereto; and for the purpose of exercising the control authority herein granted.

2. The membership of the Allied Council shall consist of the supreme commander (or his deputy) who shall be chairman and United States member; a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics member; a Chinese member, and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.

3. Each member shall be entitled to have an appropriate staff consisting of military and civilian advisers.

4. The Allied Council shall meet not less often than once every two weeks.

5. The supreme commander shall issue all orders for the implementation of the terms of surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and directives supplementary thereto. In all cases action will be carried out under and through the supreme commander, who is the sole executive authority for the Allied powers in Japan. He will consult and advise with the council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting. His decisions upon these matters shall be controlling.

6. If, regarding the implementation of policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission on questions concerning a change in the regime of control, fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure, and a change in the Japanese government as a whole, a member of the council disagrees with the supreme commander (or his deputy), the supreme commander will withhold the issuance of orders on these questions pending agreement thereon in the Far Eastern Commission.

7. In cases of necessity the Supreme Commander may make decisions concerning the change of individual ministers of the

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Japanese government, or concerning the filling of vacancies created by the resignation of individual cabinet members, after appropriate preliminary consultation with the representatives of the other Allied powers on the Allied council.

III. Korea.

1. With a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, there shall be set up a provisional Korean democratic government which shall take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

2. In order to assist the formation of a provisional Korean government and with a view to the preliminary elaboration of the appropriate measures, there shall be established a joint commission consisting of representatives of the United States command in southern Korea and the Soviet command in northern Korea. In preparing their proposals the commission shall consult with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. The recommendations worked out by the commission shall be presented for the consideration of the governments of the Union ofSoovíet Socialist Republics, China, the United Kingdom and the United States prior to final decision by the two governments represented on the joint commission.

3. It shall be the task of the joint commission, with the participation of the provisional Korean democratic government and of the Korean democratic organizations, to work out measures also for helping and assisting (trusteeship) the political economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

The proposals of the joint commission shall be submitted, following consultation with the provisional Korean government, for the joint consideration of the governments of the United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and China for the working out of an agreement concerning a four-power trusteeship of Korea for a period of up to five years.

4. For the consideration of urgent problems affecting both southern and northern Korea and for the elaboration of measures establishing permanent coordination in administrative-economic matters between the United States command in southern Korea and the Soviet command in northern Korea, a conference of the representatives of the United States and Soviet commands in Korea shall be convened within a period of two weeks.

IV. China.

The three Foreign Secretaries exchanged views with regard to the situation in China. They were in agreement as to the need for a unified and democratic China under the national government, for broad participation by democratic elements in all branches of the national government and for a cessation of civil strife. They reaffirmed their adherence to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China.

Mr. Molotov and Mr. Byrnes had several conversations concerning Soviet and American armed forces in China.

Mr. Molotov stated that the Soviet forces had disarmed and deported Japanese troops in Manchuria but that withdrawal of Soviet forces had been postponed until February 1 at the request of the Chinese government.

Mr. Byrnes pointed out that American forces were in North China at the request of the Chinese government, and referred also to the primary responsibility of the United States in the implementation of the terms of surrender with respect to the disarming and deportation of Japanese troops. He stated that American forces would be withdrawn just as soon as this responsibility was discharged or the Chinese government was in a position to discharge the responsibility without the assistance of American forces.

The two foreign secretaries were in complete accord as to the desirability of withdrawal of Soviet and American forces from China at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the discharge of their obligations and responsibilities.

V. Romania.

The three governments are prepared to give King Michael the advice for which he has asked in his letter of Aug. 21, 1945, on the broadening of the Romanian government. The king should be advised that one member of the National Peasant party and one member of the Liberal party should be included in the government. The commission referred to below shall satisfy itelf that:

(A) They are truly representative members of the groups of the parties not represented in the government;

(B) They are suitable and will work loyally with the government.

The three governments take note that the Romanian government thus reorganized should declare that free and unfettered elections will be held as soon as possible on the basis of universal and secret ballot. All democratic and anti-Fascist parties should have the right to take part in these elections and to put forward candidates. The reorganized government should give assurances concerning the grant of freedom of the press, speech, religion and association.

A. Y. Vyshinski, Ambassador Averell Harriman and Sir A. Kerr Clark Kerr are authorized as a commission to proceed to Bucharest immediately to consult with King Michael and members of the present government with a view to the execution of the above-mentioned tasks.

As soon as these tasks are accomplished and the required assurances have been received, the government of Romania, with which the Soviet government maintains diplomatic relations, will be recognized by the government of the United States of America and the government of the United Kingdom.

VI. Bulgaria.

It is understood by the three governments that the Soviet government takes upon itself the mission of giving friendly advice to the Bulgarian government with regard to the desirability of the inclusion in the Bulgarian government of the Fatherland Front, now being formed, of an additional two representatives of other democratic groups who (a) are truly representative of the groups of the parties which are not participating in the government, and (b) are really suitable and will work loyally with the government.

As soon as the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are convinced that this friendly advice has been accepted by the Bulgarian government and the said additional representatives have been included in its body, the government of the United states and the government of the United Kingdom will recognize the Bulgarian government, with which the government of the Soviet Union already has diplomatic relations.

VII. The establishment by the United Nations of a commission for the control of atomic energy.

Discussion of the subject of atomic energy related to the question of the establishment of a commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The ministers of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom have agreed to recommend, for the consideration of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the establishment by the United Nations of a commission to consider problems arising from the discovery of atomic energy and related matters. They have agreed to invite the other permanent members of the Security Council, France and China, together with Canada to join with them in assuming the initiative in sponsoring the following resolution at the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in January, 1946:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a commission, with the composition and competence set out hereunder, to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and other related matters.

I. Establishment of the commission.

A commission is hereby established by the General Assembly with the terms of reference set out under Section V below.

II. Relations of the commission with the organs of the United Nations.

(A) The commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council, and such reports and recommendations shall be made public unless the Security Council, in the interests of peace and security, otherwise directs. In the appropriate cases the Security Council should transmit these reports to the General Assembly and the members of the United Nations, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and other organs within the framework of the United Nations.

(B) In view of the Security Council's primary responsibility under the charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council shall issue directions to the commission in matters affecting security. On these matters the commission shall be accountable for its work to the Security Council.

III. Composition of the commission.

The commission shall be composed of one representative from each of those states represented on the Security Council, and Canada, when that state is not a member of the Security Council. Each representative on the commission may have such assistants as he may desire.

IV. Rules of procedure.

The commission shall have whatever staff it may deem necessary, and shall make recommendations for its rules of procedure to the Security Council, which shall approve them as a procedural matter.

V. Terms of reference of the commission.

The commission shall proceed with the utmost dispatch and inquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular the commission shall make specific proposals:

(A) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

(B) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes;

(C) For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

(D) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The work of the commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken.

The commission shall not infringe upon the responsibilities of any organ of the United Nations, but should present recommendations for the consideration of those organs, in the performance of their tasks under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

Big 3 Said to Have Agreed on Japan

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U. S. Officials Disclose Plan for Four-Power Control Council in Tokyo.

Washington, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Big Three Foreign Ministers have agreed to establish a four-Power control council to administer Japan, United States officials said today.

These officials, who requested anonymity, said the impending communique from the Moscow conference would announce the plan for such a council, on which the United States, Russia, Britain and China would be represented. The communique will be released tonight.

[London informants also reported that such an agreement had been reached in Moscow.]

The control council for Japan, officials here said, would have headquarters in Tokyo. It would carry out the policy recommendations of the Far Eastern commission, which has been functioning in Washington for two months and is now en route to Japan.

Russia, which thus far has refused to participate in the commission, will now come in, it was said, thereby increasing to eleven the number of nations participating in its deliberations. The Soviet Union repeatedly had insisted that it would not join the larger commission until the projected smaller, more powerful council was established for control of Japan.

Criticism Expected.

Officials here were unable to explain immediately how the operation of the four-Power council for Japan would be related to the administrative powers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Allied supreme commander in Japan.

Establishment of the council was certain to bring much criticism from the smaller Pacific nations which have been asking that more actual power be given to the larger Far Eastern Commission on which they are now represented.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand and Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt of Australia have been among the most outspoken opponents of what they regard as pig-Power domination of Far Eastern affairs.

Also Agree on Korea.

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministers of the Big Three Powers were reported by a reliable source today to have agreed on a four-Power rule of Japan and to have reached other "important decisions," including control of atomic energy and a five-year trusteeship for Korea.

The informant, who is in a position to know what transpired during the eleven days of talks in Moscow, said the Big Three agreed that Japan should be controlled by Russia, the United States, Great Britain and China.

Full details of the agreement

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were not immediately known, but it was understood that the unanimity rule would prevail on the four-Power council. The informant said it was not clear whether final authority in Japan would rest with the council or if Gen. Douglas MacArthur would have the power to override its decisions as the administering agent of Japan.

On the question of atomic energy, the Big Three were understood to have adopted the American-British plan of presenting a resolution to the United Nation General Assembly in January, outlining their suggestions.

Russia was said to have agreed to associate herself with the United States, Britain and Canada in the presentation of the resolution. France and China were also said to have been asked to associate themselves with the document.

During the discussions, Byrnes was understood to have suggested that the United Nations Security Council comprise the proposed atomic control commission. The Ministers were said to have agreed that the atomic control reports should go to the United Nations Security Council and not to the peace agency's general assembly. This was the expressed wish of Russia.

Korea Accord Significant.

Diplomatic quarters said they considered the reported agreement on Korea significant.

According to information here, the Big Three agreed to establish a big four trusteeship council composed of the United States, Russia, Britain and China. The report that the trusteeship would be held for five years led to the assumption that, at the end of that period, the Koreans would be given independence.

It was understood that the Big Three Foreign Ministers further agreed that the American military command in southern Korea and the Russian command in northern Korea would confer and co-ordinate the administration of the country, wrested from Japan.

London informants said also that Turkey and the claims projected by intellectuals in Soviet Georgia for Turkish territories on the Black Sea and elsewhere were discussed by the Big Three, but that no agreement was reached. These informants said the Iranian problem played a "lesser role" in the discussions than had been expected. Iran has accused Russia of interfering with efforts to suppress rebellion in the northern Iranian province of Azerbaijan, currently occupied by the Red Army.

British Foreign Ministry experts were understood to be busy deciphering the Moscow communique which began arriving here early this morning for issuance later.

FRUITFUL SESSION FINDS AGREEMENT ON GLOBAL ISSUES

Conference Proposes Security Council Take Charge of Curbing New Weapons.

BALKANS DISCUSSED

Recognition Will Be Accorded to Governments of Romania, Bulgaria.

(Text of Report on Page Fifteen)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—(AP) An agreement on drafting the blueprint for machinery to control atomic power, and accord on other problems ranging the globe, was announced tonight by the foreign secretaries of the U. S., Russia and Britain.

Russia concurred in the plan proposed by the U. S. and Britain, with Canada, that the United Nations should handle controls over atomic energy to "ensure its use only for peaceful purposes."

In a communique outlining results of their 11-day conference in Moscow, the three foreign ministers announced agreement also on problems arising from Japan, Korea, China, Romania and Bulgaria.

Session is Fruitful

Thus, in contrast to a non-productive conference in London last September, Secretary of State Byrnes, Foreign Secretary Bevin of Britain and Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia reached accord on troublesome questions worldwide in scope and importance.

They proposed in effect that the United Nations Security council take on the job of atomic control, of eliminating fearsome atomic weapons and "all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction" from the arsenals of all nations.

They said the question of establishing a control commission would be laid before the United Nations General Assembly at its first meeting in London next month.

Russia agreed to go along with a control formula that was just about what Britain and the United States, along with Canada, suggested in November.

Has Role in Tokyo Occupation

But Russia got a louder voice in running conquered Japan. She had been hammering for months for an Allied control council.

The three foreign ministers agreed on one. Russia will sit in on it, along with an American and Chinese member, and a fourth representating Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India.

General Douglas MacArthur still will play a dominant role as the American representative, council chairman, and "sole executive authority for the Allied powers in Japan."

Russia also joins a revised Far Eastern commission, an 11-nation agency which will consider policy for governing Japan.

In addition, the Russian-sponsored governments in Romania and Bulgaria are to be recognized by Britain and the United States after they have been broadened to include representatives of additional political parties.

The communique omitted any reference to conditions in Iran, Turkey and Germany. But Bevin told newsmen in Moscow that the Iranian question was discussed at length, that no final agreement was reached, but that assurances were repeated that British, Russian and American troops would be withdrawn from Iran by the treaty date of March 2. Through diplomatic channels, Bevin said, discussions on Iran will continue.

Before he left Moscow, Byrnes termed the meeting "very constructive" from the standpoint of agreements and the development of "cordial relations."

No Secret Agreements

Byrnes said there were no secret agreements beyond the scope of the three-way communique. That ruled out any decision to let Russia in on the secrets of making atomic bombs.

The communique said discussion of atomic energy dealt with the establishment of a control commission.

Plans were made for writing the final peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

Foreign ministers of the big powers will draft the terms in the first instance—Russia and Britain for Finland, the U. S., Russia and Britain for Romania and Bulgaria, and the "Big Three" plus France for Italy.

Then a conference of all the United Nations which "actively waged war with substantial force against European enemy states" will be called by May 1 to pass upon the treaties. After that the countries which signed the final armistice terms with the former Axis-Allied nations in question will draw up the final texts.

The Moscow meeting agreed to set up for Korea a provisional "democratic government" and a four-power, five-year trusteeship—with "a view to the reestablishment of Korea as an independent state."

The three foreign secretaries reaffirmed adherence to a policy of "non-interference" in the internal affairs of China. And Byrnes and Molotov said they were in "complete accord as to the desirability of withdrawal of Soviet and American forces from China at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the discharge of their obligations and responsibilities."

The communique was released simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow. Most of its major points had leaked out ahead of time.

The three top diplomats at the conference had announced, on Christmas eve, plans to call a 21-nation conference by May 1 to consider peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland. The communique repeated that announcement.

It wound up with the plan for safeguards against atomic destruction. In general, the plan followed the arrangements recommended last November by Britain, Canada and the United States—the countries which share the secret of making atomic bombs.

Will Defer Resolution

Russia agreed to join these three nations in offering a resolution on atomic control to the first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in London next month. France and China were invited to sponsor the resolution, too.

It provides for the General Assembly to establish a control commission—with the same member nations as the security council, plus Canada.

The commission reports and recommendations would go to the security council. Thus each of five big powers—the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China—would have veto authority over any major action dealing with atomic questions.

These five powers are permanent members of the security council and must vote unanimously on all but matters of procedure. Six smaller nations will be elected to two-year terms to round out the security council's membership of 11 countries.

The resolution to be submitted to the 51-nation General Assembly follows almost exactly the British-Canadian-American formula in outlining the duties of the atomic control commission.

The commission is to proceed with "utmost dispatch," inquire into all phases of the atomic problem, and make recommendations. In addition, the resolution says, it shall make specific proposals:

"(A) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

"(B) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;

"(C) For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

"(D) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasion."

This was the exact wording of the declaration issued Nov. 15 by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada.

Big Powers Have Veto

The pattern for the new Far Eastern commission contemplates big-power veto rights. The commission could take action by less than a unanimous vote only if the United States, Britain, Russia, China and two more of the 11 members agreed.

Thus this country could veto any step to change policies or orders already put into effect by MacArthur as supreme Allied commander in Japan.

For the most part the commission would operate along lines of the old Far Eastern advisory commission, which has been working for two months in Washington and now is on the way to Japan. Russia had not participated in this group.

But it would have the added authority to review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to MacArthur or by any action taken by him "involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the commission."

The commission would serve more as a policy-shaping than as an advisory board. Its policy decisions would be carried out by MacArthur through directives issued by the United States government.

In addition to the big four, commission members would be France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Philippines. Headquarters would be in Washington.

China Agrees

The foreign ministers said the decision for a four-power Allied council for Japan was reached with the concurrence of China. On it will be MacArthur or his deputy as chairman and American representative, a representative of Russia and China, and a member jointly representing Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India.

It will meet in Tokyo, at least every two weeks.

It was created to consult with and advise MacArthur on carrying out surrender terms and on occupation and control of Japan.

But MacArthur still issues all the orders.

He will consult the council ahead of time on orders on "matters of substance"—the "exigencies of the situation permitting," and "his decisions upon these matters shall be controlling."

But, if a member of the Allied council disagrees with him, MacArthur is to withhold any orders implementing any policy decisions on a change in the regime of control, fundamental changes in Japan's constitutional structure, and a change in the Japanese government as a whole pending an agreement by the commission.

In "cases of necessity," MacArthur himself can make the decisions on changing individual Japanese cabinet ministers and filling cabinet vacancies after talking the situation over with other members of the council.

Commission for Korea

Russia and the United States agreed to set up a joint commission in Korea to help form a provisional government. Commission members will be drawn from the American command in southern Korea and the Soviet command in the north.

The commission's recommendations will be submitted to the governments of the United States, Russia, China and Britain.

Once the provisional government is created, the commission will consult it about a five-year trusteeship to be submitted to the four governments. With the participation of the provisional government and Korean democratic organizations, the commission is directed to work out measures for:

"Helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea."

The commission will meet within two weeks to consider more immediate problems—working out a system for permanent coordination in administrative and economic matters between the American and Soviet commands.

Up to now, there has been no central administrative authority in Korea.

Will Aid King Michael

For Romania, the Big Three foreign ministers agreed that their governments should give King Michael the advice he sought last August on broadening his government.

When Michael asked for this advice, Russia objected and contended that Britain and the United States had inspired the king's action. Britain and the United States had declined to recognize the present Russia-backed government in Bucharest on grounds it was not sufficiently representative of all elements.

Now Russia has agreed that Michael should be advised that one member each of the national peasant and liberal parties should be included in the government.

A commission of one Russian, one Briton and one American is to head for Bucharest immediately to satisfy itself that the new members of the government are truly representative of their parties and will work with the government.

America's commission member will be W. Averell Harriman, ambassador to Russia.

The Big Three said the reorganized Romanian government "should declare that free and unfettered elections will be held as soon as possible on the basis of universal and secret ballot." They said all democratic and anti-fascist parties should have the right to take part and put forward candidates.

Further, they said, the new government should give assurances that it will grant freedom of the press, speech, religion and association. Once all these conditions have been met, the Romanian government will be recognized by the American and British governments.

Britain and the U. S. had with-

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held recognition from the Bulgarian government also on grounds it was not broadly representative. They were dissatisfied, too, with election arrangements.

Now the Big Three foreign secretaries have agreed that Russia should advise Bulgaria to include in its government two representatives of other democratic groups. Britain and the United States will extend recognition when they are satisfied the advice has been followed.

What Was Decided at Moscow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Russia and Great Britain announced these agreements at Moscow:

ATOMIC ENERGY—The United Nations Assembly meeting next month should set up a commission to propose controls.

JAPAN—The supreme commander (General Douglas MacArthur) remains in charge. But a commission of eleven nations is established to fix policies, and a council of four nations is established to advise the commander and review his actions.

CHINA—There must be "a unified and democratic China under the national (Chiang Kai-shek) government." The United States and Russia will withdraw their troops as soon as possbile "consistent with the discharge of their obligations and responsibilities."

KOREA—The United States and Russia will form a joint commission to unify Korea and help form a provisional government. A four-power trusteeship will be established for a period up to five years. An independent Korea is the ultimate aim.

PEACE TREATIES—Final treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland will be concluded along the lines announced on the day before Christmas.

MacArthur Keeps Powers Under Moscow Decisions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — (AP) Decisions of "Big Three" foreign ministers on Japan appeared tonight to have left virtually unchanged the powers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as supreme Allied commander.

Although the ministers agreed to establish a four-power council for Japan in Tokyo, it was given only the functions of "consulting with and advising" the supreme commander.

In addition, MacArthur was made chairman and United States member of the council. The other members will represent Russia, Britain and China.

U. S. Can Block Action

The Moscow communique increased the policy-making powers of the Far Eastern commission, which Russia now will join, but provided a method of voting under which the U. S. can block any decisions on Japan with which it disagrees.

Thus, this country could block any attempt to change existing American directives which MacArthur already is carrying out.

The commission was pledged by the communique to respect "existing control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States government to the supreme commander's command of occupation forces."

The right to issue interim directives to MacArthur on urgent matters not covered by existing commission policy decisions was retained by the U. S., except where a major change in the Japanese government is involved. Then, the U. S. must consult the commission before acting.

"MacArthur hasn't been touched," commented one U. S. official concerned with policy-making machinery for Japan. He cited the redefinition of the supreme commander's powers in the part of the communique dealing with the four-power council.

Is Sole Executive

This section said that "in all cases, action will be carried out under and through the supreme commander, who is the sole executive authority for the Allied powers in Japan.

"He will consult and advise with the council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting. His decisions upon these matters shall be controlling."

If any council member disagrees with MacArthur on a matter involving a major change in the Japanese government, the commander can not issue orders on the question until the Far Eastern commission has agreed on it, the communique said.

The U. S. official, who asked not to be identified, said, however, that absolute authority on a matter of the kind specified never had been given to MacArthur.

The supreme commander's original powers were assigned to him August 29 by a document prepared jointly by the State, War and Navy departments and approved by President Truman.

Since then, the State-War-Navy coordinating committee has forwarded additional directives at intervals through the U. S. joint chiefs of staff.

In discussions with other Allied nations on control machinery for Japan, Secretary of State Byrnes expressed willingness to have a four-power council set up in Tokyo but repeatedly emphasized that in event of a disagreement on a proposed policy within that body, MacArthur was to have the final authority.

Shaw Proposes British Draft New Alphabet Based on Sounds

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—George Bernard Shaw appealed today to the British government to appoint a committee to draft a new English alphabet "with which every sound in our speech can be written with one graphic and easily written symbol without even crosses or dots."

Shaw, who has campaigned before for simplification of the alphabet, said in a letter to "The Times" that adoption of his proposals would soon pay the cost of the war in time saved.

Using the word "bomb" as an example, Shaw said the final "b" was "entirely senseless and represented "an absurd mispronunciation, as if the word 'gun' were to be spelt 'gung.'"

"I can scribble the word 'bomb' barely legibly eighteen times in one minute," Shaw said, "and 'bom' twenty-four times, a saving of 25 per cent."

The result, he argued, is staggering enough to justify a priority for a new alphabet, "no matter what it costs."

Shaw said he had found "it is useless to appeal to education authorities."

"They dare not interfere with Dr. Johnson's monumental mispelling, which is now much more sacred than the Creed and the Catchecism," he declared. "I suggested to one eminent official educator that children in the elementary school be encouraged to spell phonetically as they speak, so that their mispronounciations should be detected and corrected. He replied that the barest hint of such a step would banish him from public life.

"I do not propose to meddle with our classic tetxs, mispelt—or rather unspelt—as they are. What I desiderate as a professional writer is an alternative alphabet which will save the millions of hours of manual labor now wasted in a sort of devil worship of Dr. Johnson."

Shaw said he would disqualify from the alphabet drafting committee such "cranks" as universal language advocates, shorthand experts and "persons who want to force everybody to spell in the same way.'"

"The phonetics involved," Shaw said, 'a're simple A B C: What we need are economically and statistically minded men and women of vision, even if they are hopelessly bad spellers and cannot add up their own washing bills.

G. I. Won't Come Home Without Dog

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Hit Beach Together in Normandy, Were Wounded Together in Germany and Stay Together Now.

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Pvt. Raymond J. (Rocky) Doolittle, a soldier from Detroit who did not get home for Christmas, had a cable from his mother today, asking: "What, the dog again? Love, Mom.'

Rocky was refused transportation three or four times because he was unable to ship his German shepherd dog, Buck, along with him. He got the dog in Sicily two years ago.

Dog and private landed on the Normandy beachhead together; were wounded together at Aachen, Germany. They were carried off the battlefield on the same stretcher and have been together from hospital to hospital. Now Buck sleeps under Rocky's bed while they sweat out passage home.

The 28-year-old private last defaulted on a ride home December 15, when he volunteered to escort all G. I. pets quarantined at Southampton back to the United States, if he could only take Buck. He has now been assigned to the veterinary department at Southampton and expects to leave soon—with thirteen dogs.

What Rocky likes about Buck, he said, is his loyalty.

"You don't find it every day, you know," he said. "He's a one-man dog—mine and nobody else's. If someone tried to take him away from me he'd probably tear them apart."

Doolittle is a former dancer. He said he had toured the United States and Canada with Glenn Miller's band and other troupes. His stomach wounds will prevent him from dancing again, he said, but, he added, raising dogs wouldn't be bad, "if they were like Buck."

12 QUIT EMBASSY OF U. S. IN LONDON

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The resignation of twelve United States embassy employees who said they could not live in London on the salaries paid them was announced by American officials today. Among those who resigned were two vice-consuls and seven code-room clerks, who must be replaced from the United States. The others were British telephone operators. Their salaries were about $2,400 a year.

Embassy officials said high living costs made it difficult to maintain a full staff of about 900 persons on prevailing wages.

Frequent resignations and a lack of new recruits has forced the embassy staff to work overtime on post-war work, such as arranging transportation for brides of soldiers, which alone requires sixty extra clerks. Although those who resigned recently were among the lowest paid, there have been expressions of discontent from higher salary brackets also. Wage scales, which range from $1,800 to $10,000, are fixed by the State Department. It was said Washington "has been advised" of the unusually high living costs here.

Nearly half of the embassy staff is American, with the percentage increasing as temporary British employees are released.

UNO SITE GROUP TO VISIT U. S. SOON

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—A seven-man committee appointed by the United Nations Preparatory Commission to make an "on the spot" investigation for a permanent United Nations headquarters site is expected to leave here for the United States by plane early next week.

The committee met today for the first time since the Preparatory Commission ended its sessions, to study information submitted by Eastern American cities which have extended invitations as sites for the world peace organization.

Middle West And South Ruled Out For UNO Site

London, Dec. 27 (AP)—All proposed sites in the Middle West and South for a world capital for the United Nations Organization were ruled out tonight by the UNO preparatory commission's seven-man investigating committee.

The action by the committee, expected to leave for the United States next week to make "on the spot" investigations, eliminated bids from all cities except those in ten Atlantic Coast seaboard States.

States still in the running, the committee said, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

The committee announced it would leave for the United States by plane on January 3 or 4 to make a final selection. UNO delegates are generally agreed that the committee's recommendation will be accepted by the UNO General Assembly at its first session in London January 10.

The committee said it would meet again tomorrow to eleminate bids of all but six cities. A subcommittee will visit these cities, returning to London by the end of January.

"Before we go, we'll notify the officials of each city that we went no ceremonies, no parties, and the cost of the trip will be borne by the UNO," the committee said.

30 G. I.'S HURT AT SEA

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Thirty American soldiers were severely injured aboard the French liner Athos II, damaged by hurricane in mid-Atlantic last Sunday, Lloyd's reported today. The liner is carrying 3,000 United States service men to New York.

A radio message to Lloyd's from the battered 15,000-ton vessel indicated the ship was heading for the Azores at reduced speed due to engine trouble.

Morrison to Sail For U. S. Tomorrow

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, lord president of the Council, will sail from Liverpool tomorrow aboard the Mauretania for a visit to Canada and the United States.

16,829 G. I.'S DUE TO LEAVE ENGLAND

Southampton, England, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The United States aircraft carrier Wasp sailed for the United States today with 5,000

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troops after temporary repair of damages received in an Atlantic gale last week.

A total of 16,829 American troops will leave for home aboard the Queen Mary and four other ships from this port between December 29 and January 8, United States base headquarters said. The Queen Mary will carry 11,400 on December 29; the hospital ship Hudleston 89 in December 31; the United States aircraft carrier Lake Champlain 4,400 on January 5; and H. M. S. Ruler and H. M. S. Emperor 470 each on January 8. The Ruler and the Emperor are two of thirty-three aircraft carrier escorts which the Royal Navy is returning to the United States Navy.

FRANCE APPROVES FINANCE MEASURES

Paris, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Bretton Woods monetary stabilization agreement and a $550,000,000 loan by the American Export-Import Bank were approved unanimously by the French Constituent Assembly early today.

The Assembly then approved, in effect, the Government's devaluation of the franc by voting, 506 to 44, to give the Government authority to revalue the Bank of France's gold stock at the rate of the new paper franc gold content.

President de Gaulle told the Assembly that devaluation of the franc and ratification of the Bretton Woods pact were necessary. He said every effort would be made to keep prices and salaries on a steady level, keep the budget balanced and reduce governmental expnses. France's chief need, he said, "is to produce." "We must get the maximum from our factories, our fields and our brains," he dclared.

The new value of the franc is 119.10669 to the dollar and 480 to the pound sterling—a cut of more than half from the previously pegged level of 50 to the dollar and 200 to the pound.

Terming the devaluation "liquidation of the past," Finance Ministr Ren Pleven told the Assembly that France's gold and foreign exchange holdings had declined from $3,200,000,000 when the war began to $1,800,000,000 today.

FRENCH LEFT-WING PARTIES ARE SPLIT

Socialists Withdraw Due To Coolness To Communists

Paris, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Socialist party withdrew from the left-wing delegation today, causing a rift in a powerful nine-year-old political alliance, but observers said the Constituent Assembly's reform program was not endangered by the break.

The leftist coalition, abandoned by Socialists, comprised members of the prewar groups that constituted the 1936 "popular front"—the Socialists, Communists and Radical Socialists and general confederation of labor—and emphasized the growing coolness between the Communists and Socialists.

Split Over General Strike

A left-wing delegation program in November committed the Socialists to a joint platform with the Communists that excluded the more moderate M.R.P. (popular republicans).

However, the Socialists recently were aligned with the M.R.P. in refusing to take a stand against the government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle when public service workers threatened a general strike. The Communists agreed to back union demands for wage increases.

GIANT NAZI OIL PLANT WORKING

Russians Restore Factory To 20% Of War Output

KASICHKE

Berlin, Dec. 27 (AP)—The giant Nazi Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, bombed to a standstill by the Allies, has been restored to twenty per cent of its wartime gasoline production and is now delivering 200 tons daily to Russian occupation authorities.

This sprawling factory, during the war a high priority target for American Flying Fortresses, was bombed 22 times from May, 1944, to March, 1945. Its German production manager told American correspondents touring the Russian occupation zone that Leuna was knocked out of production in October, 1944.

But the bombers continued to come, and what they accomplished is visible here amid acres of pipes, valves and vats, representing one of the world's most complex industrial establishments. Forty per cent of Leuna was destroyed and about 70 per cent of it unroofed. A German expert estimated that it will take at least five years to restore it to its former condition.

3-Man Control Staff

Leuna is a changed place in other ways, too. A three-man control staff from the Russian military government, headed by boyish-looking Col. Nikolai Kunyukhov, 37-year-old ex-combat soldier, has supplanted the former Nazi-ridden directorate. Under Kunyukhov works the German manager, Rudolph Augsten, veteran Leuna division chief, who succeeded to the directorship when America first occupied the area.

Leuna is a limited liability corporation whose stock was all owned by the I. G. Farben industry. Since Allied confiscation of all Farben's German assets, the title to Leuna rests with the Allied Control Council for Germany.

Kunyukhov said all Leuna's production is taken by the Russian military government and shipped to Berlin, where it is "distributed to the Red Army and military government, with a certain portion going to the Germans." He said none is sent to the other occupation zones.

Former Director Arrested

Plant Manager Augsten said Leuna's former director, Dr. Christian Schneider, was arrested by the Americans as a Nazi and evacuated. Augsten added that the Americans also evacuated 28 other Leuna directors and scientists before turning their territory over to the Russians.

Leuna is employing 18,000 workers, or about half its peak wartime pay roll. Many are engaged in repair work. Denazification of its worker rolls is left to the employé purge committee, which has ousted about 80 "active" Nazis, but left nominal party members in jobs, Augsten said.

SOCIALISTS AND REDS IN GERMANY MAY JOIN

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP)—The central committees of Germany's Social Democratic and Communist parties said today that they had appointed a joint commission to prepare plans for a merger of their organizations into a single Workers' party.

This action was taken at a meeting of the two central committees. Thirty district leaders of the two parties from the Russian occupation zone attended.

The Social Democratic party is generally recognized as the strongest, numerically, in Germany. Some observers questioned, however, whether in such a merger with the Communists the tail might not wag the dog. Both parties belong—with the Christian Democrats and the Liberal Democrats—to the Russian-sponsored four-party "united front" of anti-Fascist parties.

Single Workers' Party Planned In Germany

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100 GI'S MARCH ON EUROPE GHQ

Their Return To U.S. Delayed, They Protest To General

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 27 (AP). More than 100 Air Corps enlisted men, protesting that their redeployment had been delayed, marched on United States Army headquarters here today, but dispersed when the Army explained a lack of ships held up their return to the United States.

The soldiers charged there was the "possibility" their passage home had been delayed because of plans, they said, to accept paying civilian passengers on the European Transport Service, continental branch of the Air Transport Command.

Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Kincaid, chief of staff of the Air Force, denied such plans and told the men their redeployment had "not been held up for any reason apart from the lack of available water transportation."

All Have 55 Discharge Points

The troops, all with 55 to 59 discharge points, marched on the office of Maj. Gen. E. S. Hughes, inspector general for the European theater. Hughes saw the spokesman for the group and assured their grievances would be considered by Kincaid.

The spokesman said the group represented 400 soldiers who had been ordered to prepare to leave for embarkation ports on December 10 and December 26 and that their orders had been canceled twice.

"The European Transport Service plans to accept civilian passengers January 1 and the men feel there is a possibility that their redeployment will be held up in connection with this," Private Anthony S. Lapintas, of Indianapolis, said.

Conviction Indicated In Trial Of SS Leader

Aurich, Germany, Dec. 27 (AP)—A Canadian military court indicated today the conviction of SS Maj. Gen. Kurt Meyer, accused of responsibility for the shooting of 48 Canadian prisoners of war in the Normandy campaign.

The court acquitted Meyer of two of the five charges and announced that findings and sentence on three others would be promulgated later—the normal wording for a court-martial decision finding a defendant guilty.

Meyer was acquitted of responsibility in the killing by his troops of 23 Canadian prisoners near Buron and Authie, France, and of ordering his troops to kill seven other Canadian prisoners at an abbey. Meyer pleaded that the Canadians were killed without his knowledge.

German Reds And Socialists Plan to Merge

Name Joint Commission at Berlin to Prepare for a Single Workers' Party

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The Social Democratic party is generally recognized as the strongest, numerically, in Germany. Some observers questioned, however, whether in such a merger with the Communists the tail might wag the dog. Both parties belong—along with the Christian Democrats and Liberal Democrats—to the Soviet-sponsored four-party "united front" of anti-Fascist parties.

The Red Army's newspaper, "Taegliche Rundschau," in reporting the merger, called it "the second phase of democratic unity."

The first joint action of the two parties will be to set up a common program for community elections to be held in the American zone late in January.

FLY GOLD FROM SPAIN

Madrid, Dec. 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A United States Army C-47 transport plane, carrying $1,000,000 in German gold, left the Madrid airport today en route for Frankfurt, where the money will be turned over to the Allied Control Council.

The gold, in English and American coins, was surrendered to the Spanish Government by the Germany embassy when the Nazis capitulated. After lengthy negotiations the Spanish Government agreed about ten days ago to turn the gold over to British and American representatives.

Reparations Proposal Rejected By Greece

Athens, Dec. 27 (AP)—Greece announced today rejection of the war reparations award proposed for her by the Inter-Allied Reparations Conference as inadequate and unjust.

The figure was reported here to be $10,500,000,000 from Germany alone, against $14,000,000,000 Greece has claimed from Germany, Italy and Bulgaria.

[The Inter-Allied Conference on Reparations announced in Paris last Friday a division of German assets among eighteen nations, subject to ratification by the individual governments, but did not place a money value upon them. Greece was allocated 2.7 per cent of category "A," including foreign assets, current production and stocks, and 4.35 per cent of category "B," made up of shipping, industrial machinery and other goods taken from western Germany.]

Announcing a telegram of protest to Allied governments, John Sophiano Poulos, Foreign Minister, declared: "The quota allocated to the Greeks is out of proportion to the sacrifices and damage sustained by Greece through the war and enemy occupation."

Greek Communists Riot In Suburb Of Piraeus

Athens, Dec. 27 (AP)—Communist rioters stormed a police station in a suburb of Piraeus today, as Minister of the Interior Constantine Rentis warned that the release of between 8,000 and 10,000 left-wing political prisoners might result in a wave of vengeance killings throughout Greece.

The Communists sought the release of two members of the KKE, Communist organization, who had been arrested for allegedly disarming a police officer. The Communists fought their way to the cell where the men were held, but were dispersed after arrival of reinforcements from Piraeus, port of Athens.

Three KKE Members Killed

Rentis said three members of the KKE, released recently from political imprisonment, were killed and one wounded in the Corinth district of Athens by relatives of victims slain in last winter's disturbances.

A sharp rise in disorders, including many outbreaks of street fighting in Athens and Piraeus, have been reported recently.

An amnesty law covering the release of many left-wing political prisoners was adopted by Premier Themistokles Sophoulits's Government on December 11, but no date has been given as to when it will go into effect.

General Strike Planned

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Leftist Greek news agency Martipress said today that a twenty-four-hour general strike would begin in Greece at noon tomorrow to protest against deterioration of living conditions resulting from the collapse of the drachma.

'Red Star' Accuses Turks Of Printing War Threats

Two Editors Named in Articles Against Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP).—A "Red

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Star" (Soviet Army newspaper) commentator said today that some Turkish editors and deputies in the Turkish Parliament are making outspoken threats against Russia.

The article called Husein Yalchin, editor of the Turkish newspaper "Tanin," "The Aged Bandit of Journalism" and quoted him as saying Russia had been Turkey's traditional enemy for centuries. It said Necemeddin Sadak, editor of "Aksham," is carrying on provocative discussions on the "possibility of announcing a sacred war against Russia by the western world."

General Kazim Karabekir also was cited as declaring to the Turkish National Assembly that Turkey would "shed blood" if the Russians insist on territorial demands, and that a blow against Turkey "may bring to action all Anglo-Saxons."

Reds Try 2 German Generals

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP).—Two German generals and two soldiers formerly under their command faced a Russian war-crimes tribunal in Bryansk today, charged with responsibility in the mass murder and torture of thousands of Russian noncombatants. The officers are Lieutenant General Frederick Gustaf Berngardt and Major General Adolf Hamann, who commanded troops in the Bryansk, Orel and Bobruisk regions during the Nazi occupation.

ALLIES ASK AID OF INDONESIANS

Plan Active Measures to Restore Order in Java.

Batavia, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, informed Indonesian leaders today that he planned "more active measures" to restore order in strife-torn Java. He also called on the Indonesians to place under his command whatever units of the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps (TKR) he might need to assist British troops in suppressing disorders.

Christison outlined his plans at a conference with Premier Sutan Sjahrir and Information Minister Amir Sjarifuddin of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic as large-scale fighting flared anew in Bandoeng, Java's summer capital.

Fighting Continues.

In one sector of Bandoeng, British Mahratta troops cleared an Indonesian training center after six hours of heavy house-to-house fighting. In another sector, Gurkha troops, with tank support, attacked a surburban area held by Indonesians, but were forced to withdraw. Other outbreaks were reported in Soerabaja. In the vicinity of Semarang, two former Japanese 75mm. guns shelled British positions.

Shortly before going into the meeting with Sjahrir and Sjarifuddin, Christison issued a prepared statement declaring that British troops in Java were there "only in pursuance of an Anglo-American decision allocating the responsibility for disarming and repatriating the Japanese, and rescuing European and Eurasian prisoners and internees."

BRITISH FORCE RINGS BATAVIA

Cordon Thrown Around City As Action Is Stepped Up

HAUGLAND

Batavia, Dec. 27 (AP)—The British threw a military cordon around Batavia today as Lieut. Gen. Sir Batavia today as Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, notified Indonesian leaders he was taking more active measures to restore order in Java and appealed for their co-operation.

[London dispatches said Prime Minister Attlee had begun talks this afternoon with Dutch officials, including Premier Wilhelm Schemerhorn and Dr. H. J. van Mook, acting governor general in the Netherlands Indies. The British Government was said to be pressing the Dutch to recognize the self-proclaimed Indonesian republic.]

Asks Aid Of Indonesian Corps

Christison said he had asked the aid of the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps (TKR) in maintaining order, and this afternoon certain units were already being equipped by the British to be used as auxiliary military police.

The cordon was thrown around the Java capital in order to check identity of people leaving and entering the city and thus prevent an inflow of terrorists and bandits, the British said.

Christison, after conferring with Premier Sutan Sjahrir and Information Minister Amir Sjarifuddin of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, issued a statement reiterating that the British were in Java "in pursuance of an Anglo-American decision allocating the responsibility for disarming and repatriating the Japanese, and rescuing European and Eurasian prisoners and internees.

Suffer From Terrorists

"My troops," he said, "have suffered daily casualties at the hands of terrorist and extremist organizations. These people have committed the most horrible outrages.

"I had hopes conditions might improve, but they haven't. I am compelled to take more active measures to insure order. I call on Indonesian leaders to co-operate and to make available, if possible, such units of the Peace Preservation Corps as I deem necessary."

Meanwhile, large-scale fighting flared again at Bandoeng. In one sector of Java's summer capital British Mahratta troops in six hours of heavy house-to-house fighting cleared an extremist training center.

Find Well-Defined System

They found a well organized defense system of trenches, trip wires, booby traps, mines, road blocks and snipers.

In another sector of Bandoeng, Gurkha troops with tank support attacked a suburban area held by Indonesians but were forced to withdraw.

In the Soerabaja area, 50 Indonesian nationalists armed with machine guns and grenades attacked a patrol base, wounding two British soldiers.

Christison's Statement

The text of the statement made by General Christison, released by the British Information Services in New York, follows:

"Britis htroops are only in Java in pursuance of an Aglo-American decision allocating to them the responsibility of disarming and repatriating Japanese prisoners of war and rescuing European and Eurasian prisoners of war and internees. These objectives can only be achieved if law and order are preserved.

"Meanwhile, my troops, who have adopted the principle of never firing unless attacked, have suffered and are suffering daily casualties at the hands of terrorists and extremist organizations.

"These people have committed most horrible outrages, not only against Allied troops but against defenseless women and children and civilians, including even their own kith and kin. I had hoped conditions might mprove, but they have not.

"While the future of Indonesia is a matter for the Dutch and Indonesians, I am compelled to take more active measures to insure law and order to enable peaceful inhabitants once more to go about their business without fear and intimidation in the areas for which I am responsible. In carrying out these measures, I should naturally welcome the co-operation of Indonesian leaders. In fact, the more they do to help preserve law and order, the less my troops will come into the picture.

"I, therefore, call on Indonesian leaders to co-operate and make available, if possible, such units of their Peace Preservation Corps as I shall deem it necessary to co-operate under my over-all command."

Discuss Java Problem.

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Willem Schermerhorn of the Netherlands and Acting Governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies continued talks today with Prime Minister Attlee on a settlement of the Indonesian dispute. Attlee, who is said to be anxious to withdraw British troops from the Indies, was reported to have asked the Dutch to state specifically their intentions with regard to Indonesian demands for independence.

BRITISH POLICE OFFICE TARGET OF HEAVY BLOW

Gunfire Is Heard in City and Troops Are Sent to Action Stations.

NUMBER TRAPPED IN BUILDING

Part of Detective Headquarters Collapses—All Traffic Is Halted.

Jerusalem, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Seven bombs exploded in the center of Jerusalem tonight and two heavy explosions were reported from Tel Aviv.

The building housing the Criminal Investigation Department (police detective headquarters) in Jerusalem was damaged when the blasts rang out at 7:23 P. M. and first reports said that a number of persons were trapped inside. Part of the structure collapsed.

All traffic in Jerusalem was halted. Troops were rushed to emergency stations. Armored cars patrolled the city.

Sounds of heavy gunfire were heard in the city.

Bombs Blast Three Blocks In Jerusalem

Central Police Building Partially Wrecked, With Seven Reported Dead

Explosives Set Off In Tel Aviv, Too

Gunfire Rakes Streets; British Blame Zionist Extremists for Attacks

By The Associated Press

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27.—Nine persons were killed tonight in simultaneous Jewish attacks on police headquarters buildings in Jerusalem and in the Jaffa-Tel Aviv area some thirty miles away.

A communique said one British assistant police superintendent, two British constables and four policemen were killed in Jerusalem, where a three-block area in the heart of the city was damaged and the Central Police Building was partially destroyed by heavy explosions.

During the attack against the district police headquarters in Tel Aviv an Arab telephone operator was killed, the communique said, and later, in an attempted raid at the Royal Engineers arms store at the exhibition grounds north of Tel Aviv, one British soldier was killed.

The communique added that in addition to the seven killed in Jerusalem, the superintendent of police and six soldiers were seriously injured and four constables were wounded, placing the latest estimate of wounded in that city at eleven.

Covered by Gunfire

Eyewitnesses in Jerusalem were reported to have said they saw six young men with haversacks dash across the street toward the Central police building. Some of them were said to have fired revolvers at policemen guarding the gates of the police building, while the rest placed the explosives which turned the place into a shambles. Earlier reports said the explosions were believed to have been caused by bombs thrown from an automobile.

The heaviest blast was in the police building, housing the Criminal Investigation Department headquarters, which borders on Jaffa Road, the main thoroughfare in the modern part of the city.

Search for Victims

Police, hospital and military authorities removed bodies from the police building wreckage on stretchers, and squads of men still were digging through high piles of debris around the headquarters.

Side Of Building Blown Out

One entire side, several floors high, was blown completely out of the building. Chunks of concrete littered the streets and flying glass was scattered over the neighborhood. Windows of shops in a three-block area were shattered. Overhead wires were torn down and were hanging over trees and the roofs of other buildings.

Inspector General Rymer Jones and his deputy, two of the highest ranking police officers, narrowly escaped death from the explosions.

Police were dispersed throughout the area to enforce security measures, and tonight the military commander of the Jerusalem district ordered strict enforcement of an 11 P.M. curfew throughout a large part of the city.

Utilities Interrupted

Following the explosions taxis and busses did not resume operations immediately and electric power was interrupted in several sections of the business district.

[A Reuter dispatch from Jerusalem received in London said men armed with mortars were attacking criminal investigation department headquarters in the coastal city of Jaffa, some 30 miles from Jerusalem, and that casualties were heavy.

[This was not confirmed from any other source, and the possibility existed of some confusion in identifying the locale of the attack.]

TURKS REPORTED DEMONSTRATING

Said To Be Against Land Demands Printed In Russia

Istanbul, Dec. 26 (AP) [Delayed]. Demonstrations against proposals published in Moscow that a large strip of Turkish Black Sea territory be ceded to the Soviet Union were reported today from Port Trabzon.

The semi-official Anatolia news agency said that the claims of two Georgian professors, published in Russian papers last week, created "great nervousness" in Trabzon, which lies on the shore of the Black Sea only 50 miles from Russian territory.

A Trabzon newspaper was quoted as saying the nature of the territorial demands should be considered "an attack against Turkey, and an injustice toward the rights of small nations."

"This will constitute the beginning of a new fight," it was added.

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"We have taken this land by shedding our blood and will retain it by shedding our blood again."

U. S. Diplomat Scores Soviet

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 27 (AP)—Harold B. Minor, chief of the United States State Department's Near East section, said today he had "given up" after a sixteen-day wait for Russian permission to visit Azerbaijan. Saying that he planned to leave for Washington tonight, Mr. Minor added:

"I hope my experience and the experience of American newsmen in Teheran will result in demands for a Soviet statement of policy on freedom of the press and distribution of information among friendly nations."

Mr. Minor, former secretary of the embassy here, said daily inquiries at the Russian Embassy had met with "polite evasions and 'Sorry, we've had no answer from the military commander in Azerbaijan. Please call tomorrow.' "

"Sixteen days of such procrastination," Mr. Minor asserted, "I consider a definite refusal by the Soviet to allow Americans to judge for themselves if friends and Allies are being allowed freedom in solving their own internal affairs."

EMPEROR SYSTEM DECLARED ERASED

Nippon Reforms' Effect Cited By MacArthur's Aide

Tokyo, *Friday*, Dec. 28 (AP)—The traditionally worshiped, all-powerful emperor system that Japan has known in the past is being "destroyed—wiped out of existence," as the result of Allied reforms, Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker, General MacArthur's public relations officer, said today.

His written summary of MacArthur's democratization decrees did not, however, mention Emperor Hirohito; neither did it indicate that the throne itself would be abolished. The statement referred rather to reforms which have eliminated the throne's traditional feudal controls that shackled the nation.

"Evil Roots Pulled Out"

"The last evil roots of the *tenno* (emperor) system were pulled out and destroyed with the abolition of state Shinto" (ancestor worship directed and supported by the government), Baker asserted.

The first step, his statement explained, was "when the Japanese war and navy departments were blacked out, and all armament gathered in by the occupation forces.

"This first step was really the main one, because that took away the sword which was the key control."

Successive MacArthur steps, the statement added, were studied ones, which must be considered in sequence to get the full benefit of the progressive psychology applied.

Thought Control Halted

"Destroying the whiphand control of the empire's police force and cancellation of thought control was another far-reaching operation," Baker declared.

Removal of the sword, he said, necessarily accorded free speech, free religion, free press, free assembly and free petition, and these foundations for the new government quickly won favorable reaction.

Progressively, decrees freeing enterprise, controlling currency, and instituting social security, agrarian reform, collective bargaining and the fair distribution of food, took the people out from under the vertical control of the military.

Further Allied judicial reform freed the courts from the influence of the sword, Baker explained, adding that "all these are pillars" of the emperor system which occupation decrees have torn down.

People Want New Life

The nation early became conscious of MacArthur's aims, the statement said, and this has "grown so that the mass of people now wants to get along in the new life."

Had occupation changes been tossed into the lap of the Japanese Government all at once rather than step by step, Baker cautioned, "utter confusion and chaos" would have resulted, and the full benefits never would have been achieved. The step-by-step program, however, caused "outsiders" to think that Japanese were getting a "soft peace," he commented.

As for the future, he concluded: "The project for the Japanese, therefore, is to found a government on horizontal planes in place of the vertical lines previously known. It is a major operation which must be guided and closely supervised."

Jap Reds Urge Election Delay

Oppose Government's Plea for Speedy Poll —Date Is Up to Allies.

Tokyo, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Japanese Communists are proposing a postponement of the forthcoming general election for at least a month to allow time for the setting up of what they called a truly democratic opposition to the old-school politicians, the Kyodo News Agency said today.

Date of the election has not been announced, pending approval by Supreme Allied Headquarters. It would be held in mid-January under the newly passed election law which is now under study by the occupation authorities.

Although many Japanese have privately expressed the belief that the election should be postponed, the reported Communist proposal is the first advanced by any political organization. Government officials contend, however, that a speedy election is necessary to permit the prompt convening of a more representative Diet for consideration of a budget and other matters.

New Party Appears.

Meanwhile, Premier Kijuro Shidehara said that the Japanese Government would take drastic action against any Government officials found meddling with the balloting.

A new political party, the Independent Socialists, appeared on the Tokyo scene and demanded that the Premier be elected by the people instead of appointed by the throne. The party's platform, however, advocated the preservation of the emperor system.

A Communist party proposal for united political activity was rejected by the Social Democrats, an organization plugging for the nationalization of land, transportation and other industry.

Land Reform Due.

Tokyo newspapers reported that the Government would activate a new land reform measure about January 10, a measure passed reluctantly by the Diet under a MacArthur directive calling for a new agrarian system. The bill limits individual holdings to twelve acres.

Supreme Headquarters and Shidehara's residence were visited today by hundreds of Koreans who demonstrated peacefully for an accelerated program of repatriation and increased food rations. Making the rounds in a cold, drizzling rain, the Koreans asked for Government payment of their living expenses until repatriation.

Also today Allied headquarters announced approval of some sixty stock transfers in the Mitsubishi Trading Company, involving 4,525 shares of stock. Recipients of the stock are not members of the once-dominant Iwasaki family, which has been forbidden any ownership in the company, and none will control more than 1 per cent of the shares outstanding.

Delay Of Election Urged

Tokyo, Dec. 27 (AP)—Japan's Communist party proposed today, the Kyodo agency reported, that the new general election scheduled tentatively for mid-January be postponed for at least a month to allow time for formation of a "truly democratic opposition" to the old-line parties.

While the exact date of the election has not been decided, pending approval by Allied headquarters of the new election law, many Japanese have said privately that mid-January was too soon. Government officials, however, hold that a quick election is necessary to obtain "a more representative Diet" than the present lame-duck parliament.

To Maintain "Hands Off"

Premier Kijuro Shidehara has instructed prefectural officials to maintain a strict hands-off attitude in the balloting. Drastic penalties were threatened for any interference with the voting.

While the Communists were urging postponement, a new party, the Independent Socialists, demanded that the Premier be subject to election rather than being appointed by the Emperor as at present.

The Social Democrats rejected a Communist proposal for a coalition of parties, although the Social Democrats are urging nationalization of land, transportation and heavy industries.

The new land reform measure to break up large holdings, adopted recently under General MacArthur's orders by a reluctant Diet, is scheduled for activation about January 10, the Tokyo press reported. It limits individual properties to twelve acres.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Korean demonstrators visited Premier Shidehara's residence and supreme headquarters today, demanding more food and faster repatriation. They paraded quietly through a drizzling rain.

Hitoshi Ashida, welfare minister, told prefectural governors that 600,000 Koreans already had been repatriated, and that of the 1,400,000 still in Japan, only 400,000 wanted to go home.

REGIMENT TO BE REVIVED

31st Infantry Was Wiped Out on Bataan Early in 1942

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Wiped out on Bataan in the first months of 1942, the Thirty-first Infantry Regiment will live again.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that the new Thirty-first would be organized in Korea about Jan. 19 and attached to the Seventh Division, replacing the homeward-bound 184th Regiment. The Thirty-first will have new colors and guidons to replace those burned on Corregidor, to which a very few survivors made their way after the valiant stand on Bataan.

The regiment will have its original silver punchbowl trophy, made from 1,500 Chinese silver dollars and buried on Corregidor before the Japanese arrived. Survivors of the original outfit now serving in the Southwest Pacific who wish to return to the Thirty-first will be transferred to Korea. Headquarters said that there was no official estimate of their number but it was negligible.

The Thirty-first is the only unit of the United States Army that never served in the United States. It was activated originally in the Philippines and remained in the Orient, serving in China and Siberia. It was in the Philippines when the Japanese struck four years ago.

G. I.s Escape Japanese Tax

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP).—Allied miltary personnel in Japan will no longer have to pay the stiff Japanese retail sales tax on souvenir purchases. A Supreme Headquarters memorandum to the Japanese government today exempts service men from payment of the tax which ranges from 20 per cent on shoes to 120 per cent on jewelry chinaware and furs.

Five Air Forces Merged in Pacific

Tokyo, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today announced consolidation of five Pacific Air Forces under a single organization commanded by Gen. George C. Kenney, former commander of the Far Eastern Air Forces. The new organization, the Pacific Air Command of the United States Army—Pacusa—will supply air control to enforce the terms of Japan's surrender.

Chinese Reds Propose Truce

Suggest Unconditional Cease-fire Order as Talks Resume at Chungking.

Chungking, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Chinese Communists announced that they presented a formal written proposal to the Government today for an unconditional truce on all fronts of China's undeclared civil war. The proposal, they said, was delivered at a two-hour meeting with three Government representatives.

The meeting, the first formal session between the two sides since November 17, took place at the headquarters of the National Military Council in downtown Chungking. The Communists said that their proposal involved (1) an unconditional cease-fire order by each side, (2) a peaceful settlement of all problems relating to the civil war, and (3) the sending of inter-party and non-partisan groups to the various fronts to observe the situation.

The Government representatives at today's session promised to deliver the truce proposal to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for consideration, the Communists added.

Council Meeting Discussed.

Preliminary arrangements for the January meeting of China's Political Consultative Council—the inter-party, non-partisan conference that will seek to end the civil war—were also discussed at today's meeting.

No date was set for the Political Consultative Council session, but several Chinese newspapers have predicted that the meeting would not be held prior to January 10.

Meanwhile today Gen. Chou En-lai, the top Communist delegate to the council, was a luncheon guest of Gen. George C. Marshall, the new United States envoy, giving Marshall for the second time a direct report of the Communists' viewpoint.

An earlier caller at Marshall's residence was Chou Chin-wen, Manchurian member of the Democratic League. The new envoy also received Dr. Arthur Young, American financial adviser to the Chinese Government, who was accompanied by Walter Robertson, United States Charge d'Affaires.

Marshall was scheduled to dine tonight with Robertson, who was entertaining prominent Chinese Government, Communist and Democratic League leaders.

CHINESE TRUCE PLAN OFFERED

Communists Submit Proposal At Formal Conference

Chungking, Dec. 27 (AP)—Chinese Communists, meeting government leaders to arrange for peace discussions, submitted in writing today their plan for a truce.

"All we can do is hope," declared Chou En-lai, head of the Com-

munist delegation, on emerging from the preliminary conference at which the rival factions met formally for the first time since November 17.

Then he set off for a dinner honoring Gen. George C. Marshall at the home of Walter Robertson, United States charge d'affaires, also attended by representatives of the Government and China's Democratic League.

Calls Plan "Unconditional"

Chou insisted the plan—text of which was withheld—called for an "unconditional" truce, but the Government had asserted that as made orally last week it contained some booby traps.

Chou outlined it as calling for a "cease fire" order by each side, settling all problems peacefully and dispatching nonpartisan observers to the fronts to make a report.

The Government charged the oral plan would require its troops to withdraw from the railroads and would freeze in present positions their forces now moving into Manchuria.

The Government was represented as seeing the latter condition as a stiff barrier to acceptance of the Communist plan.

May Ask Postponement

In fact, there was a report current that the Government would ask the Russians to postpone their January 3 withdrawal from Manchuria because National forces still had too far to go before being ready to take over the administration.

Spencer Davis, Associated Press correspondent, in a dispatch from Peiping said advance units of National occupation forces were 7 miles northeast of Tahushan, which is more than 60 miles southwest of Mukden, Manchuria's largest city.

A score of high government officials left Peiping by plane for Changchun, the Manchurian capital, to assist advance groups in taking over the civil administration, Davis said.

The presence in Chungking of Marshall, America's special envoy to China, was increasing interest in the forthcoming peace talks by the Political Consultative Council.

May Tour North China

Davis said there were unofficial reports that Marshall would visit Peiping in a quick tour of North China.

While the preliminary discussions between Government and Communist delegations today set no date for the peace conference, several Chungking papers predicted it would be called for around January 10.

Chou went to the meeting with Gen. Yen Chien-ying, chief of staff of the Communist armies, and Wang Jo-fei, Communist liaison officer in Chungking.

On the Government side were Wang Shih-chieh, minister of foreign affairs; Gen. Chang Chun, governor of Szechwan province, and Shao Li-tsu, elder statesman and former ambassador to Moscow.

China Agrees on Treaties.

Chungking, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—China has signified her concurrence to an agreement on procedure for peace treaties reached at the Big Three Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow, it was announced officially today.

JAP PUPPET DIES IN NORTHERN CHINA

Final Illness Laid To Inability To Obtain Opium In Jail

Peiping, Dec. 27 (AP)—Wang Keh-min, leading North China collaborator with the Japanese, died in the military prison here Christmas Day of an illness which local newspapers asserted resulted from his inability to obtain opium, to which he was said to have been addicted.

Official biographies differ as to whether Wang was 66 or 70 years old. A native of Hangchow, he was educated in Japan, served there five years as counselor of the old Chinese imperial legation, and later was Finance Minister and held other high posts in the Chinese republic.

In 1937, when the Japanese invaded North China, Wang came out of retirement to head the Japanese-sponsored provisional government. In 1939, when the Japanese established a puppet rule over all occupied China, he became chairman of North China political affairs. He retired prior to the Japanese surrender, but was arrested on a treason charge December 5.

Japanese Surrender Slated In Shantung

Peiping, Dec. 27 (AP)—Formal surrender of 70,000 Japanese troops is due to take place today at Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, the Chinese central news agency reported.

This latest surrender ceremony in the China theater involves Japanese who have been doing guard duty under Chinese orders on the railways in that area, the agency said.

Gen. Li Yen-nien, who commanded the Tsinan and Tsingtao garrison before the war and who now commands China's 11th War Zone, will accept the surrender.

Marines' Morale Called Low

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27 (AP).—The morale of homesick American marines in North China was described by "Stars and Stripes" today as "cracking up" because the marines "are convinced they are merely pawns in a political chess game."

The China theater edition of the Army newspaper, in a Tientsin datelined article by Sergeant Dick Wilson, of Bellerose, N. Y., news editor, said the marines refused to believe it is necessary for them to guard Chinese railroads and British-owned coal properties.

Wilson wrote that "incidents" had decreased during the last month, but that marine casualties from snipers, demolition crews and track wreckers were higher than reports have indicated.

"Nightly jags, mourning buddies who fell in Pacific campaigns, a bit of joint-wrecking, brawls with civilians and marines, an occasional show of arms and sometimes more than just a show—these are the manifestations of the cracking up of America's fighting men who have had too much fighting and want to go home so desperately that nothing else means anything to them," the article said.

Japanese Lieutenant Denies Atrocity Charge

Yokohama, Dec. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Ken Yuri pleaded innocent today to atrocity charges, including one that he let a United States private be bayoneted to death before the eyes of comrades at Omuta prison camp.

The prosecution told the military commission that it would demand the death penalty for the former commander of the camp in southern Japan.

Yuri was accused specifically of ordering guards to beat the private, Noah C. Heard, before he allegedly was bayoneted to death May 31, 1944. A second charge held Yuri respsonsible for death by torture and starvation of Corporal James G. Pavlokos, a Marine known as "the mad Greek."

U. S. ACTS TO CURB DISEASE

Off-Limits Regulations Are Tightened in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27 (AP)—The newly created joint Army-Navy venereal disease board ordered strict enforcement of off-limits regulations against brothels today and instituted a prophylactic educational program to combat a rapid rise in the rate of infection.

The records showed 374 cases per thousand in the Navy and 185 in the Army, compared with 95 and 65 per thousand when the American forces landed here in September.

'Roosevelt Road' for Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Kuomintang Government party organization proposed to the City Council today that one of Shanghai's main streets be renamed "Roosevelt Road."

Korea Renews Demands.

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports that the Big Three Powers have agreed on a five-year trusteeship for Korea prompted the wartime, unofficial government-in-exile of Kim Koo to renew its demands for immediate Korean independence today.

A spokesman, voicing emphatic objections to joint Allied control, said: "The purpose of world war II was to protect weaker nations from the claws of tyrants. The four powers, America, England, Soviet and China, have promised independence to Korea."

Singapore Has Transit Strike

SINGAPORE, Dec. 27 (AP).—A new walkout paralyzed Singapore's public transport system today. About 20,000 transport, gas and electric workers, newsboys and laborers employed by the British armed forces at this naval base are now on strike for higher wages.

SHIPS ASSIGNED FOR MANILA G. I.'S

Manila, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Col. J. C. Campbell, commander of the Twenty-first Replacement Depot where angered soldiers had protested cancellation of a homebound transport sailing, said today that three troopships have been assigned and that the depot "will be cleaned out by December 31."

"And I'd bet three to two that you will all be on your way by December 29," he told the men.

He poo-poohed Tuesday's demonstration as "a college rally," and pointed out that demonstrations had been staged at both the Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Replacement Depots because of misunderstandings when ships were transferred from one to the other.

There was no further protest reported. In the current atmosphere of kiss-and-make-up, the colonel agreed with the men that complaints arose originally because officers had failed to keep the men fully informed about available shipping and schedules.

Filipino Traitor to Die

MANILA, Dec. 27 (AP).—Clark Castillo was sentenced to death today by a people's court as the Pied Piper who led almost 1,000 Filipinos to mass execution by the Japanese.

He was the first collaborator so senenced under a decision which established as an important precedent that membership in the Japanese-sponsored Makapili Army constitutes treason.

Last March, Castillo, on pretense that the Japanese were according safe conduct, cajoled the population of the village of Lumband, near Lipa, in Batangas Province, to congregate. The Japanese then killed all except members of the Makapili organization.

The massacre was one of the atrocities which figured in the trial of Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Japanese commander in the Philippines, presently under sentence of death.

ESPIL TO BE ENVOY AGAIN

Argentine Delegate to UNO to Return to Washington

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Argentine Ambassador to Spain and now vice president of the Argentine delegation at the United Nations Conference in London, would assume the post of Ambassador to the United States at the close of the UNO meeting starting next month.

Dr. Espil, Ambassador to the United States from 1931 to 1943, will succeed Oscar Ibarra Garcia, now absent from the American capital. The Foreign Office also announced the appointment of Rodolfo Garcia Arias, Ambassador to Venezuela, as Argentine Ambassador to the Pan American Union in Washington.

Brazil Is Enthusiastic Over La Guardia Visit

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Brazilian press and public welcomed enthusiastically the news that New York's outgoing Mayor, Fiorello H. La Guardia, will represent President Truman at the inauguration Jan. 15 of Brazil's Presi-President-elect General Eurico Gaspar Dutra.

The news was carried on front pages with photographs of Mr. La Guardia, who is an extremely popular personality here. The newspaper "A Noite" carried a front-page feature story with headline: "La Guardia Symbol of American Democracy," detailing his political career. The story added, "He is one of the most appealing and picturesque of the United States political figures."

Spanish Exile Heads Leaving Mexico City

Mexico City, Dec. 27 (AP)—Diego Martinez Barrio, President of the exiled Spanish Republican Government, entrained here today for New York, from where he plans to embark for London.

Meanwhile, Republican Premier Jose Giral was preparing to leave the Mexican capital by plane, weather permitting.

Exiled leaders' decision to leave coincided with an announcement from Washington that the United States Government was ready to join England and France in a conference to determine their future attitude to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime.

28 Powers Sign Bretton Woods Monetary Pact

U. S., Britain, France and China Included; Russia Only Big Nation Absent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Hailed as a forerunner of an improved world economy, the Bretton Woods monetary agreements were formally signed today by twenty-eight of the forty-five nations which had drafted them in July, 1944.

Russia was the only big power absent, but she has until Dec. 31 to ratify and sign as one of the original forty-five. The larger nations signing were the United States, Great Britain, France and China.

The agreements establish a $9,100,000,000 international bank to make loans to help rebuild and rehabilitate war-torn countries and a $8,8000,00,000 fund to keep world currencies stabilized.

They still can be signed until next Monday by the other countries participating in the United Nations 1944 monetary conference at Bretton Woods, N. H. After that date a nation wishing to participate will have to be approved by the fund or bank boards.

Appointment of boards of governors by each signatory country is the next step in setting the two institutions on a going basis.

The two agreements were signed in a twenty-six-minute ceremony at the State Department.

Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, signed for the United States; the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, for Great Britain; Ambassador Henri Bonnet for France and Ambassador Wei Tao-ming for China.

Other signatories were Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iraq, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Union of South Africa, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Secretary Vinson declared: "The birth of these two great international financial institutions is not an end in itself but only a means to the end of international peace and prosperity. Our task, therefore, has but just com-

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menced."

Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, described the establishment of the fund and bank as "symbolic of ever-increasing cooperation of all nations" looking toward a better world.

Henry Morgenthau jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, who headed the Bretton Woods conference, said he felt "that this is a new step in international finance and can't help but bring better conditions in the world."

As provided by that conference, the pacts were to take effect only if ratified and signed before Dec. 31 by governments having 65 per cent of the fund quotas ($5,720,000,000) and bank subscriptions ($9,915,000,000). Those signing today have total quotas well in excess of the 65 per cent.

Forty-four nations have been assigned quotas. No shares have yet been fixed for Denmark.

The fund quota of the United States, first country to ratify, is $2,750,000,000, and its subscription to the bank is $3,175,000,000. This total of $5,925,000,000 represents nearly one-third of the aggregate capital of the two accounts.

Great Britain's aggregate will be $2,600,000,000. Russia's will be $2,400,000,000, when and if she comes in.

The next step will be the appointment by signatory countries of a governor for the fund and a governor for the bank.

The United States will call the first meetings of the two boards of directors under the rule giving this authority to the power putting up the most capital.

TRUMAN ENDS SWPC AGENCY

Duties Of Smaller War Plants Units Are Shifted

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—President Truman today abolished the Smaller War Plants Corporation, effective January 28, and shifted its duties to other agencies as a step in reorganizing the executive branch of the Government.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation gets SWPC's assignment in surplus disposal activity and its job of lending money to help small firms reconvert and expand. The Commerce Department takes over the expiring agency's duties of supplying technical and other aid to little businesses.

Maury Maverick, former Mayor of San Antonio and former Congressman, who headed SWPC during most of the war, got no new assignment. However, he will continue his current survey of the possibilities of developing new markets in the Pacific for United States small business.

Reason For Changes

The changes were made, Mr. Truman explained, because the Government "must have a permanent program to assist small business to grow and prosper." His statement, issued at the White House, described the shift as an "important step" in that direction and expressed belief it will "simplify and unify the Government's aid to small business."

While Congress recently granted Mr. Truman authority to revamp executive agencies, he acted today under the first War Powers Act of 1941. He referred to the changeover in letters to retiring SWPC directors, however, as part of his reorganization plans.

Maverick has not yet resigned as chairman and general manager of SWPC, although Mr. Truman's letter giving him the overseas assignment and notifying him of the impending consolidation was sent early in November.

Maverick Toured Pacific

There have been reports that the Texan, vociferous foe of red tape and official "gobbledegook," would go into private business, but one official close to the arrangements said a government job would be available if he wanted it.

Maverick is due here shortly after New Year's Day. He has visited China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

The RFC will get the bulk of SWPC's 1,150 employés and all 110 field offices. It also will get the agency's revolving fund of $200,000,000 for loans to little business men.

Veterans and little business men, both entitled to priority in the purchase of surplus equipment, apply for the goods through the SWPC field offices. Whether RFC will maintain all the branches was not known, since the big lending agency has a field setup of its own.

Wallace To Inherit Units

Secretary of Commerce Wallace will inherit all the other SWPC units. These survey the needs of small business and furnish technical and marketing advice. They include the legal, statistical, information and administrative divisions of SWPC.

Wallace plans to wrap them into his own operations in the small-business field. He will create a new small-business bureau which will become one of three major divisions of the Commerce Department. The others will be foreign trade and domestic economy.

Maverick's agency has loaned about $500,000,000 to small firms with an average loss of less than one half of one per cent. Besides the $200,000,000 revolving fund already in hand, Congress has authorized $150,000,000 more when and if needed.

Besides Maverick, the SWPC board of directors includes James T. Howington, vice chairman; C. Edward Rowe, Patrick W. McDonough and Laurence Arnold.

Canada To Aid In Rail Jam

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Canadian railroads have agreed to make available "all possible spare cars" to help transport American service men home from Pacific ports, Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) said today.

Mead, chairman of the War Investigating Committee which has been looking into transportation bottlenecks, said the Canadian transport comptroller had given the assurance to Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

He also reported in a statement that airlines, which had hoped to carry 100,000 troops a month across the country, had been able to accommodate only about 53,000 as a result of weather conditions and manpower shortages.

To Return Idle Cargo Ships

The War and Navy departments have advised the committee, Mead added, that efforts will be made to return idle cargo ships and crews from the Pacific to the United States to ease difficulties of coastwise transport.

Committee inquiries brought out, he said, that approximately 10,000 merchant seamen were now being held on the idle cargo ships.

Meanwhile, the Navy reported it had discharged approximately 1,154,305 men and women between September 2 and December 22, about 45,000 more than anticipated under original schedules. Through the same date, the Marine Corps had released 176,334 and the Coast Guard, 68,428.

The Army reported yesterday it had demobilized 4,466,000 between V-E day, May 12, and December 21. Since September 2, the total amounted to 3,874,000.

GI's Killed By Heavy Heas En Route Home

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—The War Department tonight disclosed that two men are dead, one missing and 22 injured as a result of heavy seas encountered last week by the U.S.S. Portland en route to New York from Europe.

The dead are Sergt. Noah L. Daniels, Amity, Ark., and Sergt. Louis S. Csurics, Steelton, Pa.

The missing soldier is Sergt. J. M. Lewis, Springfield, Col.

G.M. TO GIVE ITS STAND TO FACT BOARD

Firm To Be Represented Today At 2d Hearing Before Truman Group

Detroit, Dec. 27 (AP)—A representative of strike-bound General Motors will present a formal statement "regarding our position with respect to further proceedings" to President's Truman's fact-finding board when it reconvenes in Washington tomorrow, the corporation said tonight.

C. E. Wilson, president, revealed this move in a belated and brief statement late today when he announced that General Motors will be represented at the second hearing before the board. Wilson declined to disclose who would be on hand to do the corporation's talking.

Formal Statement Planned

The statement by Wilson said:

"General Motors will be represented, at which time a formal statement will be made regarding our position with respect to the further proceedings of the board."

The striking CIO's United Auto Workers had announced some 24 hours earlier that it would send a delegation in an effort to find a solution to the strike that has kept 175,000 G.M. production workers idle more than five weeks.

The union president, R. J. Thomas, and its vice president, Walter J. Reuther, headed a union group which left today for Washington.

A 30 per cent wage-rate increase from the nation's motorcar industry has been demanded by the UAW-CIO, which struck at General Motors plants November 21.

Throughout the negotiations with the union G.M. has insisted its prices and profits were not a subject for collective bargaining.

Truman's Position

As the fact-finding board adjourned its hearings last week it had been told by President Truman that it had an "unquestionable" right to consider a company's ability to pay as a factor in making recommendations for settling a dispute.

The auto union resumed negotiations today with Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, newcomer to the automotive industry. A joint statement said Kaiser-Frazer presented counterproposals to those made by the union on December 17.

"Not touched on so far," the statement said, "have been wages, company security and union security."

Both sides said substantial progress had been made "and agreement has been reached on most issues."

The union has demanded of Kaiser-Frazer a wage equal to 30 per cent more than the present wage rate prevailing at the Ford Motor Company.

Chrysler Gives View

Chrysler Corporation today told Norman Matthews, the UAW-CIO national Chrysler director, that his criticism of the company's action in distributing vacation pay differed "completely" from opinions previously expressed by the international union.

Matthews had accused the company of violating the National Labor Relations Act in making the distribution following the termination of the contract between the company and union. He explained the union intended to seek an increase in the amounts distributed.

Robert W. Conder, Chrysler director of labor relations, in a letter to Matthews said that when he informed the union on December 12 that the company intended to make the payment as usual "the union expressed distinct pleasure with the company's offer to make a payment at all under present conditions."

In near-by Windsor, Ontario, today machines hummed in the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., plants for the first time since September 12, when a strike over wages, union security and other demands of the UAW-CIO made 10,000 workers idle.

Approximately 900 production workers were recalled today and others will be called back as soon as an adequate stock of materials can be obtained.

The disputed issues, meanwhile, are to be turned over to a Government-appointed arbitration panel.

Electrical, Telephone Strikes Are Threatened

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—The possibility of two big strikes increased the nation's industrial problems tonight.

The new strikes—notices of which have been served by two unions—would affect the electrical and telephone industries.

Officials of the CIO-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in New York termed a walkout of 200,000 workers in plants of General Motors, Westinghouse and General Electric "inevitable" and said it might be called late next week.

Meeting Set Jaunary 2

The Government hoped a meeting set for January 2 among Federal labor conciliators, General Electric and Westinghouse might avert the strike.

The executive board of the ERMW meets January 5 to arrange the walkout, authorized by the union membership in support of demands for a $2-a-day wage-rate increase.

Meanwhile, independent - union spokesmen said a nation-wide work stoppage by telephone employés might result from a strike set for next Thursday by Western Electric Company workers in the New York-New Jersey area.

Henry Mayer, counsel for the independent Western Electric Employés Association, affiliated with the independent National Federation of Telephone Workers, said the Western Electric strikers would establish picket lines around telephone companies in New York and New Jersey January 3.

30% Boost Sought

The Western Electric workers are seeking a 30 per cent wage increase. Mayer said that if the strike continued and "additional pressure" was believed necessary to support the wage demand, picket lines would spread to all Bell System companies using W.E. equipment.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the telephone workers, said his group would support the W.E. strike. Western Electric spokesmen, however, said the company "always welcomes a resumption of negotiations in the hope of reaching an accord." The union has rejected a company offer of a fifteen per cent wage increase.

Six Seized In Plant Picketing

With the arrest of the six men, police reported, pickets made no further effort to stop about 200 management officials and foremen from entering the plant.

That group had been permitted free access to the plant since Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin conferred here three weeks ago with management, union and city officials.

More than 3,000 workers have been idle since two locals of the IAM called a strike in demands for a closed shop and a 30 per cent wage increase.

China Pays $250,000 to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—China has made a $250,000 payment to the Reclamation Bureau to cover initial costs of developing plans to harness the Yangtze River.

Reporting the payment today, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes estimated the cost of the planning work at $500,000. The initial $250,000 payment was made through the New York office of the National Resources Commission of China.

Under a recently negotiated contract, the Reclamation Bureau will prepare plans for huge irrigation and hydro-electric projects to conserve and control waters of the Yangtze. Financing and construction will be in the hands of the Chinese government.

Adm. Sherman Is Named To Command 5th Fleet

Adm. Barbey to Head Atlantic Amphibious Forces

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, of Coronado, Calif., was ordered to command of the 5th Fleet today, succeeding Admiral John H. Towers.

At the same time, Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, of Portland, Ore., now commander of amphibious forces of the 7th Fleet, was ordered to duty as commander of amphibious forces in the Atlantic.

The Navy also reported that Rear Admiral Thomas L. Sprague, of Coronado, would take over his new assignment as assistant chief of naval personnel on Jan. 10.

Admiral Sprague will succeed

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Rear Admiral William M. Fechteler, of Washington, who will become commander of battleships and cruisers, Atlantic Fleet, with the rank of vice-admiral.

Admiral Sprague, fifty-one, who has been commander of Pacific carrier divisions, has been a qualified naval aviator for twenty-five years. His assignment is in line with recently announced naval policy putting qualified aviators in at least half of the Navy's top positions.

Admiral Sherman has been commander of the 1st Carrier Task Force since July, 1945, when he succeeded Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Admiral Towers is due to succeed Admiral Raymond A. Spruance as commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Speed Asked on Cases Of German Internees

Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Department of Justice asked the Court of Appeals today to act speedily on the cases of a group of German internees who are challenging the Government's right to send them back to their native land.

Officials said it was costing the Government $1.21 a person a day to maintain 542 German internees in this country. Three suits for about 150 are holding up their return to Germany, according to C. Edward Rhetts, acting head of the War Division. Among their claims was that they were not given appropriate hearings and the Enemy Alien act under which the Government seeks to deport them is no longer valid.

President Ends Holiday Visit In Home State

Orders Plane Readied for Return to Washington; to Leave This Morning

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27 (AP).—President Truman ordered his big C-54 readied tonight for his return to Washington as his Christmas holiday came to an end with another round of visiting and hand shaking.

The Sacred Cow, in which he flew to Kansas City Christmas Day, was scheduled to take off at 8:30 a. m. tomorrow for the capital where he will begin work on a nation-wide speech to the people.

The President's activities were highlighted by an informal lunch where he was guest of newspaper men, radio and photographic representatives who accompanied him on his trip to Missouri.

The President was in a jovial mood. Earlier in the day he had dropped by the offices of his home-town newspaper, "The Independence Examiner," where he talked with Colonel William Southern, its owner since 1898, and members of the staff.

Has 200 Callers

From there he went to his offices in the Federal Building to shake hands with upward of 200 callers, including Eddie Jacobson, his former haberdashery store partner.

Others who stopped in to see Mr. Truman included Major General Ralph Truman, his cousin; Mayor Gage of Kansas City, Jim Pendergast, nephew of the late T. J. Pendergast, and a half-dozen members of his World War I outfit, Battery D. He also had an opportunity to talk with Theodore Quinn, postmaster from St. Joseph, Mo., long among his close friends.

At the newspaper luncheon, the guests included the President's brother, Vivian Truman; Thomas Evans, Kansas City drug store and radio executive; Ted Marks, Kansas City, who recently completed a mission in China for the President; Colonel Southern, and Roy Roberts, managing editor of "The Kansas City Star."

Mr. Truman slipped away from the press luncheon long enough to put in an appearance at a Rotary Club luncheon, also at the Hotel Muehlebach, where he was introduced to sons and daughters of Kansas City Rotarians by Cecil Bathurst, the president, and H. Roe Bartle, Boy Scout executive.

May Visit Mother Again

After luncheon, the President retired to the hotel penthouse for a brief nap before returning to Independence. He hoped to have one more visit with his mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman, at Grandview, before his return to Washington.

He made it clear that he would begin work at once on two major public addresses. The first will be his radio speech, the first week in January, which will be an appeal to the people in behalf of labor and other legislative proposals he has submitted Congress as part of an over-all Administration post-war program.

The second will be his formal message to the Congress on the state of the nation.

White House officials have indicated that the latter may be broadcast by television if the President delivers it in person.

Stowaway's Husband Flying Here To Get Her Into U.S.

Wichita Falls, Texas, Dec. 27 (AP). John William Morgan, of Wichita Falls, is flying today to Baltimore to help get his stowaway British wife into the United States.

He has five days in which to assure the entry of Brenda Morgan, waiting on the freighter Empire Shamoise which docked in Baltimore yesterday after leaving England December 7.

Coming By Plane

Morgan's mother, Mrs. Ethel Morgan, said that Morgan left Dallas by plane today.

Brenda, who had just turned 19 at the time of her marriage to the American infantry lieutenant, was reported to have stowed away on the freighter after she had been advised she could not hope to sail for the United States with the first contingent of English wives of American soldiers.

She had planned to land at Nova Scotia where an aunt resided. She had sailed when her husband's cable advising her to wait reached England.

Will Live In Wichita Falls

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Harris, of Eastville, near Bristol.

Morgan served with the 1st Army, and began overseas service in 1943. He fought in North Africa and Sicily and later in Europe where he participated in the Battle of the Bulge. He met Brenda at Bristol and knew her a year and a half before they married.

Mrs. Morgan said the young couple plans to live with her in Wichita Falls temporarily.

U.S. Agents Investigate Collaboration In Japan

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 27 (AP)—Attorney General Tom Clark announced today that Justice Department investigators are being sent to the Philippines and Japan to check into the activities or collaborationists during the war.

He announced also that agents are being sent to Europe to investigate ownership by Germans of stock in American corporations.

"We want to see to it that the same thing doesn't happen as did after the last war, when Germans continued to hold stock, often through neutrals," Clark said at a news conference. He arrived in Lincoln by plane to speak at the annual dinner of the Nebraska State Bar Association.

Ex-Civilian Prisoners Of Japs To Be Drafted

Denver, Dec. 27 (AP)—State Selective Service officials indicated today that under present regulations the yhad no choice but to draft three Denver youths called up by their draft boards despite the fact that all three suffered hardships as civilian prisoners of the Japs in Philippine internment camps.

Commenting on a protest by an American Legion post in Denver against the induction of the three, Col. H. E. Reed, State selective service director, said:

"We haven't any choice in the matter under present regulations but to draft them if they answer selective service requirements."

GI's Honor Red Cross Girl Killed In Europe

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 27 (AP)—Spontaneous contributions from Japanese-American soldiers she had befriended went into a college scholarship fund today in memory of a Montgomery Red Cross worker killed in Germany.

A money-order for several hundred dollars, along with a letter expressing "our deepest sympathy" addressed to the parents of Harriet Engelhardt, voiced the condolences of the 522d Field Artillery Battalion, composed of Japanese-Americans.

Miss Engelhardt was one of three Red Cross girls attached for a time to the battalion in Germany. She was killed in a jeep accident month.

To the money the fighting me donated, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Engelhardt added a sum of their own and put it aside for a scholarship for "some deserving girl." It will serve, Mrs. Engelhardt said, as a "living memorial" to their daughter.

'LUXURY' NURSES ARRIVE IN FORT DIX

12 From Leyte Rode In Jeffers's Private Railroad Car

Fort Dix, N.J., Dec. 27 (AP)—Twelve army nurses from Leyte are at the Fort Dix separation center today after traveling most of the way from Los Angeles in the luxury of the private railroad car of William M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Jeffers offered his richly appointed car last Friday, when it appeared that the nurses would be among the thousands of service men and women stranded on the West Coast over the holidays. The twelve were the lucky ones drawn by the Army to take advantage of the Jeffers's offer.

"Like A Dream Come True"

"It was like a dream come true," said First Lieutenant Sue A. Allard, of Endicott, N.Y., speaking for herself and the other nurses.

"Especially after a year of roughing it in the Philippines, everything was like a luxurious hotel. We had Mr. Jeffers's private porter, and a chef who turned out the most wonderful meals. No C-rations, either.

"Mr Jeffers was a real Santa Claus to us," she continued. "He sent us individual Merry Christmas telegrams."

Telephone Jeffers

Lieutenant Allard telephoned the thanks of the nurses to Jeffers in Los Angeles, and when they stopped at North Platte, Neb., she phoned him again to tell him how well the trip was going.

The dream ended in Chicago, where the girls changed to a troop train which brought them into Fort Dix Christmas midnight. The dream will start again with new variations sometime tomorrow when they all will receive their discharge papers and start trips home.

Bulk Of GI's To Dock In N.Y.

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—New will shortly be the only official East Coast port of arrival for homebound troops, the Army said today.

Heretofore, the city has received about one-half the returning traffic, with the remainder being split among Boston, Philadelphia and Newport News, Va., but local port of embarkation officers reported that beginning Monday, Boston would cease to be an official port, with Newport News following on February 1.

Philadelphia's Status

Philadelphia has received only small, occasional groups of homebound veterans in the past and probably will continue to receive them in the future in the same small quantities, while an occasional shipload will be diverted from New York to Boston or Newport News, army officers reported they had been instructed by the War Department.

New York port officials said they expected that all high-point men would be returned from Europe by the middle of January, barring unforeseen events, and that the only men left there would be occupation forces, estimated at about 400,000, and those needed for guarding United States property.

After that time, local port officers predicted, homeward troop movements would not cease, but they would consist only of soldiers on European duty for whom replacements had been made.

106 Delayed Sailings In Day

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration said today an "extremely critical" delay in ship sailings from Atlantic Coast ports was affecting shipment of food, coal and other relief supplies and threatened the return of troops.

Capt. Hewlett R. Bishop, WSA Atlantic Coast director, said there were 106 delayed sailings today and that the principal factor in the delays was crew shortages caused by seamen spending Christmas at their homes.

Bishop said the delayed sailings were: New York, 49, including three troopships; Boston, three; Philadelphia, ten; Baltimore, fourteen; Norfolk, 24, including three troopships, and Charleston, six.

Stettinius To Leave For England This Week

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States representative to the United Nations Organization, said today he would leave this week end for England aboard the Queen Elizabeth to resume his duties with the international organization.

Stettinius arrived at LaGuardia Field by ATC plane from Washington. He had been recuperating from an operation for gall stones which he underwent here October 17.

An exact sailing date for the Queen Elizabeth has not been announced.

Blind Boy, GI 'Daddy' Due At Hopkins Today

New York, Dec. 27 [Special]—After "seeing" New York with his "GI daddy," Giuliano Cabbia, 8-year-old blind Italian boy befriended by the 88th Division in Italy, will leave for Baltimore at 10.30 A.M. tomorrow on a train due to arrive there at 1.42 P.M.

Blinded by a kick from a horse belonging to the Germans, the boy is being sent to the Johns Hopkins Hospital for surgery and treatment on a $3,500 fund raised by officers and men of the 88th Division.

His "GI daddy" on the tour of New York and the trip to Baltimore is Pfc. Howard W. Gorgas, combat infantryman and former Y.M.C.A. worker from Montpelier, Ohio, who was the first to befriend the boy when he was found lying in a ditch in Italy.

MAYOR HELPS ITALIAN BOY

Gives 2 Pairs of Shoes to Youngster, Who Is Almost Blind

Mayor La Guardia made a gift of two pairs of shoes yesterday to 8-year-old Gianfranco Cabbia, the nearly-blind Italian boy who was brought to the United States on Christmas Day by the men of the Eighty-eighth Division, aboard the aircraft carrier Randolph. The youngster, accompanied by Pfc. Howard W. Gorgas of Montpelier, Ohio, who first befriended him a year ago in Italy, was the Mayor's guest at City Hall.

In a thirty-minute chat with the Mayor it developed that the lad had had trouble in finding properly fitting shoes. The Mayor promptly arranged to have two pairs set aside for the boy at a midtown store.

Young Cabbia, whose near-blindness was caused by a kick from a horse, will go to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore today to undergo an operation for which the members of the Eighty-eighth Division have raised $3,500.

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Pope Pius Places Hope In America

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—Pope Pius XII said in a Christmas message made public today that "into the hands of America, God has placed the destinies of afflicted humanity."

The Pope's views were expressed in an article published in the current issue of *Collier's Magazine* and presented by Cardinal-Designate Francis J. Spellman.

Declaring that the "American people have a genius for splendid and unselfish action," the Pope told Americans to "increase" the flame of brotherly love.

"Return To Unity"

"There is only one way of escaping from the mesh in which war and hate have wrapped the world," the Pope said. "That way is a return to unity, a unity not restricted to any one people, but a universal solidarity established on the foundation of mutual interests and common destinies of all peoples."

The gravest obstacle to such unity is the disruption of the family caused by war, the Pope declared. War caused "the greatest and most tragic migration of peoples in all history," he said.

"In these homeless masses is the yeast for revolution and disorder," he said, calling on women especially to "help reconstruct the family, resanctify the home, restore society, re-establish peace."

Socialism And Communism

The indispensable element in a peaceful world, Pope Pius said, is "mutual trust based on the belief that each party will respect its plighted word and the conviction that 'better is wisdom than weapons of war.'"

He said the church "contradicts and condemns various forms of Marxist socialism and atheistic Communism as enemies of Christion civilization and world peace," he added.

"She contradicts and condemns state absolutism based on the false principle that the authority of the State is unlimited and controls the entire field of public and private life, invading even the realm of ideas, beliefs and conscience."

homes, relaxed today after the trip by making plans for a return coast-to-coast jaunt with five service men as fares.

The Marines, all veterans of the Pacific, hired Arisohn in Los Angeles Saturday to beat the West Coast transportation jam. They paid him $40 each for the ride.

To Leave Tomorrow

Four of the Leathernecks arrived here before dawn today after dropping off one of their buddies at his Pittsburgh home and another in Pennsylvania, where he boarded a train for Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Resting in his brother Al's Bronx home, Arisohn said he planned to leave New York city Saturday. His service men-passengers will share expenses and driving, as did the eastbound contingent.

The 37-year-old taxi driver said he made the trip east for two reasons:

To see his family for the first time in five years and because he "had a heart" and heeded the pleadings of the Marines that he "get them out of Los Angeles and home."

72 Hours' Driving Time

The 3,200-mile trip took 84 hours, 72 of which were spent in driving. The only trouble encountered was an engine mishap in Tucson, Ariz., and a blizzard in Indiana.

Arriving in New York were Sergt. Sam Steinman and Sergt. Gordon W. Edwards, of New York; Pfc. Ralph Minichino, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a distant relative of Arisohn who promoted the trans-continental taxi trip, and Staff Sergeant George Shepard of Woodstock, N.H.

Tech. Sergt. Joseph Ward got out in Pittsburgh, while Tech. Sergt. George Upton headed for Niagara Falls.

Steinman stepped out of the 1941 sedan at Grand Central Station—and promptly hopped into another taxi.

"I was so tired and I wanted to get home so quickly," he explained later, "I just hired another taxi."

Marines Cross U.S. By Taxi; Cabbie To Drive Back With GI's

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—Harry E. Arisohn, Los Angeles cabbie who drove six stranded Marines from the West Coast to their eastern

6th Army to Wreck Machine Unless Order Is Revoked

One Japanese Cyclotron Is Reported Still Existing

One of Japan's four cyclotrons, ordered destroyed by the War Department, is still in existence and available for study, George Thomas Folster, of the National Broadcasting Company radioed last night from Tokyo.

However, the original order from Washington to destroy all Japanese cyclotrons still stands, the N. B. C. reporter said, and it will be carried out as soon as an ordnance officer has time, if it is not countermanded.

According to Mr. Folster, another N. B. C. reporter, Guthrie Janssen, visited the Imperial University which housed the cyclotron, the second biggest in the country, and found that the 6th Army had removed it, chopped away its base and cut it into several pieces. But the dismantled cyclotron is now at Kobe, available for inspection and study if Washington gives the word.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, THURSDAY, DEC. 27)

BY JOHN A. PARRIS

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC. 27-(AP)-THE BIG THREE SUCCEEDED IN DOING THINGS WHERE THE FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS FAILED DISMALLY.

A COMPARISON OF THE LONDON AND MOSCOW CONFERENCES, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID TONIGHT, IS AS EASY AS DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN NIGHT AND DAY.

WHILE THE FIVE-POWER COUNCIL FAILED IN LONDON LAST FALL TO REACH A DECISION ON A SINGLE IMPORTANT ISSUE OF EUROPEAN PEACE--THE PROBLEM ON WHICH THE OTHER MAJOR DECISIONS HINGED--THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED ON THE MANY OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

AFTER FAILURE OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE, SOME COMMENTATORS BLAMED ITS UNSUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION ON THE ATOMIC BOMB. ONE LONDON NEWSPAPER CARRIED A CARTOON SHOWING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA SEATED AT A TABLE WITH AN ATOMIC BOMB OVERHEAD.

NOW STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE BIG THREE WHO CONCLUDED THEIR MEETING IN MOSCOW TODAY TO PLACE THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS 11-MEMBER SECURITY COUNCIL.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS EMPHASIZED THAT WHILE THE FIVE-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE UNABLE TO AGREE, THE BIG THREE HAD FAR EXCEEDED THEIR MOST OPTIMISTIC HOPES IN REACHING DECISIONS BY AGREEING ON THE PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING EUROPEAN PEACE.

THUS THE BIG THREE HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE FIVE-POWER DEPUTIES TO DEAL WITH THE MAJOR EUROPEAN ISSUES SUCH AS ITALIAN COLONIES, THE ITALO-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER DISPUTES, ITALIAN REPARATIONS, AND DRAFTING OF TREATIES FOR ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, AS WELL AS FOR ITALY AND FINLAND.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE WAS TENSE AND CLOUDED WITH SUSPICION, AND HARSH WORDS PASSED BETWEEN SOME MEMBERS OF THE CONFEREES, WITH FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV THREATENING TO WALK OUT AND RETURN TO RUSSIA.

THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION FROM THE SOVIET CAPITAL THAT THE MOSCOW TALKS WERE HELD UNDER EXTREMELY FRIENDLY AND CORDIAL CONDITIONS. THE FIVE-POWER TALKS IN LONDON LASTED THREE WEEKS, WHILE THE MOSCOW DISCUSSIONS TOOK ONLY 11 DAYS.

WHEN RESULTS OF THE LONDON FIVE-POWER PARLEY WERE MADE KNOWN, OBSERVERS HELD OUT LITTLE, IF ANY, HOPE FOR FUTURE ACCORD, AND A WAVE OF PESSIMISM SWEPT 'ROUND THE WORLD. THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE, IN THE OPINION OF LONDON DIPLOMATS, PROMISES A REVIVAL OF THE COOPERATION AND TRUST THAT EXISTED AMONG THE BIG POWERS DURING THE WAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, THURSDAY, DEC. 27).

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LONDON, DEC. 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE BEGAN TALKS THIS AFTERNOON WITH DUTCH OFFICIALS IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE THE INDONESIAN CRISIS.

(THE ANETA NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE DISCUSSIONS HAD MADE "SATISFACTORY PROGRESS" AND THAT THE CONFERENCE HAD VIRTUALLY COMPLETED ITS BUSINESS IN THE FIRST OF TWO SCHEDULED DAYS.)

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE PRESSING THE DUTCH TO RECOGNIZE THE SELF-PROCLAIMED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

DUTCH OFFICIALS CONFERRING WITH ATTLEE INCLUDED PRIME MINISTER WILHELM SCHERMERHAM AND DR.J.H.VAN MOOK, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. REPORTS FROM AMSTERDAM SAID GOOD SOURCES IN THE HAGUE MAINTAINED EVEN IN THE FACES OF DENIALS FROM SOME QUARTERS THAT VAN MOOK HAD RECOMMENDED RECOGNITION OF THE REGIME OF SUTAN SJAHRIR, PREMIER OF THE SELF-STYLED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC. THESE REPORTS SAID THAT VAN MOOK MIGHT NOT NECESSARILY MEAN RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC AS AN AUTONOMOUS GOVERNING BODY, BUT RECOGNITION OF THE SJAHRIR REGIME WHICH THEN WOULD ACT UNDER THE DIRECT GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT.

A DIPLOMATIC WRITER IN THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID "THERE IS A STRONG DESIRE ON THE BRITISH SIDE FOR SETTLEMENT ALONG LIBERAL LINES."

"I UNDERSTAND," THE WRITER ADDED, "THAT THE SPIRIT OF ACCOMODATION PREVAILS AND THAT THERE IS LIKELIHOOD THAT AN OFFER OF CONSIDERABLE SELF-GOVERNMENT WILL BE MADE TO THE INDONESIANS."

J1205AES

LONDON add UNO site xx organization

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GROUP SAID MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE MIGHT DEFER ANY NARROWING DOWN OF THE AREA OF CHOICE UNTIL AFTER THEY HAVE REACHED THE UNITED STATES. DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE SITE AREA WOULD EVENTUALLY NARROW DOWN TO THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON REGIONS.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID THE COMMISSION TOUR OF INSPECTION MIGHT INCLUDE CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, PHILADELPHIA AND THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON AREAS, BUT THAT NO ITINERARY HAD BEEN FIXED.

THE COMMISSION WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW. A MEMBER SAID IT WAS HOPED THAT THE INITIAL WORK OF STUDYING MATERIAL FROM THE VARIOUS AMERICAN CITIES WOULD BE COMPLETED THIS WEEKEND.

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LONDON Gold xx drachma.

THE DRACHMA WAS QUOTED ON THE GREEK BLACK MARKET TODAY AT 160,000 TO THE GOLD SOVEREIGN (ABOUT 19,400 TO THE DOLLAR), THE NEWS AGENCY SAID. THIS IS 40 TIMES THE LEGAL RATE.

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PARIS, DEC.27-(AP)-OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT FRANCE WOULD PROBABLY APPROVE THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE PEACE TREATY PROPOSALS TOMORROW, PROVIDED THEY CONTAIN NO DEBATABLE MATTER.

"IF THERE IS NOTHING IN IT ABOUT THE RHINELAND OR ANY SIMILAR SUBJECT OF PARTICULARLY VITAL INTEREST TO US, THE CABINET WILL UNDOUBTEDLY TAKE FAVORABLE ACTION," ONE SOURCE SAID.

B510PES

BERLIN, DEC 27-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND GERMAN CIVILIAN POLICE PRESSED A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH IN THE TEMPEL-HOF AIRDROME DISTRICT TODAY FOR THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHRISTMAS EVE SLAYING OF TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

REPORTS OF THE SHOOTING WERE CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY YESTERDAY BY U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES, WHO SAID THE TWO MEN HAD BEEN SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD WITH A .38 CALIBER GUN. POLICE SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO DISCOVER A MOTIVE FOR THE SHOOTINGS -- THE FIRST TO TAKE THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF BERLIN.

THE VICTIMS WERE SGT.ERNEST L.BAUER OF WARSAW, N.Y., AND SGT.STANLEY C.CRANSTON OF 11 UNION STREET, WARREN, R.I.

INGARD GROSSA, 19, GERMAN GIRL, TOLD AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SHE AND ONE OF THE SOLDIERS WERE WALKING DOWN THE STREET AFTER VISITING A CAFE WHEN THEY HEARD A SHOT AND SAW A FLASH CLOSE BY.

SHE SAID THEY THOUGHT BOYS WERE SHOOTING FIRECRACKERS, WHEN TWO UNIFORMED MEN SHE RECOGNIZED AS RUSSIANS APPROACHED. ONE OF THE MEN, THE GIRL DECLARED, STAYED ON THE DARKENED SIDEWALK AND THE OTHER MET THEM IN THE STREET AND ASKED IN BROKEN ENGLISH, "ARE YOU AN AMERICAN?"

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SHE SAID THE AMERICAN SAID "YES", AND HIS ASSAILANT THEN DREW A GUN AND FIRED AT HIM TWICE.

THE BODY OF THE OTHER AMERICAN WAS FOUND IN THE STREET ABOUT 50 YARDS AWAY. HE WAS PREVIOUSLY SEEN BY FRIENDS OUTSIDE A THEATER EARLY THAT MORNING AND LATER WITH A GIRL WHO HAS NOT YET BEEN FOUND.

INVESTIGATION ALSO IS BEING MADE OF THE SHOOTING OF FRITZ HERBER-HOLTZ, 29, GERMAN THEATER ACTOR, LAST NIGHT IN THE ANHALTER STATION AREA.

MARGOT MOOS, ACTRESS, TOLD POLICE SHE WAS SAYING GOODNIGHT TO HERBERHOLTZ WHEN THEY HEARD DRUNKEN VOICES AND RAN TOWARD THE FRONT DOOR OF HER APARTMENT. THE ACTRESS SAID SHE HEARD SHOTS AND HERBERHOLTZ COLLAPSED.

MK726AFS

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, DEC.27)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS HAVE COMPLETED AN EIGHT-DAY TOUR OF THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY. FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT OF PHASES OF THAT TOUR.)

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

(ADVANCE)..BERLIN, DEC 27-(AP)-A PLANNED ECONOMY FOR INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS AND WIDESPREAD REVISION OF LAND OWNERSHIP ARE THE BASIS OF THE SOVIET PROGRAM IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED GERMANY.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT LEADERS SAY THE PROGRAM IS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY DESPITE INITIAL HARDSHIPS. THE REACTION OF THE GERMAN LITTLE MAN RANGES FROM COURAGEOUS OPTIMISM AMONG THE NEW FARMERS TO HELPLESS DOUBT IN BRESLAU AND COMPLAINTS IN THE STREETS OF HALLE AND LEIPZIG.

THE PROGRAM OF SOVIETIZATION IS BEING CARRIED OUT WITH VETERAN COMMUNISTS IN KEY POSTS. INDUSTRY, FARMING AND MINING ARE LARGELY UNDER CONTROL OF GERMAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, AIDED AND SUPPORTED BY THE RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THE SOVIET-SPONSORED PROGRAM WAS OBSERVED AT WORK IN AN AREA WHICH LARGELY ESCAPED THE TERRIFIC BOMB DAMAGE INFLICTED ON WESTERN GERMANY. IT IS A REGION WHICH IS RICH AGRICULTURALLY BUT WHICH IS FACED WITH A TREMENDOUS REFUGEE PROBLEM.

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THE PEOPLE COMPLAINED CHIEFLY OF SHORTAGES OF FOOD AND CLOTHING, BUT RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THERE WAS NO SIGN OF DESPONDENCY OR INSURGENCE.

DESPITE THE LARGE REFUGEE INFLUX, RUSSIAN OFFICIALS SAID THAT RATION QUOTAS WERE BEING MET, AND THAT PERMISSION FOR FARMERS TO SELL PART OF THEIR PRODUCE ON THE OPEN MARKET ENABLED MANY TO GET MEATS AND FATS. BROWN COAL WAS AVAILABLE IN SOME AREAS.

THERE WAS OBVIOUSLY LESS OPEN FRATERNIZING BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND GERMAN GIRLS THAN IN THE AMERICAN ZONE.

IN HALLE, SAXONY, A GERMAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN MANY RESPECTS WAS AHEAD OF THAT IN THE WESTERN ZONES, DESPITE HEAVY REPARATIONS STILL BEING EXACTED BY SOVIET OCCUPYING FORCES.

DR. ERHARD HUBNER, SOVIET-APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION, WHOSE OFFICES ARE IN HALLE, SAID THE RUSSIANS "ARE LEAVING US ENOUGH TO SUPPORT OUR POPULATION -- ON A SOMEWHAT MORE MODEST SCALE, OF COURSE."

HE SAID THAT 2,600 OF THE PROVINCE'S 3,100 FACTORIES EMPLOYING 10 OR MORE PERSONS WERE OPERATING IN VARYING RATES OF PRODUCTION.

AND THAT BEET SUGAR AND BROWN COAL PRODUCTION WERE NEARING NORMAL.

(END ADVANCE FOR PUB OF THURSDAY, DEC.27).

HEBARD

FRANKFURT - FIRST ADD REDEPLOYMENT DELAY X X X INDIANAPOLIS SAID.

SG . DONALD RENEHAN OF NEW YORK CITY SAID, "WE OBJECT TO THE PRINCIPLE OF USING GI'S TO SET UP A CIVILIAN AIR LINE. WE DON'T SEE WHY WE SHOULD TRANSPORT BUSINESS MEN WHEN OUR JOB IS DONE AND WE ARE ELIGIBLE TO GO HOME." #

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 27 -- (AP) -- DENMARK HAS ACCEPTED THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY STABILIZATION PLAN, THE DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY, AND ADDED THAT DANISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON HENRIK DE KAUFFMANN WILL SIGN THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT BEFORE JANUARY L #

MADRID, DEC. 27 - (AP) -- SPANISH NEWSPAPERS FAILED XXXXXXTO CARRY ANY MENTION TODAY OF THE UNITED STATES ACCEPTANCE OF THE FRENCH PROPOSAL THAT THEY JOIN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN IN AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONS OF THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT.

THE PAPERS LIKEWISE NEGLECTED TO PUBLISH ANYTHING ON THE ORIGINAL FRENCH NOTE.

HOWEVER, MANY SPANIARDS , WHO FOLLOW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH LISTENING TO FOREIGN RADIO BROADCASTS HAVE HEARD OF THE PROPOSAL.

WEST/10030/APR/TH/320P

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

BY DUANE HENNESSY

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, DEC.28-(AP)-AMERICAN MARINE CPL.JAMES G. PAVLOKOS SHRANK FROM 170 TO ONLY 55 POUNDS BEFORE HE DIED OF STARVATION IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP GUARDHOUSE, SAID AFFIDAVITS INTRODUCED TODAY INTO THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF LT.KEL (CORRECT) YURI.

YURI, ON TRIAL BEFORE A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION, IS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAVLOKOS' DEATH BY TORTURE AND STARVATION AND WITH HAVING ORDERED GUARDS TO BEAT PVT.NOAH C.HEARD BEFORE HE WAS BAYONETED TO DEATH MAY 31, 1944.

YURI, FORMER COMMANDANT OF OMUTA CAMP ON KYUSHU, IS THE SECOND JAPANESE TRIED ON ATROCITY CHARGES IN JAPAN. THE FIRST, TATSUO TSUCHIYA, WAS CONVICTED YESTERDAY AND SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR.

MAJ.THOMAS HILL HEWLETT, 919 E.BRIGGS ST., NEW ORLEANS, A MEDICAL OFFICER CAPTURED ON CORREGIDOR AND SUBSEQUENTLY IMPRISONED AT OMUTA, TESTIFIED IN AN AFFIDAVIT:

"I SAW HIS PAVLOKOS') BODY. HE WEIGHED ONLY 55 POUNDS WHEREAS HE USUALLY WEIGHED ABOUT 170."

HE SAID PAVLOKOS, KNOWN AS "T E MAD GREEK," WAS ACCUSED OF STEALING FOOD AND WAS TURNED OVER TO THE JAPANESE BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER PRISONER.

CPL.JAMES C.GUNTER, HOBBS, NOM., SAID IN AN AFFIDAVIT THAT PAVLOKOS WAS BEATEN 15 15 40 20 MINUTES, THEN CONFINED IN THE GUARDHOUS

THAT PAVLOKOS WAS BEATEN 15 15 TO 20 MINUTES, THEN CONFINED IN THE GUARDHOUSE 39 DAYS UNTIL HE DIED.

THE PROSECUTION INDICATED IT WOULD CHARGE YURI WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISTREATMENT OF PRISONERS BY THE MITSUI MINING CO., CONTENDING THT AS CAMP COMMANDER YURI WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR WORK DETAILS AND THE TREATMENT OF MEN WHILE THEY WERE AT WORK.

JQ1040PCS NM

MINISTERS (175)

MOSCOW, FRIDAY, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE DECISIONS REACHED AT THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WAS APPRAISED IN AUTHORITATIVE AMERICAN AND BRITISH QUARTERS HERE TODAY AS A MAJOR STEP FORWARD IN THE COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN

30.27-32681

AND RUSSIA.

WHILE THE MEETING DID NOT SOLVE ALL EXISTING PROBLEMS, THESE QUARTERS SAID, IT CLEARED THE ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPICION AND PUT COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE THREE NATIONS BACK ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

SOME OBSERVERS SAID THE GREATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE 11-DAY SESSION WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY WAS RUSSIA'S ACCEDING TO THE AGREEMENT ON ATOMIC POWER REACHED AT A RECENT MEETING OF BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND CANADIAN PREMIER MACKENZIE KING.

IT WAS LEARNED IN INFORMED QUARTERS THAT FREE INSPECTION OF ATOMIC BOMB RESEARCH AND DATA AMONG NATIONS WAS NOT DISCUSSED DURING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONSIDERATION OF THE ATOMIC QUESTION.

DR. JAMES B. CONANT, A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AND ATOMIC ADVISER, MET NO SOVIET SCIENTISTS DURING HIS STAY, IT WAS SAID, AND THE FEW RUSSIANS HE DID MEET WERE EDUCATORS AND DISCUSSED PURELY EDUCATIONAL MATTERS WITH HIM. CONANT IS PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

AN OFFICIAL SOURCE ASSERTED THE MEETING'S "ACHIEVEMENTS ARE AS BROAD AND WIDE AS THOSE OF THE YALTA CONFERENCE."

ON THE AGENDA WERE EXCHANGES OF VIEWS ON GERMANY AND IRAN, ALTHOUGH NO DECISIONS WERE REACHED, IT WAS SAID. THE CONFEREES DID NOT DISCUSS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE DARDANELLES, GREECE OR THE PROBLEM OF TRUSTEESHIPS FOR NATIONS, EXCEPT FOR KOREA.

THE DECISIONS CONCERNING JAPAN WERE LENGTHY AND CONSUMED MUCH OF THE CONFERENCE TIME, BUT A NUMBER OF OBSERVERS SAID THEY REPRESENTED A FAIR COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET POSITIONS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CIRCLES SAID THE DECISIONS ON THE BALKAN QUESTION POSSIBLY MIGHT SETTLE THAT TROUBLESOME PROBLEM FOR GOOD.

THE KOREAN DECISION, WHICH SETS UP AN AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN COMMISSION, WAS LOOKED UPON HERE WITH GREAT INTEREST BECAUSE IT WAS THE FIRST REAL TEST TO DETERMINE HOW THE REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO COUNTRIES COULD COOPERATE ON OCCUPATION. MEMBERS OF THE BYRNES DELEGATION PRAISED THE KOREAN DECISION HIGHLY.

EJ1123PES

MOSCOW, DEC.27-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN ATTENDED AN OPERA PERFORMANCE LAST NIGHT IN ONE OF HIS RARE VISITS TO THE THEATER. WHILE HE WAS LISTENING TO THE MUSIC IN THE BOLSHOI THEATER, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE CONCLUDING THEIR 11-DAY CONFERENCE ON WORLD PROBLEMS.

B544PES

"THAT'S HOW THEY ARE WRITING--THAT'S HOW SOME POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE COUNTRY ARE ACTING WHILE THEIR OFFICIAL CIRCLES TALK ABOUT FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION," COMMENTED THE RED STAR ARTICLE.

(A DEMAND BY TWO PROFESSORS OF THE GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, PUBLISHED PROMINENTLY IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS LAST THURSDAY, FOR A 180-MILE STRIP OF TURKEY'S BLACK SEA COAST AND THE PROVINCES OF KARS AND ARDAHAN HAS DRAWN TURKISH FIRE. THE SEMI-OFFICIAL ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY DECLARED CHRISTMAS DAY THAT "FOR ONE INCH OF TURKISH TERRITORY, ALL TURKEY IS READY TO THROW ITSELF IN THE FIRE.")

A TASS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN, IRAN, SAID LEGISLATION HAD BEEN

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INTRODUCED IN IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN TO GIVE AMNESTY TO ALL PRISONERS ARRESTED FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND OTHERS IMPRISONED UP TO ONE YEAR ON VARIOUS OTHER CHARGES.

B1023AES

MOSCOW--SIXTH ADD FIRST LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS X X X ~~FAREWELL GROUP~~. collaboration

THE FIRST PUBLISHED SOVIET COMMENT ON THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING PRAISED THE AGREEMENT FOR PREPARATION OF PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND.

COMMENTATOR VLADIMIR LINETSKY, WRITING IN BOLSHEVIK, SAID "THE NEW AGREEMENT REACHED AT THIS CONFERENCE HAS INFLICTED A BLOW ON THOSE POLITICAL INTRIGUERS WHO, AFTER FAILURE OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, WERE READY TO CONSIDER THAT THE GREAT POWERS HAD PASSED THE STAGE OF COLLABORATION."

(NO PICKUP)

MK905AES

(IN LONDON PRIME MINISTER WILLEM SCHERMERHORN OF THE NETHERLANDS AND ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES CONTINUED TALKS WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE ON A SETTLEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DISPUTE. ATTLEE, WHO IS SAID TO BE ANXIOUS TO WITHDRAW BRITISH TROOPS FROM THE INDIES, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED THE DUTCH TO STATE SPECIFICALLY THEIR INTENTIONS WITH REGARD TO INDONESIAN DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE.)

MEANWHILE, BRITISH HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT A MILITARY CORDON HAD BEEN PLACED AROUND BATAVIA TO CHECK THE IDENTITY OF PERSONS LEAVING BATAVIA add ** interned

OR ENTERING THE CAPITAL. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE MOVE WAS INTENDED TO PREVENT THE INFLOW OF TROUBLE-MAKERS.

MK415AES

TEHRAN, DEC. 27-(AP)-THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY RATIFIED THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY STABILIZATION AGREEMENT.

EJ1157PES

PONTA DELGADA, AZORES, DEC. 27-(AP)-THE AMERICAN TROOP SHIP JAMES M.WAYNE, CARRYING A LOAD OF EXPLOSIVES, HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY ATLANTIC STORMS, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY. SHE WAS EXPECTED TO PUT IN AT THIS PRINCIPAL AZORES PORT, BUT HAS NOT YET ARRIVED.

SO FAR ONLY THE USS PORTLAND HAS SOUGHT REFUGE AT PONTA DELGADA WITH SERIOUS STORM DAMAGE. SHE HAD TWO DEAD AND 52 INJURED MEN ABOARD. ANOTHER MAN WAS REPORTED WASHED AWAY AT SEA.

EJ1144PES

ISTANBUL ADD ** again.

THE TURKISH DEMONSTRATIONS STEMMED FROM GEORGIAN PROPOSALS THAT NINE PROVINCES COMPRISING 20,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS ALONG THE BLACK SE AND TURKEY'S EASTERN FRONTIER BE CEDED TO RUSSIA.

IN ANSWER TO THIS GEN. KAZIM KARABEKIR TOLD THE TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THAT TURKEY WOULD FIGHT BEFORE YIELDING AN INCH OF HER LAND.

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THESE DEVELOPMENTS EMPHASISED ANEW THE STIFFENING OPINION AGAINS

30.24-32683

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GAINST GROWING RUSSIAN PRESSURE TOWARD TURKEY, WHICH SITS ASTRIDE THE VITAL DARDANELLES AND FORMS THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE TROUBLED MIDDLE EAST. THE TURKISH ARMY IS STILL NEARLY FULLY MOBILIZED

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

NEW DELHI, DEC. 27-(AP)-UNITED STATES SURPLUS PROPERTY IN INDIA, WITH A BOOK VALUE PROBABLY EXCEEDING $500,000,000 WILL BE SOLD TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER AN AGREEMENT REACHED MONDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ONE OF THE GREATEST SINGLE TRANSACTIONS OF THIS NATURE IN HISTORY, THE DEAL IS INTENDED TO PREVENT ANY DISLOCATIONS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY WHICH MIGHT HAVE RESULTED IF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSION HAD CONTINUED A POLICY OF PIECEMEAL DISPOSAL.

THE $500,000,000 FIGURE DOES NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL SALES PRICES, AMERICAN LIQUIDATION OFFICIALS HERE EXPLAINED. THAT IS TO BE SETTLED, IT IS HOPED, IN JANUARY OF FEBRUARY AT WASHINGTON MEETINGS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WHO WILL ALSO CONSIDER LEND-LEASE AND RECIPROCAL AID OBLIGATIONS AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE WAR.

THE VOLUME OF SALES IN TONNAGE WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL THE TRANSFER IS COMPLETE.

ACCORDING TO THE ANNOUNCED AIMS OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, THE DEAL IS EXPECTED TO ACCELERATE EVACUATION OF U.S. TROOPS FROM INDIA, CONTROL DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUSES, FACILITATE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT AND SERVE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS A. TERRY, THEATER COMMANDER, DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT THE SALE WOULD NOT MATERIALLY AFFECT THE EVACUATION PROGRAM FOR SOME TIME --"CERTAINLY NOT FOR TWO MONTHS."

TERRY SAID THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD HAVE THE LONG RANGE RESULT OF SENDING THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN INDIA HOME EARLIER THAN PREVIOUSLY EXPECTED, BUT DECLARED THAT "INACTIVATION OF THE THEATER IS STILL MONTHS OFF AND SPECULATION ON IT IS IMPOSSIBLE AT THIS TIME."

ABOUT 50,000 AMERICAN TROOPS STILL WILL BE IN INDIA ON JAN. 1.

THE AGREEMENT WAS SEALED IN AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN MAJ. GEN. DONALD H. CONNOLLY, DEPUTY FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER, AND M.W.W. YEATTS, SUPPLY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GEN. CONNOLLY CAME TO NEW DELHI A FEW DAYS AGO FROM IRAN, HAVING COMPLETED A SIMILAR BULK SALE THERE, AND NOW IS EN ROUTE BY AIR BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

AIM OF THE IRANIAN SALE WAS TO GET THE LAST CUSTODIAL CONTINGENTS OF AMERICAN TROOPS OUT OF THAT COUNTRY BY THE END OF THE YEAR. CONNOLLY, WHO HEADED THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND WHICH HANDLED SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA, SAID THE DATE SET WOULD BE MET.

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JR620AES

MANILA, FRIDAY, DEC.28-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY'S NEW PACIFIC AIR COMMAND WILL BE ESTABLISHED AT FORT MCKINLEY RIZAL ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA, A PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER SAID TODAY. GEN.GEORGE C.KENNY, COMMANDER OF THE NEW SETUP EMBRACING

ALL ARMY AIR GROUPS IN THE PACIFIC, WILL HAVE THE SAME HEAD-
QUARTERS HERE THAT HE DID AS COMMANDER OF THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES
ONE OF THE FIVE FORCES IN THE PACIFIC COMMAND.

JQ1051PCS

HONOLULU,DEC.27-(AP)-BEARDED, RED-EYED PVT.OTTO WINKELMAN, WHOSE FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN A FIRE WHICH SWEPT THE WINKELMAN HO AT ROSEVILLE,MICH., ARRIVED TONIGHT ON HIS WAY TO THE TRAGIC SCENE, A DAZED AND HEAVY-HEARTED SOLDIER.

THE ARMY IS DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO SPEED HIS RETURN TO THE SIDE OF HIS GRIEF-STRICKEN WIFE.

THE PLANE WHICH BROUGHT HIM FROM JAPAN LANDED HERE AT 6:30 P.M. (12 MIDNIGHT, EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

HE WAS SURROUNDED SPEEDILY BY OFFICERS HELPING HIM WADE THROUGH RED TAPE AND CATCH A PLANE DUE TO LEAVE SHORTLY FOR HAMILTON FIELD, CALIFORNIA.

"EVERYONE HAS DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE FOR ME," WINKELMAN SAID.

FJ1245ACS

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AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE ~~XXXXXXX~~ CANNOT BE LISTED ON THE BALLOTS ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT PREVENT INDIVIDUAL COMMUNISTS FROM VOTING FOR PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES OF THE "DEMOCRATIC UNION" PARTY. THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS BEEN REPRESENTED ALONG WITH RADICALS, SOCIALISTS AND PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS IN OPPOSITION ~~XXX~~ AGAINST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE JUAN PERON.

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 27 -- (AP) -- FEDERAL COURT TODAY DENIED POLITICAL RIGHTS TO COMMUNISTS IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES, LARGEST VOTING SECTOR IN ARGENTINA, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE MILITARY GOVERNMEN RECENTLY DECREED THAT THE PARTY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ARGENTINE HISTORY WOULD BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITH COMPLETE LIBERTY.

PRESIDING JUDGE JORGE BILBAO ~~XXXXXXX~~ REFUSED TO GIVE THE COMMUNISTS LEGAL STATUS IN THE PROVINCE, WHICH MEANS THAT THEIR CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

BILBAO ~~XXXXXX

30.24—32685

COMMUNISTS CAN'T PRESENT CANDIDATES FOR THE ELECTIONS BUT THAT THEY COULD NOT HOLD POLITICAL MEETINGS IN THE PROVINCE.

THE STRENGTH OF COMMUNISM IS UNKNOWN IN ARGENTINA, SINCE UP TO NOW THEY HAVE NEVER ENJOYED ANY POLITICAL FREEDOM, HENCE POLITICAL OBSERVERS HAVE HAD NO YARDSTICK WITH WHICH TO MEASURE THE EFFECT OF TODAY'S RULING.

RADICALS, WHO XX MAKE UP THE LARGEST PARTY IN THE DEMOCRATIC UNION, MEANWHILE HAVE ALREADY OPENED THEIR NATIONAL CONVENTION XXXXXXXXXXX TO NAME THEIR CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO NAME JOSE TAMBORINI, 59, VETERAN PARTY LEADER, FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION WITH ENRIQUE MOSCA INDICATED FOR THE SECOND-PLACE TICKET.

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MCEVOYS THRU SECOND 1730 AQS OC/455PES

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 27 --(AP)-- FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN COOKE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT HIS GOVERNMENT'S AGREEMENT TO RETURN TO FRANCE THREE VESSELS SEIZED FROM HER IN 1943, AS SOON AS REPAIRS ON ONE AND THE ARRIVAL OF THE OTHER TWO AT THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES CAN BE ARRANGED.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ACTION FOLLOWED A XXXXX FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CRITICIZING THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FOR ITS REFUSAL TO RETURN THE SHIPS ON THE GROUNDS THAT THEY COULD NOT BE FREED BECAUSE OF ARGENTINA'S INTER-AMERICAN COMMITMENTS. COOKE SAID THE ACTION RETURNING THE SHIPS CAME AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING INTER-AMERICAN TRADE AND AFTER A MEETING WITH TH FRENCH AMBASSADOR XXXXXXXXXX

HE SAID THAT SHOULD THE THREE POWERS DECIDE TO BREAK WITH FRANCO, IT PROBABLY WOULD "MEAN THE END OF THE LAST CENTER OF FASCISM IN EUROPE."

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France, Italy Disappointed By Big 3 Work

Soviet Press Hails Teamwork Between Russia, Britain and U. S.

DEC 29 1945

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—France and Italy expressed disappointment today over some of the decisions of the Big Three conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, while the Soviet press hailed the parley as a new step toward collaboration of Russia, the United States and Great Britain.

The U. S. Embassy in Moscow said Deputy Foreign Commissar A. V. Vishinsky, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman planned to leave tonight for Bucharest to carry out the agreement of the Big Three as it pertains to Romania.

The three diplomats were authorized to consult with King Mihai on broadening the present government and holding free elections. Thus paving the way for recognition by the United States and Great Britain.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin arrived in London tonight from Moscow, and newsmen who asked him what he thought might take place in the future received this quotation from St. Matthew, VI, 34, in reply:

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

London diplomats saw in the conference a revival of cooperation and trust among the big powers, but pointed out that many vital problems barring the way to world peace remain to be solved.

Bevin had told newsmen in Moscow that "if the decisions that were made are all carried out with understanding, that will lead to the next step and the solution of more problems."

In Paris the French cabinet decided to ask Washington, London and Moscow for clarification of certain points in the Big Three communique before announcing any adherence to the procedure announced for Balkan peace treaties. A Foreign Office spokesman said France was frankly dissatisfied at being left out as a drafter of peace in the Balkans.

It was learned that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault asked his colleagues to approve the peace treaty procedure, but that President De Gaulle spoke against it and it was decided to ask the Allies for additional information.

The spokesman charged that U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes "backed down" from his position at the London conference of Foreign Ministers, at which Byrnes insisted despite Russian opposition that France be permitted a role in the Balkan peace drafting.

The spokesman said France was likewise disappointed in the role allotted to her on the Far Eastern commission, leaving her without the power to veto that she has on the United Nations Security Council.

He said the over-all procedure for concluding peace treaties was "anti-democratic," because the Soviet Union, America and Great Britain would establish the peace terms and "satellite countries" would merely ratify the decisions.

In Rome, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Moscow announcement "is undoubtedly a step backward from the Potsdam decision" with regard to the Italian question. Italy was particularly chagrined, he added, at not being granted precedence over Germany's Balkan satellites.

This official said Italy still hoped "her contribution to Allied victory will be recognized in the peace treaty."

In Moscow, the newspapers Pravda and Izvestia hailed the conference results. Pravda asserted that the decisions "upset the enemies of collaboration of the Allied powers. The conference is a new step forward in the cause of the accomplishment of such collaboration."

Izvestia echoed with the assertion that the ministers had found solutions for problems which some people were ready to say could not be solved.

The Communist press in Bucharest said the conference was a victory over "atomic diplomacy" and against "the forces of Fascism in Romania which are supported from the outside."

In Hungary, another of the Balkan countries with which peace pacts must be drawn, Foreign Minister Janos Kyongyosy said in a Budapest broadcast that Hungarian political circles were "generally pleased" with the conference results.

In China the decisions met a generally enthusiastic reception, with the Chinese feeling that they insured Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and paved the way for achieving unity in the country.

But in Tokyo the Japanese viewed with dismay the decision to establish a four-power occupation council for Japan. Most observers in Tokyo regarded the decision as a Russian victory in international bargaining.

In Bombay, the Times of India found in the Big Three communique evidence that Russia was less disgruntled than some thought about the secretive attitude of her Allies on the atomic bomb. The paper said Russia's willingness to participate in the atomic commission was the "clearest current indication that Russia is emerging from her 'isolationism.'"

Trust Revived, London View Pairs

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—Diplomatic circles today acclaimed the Moscow conference as a revival of co-operation and trust among the big powers which promised to open the way for settlement of many vital problems still standing on the road to world peace.

While recognizing the importance of the matters agreed upon at Moscow, these circles were quick to point out that the conference left other equally important issues unsettled and that their solution depended upon the maintenance of trust and confidence.

Stressed By Byrnes, Bevin

This point was stressed by both United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin at the conclusion of their eleven-day meeting with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Byrnes, referring to the "cordial relations" of the three Foreign Ministers, said: "There is great hope for the settlement of other problems in the same friendly spirit."

"I do not believe in creating in the public mind the idea that holding a conference such as this one has solved all problems," Bevin declared. "It is but one stage on the way, and I think this conference marks an important step. . . ."

Bevin arrived by plane tonight from Moscow but declined to comment on the conference.

Speculate On D.C. Meeting

Diplomats speculated today on the possibility of a meeting of the Big Three Foreign Ministers in Washington during February or March.

The British Foreign Office said no such meeting had been arranged, however.

There was talk, also, that deputies of Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, Byrnes and Bevin would meet early in the new year to resume discussions.

Unusually well informed persons said a new meeting of the foreign ministers was unlikely until the organization of the United Nations Assembly, meeting here January 10, was well advanced.

Issues discussed but left unsettled included the Iranian question and problems of future policy in Germany. Moscow dispatches said the conferees did not discuss matters pertaining to the Dardanelles, Greece or the problem of trusteeship, except for Korea.

The agreements reached, it was pointed out, were primarily concerned with organization and procedure in dealing with the atomic bomb, control of Japan, drafting of European peace treaties and establishing a trusteeship for Korea.

On the atomic question, for example, the agreement did not go much beyond the American-British-Canadian declaration that a United Nations Commission should be set up to deal with the matter.

Green Light For Treaties

One of the conference's immediate results will be the resumption of work on European peace treaties which had been at a standstill since the collapse of the five-power Foreign Ministers' conference in London over questions of procedure.

It is now possible for the five-power deputies in London to deal with major European issues, such as Italian colonies, the Italian-Yugoslav frontier dispute, Italian reparations and the drafting of treaties for Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Japanese View With Dismay Decision for 4-Power Control

Russians Hail Results of Big Three Meeting —London Notes Unsettled Problems —Italians Are Dissatisfied

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Tokyo, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Japanese viewed with surprise and dismay today the Big Three decision for establishment of a four-power occupation council for Japan, which most observers regarded as a Russian victory in international bargaining.

General MacArthur studied the joint communiqué outlining the creation of an eleven-nation Far Eastern policy-making commission and an Allied control council, but he had no comment immediately.

Typical Jap Comment

By late afternoon, Japan had not been advised officially of the Allied decision and, therefore, the Government Foreign Office had not formally informed Emperor Hirohito of the development, which may have an important bearing as to his future status.

Government officials declined to comment, but an undercurrent of concern was apparent. Typical Japanese comment seemed to be:

"Aren't things going all right now? What is the need for an occupation council?"

It was noted that MacArthur would continue to issue orders and remain "the sole executive authority" for the four-power council of the United States, Russia, Britain and China.

"Fear Reds And Chinese"

The principal immediate Japanese reaction was the expressed belief that Russia had won concessions for the international council in bargaining for settlement of Korean and Manchurian problems. Some observers said they considered it a Russian victory to the detriment of the other Allies.

"People like and trust MacArthur," said one Japanese newspaper man. "Now they feel that some of his policies will be changed by the Russians and the Chinese. They have long been taught to fear and mistrust both countries."

Apprehension over the fat of Hirohito and the Emperor system appeared to increase, as the Japanese recalled that both Russia and China had previously proposed eliminating the system.

Depends On Co-Operation

American circles in Tokyo expressed concern over the future, saying that establishment of the new council might mean radical changes in policy, which they generally have found suitable thus far.

The smoothness of the occupation is dependent upon Japanese co-operation. Heretofore, the people have supported all occupation measures and the Government has offered no important opposition.

Yet, in some cases, directives from abroad have been regarded at headquarters as unsuitable to the psychology of the moment, or too unclear to indicate precisely what the Allies desired.

Some Americans believe there is a danger that this maladjustment will be increased through the power of the policy-making commission to review or modify directives.

One spokesman, however, voiced pleasure with the developments. He was Shigenori Kuraki, member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist party. Kuraki declined official comment, but said the party would issue a statement.

France Assails Big 3 Draft

Paris, Dec. 28 (AP)—A French Foreign Office spokesman said today that Washington, London and Moscow would be asked for clarification of certain points in the communique on the foreign ministers' meeting before announcing any adherence to the projected peace-treaty procedures for European countries.

The spokesman said France was frankly dissatisfied at being left out of the drafting of the peace in the Balkans.

Cabinet Reserves

The French Cabinet decided to reserve acceptance of the conference's peace treaty proposals after a session with Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

The Foreign Office spokesman described Byrnes as having "backed down" from his position at the ive-po[illegible] London conference of foreign ministers favoring a French voice in the Balkan settlements.

The spokesman also said France was disappointed in the role allotted to her on the Far Eastern Commission, saying it left her without the power of veto which she enjoys on the United Nations Security Council.

Held Anti-Democratic

The over-all agreement for concluding peace treaties, set forth by the ministers' communiqué, was described as anti-democratic in French eyes, which see Russia, the United States and Britain establishing peace terms while "satellite" countries of each power would merely ratify the decisions.

"Also, it seems to us," said the spokesman, "that once again non-European governments are in error in making the peace for Europe."

He referred to the conference decision to allow France to be a signatory to only the peace treaty with Italy.

Italy Criticizes Decisions

Rome, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the Moscow announcement from the Big Three Foreign Ministers "undoubtedly was a backward step from the Potsdam decisions," so far as Italy was concerned.

"At Potsdam the peace treaty for Italy was placed first on the agenda and we were praised for our fight against the Germans," the spokesman said. "There is not a word of this in the Moscow communiqué."

Protests To Ambassadors

It was disclosed that Alcide de Gasperi, Premier and Foreign Minister, had expressed Italy's concern to the British, United States and Russian ambassadors.

The spokesman said Italy was particularly chagrined at not being granted precedence over Germany's Balkan satellites, "who caused Allied losses up to the last minute, while we gave 80,000 lives in the common fight against the Germans."

Newspapers Displeased

Italian newspapers continued today to voice sharp dissatisfaction with the formula laid down by the Big Three—a formula which, commentators said, gave no consideration to Italy's role as a cobelliger-

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ent during the last eighteen months of the war.

The Cabinet was expected to hear a report on the Big Three decisions this afternoon from Premier de Gasperi.

CHINESE APPLAUD MANCHURIA PACT

Chungking Spokesman Doubts Good Faith of the Yenan Proposal for Truce

CHUNGKING, Dec. 28 (AP)—Chinese Government sources praised the new Big Three accord today as assuring government sovereignty over Manchuria, but a spokesman questioned the good faith of a Chinese Communist proposal for a truce in this country's civil strife.

Official comment was withheld pending study of the Big Three statement from Moscow, but it was noted that Russian withdrawal from Manchuria had been postponed to Feb. 1 at the request of the Chinese Government and that the Americans would leave China as soon as Japanese forces were disarmed and repatriated or as soon as the Chinese could handle this work unaided.

The Russians originally were scheduled to quit Manchuria Dec. 3, but this was extended to Jan. 3 to give Chinese Government authorities time to take over that extensive territory. Indications were that the new postponement was required because much remained to be done before the establishment of full Central Government control there.

The China Times said present plans still called for the air movement of Government forces to Changchun and Harbin soon and that ground troops already were near Mukden.

A spokesman, commenting on other phases of the Big Three communiqué, said China's inclusion in the Allied Council for Japan was in line with Chinese wishes and that China "has always advocated independence for Korea."

Korea's Division Opposed

Unofficial quarters, however, did not look with favor on the program for the division of Korea between American and Russian forces during a five-year trusteeship.

On the domestic front, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is studying the Chinese Communist truce proposal and a reply is expected tomorrow, but a spokesman sharply criticized the offer. The spokesman said it was merely a second reply to a Government demand of Oct. 31 that Communists cease hostilities and withdraw from the railroads. Originally the Communists rejected the suggestion but the spokesman said they had changed their attitude because of "crushing defeats."

At Communist headquarters in Yenan, Gen. Chu Teh, Communist military commander, said he felt the forthcoming unity talks in Chungking could lead China out of civil strife without the assistance of the United Nations and that democracy could be achieved quickly.

Speaking to an Associated Press correspondent, General Chu contended that the United States precipitated the conflict in north China by transporting Chinese Government troops and asserted that without American support the Government could not afford to continue the struggle.

Gen. George C. Marshall ended his first week in Chungking today, busier than ever. He entertained foreign correspondents at luncheon and afterward received the French and British chargés d'affaires separately.

Big 3 Accords Please Chinese

Chungking, Dec. 28 (AP)—Chinese quarters hailed the Big Three accords today, particularly the agreements involving China, which were viewed hopefully as insuring Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria and enhancing the prospects of peace and unity.

The agreement upon withdrawals of American and Russian troops at the earliest practical moment was interpreted as meaning: First, that there is bound to be a delay in Russian withdrawal from Manchuria—now slated for completion January 3—and, second, that American troops will withdraw as soon as Japanese are disarmed and repatriated.

Desires On Japan Met

Official quarters said comment would be forthcoming after the Allied communiqué is studied. One spokesman said, however, that China's inclusion in the Allied council for Japan met Chinese desires.

Concerning Korea, the spokesman said: "China has always advocated independence for Korea."

The accord on atomic energy was wholeheartedly indorsed by unofficial quarters, which also viewed favorably the formulas for preparation of peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

KOREAN ASSAILS BIG THREE'S PLAN

Washington, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Col. Ben C. Limb, chairman of the Korean Commission to the United States, issued a statement today saying that the agreement by the Big Three Foreign Secretaries on a trusteeship for Korea "is an evil brew."

"The reported four-Power trusteeship of Korea," said the statement, "belies the reasons for the death of every American, Russian, Chinese and Englishman on the many fields of battle in this war.

Saying that Koreans had their own government for 4,000 years and fought the Japanese forty years, the statement asked: "Who are these nations, first the appeasers and only recently the enemies of the Japanese, who now feel they are entitled to rule our ancient race?"

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala declared that he was "very, very disappointed" at the lack of any reference to Iran in the Big Three Moscow communique.

"We had been placing our hopes in this meeting and in the United States," he said, for a settlement of the disturbances in northern Iran, "but now find our hopes were not justified."

Iran's Envoy Calls Parley Disappointing

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala said today that he was "very, very disappointed" at the lack of any reference to Iran in the Big Three's Moscow communique.

"We had been placing our hopes in this meeting and in the United States," he said, for a settlement of the disturbances in northern Iran, "but now find our hopes were not justified."

Ala told a reporter he "most certainly" intended to confer with Secretary of State Byrnes when he returns to Washington tomorrow "to follow up the matter and see what was done about Iran."

"Direct Parleys Blocked"

He charged that Russia "had closed every door to our efforts to put down this disturbance" and that the Iranian Premier was still in Tehran "because the Russians have placed no transportation at his disposal so he can get to Moscow for direct conferences with the Russians."

Ala said he had been informed by his government that it had "reliable information" that Russian trucks and troops have been used "to carry bombs and arms to be distributed among the population."

If the situation does not change for the better soon, Ala reiterated, Iran will appeal to the United Nations Organization "at the earliest practicable moment" after it meets in London January 10.

Harriman on Mission Enroute to Bucharest

Russian Papers Praise Work of Foreign Ministers

Moscow, Dec. 28 (AP)—A United States Embassy communiqué said today that Ambassador W. Averell Harriman would leave by train tonight for Bucharest with Russian and British officials to carry out the agreement of the Foreign Ministers' Conference to broaden the Romanian Government.

Andrei Vyshinski, vice commissar for foreign affairs, and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr will accompany Harriman.

Of the Big Three, only Russia now recognizes Romania.

Elections To Be Held

The communiqué specified that after the Romanian Government is broadened, "free and unfettered elections will be held as soon as possible."

The document said Harriman, Vyshinski and Sir Archibald were "to proceed to Bucharest at once and consult with King Mihai" and the present leftist Government, with which the monarch has been at odds.

Red Papers Praise Results

Russia's two most influential newspapers, *Izvesta* and *Pravda*, praised the results of the Foreign Ministers' conference which ended here yesterday with agreements on the atomic question and other vital problems.

Izvestia, official Government paper, asserted that the "decisions of the Moscow conference witness that a new step has been made toward the development of collaboration of the Allied states."

Without this collaboration, *Izvestia* said, "there will be no firmness of peace." Declaring that the three Foreign Ministers had found solutions for problems which some people were ready to say could not be solved, the newspaper commented specifically on the atomic agreement and the formula for drafting peace treaties.

"Presents No Doubts"

The atomic agreement, *Izvestia* said, "does not present any doubts" and the accord on treaty procedure means that the Ministers have solved a complicated problem and removed an obstacle delaying the regulation of postwar relations in Europe.

Pravda, official organ of the Communist party, stated that the formation of a commission for the Far East was "of great significance." The creation of a four-power council for Japan, *Pravda* said, was in answer to a necessity and should cut short the attempt of Japanese imperialists to preserve part of their power.

Atomic And Jap-Rule Pacts Top Big 3 Work

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—Russia aligned herself today behind Anglo-American proposals to put atomic energy controls up to the United Nations and in turn won a voice in control of beaten Japan.

These two results highlighted the eleven-day meeting of the Big Three Foreign Ministers in Moscow—a meeting which officially reunited the top wartime Allies in their efforts to solve the formidable problems of peace.

Other Agreements

Breaking a deadlock in their relations that had lasted nearly three months, the United States, Russia and Britain also agreed, in a communiqué made public simultaneously in the three capitals last night, on:

1. The necessity for a unified, democratic and independent China under the National Government now headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

2. The establishment of a provisional government for long-suffering Korea, with the prospect of complete independence for that nation in five years.

3. Broadening the governments of Romania and Bulgaria and plans for concluding peace treaties with them, along with Italy, Hungary and Finland.

Contrast To London Meeting

The architects of these agreements were Secretary of State Byrnes; Foreign Secretary Bevin of Britain, and Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia. They hammered them out in a conference which—in results—provided a sharp contrast to the London meeting of Foreign Ministers last September.

Yet many vexing problems remained unsettled—and unmentioned. Among them are the uprising in Soviet-occupied northern Iran; the issue of access to the Dardanelles Straits; Germany's western border, and a common Big Three policy on the Franco Government of Spain.

Iran Lengthily Discussed

Bevin told reporters in Moscow last night that the Iranian issue had been discussed at length but without final agreement. He added, however, that the March 2 date for withdrawal of Russian and British troops from the little Middle Eastern country "still stands." The United States has promised to have its forces out by January 1.

But for all the unsettled points, Byrnes, en route home by plane, undoubtedly considers that the meeting called at his suggestion accomplished much.

"Very Constructive"

Certainly it cleared the air in British-American relations with Russia and heightened chances for a successful first session of the United Nations Assembly in London next month.

Byrnes told newsmen before leaving Moscow that the conference had been "very constructive" in accomplishments and in restoring "cordial relations."

"Step In Right Direction"

Whether Americans generally and Congress in particular would accept that verdict remained to be seen. Issuance of the 4,000-word communiqué last night found most senators and representatives away from Washington on a recess that will last until January 14.

Those in the Capital were wary about commenting immediately.

However, Representative Bloom (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called the agreements "a step in the right direction.' Apparently with the long Big Three deadlock in mind, Bloom said "the most important thing is to get together and agree to work together."

In disposing, for the present, of the touchy atomic energy question, Russia agreed to join this country and Britain in sponsoring a resolution in the United Nations Assembly which would establish a control commission, responsible to the powerful eleven-member security council.

The atomic commission would consist of representatives from the eleven nations holding council seats (the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China hold permanent ones) and Canada, which shares atomic energy secrets. It would work toward the exact goals outlined November 15 by President Truman and the Prime Ministers of Britain and Canada.

These include international exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends; control of atomic energy to insure its use for peaceful purposes only; elimination of atomic and other weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and safeguards against violations and evasions of the control regulations.

Four-Power Control Of Japan

For control of Japan, the Big Three Foreign Ministers agreed to establish a four-power (United States, Russia, Britain, China) council in Tokyo and an eleven-nation Far Eastern policy-making commission in Washington, to replace the present ten-member advisory commission.

One United States official concerned with the Far Eastern policy-making machinery said that as a practical matter, the present advisory commission probably would become the new policy-making body, with the addition of Russia, which previously refused to par-

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ticipate.

The commission is now en route to Japan for an inspection trip. It is possible, this official said, that a Russian representative will join the body in Tokyo and return with it to Washington about February 15. Other commission members are the United States, Britain, France, China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Netherlands, India and the Philippines.

Speculation On MacArthur

Release of the communiqué touched off much speculation about the extent to which the policy-making commission and the four-power council would curtail the authority of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as supreme Allied commander in Japan. The document provided no clear-cut answer.

But it appeared that because MacArthur has been the administrator of policy in Japan, not the maker of it, his powers would be left pretty much intact.

Veto Power

Veto power given the United States, Russia, Britain and China would enable this country to block any attempt to change any directives that have gone out to MacArthur since the occupation began.

Further, the commission is prohibited from making recommendations on military operations or territorial adjustments and is pledged to respect "existing control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States Government to the supreme commander's command of occupation forces."

U.S. Authority Curtailed

The United States can issue "interim directives" to MacArthur when urgent matters not covered by commission policy decisions arise.

Commission agreement must be obtained in advance, however, for any directive concerning "fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the regime of control, or dealing with a change in the Japanese Government as a whole."

This appeared to be the major point where present American authority in Japan is circumscribed, although Government officials would not elaborate immediately on the communiqué text.

Full Safeguards

Inspections and Controls of Equal Importance With Other 3 Objectives of Atomic Agreement

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) received an official interpretation of the Moscow agreement today which makes clear, he said, that "full security" will surround each stage of dealing with the atomic energy problem.

He also reported assurance that all phases will be "finally subject to Congressional approval."

The influential Senator, member of the American delegation to the United Nations Assembly meeting next month, issued his statement after calling upon President Truman with Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

"I am advised by the State Department," he said, "that while the communique listed four separate objectives, with inspections and controls listed last, that it is not intended that these objectives should be taken in the order indicated, but that it is intended that the four shall be read together and that each should be accompanied by full security requirements—all being finally subject to Congressional approval.

"This hopefully clarifies the situation. I shall present my own view to the American delegation in London."

The communique of Secretary of State Byrnes, Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia and Foreign Minister Bevin of Britain had announced agreement for a United Nations Commission to make specific proposals on four subjects. It listed them in this order:

1. International exchange of "basic scientific information for peaceful ends."
2. Atomic energy control "to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes."
3. International disarmament in regard to atomic and other "mass destruction" weapons.
4. "Effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means."

The communique specified that the United Nations Commission "should proceed by separate stages" in its work.

"I heartily endorse the immediate creation of a United Nations Commission to explore all phases of the problem of atomic energy," Vandenberg said. "The problem is inevitably international in scope. Under recent legislation the American member of the commission will be confirmed by the Senate.

"I would not be able to agree that the problem can be handled by separate and unrelated stages. I particularly share what I believe to be the general Congressional opinion that any disclosures regarding the atomic bomb should be part of a complete plan for adequate world-wide inspection and control."

Other Congressmen and some diplomats mixed praise and criticism of the Big Three agreements with demands for more information.

Three Senators told reporters they were concerned lest the Big Three plan for control of Japan impair the authority of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander in Tokyo.

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala said in an interview he was "very, very disappointed" at the absence of any deference to Iran in the communique which announced a wide range of accords on other subjects by the three Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

A leading Democrat who would not be quoted by name said he and other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would appreciate some detailed information from Secretary of State Byrnes.

But President Truman, starting work on two major addresses in which he might have occasion to appraise the Moscow agreements, will have first call on the Secretary.

Byrnes is due back tomorrow morning. Soon after his arrival, he is expected to head for the Presidential yacht Williamsburg on which Mr. Truman will be cruising the Potomac River for five days.

Ben. C. Limb, chairman of the Korean commission to the United States, assailed the plan for a four-power trusteeship for Korea, saying it did not mean liberty but "supervision, restriction and overlordship."

"This strange Moscow report, supposedly the agreement of Russian Communism, London Labor and Washington Democracy, is an evil brew," he said in a statement.

The commission represents the Provisional Government of Korea in the United States. The Provisional Government was formed in 1919 after the Korean revolution against the Japanese and has maintained its principal headquarters in China since that time.

Senator McCarran (D-Nev) commented he could see "nothing beneficial to the United States" in letting Russia enter a setup for governing Japan. He termed this "contrary to every principle we have put forward" and added that America should demand that Russia pull completely out of the Balkans.

The Foreign Ministers conference agreed that an 11-nation commission should figure out policy for ruling Japan, that MacArthur should continue as the sole executive authority, but that he should consult with a British-American-Russian-Chinese Council.

Senators Capper (R-Kan) and Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) both said they hoped no arrangements would be made that would interfere with or destroy MacArthur's authority because the General had done a fine job thus far.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican Whip, said it was not clear whether MacArthur's authority would remain unchanged. Wherry said all was "well and good" if the Council was merely intended to bring about mutuality of relations with Russia and "does not limit MacArthur."

He said if Russia was given a veto power over MacArthur, "I am afraid that it may hinder establishment of a Democratic government in Japan, and I want to see a Democratic government and not a Communistic one."

Senator Thomas (D-Utah), a former Missionary in Japan, told a reporter, however, that he thought "everything that was done was to the good" at the Moscow conference. He voiced approval for the Far Eastern Policy Commission and for the arrangements for

Truman Assures GOP Senator of

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UNO Will Select Site Near Boston or New York

LONDON, Dec. 28—(AP) A spokesman for the United Nations Organization' interim committee said tonight the committee would choose a site in the "general areas" of either Boston or New York City as a permanent home for the organization.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified by name, added that a sub-committee, leaving for the United States on Jan. 3 or 4 to inspect possible sites, would visit "at least 15 places and probably more." He declined to name these communities or to reveal the committee's itinerary.

The interim committee earlier issued a formal statement saying the sub-committee had been instructed to "consider possible sites within an area 50 to 60 miles around Boston, and within an area east of the Hudson river in New York state and Connecticut between 25 to 80 miles of New York City."

The spokesman said, however the instructions did not rule out other communities near these areas and specifically mentioned Princeton, N. J., as a site which might be visited and which remained under consideration. Princeton is southwest of the Hudson river, about 50 miles from New York City.

The interim committee last night ruled out the south and the middle west sections of the country, leaving only ten Atlantic seaboard states in the running at that time.

The spokesman said Philadelphia, a strong bidder, had been eliminated in today's deliberations "because of its proximity to Washington."

During the UNO preparatory commission's delegate on a site last week, several delegates argued that the organization's capital should not be "near enough to Washington to come under its influence."

The committee's formal announcement also said that "the site should not be located within or too near a large metropolitan district."

Four members of the site committee, which will have six members, have been named. They are François Briere of France, Dr. Shuksi Hsu of China, Julio A. La Carte of Uruguay and Awny El Khalidi of Iraq. A Yugoslav and a British delegate will be named tomorrow.

Yugoslavia has strongly favored selection of Hyde Park, the late President Roosevelt's ancestral home, which lies within the boundaries outlined by the committee today.

Canada Picks UNO Delegation

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said tonight that Justice Minister Louis S. St. Laurent would be chairman of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Assembly, opening in London, Jan. 10. Other delegates will be Agriculture Minister James Gardiner, State Secretary P. J. Martin, Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and H. Hume Wrong, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

NEW HAVEN BIDS FOR UNO HOME SITE

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 28 — (AP) The New Haven Chamber of Commerce disclosed today through president Charles A. Williams that it had extended an invitation to the United Nations organization to locate its permanent headquarters here or in the general area.

The chamber's invitation was contained in a cablegram to the U. S. embassy in London with the request that it be turned over to the proper UNO committee.

In suggesting the desirability of New Haven as a site for the permanent home of the UNO, the chamber pointed out the many advantages that proximity to Yale University offered.

Among them were cited the university's Institute of International Studies, generally regarded as the finest institute of its kind in the country; the Yale Library containing 3,500,000 volumes including historical papers and intimate writings of great statesmen, and the great number of excerpts on international law, economics and politics attached to the university.

Stassen Says Education Holds Fate of the U.N.O.

Sees Teachers Bearing a Big Responsibility to World

HARRISBURG, Pa. Dec. 28 (AP).—Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, told Pennsylvania educators today that "the education of the children of the world will determine" the United Nations' success "in attaining their high and cherished objectives of peace and progress for mankind."

Mr. Stassen, who was discharged recently from the Navy as a captain, was a member of the United States delegation to the San Francisco conference which set up the United Nations Organization. He spoke at the closing session of the three-day convention of the Pennsylvania State Education Association.

"The public figures and diplomats will have the spotlight of the news as they move about," Mr. Stassen said, "but the teachers in the classrooms around the world will in large measure influence the future course of world relationships."

Mr. Stassen saw as principal dangers to lasting peace "ignorance, prejudice, bigotry and creed," and said "all of these are minimized by true education." He recommended that "we should commend academic freedom to all of the United Nations, not in a bombastic or patronizing attitude but in a friendly, humble manner discussing its basic values."

VAN MOOK PLANS NEW PEACE OFFER TO INDONESIANS

LONDON, Dec. 28—(AP) Acting governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies announced today that he had a plan to bring peace to Java, and declared "I feel sure the Indonesians will accept the offer."

Van Mook, speaking after a conference with British leaders would not give details, but said full independence for Indonesia now would not solve the island's problems.

The unrecognized Indonesian government of Premier Sutan Sjahrir had been insisting upon complete independence.

A British office statement, issued after conferences by Van Mook and Dutch Premier William Schermerhorn with Prime Minister Clement Attlee, said the British and Dutch governments had agreed on "a policy of promoting an understanding between leaders of the national movement and the Netherlands authorities."

The statement said the two governments "agreed that a solution of the political conflict should be regarded as an essential contribution towards the successful completion of the task entrusted to Great Britain by the supreme command of the allied powers—of liquidating the Japanese occupation of those territories."

Van Mook, in a news conference, declared "we must recognize that nationalist aspirations in the east are there to stay, and must be given help."

It is necessary that the Dutch and British supervise Indonesia and "get it back on its feet," he said, adding: "Right now, it is fairly certain that famine will come to Java in February and March. The Indonesians must have help—they can't carry on alone."

The British communique said the talks by Van Mook, Schermerhorn, Attlee, British Minister of State Philip J. Noel-Baker and other Dutch and British officials "had a satisfactory result."

"The British government reaffirmed their obligation to their Netherlands allies to establish without delay the conditions of security in which it would be possible for the government of the Netherlands East Indies to continue negotiations with representative Indonesians," the communique said.

Earlier today in Batavia, Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir announced his cabinet had agreed to cooperate with the British in restoring order, provided no more Dutch troops were brought in.

Just yesterday, Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, allied commander in the Indies, notified Sjahrir that he was "compelled to take more active steps to insure order," and asked the Indonesian peace preservation corps (TKR) units assist the British in policing.

Sjahrir said his government was willing to cooperate "on the basis of justice." Some details to be worked out, he added, and at present the British plan to use TKR forces only in the Batavia area.

Blaming the strife in Java on "Dutch terrorists," an Indonesian cabinet statement said "the problem faced by the occupation army, as well as the Indonesian people, is grossly disturbed by provocative action in some towns of west Java by the N.I.C.A. (Netherlands Indies Civil Administration) and duly reciprocated by our people."

"Allied troops are exempt from politics and do not pursue political aims, while political affairs are solely the concern of the Indonesians and the Dutch," the statement added.

VAN MOOK HAS NEW JAVA PEACE PLAN

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, said tonight after a conference with British Prime Minister Attlee that he had a plan to bring peace to revolt-torn Java.

He declined to give details of the plan, but told a press conference that full independence for Indonesia now would not solve its problems. The Dutch statesman said he was confident his plan would be acceptable to Indonesian Nationalists, but declined to say whether the plan was devised in his consultations with Attlee.

Supervision Held Necessary

Van Mook said it was necessary for the Dutch and British to supervise Java and "get it back on its feet."

"Right now it is fairly certain that famine will come to Java in February or March," Van Mook said. "The Indonese must have help; they can't carry on alone."

"We must recognize that Nationalist aspirations in the East are there to stay and must be given help," Van Mook said.

"I am not in a position to say what line I will take for reaching a settlement, but I am optimistic and feel sure the Indonesians will accept the offer I am prepared to make.

Settlement Soon Seen

"A settlement soon is not only possible but probable."

He added there was "no difference of opinion between me and my Government on the Indonesian question."

A British Foreign Office statement on the conference said the two Governments were "agreed that a solution of the political conflict should be regarded as an essential contribution" toward the British task of liquidating Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, and therefore concurred in a policy of promoting a Dutch-Indonesian understanding.

The British reaffirmed their obligation to establish security in the islands, the statement said, and further steps will be taken to assure the safety of prisoners of war and internees.

Natives To Work With British In Quelling Java's Disorders

Batavia, Java, Dec. 28 (AP)—The unrecognized Indonesian Government agreed today to co-operate with the British in restoring order in Java, on the condition that no more Dutch troops be brought into the strife-torn island.

The Indonesian position was set forth in a statement after the cabinet had considered a request by Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the East Indies, that units of the peace preservation corps (TKR) be assigned to assist the British.

"We are prepared to co-operate on the basis of justice," the statement said, "to speed the accomplishment of tasks assigned to British forces by the United Nations, and to maintain peace."

Details Not Settled

Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesian premier, elaborating on the prepared statement, said details of Indonesian co-operation, such as the arming of Indonesian police on the same basis as other police, still were to be worked out.

Some units of the TKR, however, already were being equipped by the British as auxiliary military police.

Sjahrir said the British at present planned to use TKR units only in the Batavia area. Use of the TKR in the interior, he added, probably would be arranged at later meetings.

"Dutch Terrorists"

The prepared statement declared that most of the unrest in Java was brought about by "Dutch terrorists."

Christison's declaration was described as being in full agreement with the recent United States Department statement that the function of British troops in Java was solely to remove Japanese troops and to recover internees and Allied prisoners of war.

"Allied troops will not pursue political aims," the Indonesian statement said. "Political affairs are solely the concern of the Indonesians and the Dutch."

Vehicles Checked

Meanwhile, British military police, spurred by "approximately 500 kidnappings of Dutch and Indonesian moderates in recent weeks, intensified their search for illegal vehicles.

Thirty automobiles were impounded, according to British Brig. Alastair MacLean, who said the police cordon thrown around Batavia yesterday had concentrated on oriental drivers. British and Americans are to be checked next, he said, to prevent unauthorized use of vehicles.

MacLean said that "by January 15 this should be a safe city, which it certainly is not now."

HURRICANES HALTS 14 FOOD SHIPS

Storm Does Much Damage to English Coast

London, Dec. 28 (AP).—A 90-mile-an-hour hurricane subsided tonight after giant waves had swept the decks of 14 food ships anchored off Dover and impeded efforts to fight a fire on a British ammunition ship off the southeast coast.

At its height the fierce gale tore mines loose and swept them dangerously near flooded coastal towns. Foreign Minister Bevin's plane was forced to detour widely on its return trip from Moscow.

Most of the crew of the munition ship, the Empire Gatehouse, were rescued by lifeboat. Some crewmen remained aboard and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The food ships rode out the storm on extra cable and double anchor.

A dispatch from Lille, France, reported that the northwestern section of France along the Channel Coast was lashed by violent winds of hurricane velocity, even forcing coastal trains to halt until auxiliary locomotives could be dispatched to reestablish the railroad service. The dispatch added that fishing boats were either forced back into the harbors or cast on the shores.

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—A violent 90-mile-an-hour hurricane swept the south and southeast coasts of England today, washing mines ashore and making the Channel impassable.

A British ship, the Empire Gatehouse, with arms and ammunition aboard, caught fire in the gale-churned waters five miles off the southeast coast. A lifeboat rescued most of the crew members, but others stayed aboard in an effort to save the vessel.

Deportation of Ex-GI Blasted

British Officials Hit for Not Letting Lamoreaux See His Bride

London, Dec. 28 (AP).—Sentimental Britons voiced indignation today about the deportation of Herbert John Lamoreaux, who is at sea bound for his home in Fitchburg, Mass.

The 22-year-old former U. S. soldier was ordered sent back to the United States last Sunday because he lacked a British visa after he had made an unsuccessful attempt to swim ashore from a merchant ship to spend Christmas with his English wife and their one-month-old child. He was serving as a member of the ship's crew in order to return to England.

Lamoreaux did not even get a chance to see his family, and for that, British officialdom was criticized in letters to London newspapers as "stony-hearted" and unimaginative creatures who—as Lord Esher of Oxford put it—would have asked "the returning Ulysses to produce his identity card on the shores of Ithaca."

"I am ashamed of England," wrote Lord Esher, and of the "unimaginative officials who never rise to an occasion, never make an exception."

A woman writer called the incident shocking, and demanded that England make it possible for foreigners to arrive "without being made to feel wholly alien and probably undesirable."

Army Builds GI Brides' Camp in England

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—The London Daily Mail said tonight the Army has started building a "GI Brides' Camp" in Southwest England to house thousands of American soldiers' wives and children while they go through the formalities preliminary to sailing for the United States.

"The U. S. Army will provide food, medical attention and even entertainment during the stay there," the newspaper said, adding that "the stay may not be longer than two weeks."

The Army is expected to begin shipping brides in January, with thousands leaving in February and March.

Beatings Of GI's 'News'

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—A United States Army major who was inspecting officers at the 10th Replacement Depot testified today he had no knowledge of a soldier being shot or of mistreatment of other prisoners by the depot guards.

The witness, Major Herbert W. Bluhm, was brought back from Chicago to testify in the court-martial of Sergt. Judson Smith, of Cumberland, Ky. Smith is the first of eleven guards charged with brutal treatment of prisoners.

Beatings Inflicted

A score of enlisted men have testified that beating and strenuous, unusual punishments were commonplace at the depot at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, during 1944 and 1945.

Capt. Earl J. Carroll, of San Francisco, assistant trial judge advocate, asked Bluhm if he saw any prisoners who "looked as if they might have received a bump or a knock." Bluhm replied:

"They may have had blemishes on their faces, but there was nothing out of the ordinary." He said he did not recall any inquiry into the death of a soldier, whom the prosecution identified as one Robert G. Thomas.

Eight Units on High Seas

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Personnel of eight American Army units were on the high seas today en route home.

The units, which sailed yesterday, according to the European Theatre Service Forces headquarters, were the 179th General Hospital, the First Traffic Regulating Group, Tenth Traffic Regulating Group, 313th Field Artillery Battalion, 305th Engineers Combat Battalion, 214th Field Artillery Battalion, 315th Field Artillery Battalion and part of the Eightieth Infantry Division.

Five thousand others of the Eightieth Division will leave for the United States Dec. 29.

Members of the Eighty-second Airborne Division were being shuttled to England for embarkation for home the end of this month, while first elements of the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division were moving into Bremerhaven staging area.

The Second Armored Division was in the Calais staging area, near Marseille, awaiting passage. Advance detachments of the Eighty-fourth Infantry Division were in Camp Philip Morris, with the division's main body scheduled to arrive at this staging camp between Jan. 29 and 31.

Status of other units in redeployment was:

On the high seas: The Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Infantry Divisions.

First elements on the high seas: One Hundredth Infantry Division.

Alerted for shipment home: Ninety-fourth Infantry Division and Twenty-second Corps Headquarters.

NAZI OIL PLANT BACK IN PRODUCTION

Berlin, Dec. 28 (U. P.).—Russia is receiving 200 tons of gasoline daily from the Giant Leuna synthetic oil plant near

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Merseburg, bombed out of production by the Allies but now restored sufficiently to produce 20 per cent of its wartime peak.

Leuna, frequent target of United States Flying Fortresses, was bombed twenty-two times from May, 1944, to March, 1945. The title of Leuna, formerly owned by I. G. Farben Industry, now rests with the Allied Control Council for Germany.

Berlin Wrecks Kill 24

Berlin, Dec. 28 (AP)—Two holiday railroad accidents in the Berlin area resulted in 24 deaths and 40 injuries. In one accident, a freight crashed into a passenger train in the Russian sector, killing fourteen, mostly refugees from east of the Oder river.

GI Saves German Boy

Berlin, Dec. 28 (AP)—Pvt. Philip Cass of Chester, Pa., plunged into an icy reservoir today and rescued an eight-year-old German boy. He is being recommended for the Soldier's Medal, most honored of the non-combat awards for bravery.

REICH INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY IS SLOW

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 28—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney reported today that Germany was making slow industrial recovery, but that restoration of a minimum sustaining economy was virtually impossible so long as the French hold out against treating the Reich as a single economic unit.

McNarney, commanding general for U. S. forces in the European theater, said resumption of industrial production has been authorized in about 30 per cent of the plants in the American zone, but shortages of transportation, coal and power limited production to from five to 10 per cent of normal capacity.

In his first report as new military governor for the zone, McNarney said the Allied Control Authority was still deadlocked in the basic matter of establishing administrative agencies for Germany.

McNarney said incidents reflecting hostility towards the occupation forces were continuing "as is to be expected," but that "such incidents and activity were still localized and largely unorganized and did not yet constitute a serious and present danger."

The four powers are making good progress in listing industrial capital equipment for reparations, with 84 plants in the three western zones already declared available, he said. They include 25 in the U. S. zone, 42 in the British and 17 in the French zone.

McNarney Sees French Stand As Obstacle

Frankfurt, Dec. 28 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, chief of the United States occupation forces in Germany, expressed belief today that it would be virtually impossible to restore a minimum sustaining economy for Germany so long as the French hold out against treating the country as a single economic unit.

McNarney's view was set forth in his first monthly report as United States military governor, which reflected an attitude of tempered confidence.

Now Deadlocked

Further progress has been made in de-Nazification, breaking up of German cartels, and laying the machinery for reparations, and there are no immediate threats of epidemics or revolt, he said.

But in the basic matter of establishing administrative agencies for Germany, McNarney conceded, Allied control authority is deadlocked.

"Restoration of a minimum sustaining economy is most difficult if not impossible as long as artificial zonal boundaries restrict legitimate movement and trade," he asserted.

While elections in the United States occupation zone are only a month off, McNarney said, it is apparent that the "German masses still remain aloof from formal political life."

More Law And Order

A more stabilized situation is developing in the maintenance of law and order, he said, especially in the orderliness of displaced persons, who have been blamed for most of the crimes.

Incidents reflecting hostility toward occupation forces on the part of the German populace have continued, "as is to be expected," McNarney declared. "However, such incidents and activity were still localized and largely unorganized and did not yet constitute a serious and present danger," he added.

The German people were reported eating fairly well, but McNarney emphasized that food imports from the United States provided the only way a 1,500 daily caloric diet could be maintained, as crops in 1945 were lower than the six-year average for 1939-44. A survey revealed, however, that during November most people were able to supplement the official ration, so that the normal consumer was getting about 1,900 calories on the average.

Industrial Recovery

Industrially, Germany was reported making slow recovery. Through December 1 about 33 per cent of the plants in the United States zone were authorized to resume production, but shortages in transportation, coal and power limited industrial production to from 5 to 10 per cent of normal capacity.

The four occupying powers are making good progress in listing industrial capital equipment for reparations, McNarney said. One of the main issues, he declared, was establishing an assumed standard of living in postwar Germany and the level of industry required to maintain that standard.

Eighty-four plants in the three Western zones have already been declared available for reparations—25 in the United States zone, 42 in the British zone and seventeen in the French.

SS GEN. MEYER SENTENCED TO DIE

Aurich, Germany, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Kurt Meyer, former SS regimental and divisional commander, was sentenced today to be shot after being convicted by a Canadian military court on three of five charges in connection with the death of forty-eight Canadian prisoners of war.

The court found that Meyer incited his troops to deny quarter to Allied troops; and that he was responsible for the killing of eighteen Canadian prisoners of war by his troops at his headquarters, the ancient Abbey of Ardennes.

G. I. SLAIN IN ITALY

ROME, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—An 18-year-old American soldier was fatally shot by an unknown assailant on Christmas Eve while checking communications wires near Gorizia, in the disputed Venezia Giulia region, dispatches from Gorizia reported today.

The dispatches said that the Yugoslav Army, assisting in the occupation of the disputed area, has been asked to co-operate in the search for the slayer of the soldier, who was a member of the Eighty-eighth Infantry Division stationed at Gorizia, but who was not further identified, pending notification of next of kin.

Pope Expresses Pity For German Women

Vatican City, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Pope Pius has expressed sorrow at the "calamities and injuries which many German women have suffered" in the war, it was disclosed today.

His remarks were contained in a letter, dated November 1, addressed to Cardinal von Faulhaber at the conclusion of the Congress of Fulda, Germany. An informant in the Vatican said that the letter was read in all Catholic churches in Germany during November.

Far Rockaway Man To Defend SS Killers

Leghorn, Italy, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The trial of four SS underlings charged with killing seven Allied officers at Bolzano, Italy, are scheduled to begin at Naples on January 7 with Col. Herbert V. Scanlan of Dallas, Tex., presiding as head of a military commission. The defendants are accused of killing a British major, an American captain, three American lieutenants, one American non-commissioned officer and one British non-commissioned officer, all of whose names are being withheld for the time being.

On the defense staff will be Capt. David Spiegel of Far Rockaway, L. I.

NEW YORKER HONORED

Florence, Italy, Dec. 14 (By Mail) (A. P.).—Florence officials and music lovers have invited an American soldier, T/4 Robert Lawrence of 535 West 110th street, New York, former music critic of the New York Herald Tribune, to return in May to direct the orchestra in the month-long Maggio Musicale Fiorentino.

Lawrence is known to music enthusiasts throughout Italy today. In Naples he organized the Mediterranean Symphony Orchestra. In Rome last winter he was the first soldier invited to direct the opera at the Royal Theater. He also directed the orchestra of the famous St. Cecilia Academy.

The Maggio Musicale Fiorentino is one of the outstanding musical festivals of Europe. The tentative program includes American works which the Mussolini regime barred as barbaric.

SPAIN DEFENDS POLICY IN 'REPLY' TO ALLIES

MADRID, Spain, Saturday, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Spanish Government issued a statement early today defending Spain's foreign policies and threatening to "solate" Spain from countries which, it said, were trying to make the Franco regime "a lightning rod" to draw off their own internal storms.

The statement, issued after a long Cabinet meeting, apparently was a reply to the projected meeting of the United States, Britain and France for re-examination of their relations with Spain.

The Government asserted that Spain maintained strict neutrality throughout the war and by her "able" foreign policy kept German armies from passing across Spanish territory to attack the Allies.

Both the Axis and the Allies, the statement said, had plans to violate Spain's neutrality and make the country a victim of aggression, but it added, these "machinations" were defeated by the Franco Government's firm policy.

Position Of Belgian Franc To Be Defended

Brussels, Dec. 28 (AP)—Frans Devoghel, Belgian Finance Minister, told the Senate today that the Belgian franc would be "defended in the strong position it now occupies."

"Thanks to our present financial policy, we can face the effects of the French devaluation without fear," he added.

Belgian Minister Plans U. S. Trip.

Brussels, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Paul Kronacker, the Belgian Minister of Supplies, will leave for Washington shortly to organize private Belgian trade in the United States.

All Clear in Denmark

COPENHAGES, Dec. 28 (AP).—Denmark will start the new year rid of all German soldiers, the newspaper "Ekstrabladet" said today in reporting that the last 800 Air Force men will leave tomorrow.

Turks Stress Freedom

Ankara, Dec. 27 [AP—Delayed]. Premier Sukru Saraco Glu told the National Assembly tonight that Turkey would pursue her policy of international independence unswervingly.

His declaration followed by several days the unofficial Russian proposal that Turkey cede 12,500 square miles of Black Sea territory to the Russians, and fell into a pattern of growing Turkish hostility toward territorial demands.

"The road we have followed in our foreign policy," said the Premier, "is always the same as the one we have been pursuing since our war of independence—the road of freedom of peoples, of independence, the road of liberty and independence, for all peoples."

There was no official reaction here to the Foreign Ministers' conference communiqué, which ignored Turkey.

British Arrest 2,000 Persons In Palestine

Roundup Follows Deaths of 10 Persons in Explosions

MUCH AMMUNITION REPORTED FOUND

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Jerusalem and Tel Aviv Patrolled by Troops in Battle Dress

Jerusalem, Dec. 28 (AP).—Nearly 2,000 persons were rounded up for questioning today in the biggest mass arrest in Palestine's history after 10 persons were killed and 13 wounded last night by explosions in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Trucks rumbled through Jerusalem's streets throughout the day bringing civilians to detention barracks. An official announcement said nearly 2,000 had been detained. Police said a sizeable amount of arms, ammunition and explosives—including two land mines and 22 anti-personnel bombs—had been found and confiscated.

Last night's blasts wrecked the Criminal Investigation Department building here, and incidents were reported in Jaffa as well.

British troops in full battle dress patrolled Jerusalem and Tel Aviv streets, emptied of civilians by strict curfews, while police authorities searched for persons responsible for the disturbances.

Police combed the entire "Bezalel" section of Jerusalem—where Assistant Superintendent of Police D. J. Flanagan was machinegunned to death—arresting every male under 60 years of age.

The first hours of search jammed all jails and prisons, and many persons were sent to military camps for questioning.

An official casualty list released by the Palestine public information office said the dead were:

Two assistant superintendents of police, Flanagan and G. F. Smith; British Constables H. Nicholson and E. Hyde; British Lance Corp. R. Symons, Jaffa telephone operator Costandi Elissa Ghanneim, and four Basutos—troops from Basutoland, South Africa.

An official statement said attacks were made on a British military camp at Levant Fair, Tel Aviv, by persons wearing "steel helmets, British battle dress or khaki shirts" who launched the assault by shooting down "in cold blood" an "unarmed British soldier leaving the wash house."

"The Jews," the statement continued, "then lobbed a grenade through the window of a room in which a number of men were asleep. An explosive charge was next laid against the door of a store containing an armory. While attempting to enter the armory the Jews were repulsed by one British soldier single-handedly

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with a tommy gun.

Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner for Palestine, meanwhile conferred with David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agencys executive committee, and Moses Shertok, director of the agency's political department.

After the conference, an informant said that the Jewish agency had "completely disassociated" itself from last night's disorders, but that the agency representatives had told Sir Alan that their "capacity to cooperate in combatting these excesses" had been "reduced to futility by the Palestine policy pursued at present by the British government."

An underground radio which calls itself "the Jewish resistance movement" declared that "it is assumed" yesterday's disturbances were caused by the Irgun Zvai Leumi (National Military Orgahization) which the radio termed an "illegal" Jewish group.

In Jerusalem squads of workmen dug through the piles of rubble at the bomb shattered police headquarters, where seven persons were officially reported dead and 11 wounded. Truckloads of civilians were brought to the detention barracks for questioning. A three block area in the center of the city was heavily damaged by the explosions.

Eyewitnesses said six young men —some carrying pistols, others bomb-filled haversacks—shot their way to the gates of the police building, and then placed the explosives.

The simultaneous attack at Tel Aviv, where terrorists stormed district police headquarters and attempted a raid on a royal engineers arms store caused the death of an Arab telephone operator and a British soldier, an official announcement said.

The explosions in Jerusalem, the communique said, killed a British assistant police superintendent, two British constables and four Basutoland (South African) military policemen.

Reds Stall Off U.S. Official in Iran

Tehran, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Harold B. Minor, chief of the United States State Department's Near East Section, said today that he had given up after a sixteen-day wait for Russian permission to visit Azerbaijan, where an autonomous government recently was formed.

Yanks Going To Iraq

Tehran, Dec. 28 (AP)—All American troops in Iran will be moved to a camp at Basra, Iraq, to fulfill an agreement with the Iranian Government for United States forces to leave the country by January 1. The last American troops left Tehran two weeks ago.

Base Reds Evacuated Is Given to Iran by U. S.

Double Transfer Carried Out Without a Hitch

KAZVIN, Iran, Dec. 2* (delayed) (AP). — "Camp Stalingrad," northern terminus of the American lend-lease life line to Russia, was transfered twice in half an hour today.

The Russians, who had occupied it as their North Iranian headquarters, quietly turned the camp over to a United States military mission headed by Colonel John B. Stetson jr. The Americans immediately transferred title and possession to the Iranian National Police.

The camp is at the gateway to troubled Azerbaijan Province. The transfers, however, were carried out without a hitch, and the camp and equipment were reported "in perfect condition."

The Russians had held the camp for a year on a lease with a thirty-day cancellation clause. Stetson said notice to vacate was handed to the Russians Nov. 27.

CHIANG STUDYING TRUCE PROPOSAL

Chungking, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is considering Chinese Communists' proposal for an unconditional truce and an official reply probably will be issued at a formal meeting of Government and Communist representatives tomorrow, a Government spokesman announced today.

The Communist offer was termed "really a second reply" to the Government's November 31 suggestion that hostilities cease and Communists withdraw six miles from all railroads. Communists rejected that proposal.

the Reds since have changed their attitude because of "crushing defeats" they have suffered, the spokesman contended.

From Yenan, far north headquarters of the Communists, the Associated Press reported today that party leaders feel strongly that the Chungking unity talks can end China's two decades of civil strife without any aid from the United Nations Organization.

Marshall Ends Week at Chungking

CHUNGKING, Dec. 28 (AP).—General George C. Marshall, American envoy to China, ended his first week in Chungking today.

He entertained foreign correspondents at lunch—off the record—and afterward received separately the French and British charges d'affaires.

At Communist headquarters in Yenan General Chu Teh, Communist military commander, said he felt the forthcoming unity talks in Chungking could lead China out of civil strife without the assistance of the United Nations and that democracy could be achieved quickly.

Speaking to Associated Press correspondent John Roderick, Chu contended that the United States precipitated the conflict in North China by transporting Chinese government troops and asserted that without American support the government could not afford to continue the struggle.

B-29 Sets Record To Honolulu

Honolulu, T.H., Dec. 28 (AP)—Jimmy Doolittle's B-29, the Challenger, set a new official trans-Pacific record by streaking from Long Beach, Cal., to Honolulu in 9 hours 36 minutes and 10 seconds yesterday against strong headwinds.

Commanded by Col. C. S. Irvine, of St. Paul, Neb., and piloted by Major J. R. Dale, of Wise, Va., the challenger took off from Long Beach at 9.22 A.M. (P.S.T.) and arrived at Honolulu's John Rodgers Field at 4.28 P.M. (Honolulu time), 6.58 P.M. (P.S.T.) covering the 2,590 statute miles at an average of 270 miles an hour.

The plane, formerly used by Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, is en route to Guam. Col. Cecil H. Childre, of San Antonio, Texas, authenticated its Long Beach-Honolulu record.

Irvine on November 20 brought the B-29 Dreamboat into Washington, D.C., from Guam, to set a non-stop flight record.

MalariaPreventiveHailed by Australian Scientists

Paludrine Said to Make Disease as Harmless as a Cold

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 28 (AP).—A group of Australian scientists who allowed themselves to be bitten repeatedly by malarial mosquitoes announced today that a new drug, paludrine, renders malaria no more harmful than the common cold.

Members of the group, including physicians, pathologists and entomologists, remained fit despite repeated infection by taking doses of a tablet of one and one-half grains of the drug, they said. Some of the members were bitten 200 times by mosquitoes carrying the parasite of tertiary malaria.

The scientists said results of their study indicated that the taking of one or two paludrine tablets each week end would give complete freedom from malarial attacks. Paludrine in therapeutic doses also controls malarial fever and cures malignant malaria, they added.

Jap Women Form First Party As Occupation Election Nears

TOKYO, Saturday, Dec. 29 (AP) The first Japanese women's political party was inaugurated formally today and its leaders announced plans to participate in the forthcoming election.

Known as the "New Japan Women's party," the organization will offer several candidates for office, one of them a party organizer, Miss Katsuko Miyato, head of a Tokyo medical institute. No platform was announced.

Although proclaiming themselves a political party, the women of this group and of some 30 other assorted societies are more like small political organizations of varied influence.

Major parties, meanwhile, are making varied overtures for the women's vote. The Social Democrats have the most definite program, organized by wives of party leaders. The program advocates equal rights for work, wages and education, the abolition of all laws and customs restricting women's rights and the prohibition of prostitution.

Japanese sources said today that Finance Ministry officials have completed a draft of a war profits tax measure calculated to raise one hundred billion yen (more than $6,500,000,000). The proposal will be presented Dec. 31 for approval of General MacArthur's headquarters, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Japanese legal experts took steps to bolster Emperor Hirohito's tottering throne after a statement by MacArthur's Press Relations officer that the emperor system is in the process of being destroyed through Allied directives.

A private group of authorities on constitutional law submitted to the government a series of proposed constitutional revisions which would strip the emperor of all political power but at least leave the monarchy intact.

Throne Seen Near Extinction

Under the impact of the Moscow Big-Three creation of a four-pow control council for Japan, howev many Japanese saw the throne t tering inevitably toward extinctio They recalled that both Russia a China previously had proposed elimination of the emperor system —and the new four-power council includes both Russia and China.

The statement from MacArthur's headquarters concerning the throne was issued by Brig. Gen. Frayne Banker. It summarized the series of MacArthur directives which have torn the reins of imperial power.

The compromise proposed by a private group of Japanese legal experts would eliminate the emperor's political authority, but would leave him on the throne with his activities limited to "ceremonial functions of the state."

The experts' recommendations, prominently displayed in Tokyo newspapers, proposed transfer of the emperor's political prerogatives to the diet and specified that final responsibility for state administration should rest with the cabinet. The diet would be dissolved only by plebiscite, and new premiers would be recommended by the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the house of peers.

Council Surprises Many

The decision creating a four-power occupation council for Japan drew expressions of surprise and dismay from Japanese, many of whom regarded it as a Russian victory in the diplomatic bargaining at Moscow.

Government officials declined comment, but did not conceal their anxiety. The typical reaction seemed to be:

"Aren't things going all right now? What is the need for an occupation council?"

General MacArthur made no immediate comment on the Moscow agreement, but observers here noted with interest that it left him "the sole executive authority" for the four-power council and specified that he would continue to issue orders.

Jap Educators Suggest Changes In Constitution

Tokyo, Dec. 28 (AP)—Proposed constitutional revisions stripping the Emperor of all political power and limiting his activities to "ceremonial functions of the state" were submitted to the Government today by a private group of Japanese constitutional experts.

The move followed by a few hours a statement by General MacArthur's press relations officer that Japan's all-powerful emperor system "is being destroyed—wiped out of existence" and that it is up to the Nipponese to found a democratic government.

Proposals Published

Tokyo newspapers prominently displayed the experts' six-point recommendations, formulated by educators and publicists. Their proposals are far more extensive than any made heretofore on limitation of imperial prerogatives.

The revision would transfer the prerogatives to the Diet and specify that final responsibility for state administration rests with the Cabinet. Diet approval would be necessary for the Emperor's ascension to the throne or appointment of a regency emperor. The Diet could be dissolved only by decision of a plebiscite. Premiers would be recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the president of the House of Peers.

"Duties Clearly Defined"

The draft stated "the rights and duties of the people are to be clearly defined in the constitution in order to insure freedom of the people."

Under the present constitution, sovereignty rests solely in the emperor, who has authority to summon or dissolve the Diet and to appoint cabinets. Heretofore, the matter of ascensions to the regency and such other affairs as the imperial purse have been removed from Diet control and governed by an intricate imperial household law.

Baker Gives Summary

Earlier today, Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker, MacArthur's press relations officer, summarized the Allied commander's directives.

"All of the controls now removed or destroyed, when exercised through the feudal bureaus, combined to constitute the *tenno* (emperor) system. With their removal, the system will be destroyed and wiped out of existence," he said.

"The project now before the Japanese, therefore, is to found a government on horizontal planes (the people and the government on the same level) in place of the vertical lines (power stemming downward from the emperor) previously known. It is a major operation which must be guided and closely supervised."

Japs Seek To Keep More Shipyards

Tokyo, Dec. 28 (AP)—As a result

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of United States Reparations Commissioner Edwin Pauley's statement that twenty major shipyards are earmarked for removal, the Japanese Government has decided to appeal to Allied headquarters, the Kyodo news agency said today.

The Government reportedly will ask retention of sufficient yards to build at least 450,000 tons of shipping yearly.

Civilians Due Soon In Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 28 (AP) — The first civilians employed through civil service by the United States Army of occupation are expected here soon—about 120 engineer specialists, all American residents of Hawaii. All but one speak Japanese.

2 Trials In Session In Yokohama

Yokohama, Dec. 28 (AP)—Allied prisoners of war in the Fukuoka camp in Japan were tortured horribly, it was testified today at the war-crime trial of Japanese Lieut. Chotaro Furushima, the camp commander.

Lieut. N. E. Churchill, of Toledo, Ohio, one of the officers who liberated the prisoners, testified before the second United States military commission established in Japan. Furushima is charged with responsibility in starving one prisoner to death and brutalities against others.

Starvation Case On Trial

In an adjoining courtroom, the trial of Lieut. Kel Yuri, former commander of the Omuta camp on Kyushu Island, proceeded with a series of affidavits describing the starvation death of Marine Corporal James G. Pavlokos, of Chicago, and the bayoneting of army Private Noah E. Heard, of Salinas, California.

Churchill told of examining thirteen men at the Fukuoka camp last September. The prisoners had been burned on the stomach, ears, neck and elbows.

Burning Punk On Bodies

"They must have suffered horribly as Japanese guards placed burning punks on their bodies," he said, adding that the burns were brought to his attention by First Sergeant John G. Pace, of Georgetown, Del.

In the Yuri trial, Private Jerome E. Okonski, of Toledo, Ohio, testified by deposition that the Japanese camp commander was "afraid" of Pavlokos, known to his fellow prisoners as "The Mad Greek." Previous witnesses testified that Pavlokos shrank from 170 to 55 pounds before he died of starvation in a guardhouse.

Corporal Donald Raymond North, of Marion, Iowa, testified that Heard was bayoneted by a guard known to prisoners as "Smiling Jack." Yuri is charged with ordering the bayoneting of Heard after the American was beaten by guards.

Japs Launch First Ship.

Yokohama, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The steamship Seikan Maru, the first ship launched in Japan since the end of the war, slid into the water at Uruaga today with United States Eighth Army officers attending. The 4,000-ton ferry was the first replacement in the ruined Honshu-Hokkaido coal train ferry system.

ATOM BOWL GAME IS ARRANGED IN JAPAN

Nagasaki, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—On a gridiron cleared of the scorched rubble from the atomic bomb, the world's first Atom Bowl football game New Year's Day will match two American service teams.

Marine Lieut. Angelo Bertelli of Notre Dame fame and Navy Lieut. Bill Osmanski, former Holy Cross and Chicago Bears star, will captain the two elevens from the Second Marine Division which is on occupation duty in the Kyushu Island city where the second atomic bomb was dropped.

Arrangements were completed by Marine Cpl. Paul G. Donat of 526 East 81st street, New York city, who has signed up Japanese girl cheer leaders and a Marine band.

3 G. I.'s Implicated In Manila Thefts

Manila, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Military police said today they have uncovered a new vehicle-theft racket in which three United States soldiers were implicated and at least three Army cargo trucks stolen near Manila.

Many other types of Army property also have been stolen recently, they explained, as the result of the lure of black-market prices.

Peron Paper Move Seen

Buenos Aires, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Government was reported tonight to be preparing a decree authorizing the seizure of all newsprint in the country. The measure would assure distribution of newsprint to some of the smaller newspapers supporting the presidential candidacy of Col. Juan Perón.

Well-informed persons said the major newspapers of Buenos Aires are able to obtain newsphint abroad at about half the price paid by the small journals for domestic supplies.

Brazilian Aluminum Plant in Production

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—(AP) Brazil's first aluminum factory has been in production since January, 1945. The factory has a current capacity of 2,000 tons annually, and was constructed so that production can be doubled within a short time.

Because of the high cost of importing necessary equipment and the initial exploiting of domestic resources for the factory, Brazilian-produced aluminum sells at higher prices than the imported product.

Although Brazilian demand for aluminum is higher because of deficits incurred during the war, the domestic product has made little headway against the sale of cheaper imported aluminum, and Brazilian papers are editorializing for some form of legal protection for the infant industry.

G-M Quits Hearing; Refuses to Discuss Ability to Boost Pay

COMPANY WILLING TO TALK DIRECT WITH AUTO UNION

Hearing of Fact Finding Board to Continue Without Auto Firm.

STATEMENT ISSUED

Union Official Denies Any Aim to Usurp Management's Rights.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—(AP) General Motors, refusing to discuss its profits in relation to wages, walked out on a government fact-finding board today, dealing a blow to President Truman's hopes for voluntary cooperation.

The board went ahead with its studies anyway, lacking not only the corporation's data on its financial position but also on wage rates and hours which Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison said was needed. The panel hoped to complete its hearings of the union tomorrow and to report to the President by Jan. 3.

General Motors subsequently announced in Detroit that it was ready at any time to continue direct negotiations with the CIO United Auto Workers union.

At this, Walter P. Reuther, union vice president, commented to reporters here that "the union always had been willing to engage in direct negotiations and we still are—except that we'd like to talk about wages as related to economic facts."

The company declared the five-week old strike of CIO-United Automobile workers in GM plants had raised questions of national policy—beyond the scope of company-union relationships. The strike "can not be settled by fact-finding, conciliation or arbitration," the company asserted.

As the president's fact-finding panel resumed its hearing after a holiday recess, the company served notice it would withdraw if the board included company profits as a factor in considering the union's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase.

Board chairman Lloyd K. Garrison rejected the company's ultimatum and the panel went ahead with its work.

Walter Gordon Merritt, New York labor attorney, who appeared for General Motors, informed the board of the company's position in a 10-page statement, concluding:

"General Motors corporation feels that it has no choice but to withdraw from these proceedings, unless and until the board, on further consideration, should decide that, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, ability to pay is not a proper factor for its consideration."

Subsequently, Merritt told reporters he was leaving immediately for New York. When the fact-finders reconvened after a mid-day recess, the union chairs were filled but the company side of the hearing table was empty.

Merritt, made it clear that GM would not cooperate with federal fact-finding unless Congress ordered admission of evidence on wages, prices and profits together. Fact-finding boards now are operating without the legal authority which Mr. Truman has asked from Congress.

Merritt contended the CIO, in pressing the profits and prices issue, was trying to infringe on management's rights.

"To yield to such a demand would mean the end of free enterprise," he said. "General Motors does not propose voluntarily to blaze a trail in this direction."

The issue, he said, was "not one of arithmetic or facts. There is nothing in the books of the corporation to settle it. It is an issue of national policy."

Union Denies Charge

Walter P. Reuther, UAW vice president, immediately accused Merritt of "deliberately misstating the facts" and denied the union had sought to usurp management rights or privileges.

Merritt argued that General Motors prices, profits and ability to pay were "not facts but forecasts and estimates of the future" and were not "proper factors in determining wages as applied to an individual business."

Merritt argued that, were national unions permitted to bargain with employers on prices or profit margins, room for competition and consumer protection would be eliminated. The U.A.W. program, operating on an industry-wide basis, would mean "management and labor could jointly parcel out the extent of the benefits to be shared by the public," he contended.

"Combinations of this character between labor and management which undertake to control wages, profits and prices and marketing problems on the basis of mutual advantage have been recently condemned by the Supreme court," Merritt continued.

He declared that either the nation's anti-trust laws forbidding collusive combinations between labor and management must fall or national unions must abandon attempts "to regulate prices and profits."

In announcing the board's decision to proceed, Garrison said GM's withdrawal had left two courses—a report to the President that the board could not proceed or "to do the very best we can on the basis of evidence that is or will be available to us."

"The responsibility placed upon us by the President is so definite that we must follow the second alternative," Garrison explained. He emphasized that the fact-finders were not concerned with fixing profits and would decide only the question of a fair wage.

Withhold Information

He disclosed that, in addition to withdrawing from the hearings, General Motors had refused to supply the board with information as to wage rates and hours which Garrison said were necessary. He explained the union's 30 per cent wage demand was derived from calculations relating to loss of take-home pay and "the board's first task is to inquire into these calculations."

"It is regrettable" he continued, "that the company has stated that even this information will not be submitted to the board."

Garrison said the panel would reach its findings and recommendations on the basis of all available evidence including government information, transcripts of the company-union negotiations, and the various briefs and statements presented by the company and the union.

At the opening of the afternoon hearings, Reuther told the board

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the GM decision to withdraw "clearly indicates that a small group of Wall street financiers" controls GM and its policies.

He said the union had run up against this "absentee control" before and that "you people have gotten a small taste of what we've been up against for 100 days."

Fact Panel Statement on G. M.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the statement issued by the three-man fact-finding board in the General Motors strike case today on the withdrawal of the General Motors Corporation from the hearings:

1. The obligation of the fact-finding board is to develop, to the best of its ability, the facts relevant to the General Motors-U. A. W. dispute, and to submit these facts to the President, with such recommendations as the board may deem appropriate. To do this as thoroughly and reliably as the President and the public have a right to expect, the board needs the wholehearted co-operation of both parties to the dispute. Without the co-operation of both sides, the board has only two alternatives—either to report to the President that they were unable to proceed, or to do the very best we can on the basis of evidence that is or will be available to us. The responsibility placed upon us by the President is so definite that we must follow the second alternative.

2. The company has given as one of its reasons for withdrawing from these proceedings the fact that the union has made ability to pay the "prime issue." Whether or not this is in fact the union's position, the board has made clear its own position on this point. In its statement of Dec. 21, 1945, the board said: "Ability to pay will not be regarded as the only or controlling factor in determining the amount of a fair and equitable wage adjustment." This will continue to be the position of the board. The board is not concerned with fixing profits but only with the question of what is a fair wage.

3. In its statement of December 21, 1945, the board further said: "Ability to pay will be regarded as one of the factors relevant to the issue of an increase in wages, to be given such weight, along with other factors, as the board may deem appropriate after considering all of the evidence." This also will continue to be the position of the board. This position is in accordance with the President's statement of Dec. 20, 1945, in which he said that "since wages are paid out of earnings, the question of earnings is relevant." The same position is implicit in the President's address of Oct. 30, 1945. There is nothing new in this position. In a number of leading War Labor Board cases, evidence was freely admitted and discussed by both sides regarding the earning capacity of employers, regardless of whether or not the employers were pleading inability to pay. This practice with regard to the introduction of evidence has long been followed in arbitration proceedings, and the evidence has been given as much or as little weight, in conjunction with other factors, as the nature of the case warranted. Finally, the board is obliged by the President's wage-price policy, as announced Oct. 30, 1945, to satisfy itself that any wage adjustment which it may recommend will not, if adopted, have inflationary price consequences. The board cannot exercise this duty without a reasonably adequate picture of the company's financial situation. In exercising this duty the board has made it clear in its statement of Dec. 21, 1945, that it "will not undertake to assume the functions of O. P. A. or to suggest that the company be precluded from exercising any rights to seek price relief which existing regulations may permit."

4. The union's figure of 30 per cent is derived from calculations relating to loss of take-home pay. The board's first task is to inquire into these calculations. To do this the board, as explained in its statement of Dec. 21,1045, "will require exact and detailed information" and "will shortly submit to the parties a request for particular information relevant to these matters." On Dec. 23, 1945, the board made its request for such information—information regarding wage-rates and hours, which had nothing to do with the question of ability to pay. It is regrettable that the company, in now withdrawing from the proceedings, has stated that even this information will not be submitted to the board.

5. No question of the examination of the company books is now at issue. In its statement of Dec. 21, 1945, the board said that it would determine later, as the case developed, whether or not the board would ask to examine particular books or records in accordance with the President's statement of Dec. 20, 1945. The board could not say whether such an examination would be needed until it had heard all the evidence. If such an examination were requested, the information would be kept confidential in accordance with the President's statement. However, the board has had no intention of considering confidential evidence unless two conditions prevail: First, that such evidence is indispensible to the findings of the board and, second, that the party other than the one from whom the confidential information is obtaained agrees in advance to its confidential use by the board.

6. The board's duty to proceed with the case is clear. It will sift as carefully and objectively as possible the available evidence, including governmental data, the transcript of the extensive negotiations between the parties and the various reply briefs and memoranda presented by the company to the union, and heretofore submitted by the company to this board. The board expects to conclude the public hearings by Sunday of this week at the latest, in view of the President's request for a report within twenty days (from Dec. 14, 1945) if possible.

LLOYD F. GARRISON
MILTON S. EISENHOWER
WALTER P. STACY

General Motors Statement

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—lowing are the statements of General Motors Corporation, gi to the Truman Fact-Finding Bo by Walter Gordon Merritt, c pany lawyer, and of Walter Reuther, of the UAW and of Fact-Finding Board itself, hea by Lloyd K. Garrison:

The Statement by GM

On Dec. 21 your Fact Findin Board issued a statement to th parties as to the rules and policie which would govern the board i finding facts and making recom mendations, and declared tha "ability to pay will be regarde as one of the factors relevant t the issue of an increase i wages."

The corporation appears here today for the purpose of publicly stating its position, and the reasons for its position, in respect to this issue of ability to pay. Under the special circumstances of this case, the corporation feels that it should not participate in these fact-finding proceedings, so long as ability to pay is to be treated as a subject of investigation, fact-finding and recommendations.

The union has made all too clear the nature of its objectives in making prices and ability to pay its prime issue. The corporation cannot now approach that question as a mere academic or economic theory but with due regard to the radical ideology which the union has expounded in support of its argument on this phase of the case and which it seeks to apply in practice.

As the stand now taken by the corporation is important not only to those here present but also to an important part of the American public, I am asking your indulgence while I give some of the reasons which support its conclusion.

Ability to Pay as an Issue

1. The company does not and will not plead inability to pay as a reason for rejecting any wage recommendation based on the customary tests applied to determine what is a fair and equitable wage. Or to put it in other words the company will not put in issue any question of ability to pay a level of wages which is determined without regard to prices profits or ability to pay. Ability to pay or inability to pay is a defense which employers have often advanced to keep down wage increases and a defense which unions have consistently opposed as not a proper factor for consideration.

It is a defense which the War Labor Board in World War I and the War Labor Board in World War II regarded with disfavor. In this case, since there is no such defense, we believe that ability to pay should not be considered.

2. The question of profits and prices for the future, which are the factors by which the union proposes to measure ability to pay, involves forecasts, assumptions, consumer demand both foreign and domestic, and uncertain variables as to material and labor costs, upon which this Fact-Finding Board could not competently pass.

It involves judgment by those familiar with the business, and that judgment is in the minds of men and not in books and documents. Facts and figures as to wage rates and earnings, facts and figures as to probable take-home pay, facts and figures which deal with the question as to whether wage increases have kept pace with the increased cost of living, facts and figures showing at least equal pay for equal work in this industry and in the areas in which the corporation operates—all this and equally pertinent information will be made available if we are assured that the scope of the board's investigation will be so limited.

But the corporation is not willing to proceed further if this board of short duration is to undertake the impossible task of calculating future costs and profits and the effect of the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for expansion.

Question Posed for the OPA

3. The question of prices and profits which is involved in the union demand that no applications be made for price relief, must rest alone with OPA.

4. Since it has been ruled that information as to prices, profits and ability to pay must be confidential, we submit that any investigation in the field would lead to the indefensible result that neither party would be made aware of the evidence and calculations upon which the board predicated its findings—a result not likely to promote confidence in the minds of the parties.

But beyond all of these and other detailed considerations it is well for the board to remember that this issue as expanded by the union reflects, not a mere issue of wages, as between the corporation and this union, but a broad attack on American industry and free enterprise. The corporation must deal with this fundamental issue as it is portrayed by the union and not as an abstraction. On this point we turn to a short review of the official record.

People wonder why an agreement has not been reached between General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers. Or why the disagreement cannot be settled by fact-finding, conciliation or arbitration.

Issue Put on National Policy

The answer is clear. The issue is not one of arithmetic or facts. There is nothing in the books of the corporation to settle it. It is an issue of national policy.

There is no question of good wages, since the average will be $63.44 for 45.6 hours a week under the company proposal. Nor is there any real issue of reduced take-home, for under the company's forecasts there would be an increase of 10 per cent in take-home. Nor is there any issue as to wages keeping pace with the increased cost of living. Putting aside these and other tests of what is a proper wage, the union demands a 30 per cent increase based solely on claimed ability to pay.

The issue is not primarily one of wages as between General Motors and its employes. It is an issue of ideology and national policy which really belongs to Congress.

The union has issued its ultimatum, both to the company and the Fact Finding Board, that it will settle on no other basis than its ideology. The union spokesman says:

"The union has stated time after time that this issue is bigger than just an ordinary wage argument, that it is bigger than the corporation or bigger than the union . . ."

"We believe," says the union, "that the current issue between the General Motors Corporation and our union is one that transcends the narrow economic interest of labor and management in this particular case and gets to the very heart of the basic economic problem facing this nation . . .

In other words the real issue is not one of wages between General Motors and its employes. The employes are being made pawns in a larger game.

The UAW, a national union dealing with the entire automotive industry, seeks collectively to bargain as to "wages, profits, prices."

"That is the economic equation," it says, "that we are talking about. You can't take one figure from that equation . . ."

Monopolistic Action Charged

One big monopoly union—a million strong—dealing with substantially all production in the industry, asserts as its future policy that it aims to settle the problems of wages, prices and profits for the entire industry around the bargaining table.

Such a national policy—and the union says it will settle on no other basis—leads to this inescapable alternative:

a. Either our anti-trust laws, which require competition and forbid collusive combinations between labor and management, must fall,

b. Or national unionism monopolizing collective bargaining with all competing units must abandon efforts to regulate prices and profits.

The union policy also claims the right to bargain over the calculation of profits and the selection of top management.

It declares that occasion might arise where it might be necessary for it to consider whether the company is "paying the president too much money"—whether the directors "who aren't doing anything might be getting too much money"—whether "the engineers ought to be sweeping the shop up instead of designing their products"—whether "the managerial personnel has gone to seed."

By this demand the union seeks to enter the very heart of management judgment and discretion in private industry and would persuade the Fact-Finding Board to do likewise. Heretofore such encroachment upon management has been exercised only by such regulatory bodies as the Interstate Commerce and Public Service Commissions when dealing with public utilities. To yield to such a demand would mean the end of free enterprise with efficient management, and since the new arrangements would become industry-wide, legislative regulation would inevitably ensue.

Enterprise Called at Stake

General Motors does not propose

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voluntarily to blaze a trail in this direction. If our system of free enterprise, of competition under our anti-trust laws, and of rewards for efficiency, productivity, invention and progress is to be abandoned, it must be by act of Congress and not by act of General Motors Corporation.

Under our competitive system the public received the benefits of industrial progress. Under the union program, operating on an industry-wide basis, management and labor could jointly parcel out the extent of the benefits to be shared with the public.

Under our present system of free enterprise, unions when acting alone, are exempt from anti-trust laws and as a labor monopoly may bargain the labor standards for an entire industry. Witness the United Mine Workers and the coal mining industry. With labor rates fixed by nation-wide bargaining, individual producers, competing on the basis of other factors of cost, strive to market their products. Between the floor of labor rates fixed by collective bargaining and the consumer's price, there is still room for competition to protect the public.

If national unions are permitted to bargain with employers on prices or profit margins, this area of competition and consumer protection will be removed. Combinations of this character between labor and management which undertake to control wages, profits and prices and marketing problems on the basis of mutual advantage have been recently condemned by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Union Ultimatum—The union has served notice on the Fact-Finding Board that no action by the board short of adoption of its position will be accepted. The union says:

"So we say we are fighting this for keeps. This fight is being made for keeps because unless we win this fight to get a proper relationship between wages and prices and profit and ability to pay we can't hope to win the peace. * * *

"The boys walking the streets know the score on this issue. They know what wages and prices are both their problem. * * *

"We will make no compromise. That is it, and we stand on that position."

The union says its demand for a 30 per cent increase subject to ability to pay must stand, even though wages measure up to the increased cost of living and even though there be no reduction in take-home, and it makes no claim that present wages are not fair or, in general, as high as any ever paid to any such large group of workers. The demand is for a 30 per cent increase if it can be supported on prospective prices and profits.

"If the arithmetic shows that we can't get 30 per cent without increasing prices, then we will back down on the 30 per cent. Otherwise it is there and will not be compromised on any other basis."

The problem of fixing a fair return on the investment was sidestepped.

The test of fairness and equity is rejected by the union. The union says the board "should not weigh the question of equity."

"You have nothing to do with equity," it told the board.

"We are only saying you take our standard. You accept no moral responsibility at all—it is a very convenient arrangement—you accept no moral responsibility, your conscience needn't bother you at all."

Questions Over Fact-Finding

How then can fact-finding function? The union begins by refusing the request of the President of the United States to resume work pending fact-finding—an essential part of the President's fact-finding program—and of any fact-finding program designed to avoid stoppages.

The union now serves notice on the Fact-Finding Board that, come what will, it will accept no compromise of its position. It will tolerate no other result.

The union insists that the Fact-Finding Board, which exists without legislative support, shall write a new charter for industry and the nation which would be both revolutionary and impracticable.

The corporation believes that collective bargaining, mediation, arbitration or fact-finding are not geared to handle fundamental questions of national policy.

The union, in no uncertain terms, announces in advance that whatever the Fact-Finding Board does, its position as to the fundamentals of its demand will be unaltered and unalterable. In the face of such an ultimatum, the company cannot in good faith proceed with fact-finding based on a condition which it cannot accept.

It is not a question of facts and figures. It is not a question of examining books and records. All information necessary to the investigation of the subjects properly under inquiry should be available to the board. The issue is far different from all this. We repeat, the union states as its ultimatum that the determination of its wage demands must be based on the determination of prices and profits in a manner heretofore never tried, and in a manner which would inevitably lead to conflict with our anti-trust laws.

With this background and the revolutionary and uncompromising character of the union's proposals in mind, the corporation is unwilling to participate in the proceedings of this Fact-Finding Board so long as its prices, profits and ability to pay—which are not facts but forecasts and estimates for the future—are to be regarded as proper factors in determining wages as applied to an individual business.

The company makes no claim of inability to pay any level of wages based on customary standards, but it is unwilling to accept a super-wage above that applicable to its competitors or other employers of like types of labor in the respective areas in which the corporation operates.

For the reasons outlined the General Motors Corporation feels that it has no choice but to withdraw from these proceedings, unless and until the board, on further consideration, should decide, that under the peculiar circumstances of this case, ability to pay is not a proper factor for its consideration.

C. I. O. TO CHECK UP ON CONGRESSMEN

Washington, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The C. I. O. has asked members of its local units to find out how their Congressmen stand on proposed labor legislation and other issues in which the union is interested. In setting up the poll, an established C. I. O. practice during congressional recesses, Nathan Cowan, legislative director, wrote the locals that the reaction of Congressmen "will determine our attitude toward them in the forthcoming election."

The locals were supplied with a questionnaire for use in checking the legislators. The lawmakers will be asked whether they will support a 65-cent hourly wage minimum, low-cost housing, the Wagner-Murray health bill, and the anti-poll tax measure.

They also will be asked to state their position on President Truman's proposal for fact-finding in labor disputes, the Hobbs anti-racketeering bill, and the C. I. O.'s demand for a 30 per cent wage increase.

New Pay Raise Rules Listed

Wage Board to Consider Increases on Bargaining Unit Basis

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Wage Stabilization Board, getting ready to take over the only remaining duties of the expiring War Labor Board January 1, detailed its regulations today for approving wage increases which affect prices.

Following the general rules laid down by Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet on December 5, in which he said cost of living increases would be approved up to 33 per cent above January, 1941, rates, the board said it would consider such raises on a plant or bargaining unit basis, rather than on the pay of individuals.

The board said the amount due any group of employes as a "maladjustment allowance" will be computed on the basis of changes in the earnings average since the base date rather than by permitting a percentage increase in job rates, as was the practice under the Little Steel Formula.

The board said the 33 per cent is not to be figured on the basis of an individual employe's earnings, but would be based on the average earnings of the appropriate unit—the collective bargaining unit or some other appropriate group of workers.

UAW Head Sees Prices Rising

Thomas Predicts Tax Cut Will Find Production

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Shooting Upward

Detroit, Dec. 28 (AP)—Calling attention to the forthcoming 55 per cent cut in Federal excess profits taxes on January 1, President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) charged today the national government has been subsidizing an industry-wide offensive to cut labor's wage standard and to skyrocket prices for consumers.

He predicted that the tax drop would find production of automobiles and other consumer goods "shooting upward."

"Under the present tax laws," Thomas said in a statement, "the United States Treasury is paying employers for locking out workers or for refusing to produce at OPA prices. For the auto industry alone two billion dollars of the nation's money is available to offset any loss or to compensate for profits which may be less than 'excessive' in 1945 and 1946.

"This is an industry strike fund provided at the expense of the nation's taxpayers." He said the tax cut has given industry a "direct financial stake in postponing production until next year."

Thomas added:

January 1 will not see an end, however, to the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the Revenue Act. It will still be possible for auto companies to dip into a two billion dollar profit-insurance fund.

"In view of this situation the UAW-CIO pledges support to action already being discussed by national legislators looking toward the denial of carry-back or carry-forward privileges to profit-swollen corporations.

"The corporate grab at the United States Treasury must be stopped. The American tax payer must not be clipped for the cost of industry's campaign against American workers and consumers."

Bus Strikers To Begin Talks

Conciliation Service Sponsors Parley in Cleveland Today

Cleveland, Dec. 28 (AP) — Under Conciliation Service sponsorship, union and company officials will resume discussions here tomorrow and Sunday on the 18-State Greyhound bus strike.

The meeting was called by Howard T. Colvin, assistant director of the Conciliation Service, and will be attended by President R. W. Budd of Central Greyhound Lines, President S. R. Sunistrom of Pennsylvania Greyhound, and representatives of the AFL Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes Union, which began a strike November 1 over wage demands for drivers, maintenance and terminal employes.

The union's joint council met here today to discuss a proposal made December 19 by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, who appointed a fact-finding board to investigate the dispute, with the stipulations that operations be resumed, that there be no discrimination against strikers, and that any wage concessions be retroactive to October 31.

The strike, affecting about 4,000 employes in Eastern States, followed a breakdown of negotiations between the company and the union over a contract to replace one which expired October 31. Under the old contract, drivers east of Pittsburgh received five cents per mile, western drivers 4.85 cents and maintenance men an hourly minimum of 48 cents. The union asked 5.75 cents, 5.65 cents, and a 30 per cent increase for maintenance personnel. The company has offered 5.4 cents, 5.3 cents and 10 per cent.

AFL UNION THREATENS ITS OWN GLASS STRIKE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28 (AP)—The AFL Window Glass Cutters League of America threatened today to call a strike among its workers in plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, where a CIO union is already on strike.

A. U. Debrueque, national president of the AFL union, said a strike notice had been filed with the National Labor Relations Board against the two companies in a dispute over wage increases.

He said the union had 600 skilled workers in Libbey-Owens plants in Charleston, W. Va., and Shreveport, La., and in Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants in Henryetta, Okla.; Clarksburg, W. Va., and Mount Vernon, Ohio.

The CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers has stated that 15,000 workers in twelve plants of the two companies in seven States have been on strike since Oct. 22 after negotiations for a new contract failed. The strike closed all twelve plants, leaving AFL workers idle.

Besides the plants already named, others made idle by the CIO strike are in Ford City and Creighton, Pa.; Toledo; Ottawa, Ill., and Crystal City, Mo.

Mr. Debrueque said the AFL union had been negotiating with the companies since last April over demands for a 15 per cent increase in piecework rates. He said that the War Labor Board last Dec. 14 allowed a 7.25 per cent increase but said that the companies refused to start retroactive pay on back bonuses to last March 8.

He contended that company refusal to make the payments constituted a "breach of good faith." He added that although the WLB now was "impotent," the union felt its decisions should be recognized.

The CIO federation's wage committee met here today to consider a company proposal designed to end its strike, but no decision was reached, Lewis McCracken, federation secretary-treasurer, reported.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE VOTE ASKED

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—(AP) The A.F.L. Building and Construction Trades council said today a strike by an estimated 200,000 building trades workers in New York city probably would be called near the end of January.

The council said the walkout would be in protest against a decision of the wage adjustment board of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Howard McSpedon, council president, said in a statement that the council executive board has voted unanimously to ask the National Labor Relations board to take a strike ballot.

The decision, he said, was made

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while the committee was meeting with the board of governors of the Building Trades Association, Employer group.

He added that the employers were "understanding and sympathetic" toward the union because they too were disappointed in the wage adjustment board's decision.

The board decision failed to give the workers, represented by 125 locals organized as the council, a straight 15 per cent wage increase that the union and employers had agreed was warranted and had asked for in a mutual submission to the board.

The board also failed to decide a mutual worker-employe request for six paid holidays or the alternative of a three per cent employer-supported welfare fund.

Bowles Accuses Four Agencies Of Discrimination in Hiring

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Chester Bowles, Office of Price Administration administrator, has protested to the White House and the Civil Service Commission that "certain officers in the Federal agencies have shown marked resistance to employment of Negroes."

He wrote David K. Niles, administrative assistant to President Truman, on Dec. 7 and Arthur S. Fleming, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, on Dec. 4. The O. P. A. released the letters today after they had been published in some newspapers.

The White House made public on Dec. 20 a letter from Mr. Truman to department heads saying that "it has come to my attention that a considerable number of loyal and qualified employees have been refused transfer and re-employment . . . solely because of race and creed."

The President directed the department chiefs to "make careful analysis of your personnel policies, procedures and practices in order that you can assure me" that no discrimination is practiced.

Mr. Bowles wrote Mr. Fleming of "a few specific instances" where, he said, Negroes released by the O. P. A. met discrimination when they applied for new jobs at the State Department, the Weather Bureau, the Naval Research Laboratory and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

"I am confident," Mr. Bowles added, "that the heads of these departments and agencies are not aware of these practices and would not approve them."

Mr. Bowles cited these details:

"Our officer in charge of outplacement, for example, found that although the State Department needed several messengers, they must be young, male, white and gentile.

"In the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, he was asked whether the applicants were of light complexion and told that they would not be interested in interviewing any colored applicants.

"The Naval Research Laboratory indicated that they had no Negro employees and did not have facilities for them. The Civil Aeronautics Administration, when considering an applicant, asked what university she attended.

"When she replied Howard University (a school for Negroes), she was informed that they did not anticipate any vacancies for which she might qualify."

Mr. Bowles urged the Civil Service Commission "to take whatever steps are necessary to keep open employment opportunities for our Negro employees when they are no longer needed by the O. P. A." He said that about 13 per cent of O. P. A.'s national office staff are Negroes.

Theodore P. Wright, administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, said "This is the first time I have heard of the protest." He added there "must be some mistake, for that is not our policy."

A State Department spokesman said there was no line drawn as to race, color or creed in that branch of the government. "We have plenty of Negroes employed," he added.

W. F. MacDonald, assistant director of the Weather Bureau, said "It is not our policy to discriminate in any way at all. We have colored persons working for us and they are very much respected."

Bendix Aviation Plans To Spend $25,000,000

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP).—Expenditure of approximately $25,000,000 is anticipated by Bendix Aviation Corp. to purchase and modernize plants and facilities needed for its peace-time operations, Ernest R. Breech, president, said today in a letter to stockholders.

Noting that because of war demands on Bendix engineers only a few new products could be prepared for output prior to the war's end, Mr. Breech said that when other new products are ready to be introduced "capital will be required not only for plants and facilities but for usual working capital items."

Mr. Breech said contract cancellations and the problems and delays of reconversion had materially changed the corporation's profit picture. Directors in November reduced the dividend rate from 75 cents to 50 cents a share.

Bendix employment, he said, has been reduced from a war-time peak of more than 70,000 to approximately 22,000, with further reductions anticipated. He cited the need for supporting large-scale development programs, and said profits and stockholders were "squeezed in the middle" between government price-fixing policies and "very large" wage demands on the part of the unions.

WLB Accuses 29 Shipping Firms

Washington, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board has found that twenty-nine shipping companies failed to comply with its wartime order to sign a collective bargaining contract with a C. I. O. union, the American Communications Association.

The board, which is going out of business, issued its order on May 25 last and announced its finding of non-compliance last night. The union and the companies agreed that all terms of the order were fulfilled with the exception of the contract provision.

The companies contended that the workers were not their employees, but were employed by the Government. They asserted the shippers could sign a collective agreement only as "general agents for the War Shipping Administration."

Rejects Lumber Markup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Office of Price Administration turned down for the second time a request by wholesalers or commission men for establishment of a markup for direct mill lumber shipments.

Truman Is Back; To Speak On Thursday

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—President Truman returned by plane at 2.28 P.M. today after a 4-hour and 51-minute flight through cloudy weather from Kansas City.

The weather delayed the arrival from 1.32 P.M.

The President's big C-54 took off from icy runways at Kansas City at 9.37 A.M. Weather conditions dictated the cancellation of a planned en-route stop at St. Louis to pick up Reconversion Director John W. Snyder. Mrs. Snyder and their daughter Drusi. The Snyders flew with Mr. Truman as far as St. Louis when he made the trip out on Christmas Day.

First One Out

The Chief Executive, hands in his topcoat pocket and slouch hat pulled down over his eyes, was the first one to step down from the plane.

The presidential plane came in on instruments through a 900-foot ceiling to make the landing.

A crowd of several hundred, including service men waiting at National Airport for planes, gathered to see the President's arrival.

Very Pleasant Trip

The President told waiting reporters that he had a very pleasant trip and that he did not regard it as rough in any way.

"A lot of people were worried about your flight Mr. President," a reporter said.

"They need not have been," the President replied. He said he had sunshine for much of the way and only saw fog in taking off and landing.

The President's C-54 evidently flew above the overcast weather which caused drab low ceilings on the ground.

Visibility 1½ Miles

Army transport officers reported visibility here at 1½ miles and a ceiling of 700 feet when the transport landed.

The ground mist was quite heavy. Commercial planes were operating out of the field and had been all day.

Lieut. Gen. Harold L. George, chief of the Army Transport Command, and White House officials met Mr. Truman.

After the short pause to talk with reporters, he got into his car and motored to the White House.

Speaking At 10 P.M.

The President's radio report to the nation will be made between 10 and 10.30 P.M. (E.S.T.) next Thursday.

The White House made this announcement and said the speech will be carried on all networks from the first-floor Oval Room of the White House.

"As the President announced in Independence, it will be sort of a report to the people on his over-all program," said Charles G. Ross, press secretary.

Talk To Congress Later

"It is not to be confused, of course, with the state of nation message to Congress some time after January 14," Ross said, mentioning the date Congress is to reconvene.

It has yet to be decided definitely whether Mr. Truman will deliver the message to Congress in person.

Ross said that when the President returns to the White House this afternoon, he will act on some pending bills.

Going On Cruise

Then the Chief Executive plans to depart on the yacht Williamsburg for a five-night cruise down the Potomac River to Chesapeake Bay. He will return to the White House Wednesday.

The President will work on both his radio speech and his message to Congress while aboard the yacht, Ross added.

Keeping Close To Capital

At no time will the President be more than 100 miles from the Capital, Ross said. He will be in touch with the White House at all times by telephone and teletype.

Arrangements are expected to be made for the President to see Secretary of State Byrnes after his arrival from the Moscow Foreign Ministers' Conference some time tomorrow. It is probable that Byrnes will be driven to near-by Quantico, Va., to see the President on his yacht there.

The cruise will be pretty much of a working trip, Ross said, and these members of the White House staff are listed to be taken along:

John W. Snyder, Reconversion Director; Secretaries Ross, William D. Hassett and Matthew J. Connelly; Special Assistant Samuel I. Rosenman; Advisor George E. Allen; Administrative Assistant John R. Steelman, labor dispute specialist; Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, military aide, and Commander Clark M. Clifford, acting naval aide.

No Newsmen Going

No newsmen will be on the cruise, but Ross said he will make a daily report to the White House on any developments.

There will be not set course. The yacht will anchor each night and cruise in the daytime. Mr. Truman will not go ashore anywhere except in case of emergency.

Truman Returns; To Speak Thursday

[Continued From Page 1]

CAR TRUMAN USED HITS OIL TRUCK

Kansas City, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—A secret service man, driving the White House limousine back to Independence after President Truman's departure for Washington today, slid on icy streets and hit an oil truck. The front of the President's car was damaged slightly, but no one was injured.

The limousine, built originally for President Roosevelt and sent here for Mr. Truman's use during his Christmas visit at Independence, was traveling over the same route taken by the President earlier today in his trip to the airport. Streets here have been snow and ice covered for two weeks.

Truman Lands In Washington. Signs 64 Bills

President Sails on 4-Day Speech-Writing Cruise on Icy Potomac

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—President Truman flew back from his Christmas in Missouri today, signed 64 bills and saw several callers in three busy hours at the White House, and departed again for a four-day cruise on the icy Potomac River.

Aboard his yacht, he will draft a half-hour radio report to the nation to be made at 10 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) January 3 over all networks. He also will work on his message on the State of the Union for Congress which reconvenes January 14.

Mr. Truman boarded his yacht, the Williamsburg, at the Navy Yard here in a wintry rain and it sailed at 6:05 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time). The yacht of Admiral Ernest J. King, moored alongside, had a Christmas tree on the forecastle and a figure of Santa Claus atop the funnel, but the Williamsburg had no decorations.

The Chief Executive pooh-poohed any concern over his Christmas Day flight in bad weather when he returned here this afternoon.

The President told newsmen on the airport runway as he alighted in a heavy mist that he had had a very pleasant flight both to and from his home in Independence, Mo., where he went for Christmas.

In reply to a reporter who said that "a great many people were worried" over the outward trip in ice and fog Christmas Day, the President said:

"They need not have been. We had a very pleasant trip—both ways."

"Did you have a very rough trip today?" he was asked.

"No, it was a pleasant trip—sunshine all the way, and only fog in taking off and landing."

He told a Secretary en route to the White House that he flew at 7,200 feet most of the way and averaged 230 miles an hour. He took off from ice covered runways at Kansas City at 9:37 a. m. (EST), and landed here at 2:30 p. m.

Visibility at the airport here was given by ATC officers as one and a half miles; ceiling, 700 feet. The President's C54, The Sacred Cow, could be heard over the field, but was not visible until it dropped through the mist a few hundred feet up. Commercial planes were not grounded today as they were when the President took off Tuesday.

Back in the White House the

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President went to work on several bills passed in the closing days of Congress. He also received Agriculture Secretary Anderson, Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, and Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), an American delegate to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in London next month. The latter two saw the President together.

The White House said arrangements would be made for Secretary of State Byrnes to report to the President tomorrow after the Secretary arrives by plane from the Moscow Foreign Ministers meeting. Byrnes probably will go to nearby Quantico, Va., to see Mr. Truman aboard his yacht, the Williamsburg.

Invited to accompany the President were Secretaries William D. Hassett, Matthew J. Connelly and Charles G. Ross; Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel; George E. Allen, unofficial adviser; and Dr. John R. Steelman, Administrative Assistant who deals especially with labor matters.

Reconversion Chief John W. Snyder was to go along, but bad weather delayed his departure from St. Louis and he is expected to join the party over the week end. Military and Navy aides also were in the party.

Truman Signs New GI Bill

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP).—President Truman late today signed a bill liberalizing the GI Bill of Rights, especially as they related to loans and education for veterans.

He signed the measure along with about 50 others passed in the closing days of Congress.

Highlights of the new veterans act include:

Increase in subsistence allowance for GI students from $50 to $65 monthly to those unmarried and $75 to $90 for those married.

The new law also does these things:

(1) Repeals a requirement of the original law deducting from any future bonus payment benefits received by a serviceman through the GI bill.

(2) Eases the heretofore stringent control of the Veterans' Administration over GI loans and raises the maximum government loan guarantee from $2,000 to $4,000 on real estate.

(3) Makes loans easier to obtain by making the "reasonable value" of property the basis of the loan rather than the "normal reasonable value."

(4) Broadens the purposes for which loans may be made and increases the period of repayment on real estate loans.

Huge Foreign Information Service Urged

Bureau Would Tell Foreigners About Americans and U. S. Policy

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of State William Benton disclosed today that he had submitted plans for a multi-million dollar foreign information service employing 2,648 persons to the President and the Bureau of the Budget for approval.

At a news conference Benton declined to estimate the cost of the program at this stage but told reporters the government information specialists would staff American embassies and consular offices in at least 60 foreign countries.

Stressing that his plans had not been approved yet by Secretary of State Byrnes, he nevertheless outlined a nine-point platform which would combine the major activities of the government's two wartime information agencies, the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

The new office will be known as the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs and will be charged with giving foreign peoples "a full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States government."

About 850 of the division's employes will be connected with short wave broadcasting activities, 400 will be United States public affairs officers serving with American missions aboard. About 500 more will be assigned to special information work in Germany, Austria and Japan, the remainder plus an additional 158 persons will staff the United States home offices.

Benton said this represented a "substantial reduction" over the total of 5,782 persons employed by OWI and OIAA last July. Purpose of the permanent information service, whose organization must be approved by Congress before June 30, 1946, will be to:

1. Exchange students, technicians and other experts with foreign countries while coordinating activities of 26 government departments and bureaus interested in foreign programs.

2. Maintain and service American libraries of information in 60 countries.

3. Publish an expanded 7,000-word daily wireless bulletin for transmission to American diplomatic posts abroad and later distribution to foreign nationals desiring it. This bulletin would contain full texts and excerpts of "important official pronouncements."

4. Send a "documentary service" abroad featuring background material, biographical sketches and other factual material about the United States plus a small number of photographs.

5. Prepare photo-exhibits and film strips for showing in foreign countries.

6. Continue publication of the bi-monthly Russian-language illustrated magazine and discontinue three other similar publications, Victory, USA, and En Guardia.

7. Acquire, adapt and score in foreign languages weekly news reels and documentary films about the United States. Benton said American newsreel companies assisting in the program had agreed to bear a $100,000,000 loss in order to make this feature possible.

8. Maintain a 400 United States public affairs officers in at least 62 countries who would "provide information about the United States through all media and especially through personal contacts."

9. Operate short-wave broadcasting programs either with or without assistance of public or private corporations, using 18 languages instead of the 40 used during war-time. Benton said he already had worked out an arrangement with private corporations who participated in this program during war-time to carry on this work until June 30, 1947, or until Congress approved the peacetime setup.

Commerce Department Backs U. S. on Argentina

Reports 'Complete Accord' With Braden's Position

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Arthur Paul, assistant to the Secretary of Commerce and director of the Office of International Trade, said today the Department of Commerce "fully supports" the State Department's policy regarding Argentina.

In a formal statement Mr. Paul said: "The Office of International Trade, as well as its predecessor agency, the Foreign Economic Administration, also has been in complete accord with Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden's position in connection with United States policy toward Argentina, and his handling of these affairs while Ambassador in Buenos Aires.

"There have been conversations with the State Department regarding the application of this policy to the export licensing of specific commodities. These discussions have led to agreement on these particular points."

COURT CURBS REDS IN BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—The Argentine Communist party was barred today by a Federal court ruling from listing its candidates on official ballots and holding political meetings in the province of Buenos Aires, largest voting unit in Argentina. Although the Communists are expected to appeal the decision, the Supreme Court begins a month's recess January 1 and national elections take place February 24, which means the Communists would have little time to campaign even if the ban is overruled.

Tonight the Government was reported preparing a decree to authorize the seizure of all newsprint in the country. The measure would assure distribution of newsprint to some of the smaller newspapers supporting the presidential candidacy of Col. Juan Peron. Well-informed persons said the major newspapers of Buenos Aires are able to obtain newsprint abroad at about half the price paid by the small journals for domestic supplies.

U. S. Protests to Paraguay

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—The United States, it was learned today, has protested formally to Paraguay that references to this nation in a book written by the Paraguayan Army chief of staff are objectionable and offensive. The book was written by Colonel Bernardo Aranda and is entitled "The Armed Forces and National Problems."

U. S. Shipments Abroad Decline 12% in October

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—With continued decreases in Lend-Lease exports, United States shipments abroad declined again in October to $455,000,000, 12 per cent below September exports of $515,000,000.

Lend-Lease exports dropped to $75,000,000 from $158,000,000 in September and $413,000,000 in August. Most Lend-Lease exports in October represented shipments for which arrangements for repayment were completed prior to the exportation of the merchandise. Much of it was already in procurement "pipe lines" at the cessation of hostilities with Japan.

TO SEIZE AXIS PROPERTY

Custodian Moves to Take German, Japanese Holdings Feb. 28

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—James E. Markham, alien property custodian, moved today to seize all property in the United States or the territories owned by Japanese or German nationals.

He issued an order requiring reports on such property and said that it would be confiscated as soon as the reports—due Feb. 28—were received.

Mr. Markham described the action as part of the Government's program to wipe out Japanese and German economic power in this country. He recalled that President Truman authorized him last summer to take over Japanese and German cash and securities.

Under the order, a national of Germany or Japan is defined as any person who on, or since, June 14, 1941, has been a resident or a subject of either country. The order. Mr. Markham said, also applied to any person who had custody, control or possession of enemy-owned property or had reason to believe that property or interest in property might be owned by an enemy national.

TOWERS TO LEAD PACIFIC FLEET

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—(AP) Admiral John H. Towers today was named commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, succeeding Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, who was ordered to duty as president of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I.

Admiral Richard S. Edwards, vice chief of naval operations, was assigned duty as commander of the western sea frontier, succeeding Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, whose new assignment has not been announced.

Other orders announced by the Navy today named Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford as deputy chief of naval operations for air, succeeding Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, who was assigned duty as commander of the 8th fleet.

Vice Admiral Bernhard H. Bieri, succeeded yesterday as deputy chief of naval operations for administration by Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, was named commander of the 10th fleet.

The 8th and 10th fleets are combat task forces, assigned to the Atlantic fleet.

Admiral Towers was relieved as commander of the 5th fleet by Vice Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, in orders announced yesterday.

Today's shift in commands completed a previously announced program giving additional emphasis to aviation in the Navy's military organization. Admiral Towers, the Navy's current number one aviator, becomes the first flying officer to hold the top command in the Pacific.

Lemnitzer on Joint Strategic Committee

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Lyman Louis Lemnitzer, former deputy chief of staff of the Allied Force Headquarters at Caserta, Italy, today is serving on the U. S. Joint Strategic Committee, appointed by Secretary of War Patterson to represent the Army. He succeeds Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick.

Gen. Lemnitzer, a native of Honesdale, Pa., is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1920. His first commission was in a coast artillery corps. He has served at various coast defense stations in the United States and in the Philippines prior to the second World War.

In July 1941 he came to Washington as an assistant to the War Department's operations and training officer. The following March he was transferred to Headquarters, the Ground Forces. In June, 1942, he took command of the 34th Coast Artillery Brigade and went overseas with the unit in August.

He commanded the 15th Army group in the North African Theater. In December 1944 he was assigned as deputy Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of the Allied Forces.

HALSEY MAY HEAD MARITIME BOARD

Washington, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Admiral William F. Halsey may become chairman of the Maritime Commission after he retires from the Navy, it was reported today by industry officials. Halsey, former Third fleet commander, could not be reached for comment. He is on temporary duty at the Navy Department prior to leaving the service.

The commission chairmanship is expected to be vacant after January 1, when Vice-Admiral

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Emory S. Land becomes president of the Air Transport Association. Land's resignation has not been announced, but aviation officials have said he was offered the association presidency and probably would be permitted to leave Government service at the end of the year.

The prospective moves, with a naval aviator holding the top spot in commercial shipping, and a lifelong Navy surface man heading the airlines, have led to speculation that facilities of surface and air carriers may be coordinated in some areas to avoid duplication of costs.

Gen. Noce Gets New Post

He Is Named Deputy Commander of Army Service Forces

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Appointment of Major General Daniel Noce as deputy commander and chief of staff of the Army Service Forces was announced today by the War Department.

General Noce, a native of Denver, succeeds Lieutenant Genera LeRoy Lutes, who has been appointed chief of the A. S. F.

Atom Bomb Test at Sea Poses Question of Alien Observers

Washington, Dec. 28 (A. P.)—The forthcoming Army-Navy test of atomic bombs at sea poses a military-diplomatic question for the United States: Should the precedent of the 1923 airpower-vs.-warships experiments be followed to permit foreign observers to attend?

The co-possessors of the bomb secret—the United States, Britain and Canada—apparently made no commitment at the Moscow Foreign Ministers conference to share the secret with any other Power at this time. This, however, does not necessarily preclude the possibility that some foreign observers might witness phases of the ocean tests if visual observation is possible.

On the other historic occasion—when the Army Air Corps' Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell bombed and sank German and American warships off Cape Hatteras—world Powers had their representatives there to learn what lessons they could.

They were aboard the Navy transport Henderson, anchored well away from the target ships. They were able to report only what they saw, however. The American Navy and Army withheld detailed, technical data, especially that concerning tests against the uncompleted United States battleship Washington.

Difference in Tests.

There is this difference between the 1923 tests and those of the A-bomb: the Mitchell experiment involved no truly secret weapon.

Whatever the decision on other observers, it is assumed that Britain and Canada will be invited to the atomic bomb tests.

Britain particularly will share this country's keen interest in the outcome. She, like the United States, is a great naval Power, confronted with the problem of deciding now what changes the atom bomb will dictate in the character of future fleets.

Russia, never a top-ranking naval Power, will not have the same high stakes. But she has expanded her naval strength during and since the war.

Whether or not Russian observers see the tests on naval craft, the Soviet Government already is in a position to know the destruction wrought by atomic bombs on land structures and people. Russian military missions were in Japan after the atom bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Russia Not Represented.

The 1923 naval experiments were conducted about sixty miles off the Virginia Capes, on ships bombed by planes from Langley Field under the command of Mitchell. Among vessels used for targets were the old American battleships New Jersey and Virginia and the German capital ship Ostfriesland. Foreign representatives aboard the observation ship included naval and military experts from Britain, France and Japan, the latter a world war I allied power. Russia was not represented.

Atomic bomb experts say it is doubtful any surface observation of the forthcoming tests against warships can be made close enough to be of any real worth. It is expected that reliance will be placed chiefly on observation from airplanes, including photography and instruments aboard unmanned vessels to record shock, heat, radio-activity and other factors.

A-Bomb Worker Sues; Injured By 'Fumes'

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 28 (AP)—Walter Edwards, of Cumberland county, Tennessee, has filed suit here for $20,000 damages he contends is due him for injuries from poisonous fumes at the atomic-bomb works at Oak Ridge.

In his Circuit Court suit against Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, Edwards declares he "inhaled poisonous fumes and contracted chemical irritation of the respiratory system" as a result of his duties of cleaning "certain equipment" in which "gasses and chemicals were used" in "a gaseous diffusion method employed to split the atom."

The bill says Edwards has been under a physician's care since last March.

LUCAS FINDS NO WAR COMMITMENT

Washington, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) contended today that evidence before the Pearl Harbor committee has established that President Roosevelt made no pre-war commitments to fight Japan.

"The evidence up to this time has definitely disclosed that not a single secret commitment was made by President Roosevelt with Great Britain or any other country to go into the war before Pearl Harbor was attacked," Lucas told a reporter.

Republican members of the investigating committee said they want to hear more testimony before they pass judgment. Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) said this was his attitude* as did Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.).

Gearhart previously told a reporter he did not think any point had been proved in regard to what he termed possible promises by Mr. Roosevelt to former Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain.

"Mr. Welles certainly gave us some indications that some definite commitments of one kind or another were made at the Atlantic Conference," Gearhart said.

GOVERNMENT HAS 'MONEY IN BANK'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — (AP) The government has more money "in the bank" to work with today than it has ever had before.

Today's "working balance" — money the government uses to pay current costs and which parallels an individual's checking account—now amounts to $26,241,455,062.42. It may go as high as $28,000,000,000.

Here's the picture in round numbers:

In the government's "checking account": $26,000,000,000.

Interest cost to the government on this amount, at about 2 per cent: Approximately $520,000,000.

The cash came from two sources: 1—sales of victory loan bonds. 2—higher receipts from taxes. (Unemployment did not develop as had been expected so national income and tax receipts were higher than expected.)

Secretary Vinson recently said he believed in a "safe" working balance but declined to name the safety margin. Fiscal experts believe that either the government will move to reduce the present balance or there'll be a demand from Congress for a reduction.

The working balance, it was explained, represents borrowed money on which the United States must pay interest. This, in turn, puts a heavier drain on the taxpayer's pocketbook—since he eventually foots the bill.

Reduction of the working balance could be accomplished in several ways of which these two are most probable, according to these fiscal experts:

1. Use the money to finance the deficit—the excess of payments over receipts—instead of selling new paper for securities and thus increasing, or at least maintaining the public debt.

2. Redeem or pay off to some degree those securities which will mature in the near future, instead of re-funding the securities and continuing the debt.

Michigan Plan Gives Veterans Care at Home

Veterans Administration Contracts With Doctors; May Include Other States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Establishing a new policy to relieve its crowded facilities, the Veterans Administration today announced a contract with Michigan physicians to treat ex-soldiers at home.

The contract is with the Michigan State Medical Society. It provides for its member doctors to treat war veterans whose disabilities are service-connected but do not require hospitalization.

Another plan nearing final approval would permit veterans to be hospitalized in their own community hospital instead of a Veterans Administration institution. The Veterans Administration would pay the bill.

Major General Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general of the Veterans Administration, said that if the Michigan plan is successful it will be used in other states.

First State-wide Contract

A Veteran Administration statement said that this is the first time a contract has been signed on a state-wide basis for care of veterans by private physicians.

It added that the plan might increase the medical care and hospital space available for veterans with non-service connected disabilities. Federal law requires hospitalization of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities only if Veterans Administration facilities are available.

The Michigan plan will operate like a Blue Cross project. A veteran may apply to his family physician or to the Veterans Administration in his own community. The Veterans Administration decides if the injury is a result of military service. If it is, the veteran's physician may treat him; the bill is sent to Michigan Medical Service, a non-profit, pre-payment medical organization. The Medical Service collects the physician's fee from the Veterans Administration and forwards it to him.

If the hospital plan is approved, it will operate in a similar manner.

List of Fees Specified

A list of 400 fees for various treatments is specified. As a sample, the price of an appendectomy or a hernia operation is $80.25. The fee for examination of heart or lungs is $5.35.

The fees are based on physicians' charges in Michigan and were approved by the Medical Society and the Veterans Administration.

General Hawley called it a "stop gap" plan until Veterans Administration hospitals, with a capacity of 44,000 beds, can be constructed and more hospitals can be obtained from the Army and Navy. This plan is expected to take two years to complete.

Monmouth County Plan

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 28 (AP).—A Monmouth County veterans' medical-care plan has been operating successfully for two months with private physicians donating services free during an experimental three-month period.

The Monmouth County Medical Society set up a system whereby a veteran with service-connected disability first visits his family physician who refers the case to a screening board, if necessary. The board determines whether a specialist is required to handle the case and decides on the treatment.

Clinics have been opened in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, and the Fitkin Memorial Hospital, in Neptune, where cases may be considered every ten days.

The Veterans' Administration and the medical society agreed upon the plan and its experimental stage with the understanding the Veterans' Administration would assume the costs if the trial period proved successful.

PhiladelphiaWantsHouseUnits

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 (AP).—The City of Philadelphia has asked the Federal government for 3,000 temporary, pre-fabricated housing units for use by returning war veterans.

Thomas Appoints Group to Draft Merger of Services

Three Senators, a General and an Admiral to Work Out Truman Plan Details

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, announced today that legislation "to carry out all of President Truman's recommendations for unification of the armed forces will be ready for action by Jan. 14."

At the same time Senator Thomas, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, announced appointment of a special small committee of three Senators, an Army general, and a Navy admiral to work out all details.

Members of this group are Senators Thomas, and Lester Hill, Democrat, of Alabama; and Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont; Major General Lauris Norstad, of the A. A. F. headquarters plans staff, and Rear Admiral Arthur Radford, new deputy chief of naval operations for air.

President Truman has asked Congress for a single Department of National Defense to replace the present War and Navy Departments. He asked that land, sea and air forces be placed on a coordinated basis under this single Cabinet member.

Appointment of Admiral Radford to the group working on unification legislation attracted attention because in lengthy hear-

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ings before the Senate committee all Navy witnesses had opposed any plan that involved merger of the present separate Navy Department.

"I asked Secretary Forrestal to send up an officer to represent the Navy," Chairman Thomas said. "As usual, the Navy co-operated."

Reminded that all previous Navy Department representatives had opposed unification, Chairman Thomas said the President as commander in chief has asked for the single department and added: "I don't suppose the Navy will oppose him."

GI Wives to Be Admitted

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—President Truman signed into law today legislation to expedite admission into the United States of foreign born wives, husbands and children of members of the American armed forces. The legislation would relax immigration laws for this purpose.

Youths Interned by Enemy Are Exempted

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—Selective Service today ordered draft exemptions for youths who were interned as civilians by enemy nations during the war.

State directors were told in telegrams to advise local boards not to process induction any youths who were interned, on or after December 7, 1941.

Selective Service did not estimate the number affected. However, the office of Senator Millikin (R-Colo), who had requested the order, put the number at about 50.

Among these were three Denver, Colo., youths whose impending induction had brought protests from the American Legion there. They had been interned by the Japanese.

asked to assume about $267,000,000 of the subsidies in the form of slightly higher prices. In that event, producers will be required to assume the remaining $343,000,000 in the form of lower prices for their meat animals.

The Government several weeks ago announced that $1,785,000,000 in food subsidies would be eliminated by June 30, 1946.

Started During The War

The subsidies were started during the war for the dual purpose of preventing undue advances in consumer prices and to encourage greater production.

Price stabilization and food officials are conferring on detailed plans for elimination of the subsidies. An announcement on the meat phase is expected soon because cattlemen have been promised a six months' notice on price changes.

The meat subsidies have been saving consumers all the way from 8.5 cents a pound for sliced ham to 3.7 cents on salt pork.

The question facing the Government is how much of this saving should be taken away from the consumer and how much shifted to the farmers.

Some Government circles suggest that farmers assume the full loss of production incentive subsidies, of which there are two. One is 50 cents a hundred on the top two grades of beef cattle. The other ranges from $1 to $3.15 a hundred for sheep and lamb. These subsidies cost the Government $76,000,000 yearly.

It also has been suggested that the loss effect of slaughterer subsidies totaling about $535,000,000 annually be divided equally between consumers and producers.

Aided Slaughterers

Most of these subsidies were started in June, 1943, when the Government reduced prices on meats ten per cent. The subsidies were designed to enable slaughterers to keep paying the same price for meat animals.

Officials estimate that should this plan be put into effect ceiling prices on meats would be increased about as follows:

Round steak, 4 cents a pound; rib roasts, 3.5 cents; chuck roast, 2.5 cents; hamburger, 2.8 cents; veal cutlets, 2.5 cents; pork chops, 3 cents; bacon, 3.4 cents; salt pork, 2 cents, and sliced ham, 3.4 cents.

Depends On Demand

These higher prices would prevail, however, only if the demand continued sufficient to push them to the ceiling limits.

Farmers would tend to get about 80 cents a hundred less for their hogs, 55 cents less for veal calves, $1 to $3.15 for sheep and lambs, and from 65 cents to $1.50 less for their cattle, depending on grade.

Meat-Price Increase Considered Possible

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Government is expected to announce by January 1 whether ceiling prices on meats are to be increased when some $610,000,000 in yearly subsidies are withdrawn by next June 30.

Under present indications, it is possible that consumers will be

O. P. A. Grants Price Rises on Brick and Tile

Acts to Spur Flow of Home Building Material; Pi mo Levels Set by the Agency

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Office of Price Administration granted today price increases, effective Jan. 2, on brick and tile produced in ten Western states as a step toward speeding the flow of materials into home building.

The boost was provided in one of a series of pricing orders on items ranging from pianos to domestic swiss cheese, as follows:

BRICK AND TILE: An increase of $2 a thousand in manufacturers' plant ceiling prices for clay and shale building brick, both common and face, and an 80 cents a ton increase on hollow and clay drain tile were authorized. This applies to products produced in California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Arizona, Oregon and Montana. The increases may be passed on to the consumer. Similar boosts previously had been authorized for producers east of the Rocky Mountains.

OILCLOTH: Effective Jan. 2 manufacturers received a 15 per cent increase over October, 1941, levels to compensate them for higher production and labor costs. Wholesalers were allowed a 9.1 per cent increase over March 1, 1942, prices, except on wall oilcloth. Retail prices remain the same, pending an O. P. A. study to find out how much of the wholesalers' increase retailers can absorb.

PIANOS: Piano and piano-parts manufacturers, now resuming production for the first time since the war, will be allowed to calculate ceiling prices on the basis of estimated total production costs and sales during the three months after they file their reports. The prices will remain in force for four months and then will be subject to revision on the basis of profits and losses.

DOMESTIC SWISS CHEESE: Cents-a-pound ceilings were established at all levels, with the exception of retail. O. P. A. said retail prices will continue on about the same basis. Effective Jan. 3, typical new prices for sales in Wisconsin by processors will be 40¼ cents for a half-pound package, and 41.05 cents on sales by primary wholesalers.

NEW CARS WILL LACK SPARE TIRE

Motorists Will Be Allowed to Buy 5th Tire

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP).—New cars will lack spare tires in 1946, but there will be nothing to prevent a motorist from buying a fifth tire from a dealer.

Civilian Production Administration officials acknowledged this today in announcing that the ban against putting spare tires on new automobiles at the factory will be incorporated in CPA rubber regulations after January 1, when tire rationing ends. At present the order is on OPA's books.

The prohibition applies to trucks, trailers and tractors, as well as passenger cars.

"Tires will not be in plentiful supply for several months," a CPA official said, "but there will be enough to allow all vehicles to remain in operation if owners do not hoard or 'hog' tires."

GROUP STARTS FOR JAPAN

Members of Old Far Eastern Board Go Under 'Original Orders'

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP)—Delegates of the ten-nation Far Eastern Commission, although uncertain of the board's future status, left here at 9 A. M., Pacific standard time, today in two Air Transport Command planes for Honolulu for its inspection tour of Japan.

The chairman of the group, Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, said last night he did not know whether the commission would be replaced by a new one as a result of the Big Three announcement from Moscow of the agreement to form a revised Far Eastern Commission.

At Washington an official concerned with policy-making machinery for Japan said as a practical matter the original body probably would remain intact, the change being in the addition of Russian representation.

The McCoy group is made up of delegates from the United States, New Zealand, Britain, the Netherlands, China, France, Canada, the Philippines, Australia and India. General McCoy said the group was "proceeding on our original orders."

NAVY 'REVOLT' WINS REPAIRS ON TRAIN

Pacific Veterans Travel East After Fort Wayne Protest at Lack of Heat, Water

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28 (AP)—Nearly 600 Navy combat men, riding a troop train which many of them had refused to reboard last night in Fort Wayne, Ind., until "bad conditions" were remedied, stopped briefly in Pittsburgh today, en route to separation centers in Maryland and New York.

The sailors, veterans of the victorious Third and Fifth Fleets, had only five minutes here before the train resumed its eastward trek, but some of them found time to renew grievances against their transportation.

One of them waved at a converted baggage car in which the men were fed and grumbled:

"Look at this pig-sty we have to eat in."

Another added:

"Yesterday we ate just twice. And the food: We've gone broke buying our own food along the way."

The commander of the seamen, a lieutenant junior grade who asked anonymity, said he would file an official protest upon arrival on the East Coast. He stated that sixteen trains had passed his train between Chicago and Fort Wayne.

At Fort Wayne, Chief Petty Officer John Hunter, who said he spoke for the seamen, declared none of the train's eleven coaches had any water for twenty-five hours and that three of the coaches had no lights.

During two hours' delay, which resulted when some of the sailors refused to reboard the train, water was put in and broken windows in the coaches repaired. Two wooden coaches were taken off.

Several inscriptions had been chalked on the sides of the coaches by the sailors, including:

"Nothing is too good for the returning veteran."

"For pigs and sailors only. Refrigerator cars."

"This coach brought by grandpappy back from the Civil War. It brought my dad back in 1918. I'm going to get out and walk."

The train started from the West Coast Sunday morning. Hunter said the trip from Chicago to Fort Wayne, 150 miles, took fourteen hours. The train was carrying men for the Navy stations at Lido Beach, N. Y., and Bainbridge, Md.

6 Coaches Reach Long Beach, L. I.

The troop train was split yesterday afternoon at Harrisburg, Pa., five coaches going to Bainbridge, Md., and six to Long Beach, L. I. The Long Beach train arrived there at 11:45 o'clock last night with 300 men, all of whom were taken by buses to the near-by naval separation center at Lido Beach.

In an effort to make up for lost time, the Pennsylvania Railroad cleared all tracks for the Long Beach-bound special, the train making a seventy-six-mile run from a point outside of Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania Station here in sixty-seven minutes. The train passed through the city terminal at 10:33 P. M.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials issued a statement here saying the lack of water on the train was "in part due to the fact that the cars were delivered to the Pennsylvania at Chicago by an Illinois Central locomotive not equipped for heating cars, thereby causing freezing of plumbing facilities."

Pennsylvania officials said their information was that the train was side-tracked and passed by only six other trains between Chicago and Fort Wayne, and that one of these was a troop-train while the others were regular passenger trains carrying a large percentage of service men.

Hull Cracked, Ship Makes Port

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 (AP).—Buffeted by an Atlantic storm for sixteen days, the steamship Monte Orduna was forced to put into port here today, its hull cracked in nine places and its propeller damaged. The Monte Orduna, a lightly loaded 5,529-ton vessel, was bound for Canada from Seville, Spain.

FORMER G.I. HELD, WED FOUR GIRLS

ELYRIA, O., Dec. 28—(AP) Ex-serviceman Leonard E. Smith, 25, who admitted marrying four 17-year-old girls within three years, was charged with bigamy today.

Justice of the Peace Otto K. Mischka, who bound the former Army physical instructor over to the Grand Jury under $5,000 bond, said the discharged veteran was arrested on complaint of wife No. 3, the former Helen Edgington of nearby Willard, who filed the charge after Smith's fourth marriage here Nov. 23.

Wife No. 4, the former Donna Mae Duffield of Lorain, O., declared at Smith's arraignment, Mischka reported, that she was disappointed in him because he was not a good husband and he said he would be."

Justice Mischka gave this account of Smith's marital career:

His first wife was the former Bonnie Tucker of Ashland, O., but Smith said he was divorced from her shortly after the marriage.

He then married Agnes Fritsch of Bellevue, O., but Smith contended the marriage to wife No. 2 was annulled.

Wife No. 3 said Smith showed her a copy of his certificate of divorce from wife No. 1 but that she was unable to find court verification of the annullment from wife No. 2.

Smith contended he thought he had been divorced from wife No. 3 but Common Pleas Judge Edgar Martin of Norwalk refused to grant a decree last Oct. 29.

British Bride Meets Husband

Baltimore, Dec. 28 (AP)—The case of the stowaway British bride untangled itself a little today.

Still, some more time must elapse before 19-year-old Brenda Grandfield Morgan can know for certain that she can stay in the United States.

The waiting period will be a happy one, though, for the pretty English girl was paroled in custody of her husband, 26-year-old John William (Bill) Morgan, who flew in this morning from Wichita Falls, Texas.

Brenda, who arrived off Baltimore Christmas Eve on a British freighter, was ordered excluded by an immigration special board of inquiry, but officials admitted it was largely a technicality.

Morgan and his wife appealed immediately to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington. But they probably won't have to wait for that to go through the slow mills of the law. President Truman signed into law today legislation to expedite admission of wives of GI's. The law dispenses with the usual formalities for immigrants.

Reunion for the couple came in the stodgy immigration offices.

"Oh, it was so wonderful to see him again,' breathed Brenda as she related how impatient she had become in her Bristol, England, home and decided to do her own red-tape cutting by just getting on a boat.

Brenda and Bill met at a dance in November, 1943, when he was a sergeant of coast artillery. On V-E Day he was in Weimar, Germany. He obtained a five-day pass and flew to Bristol for his wedding.

Bill went home soon afterward. He wrote from Texas, where he is in the insurance business, saying he would arrange for passage. There were delays, so after Brenda waited as long as she could she just stowed away on the freighter, Empire Chamois.

Said both Bill and Brenda as they left the hearing room, arm in arm, "Everything will come out all right."

There was just a tiny speck of darkness in all the light which was breaking over them. Said Brenda:

"My first American food on shore was just a little disappointing. They gave me some turkey—and I've heard about it so often—but they put it between two pieces of bread and spoiled the taste."

Doctors Despair of Restoring Sight to GI Aided Youngster

By CHARLES WHITEFORD

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28—(AP) He doesn't know it yet, but eight-year-old Gianfranco Cabbia's GI-sponsored trip from Italy to America in search of the sight he lost when kicked by a German cavalryman's horse probably will end in failure.

Gianfranco came to the Johns Hopkins hospital tonight with "Gugliamo," his term for Pfc. Howard W. Gorgas of Montpelier, Ohio, an 88th division infantryman. He accompanied the boy from Italy after the division personnel had chipped in $3,500 for expenses. Two other divisions also aided Gianfranco.

Dr. Alan C. Woods, director of the Wilmer Eye Institute at Hopkins, made a preliminary examination and said the sight in Gianfranco's left eye is irreparably damaged, and there is extensive damage to the other.

"There doesn't seem to be much of a chance to help the lad," he said, "but we'll try.

"Incidentally, the cost of the operation won't come out of the soldiers' fund—we'll take care of that."

Dressed in an army uniform complete with the insignia of three divisions—the 85th, 88th and 34th—Gianfranco was a tired little boy on his arrival at the hospital, but was cheerful and, with Gorgas as interpreter, told of the trip.

One of his biggest thrills was the train ride from New York. Despite his years, he is an accomplished accordionist, and composed a little piece of his own on the way down.

"At first I thought I would call it 'The Horse,'" he said, "but now I think I'll name it 'Boy on A Train.'"

Gorgas said the child had two audiences with Pope Pius XII, the last time just a day or two before they started for the United States.

"The Pope said he would ask the people of Italy to pray that the operation will be successful when the time came," he said.

"I am going to send a cable to his Holiness tonight, asking for his prayers and blessing."

Destroyer Named for Hop Bottom Officer

Orange, Tex., Dec. 28 (AP)—The Destroyer USS Carpenter, named in honor of the late Lt. Comdr. Donald Marshall Carpenter, USN, of Hop Bottom, Pa., was launched here today.

Mrs. Donald M. Carpenter, Coronado, Calif., widow of Lt. Comdr. Carpenter, christened the vessel as it slipped into the waters of the Sabine River.

H. C. Cranfill, vice president of the Consolidated Steel Corporation, was master of ceremonies and gave a brief history of Lt. Comdr. Carpenter.

He was born in Hop Bottom, Pa., March 6, 1894, and died April 4, 1940, in San Diego, Calif. He was awarded the Victory Medal and the Grand Fleet Clasp.

Lt. Comdr. Carpenter attended schools in Scranton, Pa., graduated from McKeesport (Pa.) High School and was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy from district 13 in 1912.

Irate Sailors Delay Own Troop Train, Insist on Repairs

Say Cars Lacked Water and Lights; P.R.R. Tells of Mix-Up in Equipment

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 28 (AP).—An eastbound Pennsylvania Railroad troop train carrying 573 Navy veterans of the Pacific war was delayed here nearly two hours last night when many of the seamen got off during a stop and refused to board it again until what they described as "bad" conditions were remedied.

Chief Petty Officer John Hunter, who said he was a Navy combat correspondent and spokesman for the group, said none of the eleven coaches on the train had any water for sanitary or drinking purposes for more than twenty-five hours. He said three of the coaches had no lights.

Local officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad said the train was being serviced here because it needed service and not because any protest had been filed. Water was put in and broken windows were repaired. Two wooden coaches were taken off the train.

Hunter said the 150-mile trip here from Chicago had taken fourteen hours. He said the speed of the train had been limited to forty miles an hour and that it had been sidetracked for both passenger and freight trains.

SAVAGE ATLANTIC STORM BATTERED TROOP TRANSPORT

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—(AP) The cruiser Portland arrived here today with troops and sailors telling of terrific gales on the Atlantic which took a toll of two soldiers dead, one missing and 22 injured.

The 20,000 ton vessel, which saw 15 engagements in three years of Pacific warfare, docked with her radar antenna bent back against her foremast and her starboard hangar bulkheads riped off by the storms. She carried 1,159 troops.

The rtland's captain, Lowe H. Bibby, of Alexandria, Va., described the weather as "the worst storms I have seen in 28 years of naval seafaring."

Echoing the Portland's captain was the skipper of the light cruiser Boise, Capt. Charles C. Hartman of Santa Monica, Calif., who said it was "certainly the worst crossing I ever made."

The Boise originally due to arrive by Christmas, docked today with 1,189 servicemen. No casualties from the storms were reported aboard it.

The Portland's two dead, killed when a giant wav hit the starboard hangar, wer Sgt. Noah L. Daniels of Amity, Ark., and Sgt. Louis S. Csurics, Steelton, Pa.

The missing man was Sgt. J. M. Lewis of Springfield, Col.

Capt. Bibby estimated waves 50 feet high and wind of 80 miles an hour struck the Portland. Cmdr. A. D. Jackson of Bryan, Tex., the navigator, said he believed some of the waves were more than 100 feet high and the wind "much more" than 80 miles an hour. The vessel's wind indicator broke at about 45 miles an hour.

Scenes of horror and confusion in the blackout of the starboard hangar were described by men who slept there when the mountainous wave roared in, causing the casualties.

"I was sleeping on the bottom tier just before the wave struck," said Sgt. Thomas Lancian, Everett, Mass., describing the crossing as worse than the famed Battle of the Bulge, in which he was wounded.

"Water had been seeping under the bulkhead doors, and I climbed up into the rafters to prevent being soaked. I had hardly climbed there when there was a terrible roar as the bulkhead was ripped off and the water rushed in.

"The lights went out immediately and the place was filled with moans, shrieks and cries."

"It was a hell of a lot worse than Salerno," said Pfc. John Rocciolo, East Boston, Mass., who fought in that bloody battle with the 36th Division.

A hero of the disaster was ship's cook 1/c John W. Siri, 24, San Francisco, who broke three ribs in his efforts to extricate two injured servicemen.

The troops were loud in their praise of the quick action by Navy men, and the calming speech by Capt. Bibby which quieted men who believed the vessel was "done for."

The 12-year-old Portland detoured to the Azores on Dec. 18 and the more seriously injured men were removed at Ponte Delgrada. The stop-over and the necessary zig-zagging to avoid the brunt of waves added 1,000 miles to her crossing from Le Havre.

CARGO OF BOMBS LOOSE, LIBERTY SHIP IN DANGER

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—(AP) A cargo of 5,000 tons of bombs, breaking loose in the hold, today threatened the safety of the Liberty Ship Henry D. Thoreau, with a crew of 40 aboard. The ships master radioed a distress message saying "if they give way entirely, nothing can save us."

The Navy, however, intercepting two messages from the Thoreau, said it was "very unlikely" that the bombs would explode unless there were a great shock. Bombs loaded for transport have their fuses removed, the Navy said.

The Thoreau, a 7-176-ton vessel is not carrying troops, the Navy said. The ship was out of Naples, Italy, bound for Cape May, N. J. and about 420 miles southwest of the Azores.

The bombs probably were some of those unused by American Air forces in Italy and were being returned to an ammunition depot in the United States, a Navy spokesman said.

A second message said a ship was standing by, but could do nothing immediately.

H. H. Singleton, operating manager of the Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc., the Thoreau's agent, said he had radioed the vessel's captain, S. C. Briggs, for further information. He said Briggs' home was somewhere in Pennsylvania.

TWO SHIPS COLLIDE OFF AMBROSE LIGHT

British Vessel, Carrying Troops, Continues Toward N. Y. Harbor.

War Hero Badly Wounded in Row Over Officer's Wife

Capt. Archie Miller Held for Shooting Capt. Eugene Dale, Death March

30.24-32701

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—In a melee over the love of an attractive, 24-year-old former Powers model, Capt. Eugene Dale, 27, war hero and survivor of the Bataan Death March, was shot and wounded critically today by bullets from a souvenir German luger pistol.

Police held the model's estranged husband, Capt. Archie B. Miller, 25, veteran of the European war, without bail on a charge of felonious assault.

Miller's pretty blonde wife, Mrs. Fay Hancock Miller, told police she fell in love with Dale and planned a divorce while her husband was overseas.

Police said Miller admitted shooting his rival.

The shooting, described by Assistant District Attorney Edward Murphy as "one of the usual triangle affairs," occurred in Mrs. Miller's West 58th Street apartment and police gave the following account of it:

Mrs. Miller, Dale, Mrs. Miller's sister and her fiance were talking in the apartment when Miller broke in on them early this morning.

He fired six shots, three striking Dale in the head, chest and abdomen.

Mrs. Miller struggled with her husband and was struck with the butt of the gun.

Then, the fiance of Mrs. Miller's sister, Arthur Gormley of College Point, N. Y., a member of the Merchant Marine, subdued Miller, wrestling the gun from him and inflicting slight head injuries.

Dale was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in critical condition. He identified Miller as his assailant.

The Millers were married 25 months ago in Florida. After they lived together seven months, he was sent overseas.

Mrs. Miller told police she realized shortly after her marriage that it was a mistake, and said she had consulted a lawyer who was beginning divorce proceedings.

"My letters to Captain Miller while he was in the service told him of how I felt about our marriage," police quoted her as saying.

Police said Mrs. Miller told them her husband had not seemed very upset by her letters.

Both Capt. and Mrs. Miller were treated for scalp injuries. Mrs. Miller, wearing a red coat and a bright yellow snood, appeared at the West 54th Street police station with her sister, Frances Hancock, and Gormley. Miss Hancock is private secretary to a magazine publisher, police said.

Dale, now stationed at Mitchell Field, N. Y., was taken prisoner by the Japanese on Bataan. He escaped from a prison ship after the infamous Death March and fought for six months with a Filipino guerrilla group.

He was recaptured and then spent three years in a Jap prison camp. Many of his experiences have been recounted in magazine articles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—(AP) The 12,437-ton British merchant ship Waipawa steaming toward New York harbor collided tonight with the George N. Seger off Ambrose light but the coast guard caid there apparently were no casualties.

The coast guard reported that the Waipawa was carrying troops, presumably American, from Clyde, Scotland.

Tugs and rescue vessels were dispatched immediately after the SOS signals of the two distressed ships were intercepted.

A pilot was put aboard the Waipawa, which proceeded satisfactorily, a coast guard spokesman said, but the Seger "was pretty badly damaged and requires assistance."

The Seger said in its distress signal that its bow was smashed in. The 12,437-ton Waipawa reported that its number one hold was flooded.

The coast guard said the Seger was outbound and the Waipawa inbound when the collision occurred, and that there was no indication as to the cause of the accident. Weather conditions were good, the coast guard said.

Patton's Embolism Held Unavoidable

New York, Dec. 28 (AP) — Col. R. Glen Spurling, consulting surgeon who attended General George S. Patton, Jr., after his fatal accident in Europe, said today the embolism which caused the General death could not have been prevented.

"It was inevitable," he said on his arrival at LaGuardia Field. "It could not have been foreseen or prevented." He said it was "not totally uncommon, particularly in the older age group" in cases of back injuries.

The colonel was flown to Europe from Washington by the Surgeon General's office to attend General Patton. He was preparing to return to private practice in Louisville, Ky., at the time.

Colonel Spurling left immediately for Washington to report to the Surgeon General's office. He said he expected to be released from the Army January 15.

39 Ships to Bring 20,000 Veterans to U. S. Today

7,140 Men Scheduled to Reach New York; Los Angeles Expect 4,100 Servicemen

DEC 29 1945

(By the Associated Press)

Thirty-nine ships carrying approximately 22,000 veterans, are scheduled to arrive today at East and West Coast ports from Europe and the Pacific areas.

Due at New York are eight ships with 7,140 men; and at Newport News, Va., eight vessels with 6,500.

Pacific Coast arrivals include three ships at Los Angeles, with 4,100; 17 at San Diego, with 1,060; and three at San Francisco with 891.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York

Rockhill Victory, with 1,543 troops including Cannon Company, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, and Companies G, H, I, K and L of the 104th Infantry Regiment; Anti-Tank Company and Cannon Company, 328th Infantry Regiment.

Andrew Moore, with 553 troops including Company L, 357th Infantry Regiment; Service Company and anti-tank company, 358th Infantry Regiment.

Kokomo Victory, with 1,512 troops including 128th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.

Sea Porpoise, with 2,336 miscellaneous troops.

Ambrose Burnside, with 619 troops, including 990th Quartermaster Service Company; 3902d, 3980th, 443d Quartermaster Truck Companies; all Negro troops.

Charles Goodyear, with 573 troops, including the 12th Evacuation Hospital, and the 895th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Air Warning Battalion.

Miscellaneous troops on the following: George Pendelton, three, and Jared Ingersoll, two.

At Boston

No ships scheduled.

At Newport News, Va.

Usat Cristobal, with 2325 troops including Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, 101st Infantry Regiment; Service Company, 101st Infantry Regiment; and the following units of 104th Infantry Regiment: Service Company, Anti-Tank Company, Medical Detachment, Headquarters Company, First Battalion; Companies A, B, C, D and Headquarters Company, Second Battalion; and Companies E, F, and M.

Norway Victory, with 1,534 troops, including 93rd Quartermaster Renovation Company; 228th Chemical Base Depot Company; 12th Field Artillery Observation Battalion; 68th Tank Battalion, and 24 miscellaneous troops.

Felix Grundy, with 542 troops, including Eighth Tactical Air Command Squadron; and 724th Air Mat. Squadron.

Bardstown Victory, with 1,516 troops, including following units of 101st Infantry Regiment: Companies E, G, and H, and Third Battalion.

John Milledge, with 575 men, including following units of Second Battalion, 358th Infantry Regiment: Companies E, G and I.

Clarence Peck, with 38 men, including members of Detachment C, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 33rd Field Artillery group.

Bartholomew Gosnold, with 28 miscellaneous troops.

W. K. Kamaka, no information given on number of troops or units aboard.

At Portland, Ore.

No ships scheduled.

At Los Angeles, Calif.

Miscellaneous troops on the following: Lander, 1,919 men, from Guam; Grimes, with 2,091, from Saipan; Green Bay Victory, with 12, from Cristobal.

At San Diego, Calif.

Miscellaneous troops on the following: Destroyer Escort Pettit, 76; LSV Montauk, with 976; LSMs 312, 29, 31, 91, 181, 210, 216, 226, 235, 240, 247, 273, 291, 323, and 39, with total of eight Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco, Calif.

Miscellaneous troops on the following Briareus, with 876 men; Pasquetank, with 10; Ocone, with five, all from Pearl Harbor.

BIG THREE

LONDON, DEC. 28-(AP)-DIPLOMATS SPECULATED TODAY ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE BIG THREE POWERS IN WASHINGTON DURING FEBRUARY OR MARCH.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID NO SUCH MEETING HAD BEEN ARRANGED, HOWEVER.

THERE WAS TALK, ALSO, THAT DEPUTIES OF SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M.MOLOTOV, SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WOULD MEET EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR TO RESUME DISCUSSIONS OF EUROPEAN PEACE TREATIES, ITALIAN COLONIES AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

UNUSUALLY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SAID A NEW MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WAS UNLIKELY UNTIL THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY MEETING HERE JAN. 10. WAS WELL ADVANCED.

BEVIN ARRIVED BY PLANE TONIGHT FROM MOSCOW BUT DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE CONFERENCE.

JP143PES

FOREIGN MINISTERS (250)
BY REMBERT JAMES

MOSCOW, DEC. 28-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA'S TWO MOST INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS, IZVESTIA AND PRAVDA, TODAY PRAISED THE RESULTS OF THE "BIG THREE" FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WHICH ENDED HERE YESTERDAY WITH AGREEMENTS ON THE ATOMIC QUESTION AND OTHER VITAL PROBLEMS.

IZVESTIA, OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT PAPER, ASSERTED THAT THE "DECISIONS OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE WITNESS THAT A NEW STEP HAS BEEN MADE TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLABORATION OF THE ALLIED STATES."

WITHOUT THIS COLLABORATION, IZVESTIA SAID, "THERE WILL BE NO FIRMNESS OF PEACE." DECLARING THAT THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD FOUND SOLUTIONS FOR PROBLEMS WHICH SOME PEOPLE WERE READY TO SAY COULD NOT BE SOLVED, THE NEWSPAPER COMMENTED SPECIFICALLY ON THE ATOMIC AGREEMENT AND THE FORMULA FOR DRAFTING PEACE TREATIES.

THE ATOMIC AGREEMENT, IZVESTIA SAID, "DOES NOT PRESENT ANY DOUBTS" AND THE ACCORD ON TREATY PROCEDURE MEANS THAT THE MINISTE HAVE SOLVED A COMPLICATED PROBLEM AND REMOVED AN OBSTACLE DELAYIN THE REGULATION OF POST-WAR RELATIONS IN EUROPE.

PRAVDA, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, STATED THAT THE FORMATION OF A COMMISSION FOR THE FAR EAST WAS "OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE." THE CREATION OF A FOUR-POWER COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, PRAVDA SAID, WAS IN ANSWER TO A NECESSITY AND SHOULD CUT SHORT THE ATTEMPT OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS TO PRESERVE PART OF THEIR POWER.

JR750AES

FIRST LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY REMBERT JAMES

MOSCOW, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN WOULD LEAVE BY TRAIN TONIGHT FOR BUCHAREST WITH RUSSIAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS TO CARRY OUT THE AGREEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE TO BROADEN THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

ANDREI VYSHINSKI, VICE COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR WILL ACCOMPANY HARRIMAN.

OF THE BIG THREE, ONLY RUSSIA NOW RECOGNIZES ROMANIA.

THE COMMUNIQUE SPECIFIED THAT AFTER THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT IS BROADENED, "FREE AND UNFETTERED ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE." THE DOCUMENT SAID HARRIMAN, VYSHINSKI AND SIR ARCHIBALD WERE "TO PROCEED TO BUCHAREST AT ONCE AND CONSULT WITH KING MIHAI" AND THE PRESENT LEFTIST GOVERNMENT, WITH WHICH THE MONARCH HAS BEEN AT ODDS.

WITH BIG THREE

KANSAS CITY, DEC. 27-(AP)-WITHHOLDING COMMENT ON THE RESULTS OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE HERE YESTERDAY DECLARED HE WOULD HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ON THE CONFERENCE WHEN HE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ADDED THAT HE AND SECRETARY BYRNES WERE IN COMPLETE ACCORD.

FJ1152PCS

SOFIA, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE FIRST BULGARIAN REACTION TO THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE APPEARED TONIGHT IN THE LEADING ARTICLE OF THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT. IT SAID:

"THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE IS A VICTORY OF UNITY AMONG THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC ALLIES. HOPES OF REACTIONARY AND PRO-FASCIST CIRCLES TO SEE DISORGANIZED OR DESTROYED THE HARMONIOUS COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS TO SEE THE WORLD DIVIDED INTO QUARRELING CAMPS, WERE IN VAIN. THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE CONTAINS A SPECIAL PASSAGE REGARDING THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIES TOWARD BULGARIA. IN THIS CASE AS WELL, REACTIONARY AND PRO-FASCIST ELEMENTS ARE BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED. THE DECISIONS OF THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC ALLIES PUT AN END TO THE CAMPAIGN AND INTRIGUES AGAINST THE FATHERLAND FRONT IN BULGARIA."

EH-WR1043PES

ADD LON (Big Three) xxx Hungary

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID THE DECISIONS TAKEN ON ROMANIA AND BULGARIA INDICATED GREAT STRIDES HAD BEEN MADE IN SETTLING THE TRICKY BALKAN QUESTION AND MIGHT LEAD TO A COMPLETE SETTLEMENT.

M407AES

DAY - Paris

FIRST LEAD UNO

LONDON, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE COMMITTEE WHICH WILL GO TO THE UNITED STATES TO SELECT POSSIBLE SITES FOR PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS WAS INSTRUCTED TODAY TO CONSIDER ONLY THREE LOCATIONS ONE NEAR BOSTON, ONE EAST OF THE HUDSON RIVER IN NEW YORK STATE, AND THE THIRD IN CONNECTICUT.

IT WAS SSTIPULATED THAT THE SITE IN CONNECTICUT BE FROM 25 TO 80 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

WR4PES WR4PES

LONDON, DEC. 28-(AP)-A UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE, AFTER DECIDING THAT THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION WOULD BE NEAR THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES, MET TODAY TO ATTEMPT TO NARROW THE FIELD TO SIX PROPOSED SITES.

THE COMMITTEE, A SEVEN-MAN INVESTIGATING GROUP APPOINTED BY THE UNO PREPARATORY COMMISSION, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THE CAPITAL WOULD BE IN MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY OR DELAWARE.

THE SIX SITES SELECTED WILL BE VISITED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, WHO PLAN TO FLY TO THE UNITED STATES JAN. 3 OR 4.

30. 24-32703

"BEFORE WE GO WE'LL NOTIFY THE OFFICIALS OF EACH CITY THAT WE WANT NO CEREMONIES, NO PARTIES, AND THE COST OF THE TRIP WILL BE BORNE BY THE UNO," MEMBERS SAID.
A78

LONDON, DEC.28-(AP)-- BRITISH LANCE CORPORAL ALFRED SHELDRAKE OF CHADWELL HEATH TODAY IS CELEBRATING A HONEYMOON DELAYED 12 YEARS BY WAR AND THREATS OF WAR.

SHELDRAKE WAS MARRIED IN 1933 WHILE SERVING IN THE BRITISH ARMY AND THREE DAYS AFTER HIS WEDDING WAS ORDERED OVERSEAS. HE HAD SIX HOURS AT HOME IN 1935. THE WAR CAUGHT HIM IN SINGAPORE, HE WAS CAPTURED AND REMAINED IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP UNTIL JAPAN'S SURRENDER.

DEC 29 1945

APL DCANES 01002--JA-- 601P

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, DEC. 28- -(AP)--THE 100,000TH GI TO SAIL FOR HOME ON THE QUEEN MARY SINCE V-J DAY---SGT. GEORGE J. POOLE OF CLEWISTON, FLA., BOARDED THE VESSEL TODAY.

THE ~~19-YEAR-OLD~~ SERGEANT WHO IS ATTACHED TO THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION RECEIVED A SPECIAL PLAQUE IN A CEREMONY. HE ARRIVED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER IN NOVEMBER, 1944 AND FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE AND WAS WOUNDED IN THE ARDENNES FOREST.

WEILS 1811 CCC 155P

PARIS, DEC. 28 -- (AP) -- BREAD WILL GO ON FRANCE'S RATION LIST AGAIN ON JAN. 1, BECAUSE OF UNEXPECTEDLY LOW WHEAT SHIPMENTS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, THE FOOOD MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ALLOWANCE WILL BE SIX OUNCES FOR EACH PERSON DAILY, OR ABOUT AN OUNCE AND ONE-HALF LESS THAN WAS ALLOWED BEFORE UNRESTRICTED SALE OF BREAD WAS PERMITTED LAST OCTOBER.

DEC 29 1945

LOWRY-PR1245/JOK0850

BERLIN, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT IS BEING OPERATED HERE UNDER THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT RESTITUTION PROGRAM, WITH CLAIMS RANGING FROM ENTIRE FACTORIES SEIZED BY THE NAZIS TO THE ROYAL TRAIN OF THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

SEVERAL MACHINES FOR MAKING RUBBER, BELONGING TO BELGIUM, HAVE BEEN FOUND. OTHER LOOTED MATERIAL AWAITING IDENTIFICATION INCLUDES OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, RADIUM, AUTOMOBILES, TROLLEY BUSES, HORSES, ENTIRE LABORATORIES, PORCELAIN, CARPETS, RADIOS, PIANOS AND TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS.

SN1119PES

ADD BERLIN (NAZ

THE FACTORY IS OPERATED BY A THREE-MAN RUSSIAN STAFF, HEADED BY KK
NIKOLAI KUNYUKHOV, BOYISH-LOOKING, 37-YEAR-OLD EX-COMBAT SOLDIER.
LEUNA FIRST WAS SEIZED BY UNITED STATES FORCES, WHO ALLOWED -BASISCB
ONLY THE PRODUCTION OF AMMONIA FOR USE IN MAKING FERTILIZER, RUDOLPH
AUGSTEN, GERMAN MANAGER, SAID. THE RUSSIANS, WHO TOOK OVER THE
PLANT WHEN THEY OCCUPIED THIS TERRITORY, GAVE THEIR APPROVAL LAST JUL
TO THE RESUMPTION OF GASOLINE PROPDUCTION.

THE FACTORY IS NOW EMPLOYING 18,000 PERSONS, ABOUT HALF ITS WARTIME PEAK.

THE CORRESPONDENTS TOURING RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED GERMANY WERE TOLD BY THE SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNOR AT DRESDEN, MAJ. GEN. DMITRY DUBROVSKE, THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE NO PLANS TO TRANSFER THEIR MILITA GOVERNMENT TO A CIVILIAN STATUS.

DENAZIFICATION IS LESS STRENUOUSLY CONDUCTED BY THE RUSSIANS THAN THE AMERICANS. RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNORS REPORTED THAT, WITH LEADING NAZIS JAILED OR OUSTED, THE TASK HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE GERMANS.

THE RED ARMY'S CONDUCT TOWARD THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE FORMAL AND THERE WAS NO OPEN FRATERNIZATION WITH FRAULEINS. IN LEIPZIG, FIRST OCCUPIED BY AMERICANS, PEOPLE SAID: "IF THE AMERICANS WERE HERE OUR CHILDREN WOULD BE FOLLOWING THEM AROUND. YOU DON'T SEE CHILDREN FOLLOWING THE RUSSIANS."

JR325AES

B. BASISCBSC

(ADVANCE) WEISSENFELS, SAXONY, GERMANY, DEC.19 (DELAYED)-

(AP)- SIX LITTLE AMERICAN ISLANDS REMAIN IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY.

IN THE ISLANDS ARE TELEPHONE REPEATER STATIONS MANNED BY TEAMS OF FROM FOUR TO EIGHT SOLDIERS ALONG THE LINE FROM FRANKFURT TO BERLIN. THEIR JOB IS TO HANDLE AMERICAN MAINTENANCE ALONG THIS CIRCUIT.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ON A TOUR OF THE RUSSIAN ZONE MET ONE SUCH TEAM, COMPOSED OF FOUR AMERICAN SIGNAL SERVICE TROOPS BILLETED IN A WEISSENFELS HOTEL. THEY HAD BEEN HERE SINCE THE PROVINCE OF SAXONY ORIGINALLY WAS OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN TROOPS. THEY STAYED WHEN THE AMERICANS YIELDED THE TERRITORY TO THE RUSSIANS.

THEY ARE NOT ONLY WELL AND HAPPY, BUT THEY SAY THEY ARE "IN THE CLOVER."

THREE TECHNICIANS AND AN INTERPRETER COMPOSE THE TEAM. THE INTERPRETER IS T/4 ALEX ORISTIAN, 3 MAHONEY AVE., AUBURN, N.Y. THE OTHERS ARE T/3 JOHN A.GREEN, 230 LINDWOOD AVE., ARDMORE, PA.; T/4 ROBERT STERN, 508 ROMA AVE., ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.; AND T/4 CARL WEISS, 713 CAMBRIDGE AVE., BETHLEHEM, PA.

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A SMALL NOTICE IN THE GROUND FLOOR WINDOW OF THE HOTEL SAYS: "AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS TROOPS BILLETED HERE." THE SIGN IS CHERISHED BY THE GERMANS, BECAUSE THE AMERICANS ARE VERY POPULAR.

THE AMERICANS EAT AND SLEEP IN THE HOTEL. THEY GET AMERICAN RATIONS BY TRUCK ONCE A WEEK FROM MERSFELD, IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE. THE GERMAN HOTEL COOK PREPARES THEIR MEALS. THEY ARE PROVIDED POST EXCHANGE RATIONS OF CIGARETTES, CANDY AND OTHER ITEMS AND GET TWO MOVIES A WEEK FOR THEIR PROJECTOR. THEY HAVE TABLE TENNIS EQUIPMENT AND PLENTY OF READING MATERIAL.

THEY ARE ALLOWED TO FRATERNIZE WITH THE GERMANS, BUT THEY HAVE SOMETHING LESS THAN THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS ALLOW THEM TO TRAVERSE ONLY CERTAIN SECTIONS. OCCASIONALLY THEY PLAY VOLLEYBALL WITH RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

"SOME TIMES LIFE IS A LITTLE ON THE LONELY SIDE, BUT ON THE WHOLE WE FIGURE WE ARE IN CLOVER," SAID GREEN, WHO HAS BEEN HERE SINCE LAST MARCH. "WE GET ENTERTAINMENT. WE HAVE MADE FRIENDS AMONG THE RUSSIANS AND THE GERMANS. WE HAVE NO MILITARY POLICE. WE ARE ON OUR OWN. I WOULD RATHER BE HERE THAN IN FRANKFURT."

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STATIONS ARE AT TREUNBRIETSEN, BITTERFELD, LEIPZIG.

WEIMA-ENACH.

ROME, DEC. 28-(AP)-FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS OF CHRISTMAS MAIL FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS WAS JETTISONED INTO THE TYRRHENIAN SEA DEC. 24 WHEN A U.S. ARMY PLANE EN ROUTE FROM CASABLANCA TO ROME DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE, THE PENINSULAR BASE SECTION PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER SAID TODAY.

THE PLANE MANAGED TO LAND AT NAPLES AFTER DUMPING 98 BAGS OF MAI

IR736AES

BY ALVIN J.STEINKOPF

PRAGUE, DEC 28-(AP)-KARL HERMANN FRANK, THE BUTCHER OF LIDICE, ADMITTED TODAY THAT THE PROGRAM OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY FROM 1933 HAD BEEN "TREASON TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA" AND A STEP IN THE NAZI PROGRAM TO RE-GERMANIZE BOHEMIA.

INTERVIEWED IN THE PRISON WHERE HE AWAITS TRIAL AS CZECHOSLOVAKIA NO. 1 WAR CRIMINAL, FRANK SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT NAZISM WAS "DEAD FOREVER."

THE MAN WHO WAS THE NAZI CHIEF IN BOHEMIA-MORAVIA WHEN ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE LITTLE TOWN OF LIDICE WERE MASSACRED OR DEPORTED IS A GLOOMY FIGURE NOW AS HE SITS BROODING.

FRANK DID NOT WANT TO TALK ABOUT LIDICE. BUT HE TALKED FREELY ABOUT WHAT HE REGARDED AS THE CAUSES OF THE NAZI FAILURE. IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HE SAID, THE NAZIS ERRED WORST THROUGH AN "EXAGGERATED NOTION OF THEIR OWN POWER."

"THEY ATTEMPTED TOO MUCH," HE SAID.

"THEIR CHIEF ERROR IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS WAS THE NAZI SYSTEM OF DICTATORSHIP WHICH BECAME IRRESPONSIBLE, AND COULD LEAD PEOPLE AWAY FROM THEIR TRUE NATURE."

FRANK HIMSELF IS A CZECHOSLOVAK CITIZEN, ALTHOUGH OF GERMAN ORIGIN. HE WAS A LEADER OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY WHICH HELPED T[illegible]N THE WAY FOR HITLER'S TROOPS TO ENTER CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

BROUGHT BACK UNWILLINGLY TO THE SUBJECT OF LIDICE, FRANK WAS ASK

"WOULD IT BE JUSTIFIED IF THE CZECHS, WITH UNDERSTANDABLE GRIEVANCES, WERE TO OBLITERATE A GERMAN VILLAGE AND ITS INHABITANTS?"

FRANK PONDERED LONG, AND THEN REPLIED:

"NO, THAT WOULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED--BYT EH LAWS OF HUMANITY."

THE TALL, SPARE PRISONER WAS STILL WEARING HIS SS UNIFORM, WITHO INSIGNIA. HE IS KEPT CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD, IGNORANT OF CURRENT EVENTS. HE DOES NOT EVEN KNOW THERE IS A TRIAL AT NUERNBERG.

MT1015AES

FIRST LEAD PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, DEC 28-(AP)-HELMETED BRITISH TOMMIES ENFORCED A TIGHT CURFEW IN MUNICIPAL AND JEWISH RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS OF THIS UNEASY CITY TODAY WHILE INVESTIGATIONS BEGAN OF BOMBINGS AND GUNFIRE WHICH LAST NIGHT KILLED AT LEAST NINE PERSONS AND INJURED 11.

BUSINESS WAS ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL. THOUSANDS OF PERSONS IN THE CURFEW AREA WERE CONFINED TO THEIR HOMES. LOCAL TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WENT OUT AFTER 6 A.M. AND SOME MORNING NEWSPAPERS DID NOT APPEAR.

EARLY IN THE DAY TRUCKLOADS OF CIVILIANS WERE SEEN RUMBLING UP TO DETENTION BARRACKS FOR QUESTIONING IN CONNECTION WITH THE BOMBINGS WHICH DESTROYED THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

ONLY BRITISH FORCES AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE EXEMPT FROM THE CURFEW, AND POLICE TRUCKS, RADIO CARS AND MILITARY VEHICLES PATROLLED THE STREETS TO ENFORCE IT. BOTH HERE AND IN TEL AVIV, WHERE THE WHOLE CITY IS UNDER CURFEW, PARACHUTE TROOPERS ARMED WITH MACHINE-GUNS STOOD GUARD. SOME IN CONCEALED ROOFTOP POSITIONS.

TEHRAN, DEC 28-(AP)-ALL AMERICAN TROOPS IN IRAN WILL BE MOVED TO A CAMP AT BASRA, IRAQ, TO FULFILL AN AGREEMENT WITH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT FOR U.S. FORCES TO QUIT THE COUNTRY BY JAN. 1. THE LAST AMERICAN TROOPS LEFT TEHRAN TWO WEEKS AGO.

MT848AES

SQUADS OF WORKMEN DUG THROUGH PILES OF RUBBLE AT THE HEADQUARTERS IN JERUSALEM, WHERE SEVEN PERSONS WERE OFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED AND 11 INJURED EITHER BY GUNFIRE OR IN A SERIES OF HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WHICH DAMAGED A THREE-BLOCK AREA IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

EYE WITNESSES WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THAT SIX YOUNG MEN--SOME CARRYING PISTOLS, SOME BOMB-FILLED HAVERSACKS--SHOT THEIR WAY TO THE GATES OF THE POLICE BUILDING, WHERE THEY PLACED EXPLOSIVES WHICH TURNED THE PLACE INTO A SHAMBLES.

AT THE SAME TIME, TERRORISTS ATTACKED DISTRICT POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN TEL AVIV, SCENE OF RIOTS LAST MONTH IN WHICH NINE JEWS WERE KILLED, AND ATTEMPTED A RAID ON THE ROYAL ENGINEERS ARMS STORE AT AN EXHIBITION GROUNDS NORTH OF THE CITY A COMMUNIQUE SAID. AN ARAB TELEPHONE OPERATOR WAS KILLED IN THE ATTACK ON THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND A BRITISH SOLDIER WAS KILLED IN THE ATTEMPTED STRIKE AT THE ARMS STORE.

KILLED IN THE EXPLOSIONS IN JERUSALEM, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WERE A BRITISH ASSISTANT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT, TWO BRITISH CONSTABLES AND FOUR BASUTOLAND (SOUTH AFRICAN) MILITARY POLICEMEN. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE WAS AMONG THOSE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

AN 11 P.M. CURFEW WAS DECREED FOR A LARGE PART OF JERUSALEM AS THE MILITARY COMMANDER ATTEMPTED TO FORESTALL A RECURRENCE OF RIOTS BETWEEN ARABS AND JEWS.

THE FIRST EXPLOSION IN JERUSALEM OCCURRED AT 7:23 P.M., AND INITIAL REPORTS SAID THAT BOMBS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THROWN FROM AN AUTOMOBILE.

A32

THE HEAVIEST BLAST WAS AT THE POLICE BUILDING HOUSING THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, WHICH BORDERS ON JAFFA ROAD, THE MAIN STREET IN THE MODERN PART OF THE CITY.

ONE ENTIRE SIDE WAS BLASTED OUT OF THE BUILDING AND GREAT

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CHUNKS OF CONCRETE LITTERED THE STREETS. WINDOWS OF NEARBY SHOPS WERE BROKEN. ELECTRICITY WAS INTERRUPTED IN SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

DENIS FLANAGAN, AN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, WAS HIT BY MACHINEGUN BULLETS WHILE INSPECTING A TELLER MINE FOUND NEAR A MOVIE HOUSE SEVERAL BLOCKS FROM THE SCENE OF THE MAIN BLAST.

M515AES

PEIPING, DEC.28-(AP)-CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF YINGKOW, MANCHURIA'S THIRD LARGEST PORT, AND SOVIET FORCES HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM CHINA'S JEHOL PROVINCE,WHICH BORDERS ON MANCHURIA, CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMEN SAID TODAY.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES ATTEMPTED TO LAND AT YINGKOW SIX WEEKS AGO, BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS WHO OCCUPIED THE CITY AS THE RUSSIANS RETIRED.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES LAST WERE REPORTED APPROACHING THE JEHOL BORDERS FROM MANCHURA, BUT TO DATE NONE ARE WITHIN THE PROVINCE WHICH THE JAPANESE SEIZED AFTER THE ACQUISITION OF MANCHURIA IN 1931.

EW1054PCS

SAIGON, DEC 28-(AP)-SHARP FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN PROGRESS NORTH OF SAIGON TODAY BETWEEN FRENCH TROOPS AND ANNAMESE NATIONALIST FORCES WHICH, THE FRENCH SAID, HAVE BEEN REINFORCED RECENTLY BY IRREGULARS RETREATING FROM SOUTHERN COCHIN-CHINA.

ALTHOUGH SCATTERED FIGHTING WAS REPORTED STILL IN PROGRESS IN SOME SECTIONS OF SOUTHERN COCHIN-CHINA, THE FRENCH DECLARED THEIR ARMOR AND INFANTRY WERE SYSTEMATICALLY UPROOTING GUERRILLA STRONGHOLDS THERE.

M451AES

TOKYO, DEC.28-(AP)-HIDEKI TOJO, THE PEARL HARBOR PREMIER, HAS REQUESTED THE REPATRIATION FROM CHINA OF THREE FORMER SECRETARIES TO TESTIFY IN HIS BEHALF AT HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL, THE JAPANESE CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE SAID TODAY.

THE REQUEST WAS RETURNED TO THE OFFICE BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS FOR RESUBMISSION "AT THE PROPER TIME" THROUGH COUNSEL. THE LIAISON OFFICE SAID TOJO ASKED FOR COLONELS AKAMATSU, NISHIURA AND HATTORI.

THE AMERICAN REPLY ASSURED TOJO THAT "FULL CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF WITNESSES ON BEHALF OF GENERAL TOJO WHEN SUCH REQUEST IS MADE THROUGH HIS COUNSEL."

PM418APS

TOKYO,DEC.28-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS GRANTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TODAY TO OPERATE AN ELECTRO-TECHNICAL LABORATORY IN TOKYO, BUT WITH STRICT PROVISIONS AGAINST RESEARCH IN THE FIELDS OF TELEVISION, RADIO AND RADAR COUNTERMEASURES, PULSE MODULATED MULTI-CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS; ELECTRON PROXIMITY DEVICES; VOICE SECRECY SYSTEMS (SPEECH SCRAMBLERS); AND ELECTRONIC CODE AND CIPHER SYSTEMS.

P540APS

TO THE JAPANESE, THE TENNO SYSTEM INCLUDED THE EMPEROR AND ALL OF THE INTRICATE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MACHINERY AND POWER SURROUNDING HIM. HENCE, ELIMINATION OF THE SYSTEM MEANS ELIMINATION OF THE EMPEROR.

A49FX ADD Tokyo (Emperor) xyy supervised DAY

"THE LAST EVIL ROOTS OF THE TENNO SYSTEM WERE PULLED OUT AND DESTROYED WITH THE ABOLITION OF STATE SHINTO" (ANCESTOR WORSHIP) BAKER ADDED. -Brines-

BAKER LISTED THESE STEPS IN THE ELIMINATION OF TENNO:

ABOLITION OF THE WAR AND NAVY MINISTRIES.

ABOLITION OF THE WHIP-HAND CONTROL OF THE EMPIRE'S POLICE FORCE AND OF THOUGHT CONTROL. THIS, BAKER SAID, GAVE THE JAPANESE FREE SPEECH, FREE RELIGION, FREE PRESS, FREE ASSEMBLY AND FREE PETITION.

DIRECTIVES GUARANTEEING FREE ENTERPRISE, CONTROLLING CURRENCY, AND INSTITUTING SOCIAL SECURITY, AGRARIAN REFORM, COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND THE FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

JUDICIAL REFORM, FREEING THE COURTS FROM THE INFLUENCE OF THE SWORD.

THE JAPANESE HAVE BECOME SO CONSCIOUS OF MACARTHUR'S AIMS, BAKER CONCLUDED, "THAT THE MASS OF PEOPLE NOW WANTS TO GET ALONG IN THE NEW LIFE."

LATER, MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS DENIED A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REQUEST TO SEND THREE FOREIGN OFFICE AGENTS TO CHINA IN CONNECTION WITH REPARATIONS SETTLEMENTS FOR DAMAGE TO AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE PROPERTY IN CENTRAL CHINA.

IN A SEPARATE ACTION, MACARTHUR AUTHORIZED JAPANESE RETURNING FROM OVERSEAS TO BRING VARIOUS RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO OVERSEAS PERSONNEL.

PM330APS

SAID ONE JAPANESE NEWSPAPERMAN:

"PEOPLE LIKE AND TRUST MACARTHUR. NOW THEY FEEL THAT SOME OF HIS POLICIES WILL BE CHANGED BY THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE. THEY HAVE LONG BEEN TAUGHT TO FEAR AND MISTRUST BOTH COUNTRIES."

ADD TOKYO (JAP WOMEN) XXX ORDERS RA754PCS NIGHT

PEARL HARBOR, DEC.28-(AP)-NAVY SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT NAVAL PERSONNEL BASED ASHORE IN THE PACIFIC HAS BEEN REDUCED NEARLY 50 PERCENT SINCE THE END OF THE WER.

HEAVIEST CONCENTRATIONS ARE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, THE MARIANAS, PHILIPPINES AND RYUKYUS.

ON SEPT.1 A TOTAL OF 604,858 OFFICERS AND MEN WERE ASSIGNED TO PACIFIC BASES. THE PRESENT TOTAL IS 308,613.

EW957PCS

WASHINGTON,DEC 28-(AP)-TED R.GAMBLE, WHO SOLD $157,000,000,000 WORTH OF GOVERNMENT BONDS IN FOUR YEARS, IS GOING BACK INTO BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF.

HIS PAY FOR THAT STUPENDOUS PIECE OF SALESMANSHIP WAS ONLY $4, BECAUSE AS ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND LATER WAR FINANCE DIRECTOR GAMBLE WAS A DOLLAR-A-YEAR MAN.

30.24-32707

THE 39-YEAR-OLD INDEPENDENT THEATER OPERATOR FROM PORTLAND,ORE., STEPS OUT MONDAY.

FAR FROM FEELING UNDERPAID AMONG ALL THOSE BILLIONS, HE SAID LAST NIGHT, HE WOULD WELCOME ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO WORK FOR HIS GOVERNMENT FOR NOTHING--JUST AS SOON AS HE CAN EARN ENOUGH MONEY TO BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT.

IN PRIVATE LIFE THE STOCKY, BROWN-EYED GAMBLE'S FAVORITE PASTIME IS PENNY-ANTE POKER. BUT HIS MASTERY OF THE ASTRONOMICAL SUMS INVOLVED IN THE GOVERNMENT'S WARTIME FINANCING LED SECRETARY FRED M.VINSON TO THIS FAREWELL TRIBUTE:

"THIS YOUNG MAN HAS SERVED HIS COUNTRY IN WARTIME TRULY WITH DISTINCTION. THE STORY OF WAR FINANCE IS A SAGA OF MASS SALES THAT BROKE ALL RECORDS. GAMBLE'S TALENT FOR ORGANIZATION IS BEST EXEMPLIFIED BY THE THOUSANDS OF ABLE LEADERS HE ATTRACTED INTO THE WAR BOND PROGRAM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

GAMBLE HAS HEADED THE WAR FINANCE DIVISION SINCE JUNE, 1943, AFTER HOLDING THE JOB OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY BEGINNING SOON AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

HIS SUCCESSOR IS VERNON L.CLARK, LUMBERMAN OF DES MOINES,IOWA, WHO HAS BEEN EXECUTIVE MANAGER OF THE IOWA WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE SINCE MID-1943.

SUFR919AES

DETROIT, DEC.23-(AP)-TWO SERVICEMEN, ONE A VETERAN OF 43 BOMBING MISSIONS OVER EUROPE, ESCAPED INJURY TODAY WHEN FORCED TO MAKE AN EMERGENCY LANDING ON A RESIDENTIAL STREET AFTER THE ENGINE OF THEIR RENTED MONOPLANE DIED OUT WHILE THEY WERE FLYING OVER THE CITY.

FIRST LIEUT.KENNETH E.PARKS, 21, AND MARINE SERGEANT ROBERT M.CLARK, BOTH DETROITERS HOME ON FURLOUGH, TOLD POLICE THE ENGINE FAILED AT 1,000 FEET. PARKS GUIDED THE CRIPPLED CRAFT TO A LANDING IN FRONT OF THE HOME OF MRS.L.S.SCHROT. THE PLANE WAS UNDAMAGED.

BZ907PES

NEW YORK, DEC 23-(AP)-MAYOR F. H. LA GUARDIA, ALREADY SIGNED TO BECOME A RADIO BROADCASTER AND NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST AFTER LEAVING OFFICE JAN.1, ADDED A NEW COMMITMENT YESTERDAY WHEN HE ANNOUNCED HE HAD CONTRACTED TO WRITE A BOOK "FOR THE CHRISTMAS, 1947, TRADE."

HE MADE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT AT CEREMONIES OBSERVING THE DISSOLVING OF THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE VOLUNTEER OFFICE.

LYNN CARRICK, EDITOR IN CHARGE OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF J.B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., WHICH WILL PUBLISH THE WORK, SAID THE BOOK WOULD BE THE MAYOR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

M528AES

A170

PETERSBURG, VA., DEC.23-(AP)-LITTLE RICHARD ARNOLD TEMPLE, 23-MONTHS-OLD SON OF A PETERSBURG WORLD WAR II VETERAN AND HIS WIFE, DIED HERE TODAY AFTER TREATMENT WITH THE NEW DRUG, STREPTOMYCINE FAILED TO CHECK THE RARE DISEASE OF MILIARY (CORRECT) TUBERCULOSIS WITH WHICH HE WAS SUFFERING.

DICKIE'S CASE CREW NATIONAL ATTENTION WHEN HIS MOTHER APPEALED SOME WEEKS AGO TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR SUPPLIES OF THE DRUG USED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE. AS A RESULT OF HER APPEAL, MORE OF THE DRUG WAS OBTAINED, BUT DICKIE DEVELOPED TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.

JP141PES

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (500)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) GENERAL MOTORS CORP., CHALLENGING INCLUSION OF PROFITS IN A WAGE DISPUTE, WITHDREW YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) FROM A GOVERNMENTAL FACT-FINDING HEARING INTO THE CIO STRIKE AT ITS PLANTS.

WALTER GORDON MERRITT, G-M ATTORNEY, IN A STATEMENT TO THE FACT-FINDING BOARD AS IT RECONVENED IN WASHINGTON CONTENDED THE COMPANY DID NOT PLEAD INABILITY TO PAY, BUT ASSERTED PRICES AND PROFITS INVOLVE FORECASTS AND OTHER ASSUMPTIONS "UPON WHICH THIS FACT-FINDING BOARD COULD NOT COMPETENTLY PASS."

THE BOARD, HOWEVER, ANNOUNCED IT WOULD PROCEED WITH HEARINGS WITH THE STRIKING UNION, THE CIO-UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS. WALTER REUTHER, UAW VICE PRESIDENT, ASSERTED THAT MERRITT'S STATEMENT CONSTITUTED AN ARGUMENT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WHO APPOINTED THE BOARD, RATHER THAN WITH THE UNION.

THE COMPANY, HOWEVER, SAID IT WAS READY AT ANY TIME TO CONTINUE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNION. "THE NEGOTIATIONS NEVER WERE BROKEN OFF," A SPOKESMAN SAID.

REUTHER REPLIED THAT "THE UNION ALWAYS HAS BEEN WILLING TO ENGAGE IN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS AND WE STILL ARE--EXCEPT THAT WE'D LIKE TO TALK ABOUT WAGES AS RELATED TO ECONOMIC FACTS."

G-M'S 175,000 STRIKERS ACCOUNTED FOR NEARLY HALF THE APPROXIMATELY 386,000 PERSONS OFF THE JOBS IN LABOR DISPUTES. THE REMAINDER WERE IN TRANSPORTATION, GLASS, TEXTILES AND SMALLER INDUSTRIES.

THERE ALSO WAS THE THREAT OF A WALKOUT OF SOME 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OFHE UVQ EW LF

WERE IN TRANSPORTATION, GLASS, TEXTILES AND SMALLER INDUSTRIES.

THERE ALSO WAS THE THREAT OF A WALKOUT OF SOME 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS, WHO HAVE DEMANDED A $2 A DAY INCREASE FROM BOTH GENERAL ELECTRIC AND WESTINGHOUSE.

IN THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY, THE U.S. CONCILIATION SERVICE SUMMONED UNION AND COMPANY OFFICIALS TO A MEETING IN CLEVELAND TODAY (SATURDAY) TO DISCUSS THE STRIKE OF 4,000 GREYHOUND EMPLOYES, A UNION OFFICIAL SAID.

SAMUEL BERRONG, A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE AFL AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY, AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYES, SAID THE UNION "REAFFIRMS ITS REQUEST" THAT THE LABOR DEPARTMENT OPERATE THE STRUCK PENNSYLVANIA AND CENTRAL GREYHOUND LINES.

SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH HAS NAMED A FACT-FINDING BOARD TO INVESTIGATE THE WAGE DISPUTE, STIPULATING IT SHOULD NOT BEGIN

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HEARINGS UNTIL OPERATIONS WERE RESUMED. HE STIPULATED ALSO THAT NO PENALTIES SHOULD ATTACH TO THE STRIKERS, AND THAT ANY WAGE ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE RETROACTIVE TO OCT. 31.

A39CX
THE COMPANIES ANNOUNCED THEY COULD NOT AGREE TO RETROACTIVITY, AND BERRONG SAID THERE WERE "SOME POINTS" TO WHICH THE UNION COULD NOT AGREE. THE UNION IS COUNTING A MAIL BALLOT ON THE QUESTION OF ACCEPTING THE PROPOSAL.
IN THE ELECTRICAL DISPUTE, CHARLES E. WILSON, GENERAL ELECTRIC PRESIDENT, ASKED THE UNION TO RECONSIDER A DECISION REJECTING A 10 PER CENT WAGE BOOST OFFER.
THE STAKES, WILSON SAID IN A STATEMENT, "ARE TOO MOMENTOUS FOR QUICK-TRIGGER ACTION AND ECONOMIC WISHFUL THINKING." HE SAID THE UNION ACTION DEC. 21 IN TURNING DOWN THE BOOST "IN A MATTER OF MINUTES" INDICATED SUF
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER A LAZY DOG'S BACK 1234567890 Z SENDING
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED O

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IN REPLY JAMES J. MATLES, U-E ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTOR, SAID THE 10 PER CENT OFFER "REPRESENTS A MISERABLE PACKAGE WHICH YOU HAVE THROWN TO THE UE-CIO TO TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT BY JAN. 1."
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G-E HAS AGREED TO MEET WEDNESDAY WITH FEDERAL CONCILIATORS, AS HAS WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. WILSON SAID HIS COMPANY "HAS EVERY DESIRE TO CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE UNION LEADERS IN THE HOPE OF WORKING OUT THE VITAL PROBLEMS ON A SOUND ECONOMIC BASIS THROUGH DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS."
MEANTIME IN COLUMBUS, O., LEWIS MCCRACKEN, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE CIO FEDERATION OFGLASS, CERAMIC AND SILICA SAND WORKERS, SAID MEMBERS WERE CONSIDERING AN OFFER DESIGNED TO END A SEVEN-STATE STRIKE OF 15,000 PERSONS. THE TERMS OF THE OFFER, MADE BY THE PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., AND THE LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD COMPANY, WERE NOT DISCLOSED. THE WALKOUT BEGAN OCT. 22.
FY553PCS

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES AT A GLANCE (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) APPROXIMATELY 3?6,000 PERSONS IDLE IN THE NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES. THE SITUATION BY INDUSTRIES:
AUTOMOBILES-- GENERAL MOTORS WITHDRAWS FROM GOVERNMENTAL FACT-FINDING HEARING ON ISSUE OF PROFITS; PRESIDENTIAL BOARD CONTINUES HEARINGS WITH ONLY UAW PRESENT.
TRANSPORTATION-- LABOR CONCILIATION SERVICE SUMMONS UNION AND COMPANY IN GREYHOUND DISPUTE FOR MEETING TODAY (SATURDAY); BOTH SIDES TO ATTEND, BUT WITH RESERVATIONS ON PREVIOUS PROPOSALS.
GLASS-- TWO GLASS COMPANIES REPORTED TO HAVE MADE OFFER DESIGNED TO END STRIKE IN SEVEN STATES.
ELECTRICAL-- GENERAL ELECTRIC AGREES TO MEET JAN.2 WITH FEDERAL CONCILIATORS SEEKING TO AVERT CIO STRIKE OVER WAGES; 200,000 INVOLVED.

DEC 29 1945

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Wedemeyer Says 3,000 G. I.s Must Be Added to China Forces

Declares Troops Are Needed for Job of Getting Chiang's Forces North to Manchuria; Believes They Will Have to Come From Camps in U. S.

By The Associated Press

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer said today the United States will help transport Chinese National troops into Manchuria and will have to increase American forces in China by between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

The commander of United States forces in China did not specify whether ships or planes would be used, telling a press conference that details still were "under consideration."

Wedemeyer declared, however, that American troops would go along with Central Government forces to supervise debarkation, handle supply problems and give other aid in line with America's broadened China policy.

Would Have 12,000 To 15,000

This meant, Wedemeyer continued, that the army personnel would have to be built up to 12,000 to 15,000 men even though it would require bringing in 3,000 to 4,000 more troops from the States or elsewhere.

These would be in addition to the estimated 50,000 Marines now guarding strategic ports, cities and railways in North China along the route to Manchuria.

National troops already hold one southern Manchuria port for seaborne landings (Hulutao), and last were reported at the outskirts of another, Yingkow, to the southeast.

Spencer Davis, Associated Press correspondent, said in a dispatch from Peiping that the Chinese-appointed mayor of Mukden—Manchuria's greatest city—had begun taking over the administration there in the name of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Note Of Welcome Reported

While no National troops had entered Mukden, Davis said reports were current that the Russian authorities had sent them a note of welcome and were arranging for their formal entry in the city.

A Central News Agency dispatch said fifteen district governments of Liaoning province, in Manchuria, had reported to the new provincial headquarters at Chinhsien, ready to take up their duties.

Other Central Government administrators were in Chinhsien waiting to follow Chinese troops into Jehol, the next province to the west, from which the Russians announced yesterday they had withdrawn.

Communists Charge Drive

In this connection, Communist dispatches alleged the government had launched an offensive in western Liaoning and eastern Jehol, the latter aimed at the provincial capital, Chengteh (Jehol).

Both official Chungking and Communist quarters meanwhile approved the Moscow accords as they applied to questions involving China.

An official Government statement in Chungking declared that "we are in complete agreement with the three-power Moscow communiqué.

"Proposals submitted by the Chinese Foreign Office were embodied in the text of the communiqué concerning the control of Japan," the statement added.

John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent, reported from Yenan that Chinese Communist headquarters there hailed the declaration that a united China must include all democratic elements in the National Government.

A spokesman for the Communist Central Committee said his side was particularly pleased over the renewed determination of Russia and the United States to withdraw their troops from Chinese soil at an early date.

General Marshall began his second week in Chungking as special American envoy by meeting some of the delegates to China's forthcoming peace and unity conference.

Reports persisted that Marshall would leave next week for Peiping and Tientsin for a close-up view of the situation in North China.

May Need More U.S. Troops In China, Wedemeyer Says

Shanghai, Dec. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, said today that "plans are under consideration to move additional (Chinese) armies to Manchuria," and more American Army troops would be needed to accompany them, supervise debarkation, handle supply problems and give other aid.

This, he told a news conference, is in line with America's newly broadened policy of aid to the National Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. And, he added, it is one reason why United States Army personnel in China should be built up to 12,000 or 15,000 men, even though it would mean bringing an additional 3,000 to 4,000 from America or from other military theaters.

[He used the phrase "army personnel," not mentioning an estimated 50,000 United States marines now controlling several vital centers in North China.]

Area Large As The U.S.

Asked specifically whether he thought more Chungking (National) forces would have to be transported to Manchuria, Wedemeyer said: "I do think additional forces have to be transported, in order to repatriate Japanese in Manchuria and secure rail and port facilities to make this (repatriation) possible. It is a vast area, as large as the United States."

He did not specify whether the Chinese would be carried north by sea or by air.

Other reasons for increasing the strength of United States Army personnel in China, he said, are the necessity of guarding American equipment in the theater; the organizing of a military advisory group—a permanent nonoperational body of more than 2,000 men headed initially by Wedemeyer himself; and repatriation of the Japanese.

Sees Rapid Evacuation

"Our program envisions rapid evacuation of the Japanese, and we will facilitate this repatriation," he explained. On the basis of evacuating 300,000 Japanese monthly, this task alone would keep his theater in activation eight or ten months longer, he estimated.

General Wedemeyer already has informed his troops that in view of what he termed the pro-Chiang policy of the United States, they will not be going home as soon as they had expected. He has cancelesd two troopship sailings.

Chinese forces which would be transported to Manchuria, he told newsmen, would have to be provided with equipment against subzero weather.

Two Armies Moved Already

American ships and men already have transported the Chinese 13th and 52d armies to North China by sea, landing them at Chinwangtao, whence they marched overland into Manchuria.

More recently, the headquarters of Gen. Tu Li-ming's army group, which embraces these two armies, moved aboard American ships from the Haiphong area of Indo-China to Hulutao.

No date has been set for activation of the proposed military advisory group, Wedemeyer said. Its task, he said, would be to aid China "in the creation of modern military air, ground and sea forces."

May Bring Families Over

Wedemeyer expressed the hope that wives and families of service men can join them in China by next spring.

No decision has yet been reached on this point, however, and he said he didn't "think it advisable right now anyhow" because of the housing shortage, inadequate heat, high prices and lack of sufficient schools.

When the go-ahead does come from Washington, he concluded, permits will be given wives of enlisted men "in exact proportion to those given officers' wives."

MARINE VETERANS WILL LEAVE CHINA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—(AP)—The Marine corps announced today that more than 10,000 Marine veterans now stationed in China will be returned to the United States early in 1946.

Brig. Gen. Gerald C. Thomas, director of the corps' division of plans and policies, made the statement in a radio interview over NBC.

Directing his remarks to the First and Sixth Marine divisions in the broadcast beamed by shortwave to overseas stations, Gen. Thomas said:

"Here is good news for you highpoint Marine veterans over there in China. We already have sent 10,000 new men out to replace you. The first draft of 1,000 should be arriving by now and two drafts of 5,000 and 4,100 respectively, are rapidly nearing China.

"They should be there any day now—and furthermore, I am pleased to tell you, the vessel carrying the draft of 5,000 will be immediately reloaded with marines and returned directly to the United States. In addition, we are going to ship more men out to replace you other veterans as rapidly as they can be gotten under way."

Gen. Thomas said that as of Dec. 21 a total of 176,334 Marines had been returned to civilian life since V-J day. The total was 47,608 ahead of schedule.

Big 5 Military Leaders May Meet In January

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—Diplomatic quarters said today they expected that a five-power meeting of military leaders would take place in January to discuss establishment of the international peace preservation force contemplated by the United Nations Charter.

A British Foreign Office spokesman neither confirmed nor denied reports that plans for a meeting of the military chiefs of the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China were under discussion through diplomatic channels on the initiative of the British Government.

Charter Provisions Cited

The spokesman, however, drew attention to provisions of the United Nations Charter which authorize establishment of a military staff committee to work with the Security Council.

The charter says this committee is to assist and advise the Security Council on all questions relating to military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at the disposal of the United Nations and regulation of armaments and disarmament.

"This committee," said the spokesman, "will be constituted when the Security Council is established."

Early Meeing Expected

It was generally assumed in authoritative quarters that this meeting would be held at the earliest possible moment after organization of the peace agency's Security Council by the United Nations General Assembly which will hold its first session in London January 10.

General Eisenhower, United States chief of staff, may fly to London for the meeting, it was reported. This would be the first meeting of military chiefs of all the five powers, since no such wartime meetings were held.

However, dispatches from Frankfurt and Washington today announced the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, deputy supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, as General Eisenhower's representative on the military staff committee of the United Nations.

Ridgeway May Attend

It was possible that this meant that General Ridgway would attend in the place of Eisenhower.

One authoritative report said it was not expected that the chiefs of staff or their deputies would hold any preliminary discussions before the Security Council's military staff is established, but it seemed certain every effort would be made to get the military organization into operation as soon as possible because of the importance of its duties.

It would be logical, said this report, for the British Government, as host to the United Nationas General Assembly in January, to take the first step in seeing that the committee is constituted.

Want Estimate Of Strength

It was believed here that the Security Council would ask the military committee to estimate immediately what should be the strength of the United Nations peace-preservation force.

Once the Security Council has this information steps then could be taken to inform each member of the United Nations of the size of the force it would be asked to contribute to the international body.

Some quarters have suggested that a special atom-bomb air force be placed at the disposal of the Security Council, and this question may be brought up during the first session of the General Assembly.

Treaties May Be Delayed

Diplomats said today it might be several weeks before deputies of the five-power Council of Foreign Ministers resumed work on drafting European peace treaties under the procedure outlined at Moscow.

They said an early meeting was ruled out by the intention of France to ask for clarifications and by the time required for the United States and Russian deputies to reach London.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will present a full report on the Moscow conference to Prime Minister Attlee tomorrow.

SESSION CALLED ON ARMY FOR UNO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. — (AP) United States military representatives will confer with Russia, Britain, France and China in London early next month on the projected United Nations armed force to preserve peace, the State department announced today.

The American delegation will include Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Pacific Air forces; Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, deputy supreme commander in the Mediterranean theater, and Admiral Richmond Kelley Turner of the Navy general board, as well as other officers.

The big five military delegations,

the State department disclosed, will be joined in their conferences by delegations representing the six non-permanent members of the United Nations Security council when they have been selected.

In addition to announcing the personnel of the military delegation, the State department confirmed that Secretary of State Byrnes will head the American delegation to the UNO General Assembly meeting in London.

Complete Delegation Is Listed For U. N. O. Meeting in London

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The State Department announced today that the American delegation to the Jan. 10 meeting at London of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organizations would be composed of:

Representatives: Secretary of State James F. Byrnes; Edward R. Stettinius jr.; Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas (with assistant, Francis Wilcox); Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Alternate representatives: Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York (assistant, Boyd Crawford); Representative Charles A. Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey; John G. Townsend jr.; Frank Walker; John Foster Dulles.

Senior advisers—Benjamin V. Cohen, James Clement Dunn, Leo Pasvolsky, Green H. Hackworth, Adlai Stevenson.

Special advisers on military affairs—Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway, U. S. A.; Major General John R. Deane, U. S. A.; Colonel Herbert V. Mitchell, U. S. A.; General George C. Kenney, A. A. F.; Brigadier General Charles P. Cabell, A. A. F.; Colonel Charles G. Williamson, A. A. F.; Admiral Richmond K. Turner, U. S. N.; Captain Elliott B. Strauss, U. S. N.; Commander T. L. Morton, U. S. N.

Secretary to the special advisers on military affairs—Captain Dennis Knoll, U. S. N. Chief clerk—Miss Mary McDonald.

Advisers—Principal adviser, Alger Hiss; secretary general and adviser, Easton Rothwell.

Department of State—Political advisers, George Wadsworth, Cabot Coville, Raymond Hare, Llewellyn E. Thompson, Theodore C. Achilles.

Advisers on general problems—Abe Feller, Benjamin Gerig, Robert Hartley, Harley Notter, Durward V. Sandifer, Arthur Sweetser.

Advisers on technical problems—Harding Bancroft, Edward Buehrig, Ralph J. Bunche, Philip M. Burnett, Miss Dorothy Fosdick, William Fowler, James Frederick Green, John Halderman, Louis Hyde, Joseph E. Johnson, William A. McCrae, Otis Mulliken, Walter Radius, Henry Reiff, Leroy D. Stinebower, Charles Thomson.

Treasury Department—William H. Taylor.

Department of the Interior—Abe Fortas, John Collier.

Department of Commerce—Lewis Lorwin.

Department of Labor — Miss Frieda Miller.

Bureau of the Budget—Donald C. Stone, Eric Biddle, Walter C. Lavis.

Civil Service Commission — Arthur Fleming.

Special Assistants to Mr. Stettinius—Charles P. Noyes, Samuel Boykin.

Special assistant to the principal adviser—E. N. Thompson.

Public relations—Wilder Foote, Michael McDermott, Dorsey Fisher, Francis Russell, John M. Patterson.

Secretariat: Secretary General—Special assistants to secretary general—Thomas F. Power, Mrs. Virginia Hartley.

Deputy Secretary General—John E. Peurifoy; assistant, Victor Purse.

Documents officer—Carl Marcy; assistants, Miss Elizabeth Driscoll, Miss Elizabeth Gough.

Correspondence officer — Miss Mary Vance Trent.

Reference and index officer—Miss Carmel Sullivan; assistant, Miss Jeannette Muther.

Translators—Edmund Caskie, Joseph A. Orozco.

Administrative officer—Arthur Hazes; assistants, Ralph Graham, Norvelle Sannebeck, Philip Mudd, Miss Gertrude Slindee, Miss Thelma Prout.

Finance officer—Walter T. Fairman.

Stenographic services: director—Miss Louise Dame.

U. S. GROUP TO PUSH FREE PRESS IN UNO

Delegates Instructed to Seek Study Under the Economic and Social Council

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—American delegates to the United Nations Assembly meeting have been instructed by the State Department to push for a prompt international study aimed at promoting freedom of the press, Government officials disclosed tonight.

In line with the pledges Edward R. Stettinius, former Secretary of State, to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the delegation will urge that a commission under the Economic and Social Council and not the General Assembly tackle the question.

American officials told reporters they believe that a study by a group of experts will be more fruitful than one under auspices of the assembly. American delegates will advocate that a commission for the promotion of human rights take up the study.

Promise By Stettinius

In a telegram to the newspaper society last June 16, Stettinius promised that as soon as such a United Nations commission is formed "the United States Government will urge that it should promptly study the means of promoting freedom of the press, freedom of communication and fuller flow of knowledge and of information between all peoples."

Meanwhile, the State Department said today that as the result of a protest by Reuter, British news agency, it is postponing for a week the publication of a booklet on the suggested postwar international information program for the United States.

The 135-page booklet, prepared for the State Department by Dr. Arthur W. MacMahon, Columbia University political scientist, devotes two pages to a discussion of Reuter operations.

Reuter Protest In Letter

It had been scheduled for release at 7 P. M. today. The department postponed the release date until 7 P. M. January 5 and promised to issue simultaneously any statement submitted in the meantime by Reuter.

The protest of the British news agency was made in a letter by its Washington bureau chief, Paul Scott Rankine, who said he had been instructed to do so by Christopher Chancellor, general manager of Reuter, Ltd.

Dated today, Rankine's letter said he had been instructed "to launch the strongest possible protest with you at a number of false statements regarding the activities of Reuter, Ltd.," which he said were contained in the MacMahon booklet.

Declares Statements Untrue

Rankine said the section devoted to Reuter "not only contains statements which are definitely untrue but in total effect presents a false and misleading picture."

"I am also instructed in the name of honesty, decency and fair dealing to ask that the release date of the booklet be postponed in order that Reuter, Ltd., may have time to study in further detail the allegations made by Dr. MacMahon and to present documentary evidence in refutation of them for release simultaneously with the booklet," Rankine said.

"We regard . . . some of the . . . references to Reuter as libelous and utterly untrue and we reserve full rights regarding future action following the publication of the booklet in its present form."

No Amplification

In a statement disclosing receipt of the letter from Rankine, the State Department said:

"In compliance with the request contained therein, the department has postponed the release date from 7 P.M. December 29 to 7 P.M. January 5, E.S.T., at which time any statement submitted to the Department of State by Reuter, Ltd., will also be released for publication."

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, read both the department's statement and the text of the Rankine letter to newsmen. He said he could not amplify the department announcement.

William Benton Issues Booklet

The booklet, titled "The Postwar International Information Program of the United States," was issued by William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Benton told a news conference yesterday that parts of the booklet were being used by him and his assistants for guidance in setting up the permanent State Department news and information organization which will incorporate much of the work carried on in wartime by the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Hyde Park Seems In UNO Site Lead

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Roosevelt ancestral home at Hyde Park, N.Y., or a site near Boston appeared tonight to have the best chance of becoming the permanent home of the United Nations Organization.

Several delegates here awaiting the opening of the UNO General Assembly next month said they believed that Hyde Park was far in the lead. Some members of the British delegation were said to favor it and western European delegates were expected to follow suit.

While the race seemed to have narrowed down to the Hudson Valley locality and the Boston area, a spokesman of the site-selecting committee, which is scheduled to leave for the United States on January 3 or 4, said that several sites not previously mentioned were being considered. He declined to name them but said the committee would look them over on its United States investigation tour.

Still being mentioned by some delegates as possibilities were Concord, Mass.; Tarrytown, N.Y., possibly on the Rockefeller estate; and Princeton, N.J.

A United Nations interim committee eliminated Springfield, Mass., and Cape Cod last night. This action was taken under a decision which specified that the site must not be nearer than 25 miles or farther than 80 miles from New York or be within a 60-mile radius of Boston.

Other Sites Considered

Among the communities which extended formal invitations to the United Nations, only Hyde Park and Boston remain in the running.

However, a committee spokesman said several sites not previously mentioned were being considered. He declined to name them, adding that the committee would look them over when it begins its tour of investigation.

He mentioned specifically Princeton, N.J., as a possible site just outside the narrowed down areas.

May Suggest Two Sites

On the basis of private comment by United Nations delegates, however, it appeared that Boston or a site near Boston and the Hyde Park area would be offered to the General Assembly from which to choose the headquarters seat.

A spokesman, who asked that his name be withheld, said last night that committee members selected to visit proposed sites would leave for the United States January 3 or 4 to visit "at least fifteen places and probably more."

Hyde Park Seen As HQ For UNO

London, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—The odds tonight favored Hyde Park, ancestral home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as the permanent home of the United Nations Organization. As a commission prepared to take a plane for the United States to inspect proposed sites, several delegates here for the opening of the UNO General Assembly on January 10 said they believed Hyde Park was far in the lead, and that the choice appeared to be between that and the Boston area.

PLANS FOR BRIDES' TRAVEL COMPLETE

First Group Alerted 'To Move On Short Notice'

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—Plans for free transportation of wives of American soldiers to the United States are "complete to the last safety pin," and the first group already has been alerted to "travel on very short notice," United Kingdom base headquarters said tonight.

The announcement, following closely President Truman's signing of legislation to speed entry of brides into the States, said the first shipment of approximately 1,200 was expected to sail by the end of January.

Three Reception Areas

The Army said 26,866 wives and children had been processed up to December 20.

All British wives and their children will be processed through the United States Army port at Southampton. Three reception areas, patterned after army recreation centers, are being set up at Tidworth, former troop-staging area; Perham Down and in Bournemouth Hotel.

Eight to ten passenger liners, as yet unnamed, and several United States Army hospital ships will be used for transporting the wives. A report that the Queen Mary might be one of the ships has not been confirmed, the Army said.

Visas No Longer Needed

None of the ships scheduled for redeployment of service men is to be used for the wives, and "every soldier will continue to go home when his time comes," the Transportation Corps said, adding that "with redeployment nearly completed we are now able to release certain ships for the return of dependents."

Under the new legislation, the wives no longer need visas or petitions for nonquota entry into the United States.

The Army will instruct them on how much baby food to prepare in advance, whom to consult on finances and on how to pack their baggage.

War Brides Told To Get Ready to Sail

London, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—United States Army base headquarters announced tonight that plans for transporting G. I. brides to the United States were complete and that the first group already had been notified to be ready to travel on short notice. The announcement followed closely President Truman's signature of legislation to speed up the entry into the United States of brides of American soldiers.

30.24-32711

Riot Quelled On U.S. Ship Off England

Portsmouth, England, Dec. 29 (AP)—A strong detachment of harbor police broke up a knife fight between white and Chinese members of the crew of the 7,240-ton American ship Anna Dickinson last night.

An S O S from the vessel to British naval authorities brought harbor police swarming over the side on rope ladders under threatening knives and axes brandished by rioting seamen.

Anchored In Channel

The ship, registered under the United States War Shipping Administration, had anchored in the Channel between the Isle of Wight and the English mainland after taking a heavy battering by gales and rough seas.

Police said several arrests were made and the incident was reported to United States naval authorities.

Portsmouth authorities arrested three merchant seamen and left Americans in charge of the vessel. Police officials conferred with American authorities on board the ship this afternoon concerning disciplinary action.

MP's Arrive

The police, who were unarmed, restored order within an hour. Shortly afterward an American boat from Southampton arrived with a United States provost marshal and a strong detachment of American military police.

The fighting between the crew members broke out after the Anna Dickinson had dropped anchor.

Queen Mary Is on Way

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29 (U.P.)—The Queen Mary sailed today for the United States with the 100,000th American soldier to clamber up her gangplank since V-J Day aboard.

As Sgt. George J. Poole, Clewiston, Fla., stepped on the huge liner's deck he wore a big wooden notice that he was the lucky 100,000th. Colonels and other high-ranking officers gave him a special farewell and all signed his board.

Civilian passengers aboard the giant liner included British Minister of Food Sir Ben Smith, who upon his arrival, will confer with officials in Washington about "specific food problems."

STOWAWAY PLAN FAILS

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 29—(AP) Pretty 18-year-old Jane Ferguson was held today on a charge of illegally purchasing a field jacket and a pair of U. S. Army trousers. Police Inspector Harold Legg said the girl planned to stow away aboard the New York-bound liner Queen Mary disguised as a soldier. She is unmarried.

U.S. Army Returning 29 Riviera Hotels

Nice, France, Dec. 29 (AP)—The United States Army will return 29 Riviera hotels formerly used as soldier recreation centers to the French January 15, Major John H. Olin, director of the Riviera Recreational Area, announced today.

Olin added that twenty other hotels would be retained and that the recreational area would maintain facilities to take care of 3,000 furloughed soldiers at a time.

Army Accused Of Pampering Farben Heads

A. M. G. Investigator Asserts Industrialists Go Free, Plant Destruction Lags

Berlin, Dec. 29 (AP)—Russell A. Nixon, deputy director of the division of investigation of cartels and external assets of the American Military Government, asserted today that military authorities in the American zone were "pampering" German industrialists.

Nixon, former instructor in the economics department at Harvard University and later CIO Washington representative for the United Electrical Workers, declared that German industries were not being destroyed and that industrialists were not being arrested as he believed they should under a directive of the joint chiefs of staff.

He also declared that "pressure" forced his division to release from jail a number of leaders of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, gigantic German chemical trust, after they had been interrogated.

"Not From Clay Office"

Lieut. Gen. Lucian D. Clay, deputy military governor of Germany, said: "I found out about the release of these Farben leaders only the other day. If any pressure was brought for their release, it certainly did not come from this office. We still have ten in custody, however."

Col. E. S. Pillsbury, control officer for the Farbenindustrie, informed Nixon that "if and when this office obtains information which provides a basis for substantive charges against these officials or any of them, such charges will be presented promptly to the war crimes authority or to the counter-intelligence department, according to the nature of the accusation."

"Unless and until such information is obtained," Pillsbury said, "this office will require the full-time services of these officials in the preparation of reports needed for the accomplishment of objectives of seizure of Farben property."

Nixon Viewpoint

Nixon, who is awaiting return home, since work of his division has been split up between the finance and economic divisions of the military government, replied that "there is a duty to place under arrest the key men in industry and finance until such time as a determination of their culpability and punishment is made by the appropriate authority."

He insisted that his department had received "pressure from the beginning in the form of inquiries and expressions of views by army officers and military government officials."

"When our questioning was completed," Nixon said, "we were told we no longer had the authority to hold the industrialists."

Directive Cited

Citing a directive by the joint chiefs of staff to the theater commanders, Nixon said, "no one has been assigned the repsonsibility of carrying out the provision for arrest of all Nazis and Nazi sympathizers holding important and key positions in industry, commerce, agriculture and finance."

Backing Senator Kilgore's recent allegations that German industries were not being destroyed, Nixon said, "Eighty-three per cent of the Farbenindustrie in the American zone existed at the end of the war, and all that they need now are raw materails and fuel to start production at an 80 per cent capacity.

"We have failed to take adequate steps to break it up, and as a result these foxy German businessmen are pulling together their staffs and forming a nucleus for operations right under the noses of control officers whose orders were to destroy it. It has become a case of the tail wagging the dog."

Among Those Released

Among the Farben czars Nixon said his department was required to release were Carl Krauch, chairman of the board of directors and former director of the division controlling all nitrogen products, synthetic fuel plants, coal mines and later the responsible official under Hermann Goering for the development and production of all of Germany's substitute materials; Paul Haefliger, general director of sales of metals.

Also Paul Dencker, director of the accounting division; J. H. Anderhub, president of the Kalle Company, wholly owned Farben subsidiary; Guenther Frank-Fahle, chief of the central finance office of Zefi, which was the main intelligence unit for Farben; Karl von Heider, general director of sales for dyestuffs in the United States, Canada and Britain; Prokurist Bachem, director of the financial secretariat; Kurt Krueger, legal adviser for the central finance office; Herbert Stein, legal adviser for the chemical and dyestuffs division.

LAND REFORM AIDS PEASANTS

Germans In Russian Zone Live In Old Manor Houses

Berlin, Dec. 29 (AP)—German peasants in the Russian zone are living in the historic manor houses of the haughty militaristic Junkers they once served, and farm children are attending kindergarten in the spacious ballrooms where the Junkers and their ladies danced.

That is *Bodenreform*—the great social and economic revolutionary process by which 7,000 estates of Prussian Junkers in the Russian zone of occupation, totaling more than 4,000,000 acres, were redistributed among nearly 300,000 small landholders.

Old Issue In East Germany

Land reform is an old issue in eastern Germany, and after Hitler's defeat its proponents, with the tacit approval of the Russian Military Government, brought their program into being.

Provisional governments enacted laws providing for the breaking up of every estate of more than 100 hectares (247 acres) and even smaller ones if they belonged to active Nazis. By this process they liquidated holdings of feudal families which supplied the German Army with 50 per cent of its generals and 65 per cent of its officers.

The first American correspondents to visit the Russian zone saw an example of *Bodenreform* on a 677-acre estate at Burgwerbe in Saxony province. It was owned formerly by Karl Reinhardt, one-time captain in the German Army.

Served Frederick The Great

The Reinhardts had lived in the place for 40 years. In 1758 it had served Frederick the Great as a headquarters during the Leipzig battles of the Seven Years War.

The Reinhardts had employed 147 permanent workers and 45 seasonal helpers in the production chiefly of grains and sugar beets.

Now the land has been sliced into 50 holdings of five hectares (about 12.4 acres) each. Most of it has been given to previously landless peasants who worked for the Reinhardts. Other portions were given to established small farmers rated as "land poor" because they held less than five to eight hectares.

Former Nazis Ineligible

The estate's live stock, poultry and implements also were divided with the big motorized machinery going into a central pool.

The farmers who received the land are required to pay for it in cash or kind to the Provincial Government. The established small farmers have ten years to pay, and the others have twenty.

The rate of payment is 1,000 to 1,500 kilograms of rye per hectare, depending upon the quality of the soil. At the current price of rye, twenty marks for 100 kilos, that averages up to 300 marks per hectare. This is the rate at which the Provincial Governmnet compensates the former owners—if they qualify. Any owner who was not a Nazi is eligible.

Told What Crops To Plant

The Government has adopted a building program to provide homes for the new farmers, but until the homes are ready the farmers live in the estate buildings and get their food partly from estate stocks and from civilian rations.

The farmer gets directions from the Government as to what crops to plant. A general plan is drawn up by the provincial president after consultation with farmer committees.

At harvest time the peasant must deliver up to 70 per cent of what he produces to central storage points, where it is sold at a fixed price. The remaining 30 per cent is left for the farmers' own food and for sale in a free market, where the price may be 100 per cent more than the fixed price.

RESTORING NAZIS' LOOT IS PROBLEM

Berlin, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—The world's greatest lost and found department is being operated here under the American Military Government restitution program, with claims ranging from entire factories seized by the Nazis to the royal train of the Queen of the Netherlands.

Several machines for making rubber, belonging to Belgium, have been found. Other looted material awaiting identification includes optical instruments, radium, automobiles, trolley buses, horses, entire laboratories, porcelain, carpets, radios, pianos and telephone installations.

Nuernberg, Dec. 29 (AP)—Adolf Hitler married his mistress, Eva Braun, on April 29 as Russian shells rained on their Reichschancellery bunker, and dictated a private will declaring that "myself and my wife choose death to escape the disgrace of being forced to resign or surrender," United States 3rd Army headquarters disclosed tonight.

The original copies of the marriage contract, the private will and a "political testament" designating a new cabinet to carry on the war—all dated April 29, 1945—were discovered in a suitcase by 3rd Army intelligence agents.

Blamed Jewry

To the last, the political testament disclosed, Hitler blamed "international Jewry" for the world conflagration, and called down upon "international Jewry and its assistants" the hatred of the German people for centuries.

The testament, dated three days before Russian troops overran the Reichschancellery, declared that Hitler himself never wanted war. He claimed he tried to induce the British to accept a solution to the German-Polish dispute, which he said was rejected by the British "partly driven by propaganda arranged by international Jewry."

Desire For Cremation

The private will directed that he and his 35-year-old bride, with whom he said he had "enjoyed many years of true friendship," be cremated together. This document seemed to eliminate doubts that Hitler perished with his Third Reich.

Simultaneously, British counter-intelligence officers announced the arrest of the man to whom the document had been entrusted—Fried-

Hitler's Private Will Found; Affirms His Suicidal Plans

Final Political Orders, Marriage Contract Revealed — All Papers Dated April 29, 1945—He Railed at Britain, Jews to End

erich Wilhelm Paustin, identified as adjutant to Hitler's missing deputy, Martin Bormann.

City Councillor Presides

The marriage contract showed Walter Wagner, Berlin city councillor, officiated. After listing the names of the principals and witnesses, the contract said:

"The persons mentioned under one and two state they are of pure Aryan descent and that they are not infected with inheritable diseases which would exclude them from marriage. Considering the war situation and the special circumstances, they apply for marriage under special wartime laws.

"They also ask to accept an oral publication of the banns and to disregard all legal delays.

"The application is accepted. The oral publication of the banns is checked. The findings are in order."

Goebbels Signs Document

Wagner then is quoted as reading the service thus:

"I am coming to the ceremonial act of marriage. In the presence of the witnesses mentioned, under numbers three and four, I ask you my Führer, Adolf Hitler: Are you willing to take Miss Eva Braun as your wife? If you are, answer 'I do.'"

"Now I ask you, Miss Eva Braun, are you willing to take our Führer, Adolf Hitler, as your husband? If your are, answer 'I do.'"

"After both the newlyweds stated their intentions, I declared this marriage legal before the law.

Hitler, Goebbels and Bormann signed the document. Then Eva, employing her married name for the first time, started to scrawl the letter "B" after her first name. She scratched it out and wrote in a bold hand: "Eva Hitler, geboren (born) Braun."

"Years Of Friendship Enjoyed"

In the marriage contract Hitler said he enjoyed "many years of true friendship," with Eva Braun, who was born in Munich February 6, 1910.

This political will, to which headquarters said he "scrawled a contracted and feeble signature," named Germans he described as "honorable men as members of a new cabinet to continue the war with all means."

To direct the already hopelessly lost war, Hitler designated Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz as president and Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, as chancellor. Goebbels's charred body was identified in the ruins by Red Army men a few days later.

Letter Scrawled By Bormann

British intelligence officers already have concluded that Hitler and Eva died together in the ruins of the Reichschancellery April 30, two days before the Red Army announced capture of Berlin after a flaming battle in which the capital was reduced to rubble.

Third Army intelligence officers also seized a letter of transmittal, written by Bormann and intended to accompany the two testaments. It was addressed to Doenitz, now a defendant at the Nuernberg trials, where Bormann himself is being tried in *absentia*.

This letter, scrawled hastily in ink by Bormann, said: "Since all divisions failed, our situation seems to be beyond hope. The Führer dictated the attached political testament last night. Heil Hitler."

Documents In A Suitcase

All the documents were found in one of Paustin's suitcases, hidden in the home of a friend in the village of Tergensee near 3rd Army headquarters. With them was a travel pass issued May 16, 1945, to Paustin by the Burgomeister of Seinbeck.

Paustin had been in Tergensee under the alias of Wilhelm Zander, but fled before United States agents, acting on a tip from the British, began searching the town. The British agents arrested Paustin later at the home of a woman in Vilshofen, 85 miles northeast of Munich.

Hitler's political testament, apparently one of the last documents he signed, was witnessed by Bormann, Gauleiter Hans Krebs, one Wilhelm Bergdorf and Goebbels.

Three Photographs Found

Bormann and Goebbels witnessed the marriage contract, and the private testament was witnessed by Bormann, Goebbels and Nicolaus von Below.

With the documents the Americans found three photographs, two probably of Eva, the third of an unidentified boy of about 12—another mystery child in the Hitler story. Last month discovery of Eva's belongings disclosed the existence of a small girl, identified only as "Uschi."

The discovery of these documents lends credence to the reports that Hitler and Eva killed themselves even as Russian guns pounded the Chancellery, and that their bodies were saturated with gasoline and burned.

It recalled the dramatic testimony of Capt. Hanna Reitsch, German aviatrix who claimed to have been present at Hitler's last hours, when the Führer, pale and sagging, a raving madman, alternately rehearsed his suicide and directed a phantom rescue army which days before had been wiped out.

Proposed Cabinet

Besides Doenitz and Goebbels in the cabinet to carry on the war, the political testament also designated:

Party Minister, Bormann; Foreign Minister, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, gauleiter for The Netherlands; Interior Minister, Gauleiter Giesler of Munich; War Minister, Doenitz; Commander of the Army, Col. Gen. Ferdinand Schoener, commander in chief on the Russian front at the time; Navy Commander, Doenitz; Air Force Commander, Col. Gen. Ritter von Grein, later a suicide; Reichsleiter, chief of SS and police chief, Gauleiter Karl Hanke of Silesia; Minister of Economics, Walter Funk; Minister of Agriculture, Herbert Backe, who was Berlin's Food Minister; Justice, Georg Otto Thierack.

Church and Education, SS Obergruppenführer Dr. Gustav Scheel; Finance, Count Lutz von Schwerin-Krosigk, who later was Doenitz's Foreign Minister; Labor, Dr. Huppfauer, an assistant to former Interior Minister Albert Speer; Armaments, Saur, who was arrested later by the United States 7th Army; Labor Front Leader, Dr. Robert Ley, who later killed himself in his cell at Nuernberg while waiting trial.

The testament, signed "A Hitler," said, in part:

"It is not true that I or anybody else in Germany wanted the war in 1939. It was desired and provoked entirely by those international statesmen who were either of Jewish origin or who worked in Jewish interests. I have made too many offers for the reduction and limitation of armaments, which posterity cannot explain away for all eternity.

"Therefore, the responsibility for the outbreak of this war cannot rest upon me. Furthermore, I never desired that after the first terrible World War a second war should arise against England or even against America.

"... Centuries may pass, but out of the ruins of our cities and monuments in the end hatred will arise and be constantly renewed against the people (responsible): International Jewry and its assistants.

Hitler Assailed Propaganda

"As late as three days before the outbreak of the German-Polish war I proposed a solution of the German-Polish problem to the British Ambassador in Berlin, similar to the case of the Saar area, under international control.

"This offer cannot be explained away either. It was only rejected because responsible circles in English politics wanted war, partly because of expected business, partly driven by propaganda arranged by international Jewry.

"But I left no doubt about the fact that the real culprit in this murderous struggle — Jewry — would also have to pay for it, if the peoples of Europe would again be treated as so many packages of shares by those international money and finance conspirators.

Recalls World War I

"Furthermore I left no doubt that it would not be tolerated this time that millions of European children of Aryan peoples would starve to death, that millions of grown men would suffer death and that hundreds of thousands of women and children would be burned and bombed to death in the cities, without the real culprit suffering his due punishment, even though through more humane methods."

The document said World War I "was forced upon the Reich," and that in that conflict "I employed my modest powers as a volunteer in 1914." Hitler was a corporal in World War I.

British Agent Gives Tip

It was learned that Paustin, delegated by Bormann to deliver the two testaments to Doenitz, sucessfully concealed himself as a German soldier in an American prisoner-of-war hospital and camp, and was released without anyone suspecting his identity.

A British counterintelligence agent visited 3rd Army headquarters December 26 and gave the American counterintelligence corps the tip that Paustin had been hiding in the area under the alias of Zander. It had been known that Paustin, Bormann's trusted adjutant, had left Berlin immediately before the Russian entry into the city, and that he was carrying a number of documents relating to the last days of the Nazi regime.

Hitler's Wedding Contract Is Seized

Nuernberg, Germany, Dec. 29 (AP)—United States 3d Army headquarters announced today the seizure of the original marriage contract between Hitler and Eva Braun.

The marriage contract and a political and private testimony of Hitler were reported seized coincidentally with the arrest by British counterintelligence agents of Friedrich Wilhelm Paustin, adjutant to the missing Martin Bormann, at Vilshofen.

Dated April 29

The documents were dated April 29, 1945. British intelligence officers announced recently they had concluded that Hitler and Eva Braun committed suicide in Berlin April 30, one day after they were married.

Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., commander of the 3d Army, said Hitler's testaments and a letter of transmittal intended to accompany them from Bormann, Hitler's aide, to Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, were found in a suitcase of Paustin hidden at the village of Tegrensee, near 3d Army headquarters.

Doenitz On Trial

Doenitz, who succeeded Hitler as head of the German Government in the last days of the European war, is one of the defendants at the Nuernberg war crimes trial, now in a holiday recess. Bormann is being tried *in absentia* at the same hearing.

The Hitler-Braun marriage contract was witnessed by Bormann and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, who later poisoned himself.

Bormann, Goebbels Witnesses

The political testament was witnessed by Bormann, Goebbels, *Gauleiter* Hans Krebs and Wilhelm Bergdorf. The private testament was witnessed by Bormann, Goebbels and Nicolaus von Below.

With the documents American agents found three photographs, two of which they believed to be of Eva Braun. The other is of a boy about 12 years old, unidentified.

Paustin's suitcase was traced by United States agents on a tip from the British counterintelligence. The announcement said Paustin was arrested by the British at the home of a woman in Vilshofen, 85 miles northeast of Munich.

"Situation Beyond Hope"

In the note writen to accompany the testaments as Russian assault forces closed in on Berlin, Bormann had scrawled:

"Since all divisions failed, our situation seems beyond hope. The Führer dictated the attached political testament last night. Heil Hitler."

In what he described as "my private will," Hitler expressed a wish that he and Eva Braun, who chose the opportunity to marry and die with him, both be cremated immediately after death "at the place I have done the greatest part of my works during twelve years of service to my people."

"Myself and my wife choose death to escape the disgrace of being forced to resign or to surrender," he said.

Streicher's Wife Arrested.

Nuernberg, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—A military government officer today announced the arrest of Mrs. Julius Streicher, whose husband is one of the Nazi leaders now on trial on war crimes charges. The nature of the charge was not revealed.

Lee Succeeds Ridgway In Mediterranean Area

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 29 (AP). Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee has been appointed to succeed Lieut. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as deputy supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, it was announced today.

Ridgway was named as representative of the United States Army general staff on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations Organization.

Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder was named to succeed Lee as commanding general of the services of supply in the European theater. Magruder has been Lee's chief of staff.

Home for Orphans of Belsen

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 29 (AP).—A special home for all orphaned children from the Belsen Concentration Camp will be opened early in January in the Hamburg suburb of Blankensee, David Rothman, of the American Joint Distribution Committee, said today.

German Named 'Gossip Monger'

Bad Kissengen, Germany, Dec. 29 (AP)—Capt. Merle A. Potter, American military governor of Bad Kissengen and a former Minneapolis newspaper men, has arranged the appointment of a German woman as the "official gossip monger' for this once fashionable spa.

When Magdalene Schoel spread rumors concerning the military government and the German city administration, Potter invited the burgomaster and other dignitaries to a court session where the rumors were disproved. A few hours later bulletin boards carried this announcement:

"Special appointment. On account of her poisonous tongue and especially on account of her ability as a snooper, Fraulein Magdalene Schoel, of No. 19 Erhard street, is on orders of the military government, declared to be the official gossip monger of Bad Kissengen."

The bulletin was signed by the burgomaster.

DIPLOMATS ACT ON BIG 3 ACCORD

Steps Already Taken to Follow Up Decisions.

Moscow, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Steps already were underway today to implement agreements reached at the conference of "Big Three" foreign ministers which ended on Thursday.

Informed quarters reported the following developments within forty-eight hours after the conclusion of the meeting:

1. Departure of representatives of the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain for Bucharest to carry out the agreement pertaining to Romania.

2. Transmission of advice to Bulgaria by the Soviet Govern-

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ment on proposed cabinet changes.

3. Dispatch of orders to American and Russian commanders in Korea to set up their joint commission in conformity with the three-power decisions.

4. Transmission of official documents on the atomic agreement to the United Nations Organization.

Romania and Bulgaria.

The three-man commission on Romania—Deputy Foreign Commissar Andrei J. Vishinsky, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman—was authorized to consult with King Mihai on broadening the present Romanian Government and holding free elections.

Bulgaria was advised by Russia to include in the Fatherland Front Cabinet two members of parties not now represented. If this is done, it was said here, recognition by the United States and Britain will be forthcoming shortly.

Informed quarters said the only one of the "Big Three" agreements on which action was being delayed was the accord for drafting European peace treaties. Progress on this was held up pending France's adherence to the agreement, it was said.

Sofia Agrees to Broaden Party Representations

Also Pledges Full Loyalty to Decisions at Moscow

SOFIA, Dec. 28 (Delayed) (AP).—Foreign Minister Petko Stainov told Parliament yesterday that the Bulgarian government "accepts the suggestions" of the Soviet Union for a wider representation of parties in the government, and "will fulfill loyally" the decisions of the Big Three Foreign Ministers' Conference at Moscow.

Stainov spoke after Premier Kimon Georgieff told applauding members that Great Britain and the United States had agreed to recognize the Bulgarian government if representation was broadened to make the government more democratic.

"There is no time for hesitation," Stainov added. "Peace will be signed within the next four months."

Bulgaria is among the European states yet to conclude a peace

MACARTHUR SILENT ON 'BIG 3' ACTIONS

DEC 30 1945

TOKYO, Sunday, Dec. 30—(AP) General MacArthur and his headquarters are maintaining silence on the creation of a four-power council to run Japan. His spokesman said today there is no comment of any kind.

The spokesman, who generally will obtain comment from headquarters or speak for the general himself, said he was not at liberty to comment on the developments of the Moscow conference of the Big Three foreign ministers.

There was no reason to believe that MacArthur had changed his mind since Dec. 21 when he stated: "I am here to serve and not to hinder or obstruct American government. It is my full purpose to see the thing through. The question of Russian participation in the occupation is a matter for other decision than my own."

His statement at that time was in reply to questions about a broadcast from Tokyo which suggested MacArthur had had conversations with Russian authorities on occupation troops and policies.

Jap Reds Support 4-Power Rule

Tokyo, Dec. 29 (AP)—Japanese Communist leaders today praised the Allies' decision to establish a four-power occupation council as a development which "will wipe out the emperor system" and permit the creation of a "real democratic and peaceful nation."

Two of the party's principal leaders, Kyuichi Tokuda and Yoshio Shiga, said in a statement that the council "will contribute to stabilization and betterment of living of all the people of Japan."

"The real power will rest with the council," said the statement, adding that the change, therefore, is "an extremely national and a fair one."

Future World Role

"The new organization carries through the basic conditions to permit Japan eventually to take part in a world federation."

The statement, which Tokuda and Shiga said was approved by the party, did not mention Russia.

Russians Try 11 Nazis For Leningrad Crimes

Moscow, Dec. 29 (AP)—Another Russian trial of war criminals began at Leningrad yesterday with eleven Germans, including Maj. Gen. Hendrik Roemmlinger, in the dock before a military tribunal.

Five Russian lawyers are defending the Germans against charges which include the hanging and torturing of 52,355 civilians in the Leningrad area, driving 404,230 into Germany and firing and looting Russian cities, towns and villages.

SPAIN ASSAILS COMMUNISTS

Statement, Approved By Cortes, Also Attacks Mexico

West

Madrid, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Spanish Government charged today that Communists were responsible for a "campaign of defamation" against Spain, and, in a bitterly worded statement, announced that the nation was ready to isolate itself from "whoever maintains such an impaired concept of international relations between peoples."

It said attempts were being made to throw over the reputation of our fatherland the unpopularity of a black legend."

The 800-word statement was issued after a long Cabinet meeting presided over by Generalissimo Francisco Franco himself, and was considered a reply to the projected meeting of the United States, Great Britain and France for reexamination of relations with Franco's Spain.

Cortes Accepts Statement

With applause and shouts of "Franco," the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) roared its hearty acceptance of the statement without taking a vote.

"Spain does not accept the role frequently attributed to it of being a lightning rod to draw off internal storms of other countries," the statement said. "Spain considers that campaigns of this sort injure the sovereign rights of independent peoples and establishes regrettable precedents for relations among them which may come to the point of counteracting the pacific intentions which generally are being put forward for the stability and peace of the world.

"Spain, finally, will maintain its rights and is ready to isolate itself from whoever maintains such an impaired concept of international relations between peoples."

Mexico Attacked Bitterly

The statement struck out bitterly at Mexico, but in the main it appeared to have been directed at a recent move initiated by the French, seeking simultaneous rupture of relations with the Franco regime by the United States, Britain and France.

"At the end of our war of liberation all countries of the universe hurried to recognize the new Spanish state and its regime, with the sole exception of two—Russia, which since the 1918 revolution never had relations with Spain, and Mexico, of which the Spanish Government required as a prerequisite the return of treasure despoiled by the Reds, which was brought to that country and taken in custody by the Mexican Government."

Blaming "Communists" for "the campaign of defamation" against Spain, the statement continued:

"Spain once more rejects with all her energy the insidious campaign to discredit her which her enemies maintain with impunity with Spain's own treasur, the 1,800 millions of pesetas, gold and jewels, of which the Reds despoiled Spain, and rejects those who help with teir propaganda the political passings of the Communists and extremists of other countries."

Defending Spain's role in the war, the statement said ints sympathies with the United Staes was shown by a rupure of relations with Japan.

Break With Japan In April, 1945

[Spain broke relations with Japan in April, 1945, three and one-half years after Pearl Harbor, charging mistreatment of Spanish nationals in the Philippines.]

Evidently referring to testimony at the Nuernberg war trials, the note said "it is being discovered by official statements of chancellories and published documents that . . . there existed projects on both belligerent sides to violate the neutrality of Spain. . . . Spain in its turn serenely faced these situations and succeeded in upsetting these machinations. . . ."

Spain Hits Outside 'Interference'

West

Madrid, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Spanish Government asserted today that Spain would not tolerate "interference of the foreigner in its internal affairs."

The statement, issued by Francisco Franco's Council of Ministers, apparently was in answer to a projected meeting of the United States, France and Britain to review their relations with Spain.

The communiqué said that Spain stood "ready to isolate itself" from countries which have used her as a "lightning rod to draw off internal storms," and accused Communists of waging a "campaign of defamation" to smear the Franco Government.

"Planned To Violate Neutrality"

Both the Allies and the Axis had planned during the war to violate Spain's neutrality, the statement said, but these "machinations" were defeated by her "firm, genuinely" foreign policy.

"It is being discovered by official statements of chancellories and published documents that not withstanding the Pacific and neutral position of Spain there existed projects on both belligerent sides to violate the neutrality of Spain, making it an object of aggression," the statement said.

Break With Japan Cited

The communiqué said Spain had shown its sympathy for the United States by breaking diplomatic relations with Japan after the Pearl Harbor attack.

[Spain maintained relations with Japan until April 11, 1945. Then she broke off diplomatic contact with the official explanation that the action was taken because Japanese soldiers had murdered Spanish nationals and destroyed Spanish property in Manila.]

Extremist sectors of the foreign press were accused of promoting a "new campaign of snares and calumnies" against Spain, and the Cabinet said it "regrets that political sectarianism predominating certain countries makes some official elements of those states appear as participants in that campaign, forgetful of the most elementary rules of international courtesy."

Greeks Seek British Aid; Strikes Grow

Athens, Dec. 29 (AP)—Vice Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos left for London to seek financial aid today as a growing wave of strikes swept Greece in portest against high living costs.

His departure was marked by a 24-hour token strike by telegraph clerks, a work stoppage by bus drivers in Athens and nearby Piraeus, and by announcement of a general strike of bus and autocars federation employés to start tomorrow.

Italian Blast Kills 23

Rome, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Italian news agency Ansa said 23 persons were killed and 30 injured yesterday in an explosion of an ammunition dump near Codroipa, twelve miles southwest of Udine.

U. S. GENERAL KILLED IN AUSTRIA MOUNTAINS

VIENNA, Sunday, Dec. 30—(AP) Maj. Gen. Donald W. Brann, deputy commander of United States forces in Austria, was killed yesterday in the Tyrol when he fell over a cliff while hunting, Gen. Mark W. Clark announced today.

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Brann, whose home was at San Antonio, Tex., fell approximately a hundred feet in the rugged mountain country of Kitzbuehel ranges while hunting with Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress and two guides.

The accident occurred just before noon Saturday.

Danes May Sell Reich-Plant Share

Copenhagen, Dec. 29 (AP)—Denmark may transfer to another nation her share of German industrial plants allotted at the reparations conference in Paris, V. Villadsen, head of a department in the Board of Trade and member of the Danish delegation to the conference, said today.

Asserting that the 0.35 per cent of German plants allotted to Denmark would probably be of no use to Danish industry, Villadsen said Denmark would sell her allotment if permission could be obtained.

Mannerheim Reaches Malmoe

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29 (AP).—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, President of Finland, arrived in Malmoe by air today from Paris and continued on to Stockholm. He was returning from several weeks of rest in Portugal.

Illegal P. W. Delay Charged

BRUSSELS, Dec. 29 (AP).—The newspaper "Le Quotidien" said today hundreds of Belgian, French and Luxembourg prisoners of war and deportees still are being detained in internment camps in Poland and the Soviet Union.

AREA ISOLATED IN HOLY LAND

Hunt For Tel Aviv Terrorists Pressed By British

Ramat Gan, Palestine, Dec. 29 (AP). British 6th Division Airborne troops, armored cars and RAF planes isolated this little community today while police and military authorities sought persons responsible for the explosions and shootings in near-by Tel Aviv Thurday night.

Thirty - eight persons were detained for questioning after all male inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 40 were taken from their homes and herded into a barred-wire cage in an open field during a six-hour search.

This community of about 6,000 is situated amid orange groves 2 miles northeast of Tel Aviv. It was selected for the search because authorities "had reason to believe terrorists who attacked the British military camp at the north end of Tel Aviv might have come here," Police Superintendent Hadingham said.

Cordon Around Ramat

Meanwhile, British troops were patrolling the streets of tense Jerusalem in full battle dress, and the total number of persons rounded up in the wake of disorders which resulted in ten deaths in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv reached almost 2,700.

One British soldier was killed at the camp near Tel Aviv when Jews tried to force their way into an armory, a communiqué said.

A cordon was flung around Ramat Gan while the citizens slept. Heavy army trucks blocked all roads.

While the men of the town marched to the cage, women watched silently from the houses.

Curfew Lifted In Tel Aviv

The curfew had been lifted in Tel Aviv, where 682 persons had been questioned my noon, but it still remained in effect in Jerusalem from 4 P.M. until 8 A.M. In large parts of Jerusalem private telephones remained out of operation as the result of what police called security precautions.

Suspects seized in Jerusalem and lodged in detention barracks included every male under 60 from the Belazel section and the entire guest list of the Eden Hotel.

Jerusalem police announced they had discovered additional weapons which they said were left behind by terrorists. These included eight land mines.

38 Are Arrested In Palestine

Jerusalem, Dec. 29 (AP)—Thirty-eight persons suspected of participating in shootings and bombings Thursday night which resulted in ten deaths in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, were under arrest today. The arrests were the initial result of a police and military dragnet which rounded up nearly 2,700 persons for questioning.

The 38 were arrested in Ramth Gan, a village near the all-Jewish town of Tel Aviv, where 682 persons were questioned. The remainder rounded up in Palestine's biggest man hunt were seized here.

30 Break Curfew

In addition, 30 persons were arrested for breaking a curfew imposed on Ramth Gan.

An official statement said "there is evidence that some of those engaged in the outrages had taken refuge" in Ramth Gan.

Those seized in Jerusalem were lodged in detention barracks after being picked up throughout yesterday. Every male under 60, including the entire guest list of the Eden Hotel, was arrested in the Bezalel section of Jerusalem.

Tel Aviv Curfew Lifted

The curfew was lifted in Tel Aviv today, but remained in effect in Jerusalem. Private telephones still were not operating in large parts of the city because of security regulations.

British Tommies in full battle dress patrolled streets in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Workmen dug through wreckage at the police headquarters building in Jerusalem, where desperadoes caused a series of heavy explosions.

Simultaneous attacks were made on the district police headquarters at Tel Aviv and on the British military camp at Levant Fair, Tel Aviv.

British Blame Jews

A British statement blamed Jews for the attack at the military camp. The attack was launched by shooting down an unarmed British soldier "in cold blood," the statement said, and "the Jews then lobbed a grenade through the window of a room in which a number of men were asleep."

The attackers were finally repulsed by a lance corporal who single-handedly routed them with a tommy gun, inflicting some casualties, the statement said.

BRITISH DISARM INDONESIAN POLICE IN JAVA CAPITAL

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 29—(AP) British troops in a series of swift, synchronized raids rounded up and disarmed all Indonesian police in Batavia today, disbanded the force, and informed its members the step was taken because some police actively cooperated with "lawless elements."

At the same time British troops throughout strife-torn western Java occupied public utilities and searched native compounds for arms, against minor opposition. Telephone exchanges and police stations in Batavia were occupied without incident, but sniper fire opposed the occupation of the power station at Buitenzorg, and there was some resistance elsewhere.

New Force Organized

A new police force took over in the capital, made up of British, Dutch and Indonesian personnel. British military police, including Indians, were made responsible for the overall city area; Dutch police for protested areas, and such Indonesian police as were retained, for the Indonesian quarter.

The raids began suddenly at 11 a. m. British military police and paratroops quickly rounded up all the capital's members of the Indonesian peace preservation corps (T.K.P.) and assembled them at police headquarters.

This statement was read to the Indonesians:

"The reason for taking this step is that indisputable proof now exists not only of the inability of the civil police to maintain law and order, but also of the fact that some police members have actively cooperated with extreme and lawless elements in the city and have assisted in kidnaping innocent people and looting their possessions.

"That there are some policemen who have tried to do their duty in this difficult situation is well appreciated by the Allied authorities. Such men will undoubtedly be given an opportunity to serve in the newly-formed police force. In the meantime we are compelled to confine you all in this police headquarters and disarm you. From now on it will be illegal to wear the present uniform outside police headquarters. Your confinement will be of short duration. Arrangements are in hand to provide you with food."

The new police force will wear a uniform consisting of khaki shirt, khaki trousers, khaki side-cap, and a black armband with the letters C.P. (civilian police) in white. The men will be armed with pistols only, and will be commanded by the deputy provost marshal of Australian forces in the Netherlands East Indies.

Officials of the unrecognized Indonesian government and other leaders were informed of the measure shortly before the operation was carried out, a British spokesman said.

There was no official Indonesian opposition to this move nor to the occupation of the public utilities plants, which, the British spokesman said, were merely "placed under Allied supervision." Personnel of the plants in Batavia remained on their jobs.

Correspondents Protest

The only public utility not yet put under Allied supervision was the railways. However, a feeder line between Batavia and Tanjongpriok, its port, has been under British control for several weeks.

The British reported Batavia generally quiet. At Semarang there was some opposition during a search of native compounds for illegal arms, and at Buitenzorg, where there was some sniper fire, one automobile carrying snipers was captured, the communiqué said.

In Batavia, an order cancelling war correspondents' late permits was withdrawn when the newsmen protested they often had to work beyond the 10 P.M. curfew. But the correspondents were warned that sentries were instructed to fire on cars failing to halt after curfew.

The guard at headquarters of Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the NEI, has been strengthened since the disappearance of two Gurkha sentries who, a British officer said, may have been kidnapped by Indonesians.

JAVA POLICE HELD BY BRITISH TROOPS

Batavia, Dec. 29 (AP)—British troops took over telephone exchanges and police stations in Buitenzorg and Batavia today, and launched a drive throughout western Java to wipe out resistance in native settlements.

Sniper fire was met by troops who occupied a power station at Buitenzorg. No resistance was encountered, however, by paratroopers who marched into the telephone and police buildings in Batavia.

Also Electric And Water

Aneta, Dutch news agency, said the British also took over the electric power station and water supply system in Batavia, and the only utility not placed under supervision was the railways.

The British reported minor opposition in the Semarang area during a search of native settlements for weapons.

After occupying Batavian police stations, the British disbanded the Indonesian police force and replaced it by a composite force of British, Indonesian and Dutch personnel. The new policemen will wear khaki uniforms with black armbands and will carry pistols.

In Temporary Custody

The former Indonesian policemen were disarmed and held in temporary custody at their headquarters.

Under new plans, British and Indian military police will patrol the native quarters and the Dutch will be responsible for especially assigned areas.

The Indonesian Government agreed yesterday to co-operate with the British in restoring order in Java, providing that no additional Dutch troops were brought in.

Bodyguards Hunted

The British, meanwhile, were investigating the mysterious disappearance of two Indian soldiers assigned as bodyguards to Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the East Indies.

Brigadier Alastair McLean said Indonesian extremists were suspected of kidnapping them and that Christison's guard had been strengthened.

Russians Welcome Chiang Troops

Chungking, Dec. 29 (AP)—While Communist leaders here awaited a reply today to their truce proposal, Peiping reports said that Russians sent a message of welcome to Chinese Government troops moving toward Mukden, leading industrial city of turbulent Manchuria.

The Central Chinese News Agency reported Gen. Tu Li-ming's army about 70 miles from Mukden, but said he dispatched officers to rendezvous with Russian officers to arrange for entry of the Chinese forces into the city.

From Peiping, Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis reported that the Chinese-appointed mayor of Mukden had arrived and was taking over administration of the big city in the name of the National Government.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops also are planning early assaults against Red-held Kalgan, capital of Chahar, and Chengteh, capital of Jehol, Communist dispatches alleged.

Report Continuing Attacks

The dispatches also reported:

The Government troops are continuing attacks against Communist positions in northern Honan, both east and west of the important Pieping-Hankow railroad, and Nationist reinforcements were swarming into the North-Honan railroad town of Anyang to support these offensives.

That the National Government is utilizing in western Liaoning forces carried to the Manchurian port of Hulutao by United States 7th Fleet transports.

The Communists captured Shaopo and Kaoyu, on the Grand Canal northeast of Nanking, on Christmas Day, killing "a great number of Japanese and puppet troops and seizing a large quantity of war materials."

Possible Blow At Railroad

Nationalist sources here said the attacks on Shaopo and Kaoyu indicated a possible Communist attempt to cut Nanking-Shanghai communications.

Government quarters reiterated "no comment" today to repeated reports that Chiang Chung-kuo, elder son of Generalissimo Chiang, had resigned as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Manchuria and had gone to Moscow as a special envoy.

'Rowdyism', Army Court

Shanghai, Dec. 29 (AP)—The United States Army is setting up its own court police court for quick punishment of "anti-Soviet" rowdyism and traffic violations in Shanghai.

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in China, said that reports of "anti-Soviet rowdyism" had reached him, and that thorough investigations were being made with a view to stamping out such activity immediately.

Soviet newspapers in Shanghai have reported that American officers struck a civilian who wore a red star in his buttonhole, and tore down a Soviet flag from a Russian shop.

Wedemeyer said he was certain that if such reports were true the actions had "no political connotation."

The Army has been seriously concerned with traffic violations since an army truck, whose driver has still not been identified, killed four Chinese December 9.

Cocktail Party Delays Peace Meeting in China

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Sunday, Dec. 30 — The formal negotiation meeting of Government and Communist delegates, scheduled for today, has been postponed because it conflicted with a cocktail party given by Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh for Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman's envoy to China.

The date for the next meeting, at which the Government may present its reply to a Communist proposal for a truce in the civil war, has not been fixed. It may be held within the next few days.

Peiping Noses Lift At Opium-Fire Plan

Peiping, Dec. 29 (AP)—Critics have arisen to berate the proposed burning of 800,000 ounces of opium

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in Peiping's forbidden city on New Year's Day, says the local press.

Not that they object to the burning; it's just that they don't regard the accompanying stench as suitable to the historic courtyard where emperors of old once dispensed justice from their dragon throne.

And who, they also ask, is going to haul the 800,000 ounces into the courtyard? They're proposing instead that the drug bonfire be built on the Tung Tan drill field, dumping bundles of the opium into a series of 66 pits and dousing it with salt and gasoline—presumably to cut the odor as well as to speed the flames.

Japanese Women Form Own Political Party

Tokyo, Dec. 29 (AP)—These were the newest signs of the times in the changeover of Japan:

Women, for centuries in the background, came out today with a political party of their own.

The Government completed the draft of a measure aimed at lifting 100,000,000,000 yen (more than $6,500,000,000) from those who profited by the war.

Jap Vets Arrested

Men who fought that losing war for Japan were among more than 300 persons arrested during the last 24 hours for petty crimes in Tokyo. They said they robbed because they were homeless and desperate.

The Welfare Ministry prepared instructions that nationality, religion and social status henceforth will not affect employment, wages or working conditions of workers.

A fresh insight into American justice—first manifest at Yokohoma's opening war crimes trial when the defendant was given life imprisonment rather than the death penalty for his atrocities—was provided there today by the War Crimes Commission. It ordered the American prosecutors to cable key witnesses in the United States for complete affidavits and to quit introducing incomplete evidence.

Women's Party Is Small

The formally organized "New Japan Women's Party," which intends to have some members run for office at the forthcoming election, admittedly was small. But it was a start. And the Social Democrats have come out for equal rights for women.

The war profits tax measure, which will be submitted to General MacArthur for his approval before it passes through legislative processes, is far reaching. Previously a Government spokesman said it would be imposed on the Emperor and his household.

Penalties For Teaching Flying

As yet another sign of the times, an imperial ordinance was ready for issuance today providing penalties for infraction of MacArthur-dictated measures prohibiting instruction in all forms of aircraft and flying. Maximum penalties are three years imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 yen (more than $300).

The infractions of former service men extended into the staff officers of a division, including two colonels, at Shimonoseki for failure to surrender war material. Among unsurrendered equipment were 27 airplane cannon and 12,000 rounds of ammunition.

To Be Inactivated in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Forty-first Infantry Division of the Pacific Northwest, which battled from bloody Buna in New Guinea to Zamboanga in the Philippines, will be inactivated in Japan New Year's Eve by direction of the War Department.

Allied headquarters announced today the veteran "Jungaleers"—oldest division in the Army in point of overseas combat service—was being broken up to facilitate the early return of its remaining high-point men to the United States.

The Forty-first, commanded by Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe, was mobilized Sept. 16, 1940, and arrived in the Pacific Theatre in April, 1942.

Rejects Loan Application

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (AP).—Allied headquarters rejected today the Mitsui Holding Company's application to lend 300,000 yen ($20,000) to the Toyo Silk Yarn Spinning Company, its Korean subsidiary, to assist in repatriation of former employees. Headquarters said the Toyo concern already is so heavily in debt that such a loan would be a gift—and gifts from holding companies are prohibited.

Jap Chart Bureau Okayed

Tokyo, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Japanese hydrographic department was authorized today to carry on its normal peacetime functions, but was banned from reproducing classified charts of other nations.

Yokohama Trial Is Held Up for Data From U.S.

Board Trying Japanese in Slaying of G. I. Expects Affidavits of Witnesses

Yokohama, Dec. 29 (AP) — The war-crime trial of the prison camp commander, Lieut. Kel Yuri, adjourned today until Wednesday. The defense asked the delay, contending that it could not open its case until affidavits of two Americans witnessing the alleged bayonet death of an army private were radioed from the United States.

Yuri is charged with responsibility for that death and one other.

The trial commission earlier rebuked the prosecution for offering only unsworn questionnaire answers from the two officers, instead of providing full, sworn statements. The witnesses are Lieut. John Henry Allen, of St. Paul, Minn., and Lieut. Owen W. Romaine, of Fort Thomas, Ky., who as prisoners saw the death of Private Noah C. Heard, of Salinas, Cal.

Prosecution Rests

The prosecution concluded its case, based chiefly upon statements of former prisoners, with the request that the Allen and Romaine affidavits be admitted as evidence when received.

In the death of Marine Corporal James G. Pavlokos, of Chicago, allegedly beaten and starved to death in Yuri's camp, Major Milton L. Kramer, of New York city, formerly a medical instructor at Cornell University, a prosecution witness, said Pavlokos could have died from his 39-day diet of a cup of rice daily.

Other Trial Off Till Monday

In an adjoining courtroom, the trial of Lieut. Chotaro Furushima, commander of another camp, also on charges of responsibility for beating and killing prisoners, was adjourned until Monday.

The statement of Corporal George S. Heath, of Charlotte, N.C., said Furushima "at least 50 times" saw prisoners beaten. The affidavit of Pfc. Leonard G. Collins, of Dayton, Ky., declared that Furushima denied medical treatment to prisoners who had been punished.

The prosecution introduced a statement by Tech. Sergt. Alfred Fred Torisi, of North Vernon, N.Y., who corroborated the report of the beating of Private James H. Smith, of North Salt Lake City, Utah. Smith, accused of trying to escape, was put in a guard house, where he remained more than 100 days until he died.

"Favorite Torture" Described

Sergt. James T. Fite, of Montgomery, Ala., described in a statement what he called the "favorite torture" of the Japanese.

He said Japanese put a gluelike substance on the arm, then jammed a short piece of punk into the substance. The punk was lighted and burned down to the substance which it ignited, thus causing painful burns. This treatment was applied on the neck, ears and other parts of the body, Fite said.

3,000 Start Home From Yokohama

Yokohama, Dec. 29 (AP)—The escort carrier Casa Blanca sailed this afternoon for San Francisco with 955 enlisted men and 45 officers aboard—half of them air forces and half replacement-depot personnel.

The escort carrier Kitkun Bay sailed for Seattle carrying 1,895 enlisted men and 105 officers.

Philippine Party Rift Called Official

Manila, Dec. 29 (AP)—Newspapers today headlined a political split between President Sergio Osmena and Manuel Roxas as "official."

The Osmena wing of the majority Nacionalista party in a caucus last night refused to accept Roxas's terms for remaining in the party and participating in the party convention, the papers said.

The split had been threatened for months. Informed quarters still believed, however, that there might be an Osmena-Roxas unity ticket in the coming election as neither side has definitely closed the door to further negotiations.

Osmena as titular head of the Nacionalistas set the party convention for January 21. Roxas left by air for Capiz, his native city, and Iloilo, where he is scheduled to speak in what some interpreters called his campaign opening.

Five-Year Control Dismays Korea

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 29 (AP)—Koreans learned with dismay that their country faces a five-year trusteeship.

Not awaiting more detailed accounts of the Moscow decision affecting this so-called "hermit" nation, Koreans heard only the words "trusteeship—five years."

Most people here impetuously concluded this meant five years longer that their independence will be denied.

No Comment

Ranking American officers of the occupation force withheld comment pending receipts of formal directives.

Particularly strong in denouncing the four-power trusteeship and the American-Russian commission were the anti-Soviet, anti-Communist leaders.

One, Dr. Syngman Rhee, former spokesman for the Provisional Government in exile in Washington, declared:

"Prefer Death"

"Regardless of our determination to obtain our freedom and independence, if there is any government that tries to force us to trusteeship we 30,000,000 Koreans would prefer death in fighting for our freedom to going under trusteeship."

Two days ago, the Leftest press boldly attacked Dr. Rhee as a Fascist.

ULITHI ABANDONED AS BASE FOR FLEET

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 29—(AP) Ulithi atoll, a cluster of tiny coral islands 250 miles southwest of Guam which was built into a tremendous secret repair and supply base for the U. S. Pacific fleet, is returning to oblivion.

The atoll command was decommissioned two days ago, the Navy said today, and all that is left to mark one of the largest naval operations of the war is a weather observation station.

During the war few ever heard of Ulithi atoll except the men of the Navy who labored there. It was an answer to the Japanese question of how the United States Navy could operate so effectively over long supply lines.

Early in September of 1944 the Japanese abandoned Ulithi and two weeks later American landing forces took over. Within a short time the secret base was in operation.

Floating drydocks, hospital ships and large repair ships soon converted Ulithi into a valuable base. Seabees built an airfield large enough to receive two-motored transports.

The Japanese finally became aware of the fleet activities at Ulithi, however, having aircraft based on islands within extreme flying range of the atoll. In March a suicide plane crashed on the flight deck of the big carrier U. S. S. Randolph anchored at Ulithi and at various times Jap reconnaissance planes were shot down in the Ulithi area by U. S. fighter patrols.

It was from Ulithi that a major portion of the warships covering the Okinawa landing sortied for the voyage to the Ryukyus.

Chile Approves Bretton Plan

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies completed Congressional approval today of the Bretton Woods agreement. The Senate voted approval yesterday.

Storm-Damaged Ship Reaches Azores

Ponta Delgada, Azores, Dec. 29 (AP)—The American freighter James M. Wayne put into harbor here today to repair heavy deck damages suffered in an Atlantic gale in which one man was washed overboard.

Erroneously reported previously to be a troopship, the 7,176-ton James M. Wayne carried explosives and not soldiers.

Several other ships, all damaged by one of the worst winter storms in history, also put into harbor to refuel.

Secretary of State Reports to President Immediately on Return from Moscow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes flew back from Moscow today and a short time later he was closeted with President Truman aboard the Presidential yacht giving him a full report on the foreign ministers conference.

Byrnes also will explain the Moscow communique to the people," the White House said, in a broadcast at 10 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) Sunday night over the National and Mutual Broadcasting company network.

The two leaders discussed the broadcast in the four hours they spent on the yacht Williamsburg on which Mr. Truman is cruising and preparing two speeches of his own.

Byrnes, flying from Washington to Quantico, Va., where the yacht was anchored, arrived about 5 p.m. talked with the President and remained for dinner. Admiral Leahy, the President's chief of staff, and other members of the President's party took part in discussions, the White House said.

At 9:15, Byrnes stepped into a motor launch for Quantico and the return flight to Washington. He was invited to remain overnight, the White House reported, but he felt he should return here to work on his radio speech.

The yacht was to remain at Quantico the rest of the night. The evening was clear and cold.

Earlier, the secretary had indicated he would defer seeing the chief executive until tomorrow. State department officials were unable to say whether he had changed his plans or whether the President, eager for first-hand information on

Byrnes Meets Truman, Will Broadcast Tonight

what went on in Moscow, had summoned him.

Next Meeting in Washington

Before taking off for Quantico, Byrnes authorized announcement that the next meeting of the Big Three foreign ministers would be held here.

Michael McDermott, State department press officer, relayed word to reporters that no date had been set but that the Russian and British foreign secretaries had agreed in Moscow to come to Washington next.

Under the agreement reached at Yalta among the late President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Stalin and former Prime Minister Churchill quarterly meetings of the foreign ministers were projected. If that schedule were followed, the Washington get-together would start around mid-March.

However, the three foreign ministers probably will see one another at the first meeting of the United Nations assemoly in London next month.

The Williamsburg anchored last night off Mount Vernon, Va. In his cabin, the President worked on a radio address to the people on his legislative program, set for next Thursday night, and on a "state of the union" message for Congress after it reconvenes Jan. 14.

Byrnes made a radio speech last October after another foreign ministers conference in London. Then he had little to report in the way of accomplishments.

This time he will be able to outline agreements for control of atomic power and on the governing of Japan, China, Korea, Romania and Bulgaria worked out around a conference table with Foreign Secretary Bevin of Britain and Foreign Commissar Molotov of Russia.

As he completed the 13,000-mile return trip from Moscow, Byrnes told reporters today:

"It was a most constructive conference, and equally important with the decisions reached is the fact that relations were established which should make easier decisions on other matters in the future."

Wearied by 11-Day Meeting

The secretary looked chipper and talked in a sprightly vein. But he admitted he was weary after the 11-day meeting in Moscow and a return flight on which his four-motored transport bucked snow, wind and rain much of the way.

The plane left Moscow's snow-blanketed airport Thursday morning. It came back by way of Naples, Casablanca, the Azores and Newfoundland.

Noting that "not one member of the party was sick for a day," Byrnes remarked that "we had good luck and are glad to be home."

He said he would hold a news conference as soon as possible, but he was looking first for a bit of rest and a chance to clean up.

"You fellows have had your Christmas and I haven't," he told reporters. "I want to take off this suit I have been wearing for more than two weeks and get a haircut and do a lot of other things."

So he went straight to his apartment before going to his office in the State department.

His wife met him at the airport. So did an applauding crowd which included Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson and Britain's ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, and numerous top State department and government officials. Apparently nobody was there from the Russian embassy, however.

Advisors Return Also

Trailing Byrnes out of the big transport were those who were at his side in Moscow--Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University and an advisor on atomic energy; Benjamin V. Cohen, State department counsel; and Charles Bohlen, foreign service officer who has been chief translator at every major conference with Russian officials for years.

The plane was three hours behind schedule. It had run into bad weather in the Newfoundland area. Winds and rain had prevented a scheduled stop at Portland, Me.

The State department meanwhile said it has received no diplomatic letter from France asking for additional explanation of the Moscow communique.

Reports from Paris said the French cabinet had decided to send such a letter to Washington, Moscow and London, asking whether the big powers who will write the final peace treaties with Italy, the Balkan countries and Finland would be obligated to follow recommendations of the 21-nation peace conference to be held in Europe before May 1.

The reports said France also wanted an explanation as to why it was not given veto powers on the Far Eastern commission like those of the U. S., Russia, Britain and China.

Truman Writing Speech After Signing Bills

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Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—President Truman secluded himself and a small staff of aides aboard the yacht Williamsburg today to write the straight-to-the-people speech he will broadcast next Thursday.

Secretary of State Byrnes planned to join him late today to report on the Big Three Foreign Ministers' conference at Moscow.

The President started his four-day trip down the Potomac River to Chesapeake Bay after a crammed two hours of desk work at the White House, in which he signed 64 bills and resolutions.

Foresees Continuing Shortages

He accompanied his approval of a bill extending the Second War Powers Act six months, with the assertion that there must be a further extension. It is from this act that the Chief Executive derives his rationing and priorities powers.

"We know that our economy will be plagued with major war-born shortages six months from now, and that the Government must have the means of dealing with these shortages," Mr. Truman's statement said. "There must, therefore, be further legislation to cover the period after June 30, 1946."

Bills Signed

Among other measures the President signed soon after he arrived by plane yesterday from his Christmas visit home in Missouri were these:

1. Liberalizing the loan and educational benefits in the GI Bill of Rights.

2. Appropriating $2,400,000,000 in deficiency funds for various Government agencies, including $750,000,000 for UNRRA, $191,000,000 for veterans housing, $125,000,000 for navigation and flood control projects, and $1,000,000,000 for the National Service Life Insurance Fund.

3. Relaxing immigration laws to admit foreign-born wives, husbands or children of members of the armed forces.

4. Authorizing an investigation of means of increasing the capacity and security of the Panama Canal.

Working On 2 Speeches

During the cruise on which he embarked last night Mr. Truman will work on both the half-hour radio speech set for 10 P.M. Thursday and his state-of-the-union message to Congress in mid-January. He expects to return to the White House on Wednesday morning.

The President did not wait to let the people know forcefully that he wanted rationing power for longer than six months.

Warning Of Needs

He said that a longer extension was needed at the earliest possible date "so that industry and Government will know as far in advance as possible the laws under which they are to operate, and can plan accordingly."

"In the absence of specific legislation covering the latter part of 1946," he said, "the approach of June 30 will become an unsettling factor in the nation's economy and may well be accompanied by hoarding and by a tendency to delay production and distribution until the date has passed. Any such tendency would seriously hamper reconversion and would add a new and dangerous inflationary factor to the many already existing."

The yacht anchored last night off Mount Vernon, Va., site of the George Washington estate.

The White House said the yacht was expected to resume sailing today after receiving mail and newspapers from Washington.

Point By Point Atom Checkup Truman Aim

Washington, Dec. 29—President Truman was reported today to be backing an even more cautious, step by step disclosure of atomic energy secrets than first impressions of the Moscow Big Three communiqué had indicated.

This interpretation of plans to form an international atomic control commission came from persons who talked with Mr. Truman after his return from a Christmas holiday in Missouri.

They declared it is Mr. Truman's view that the United States should always be sure there will be no misuse of a small secret before divulging a more important one.

Controls To Be Tested

They said conversations at both the White House and the State Department indicated that it would be an American policy to test out proposed inspection methods before telling any nation except Britain and Canada all the details of the atomic bomb.

Secretary of State Byrnes, due back by plane from Moscow, planned to see Mr. Truman late today on the presidential yacht Williamsburg.

Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Conference, gave some indication how the wind is blowing after a conference with Mr. Truman yesterday.

"Full Security" Planned

Vandenberg said he was advised by the State Department that "full security requirements" will be met in the proposed international commission's dealings with atomic energy.

Vandenberg, a member of the special Senate committee on atomic development, is known to favor retention of the secret until it has been demonstrated that international controls to prevent its future military use are workable.

The Moscow Big Three communiqué laid down a four-point agenda for the proposed commission, which would be set up by the United Nations Organization and would be accountable to the world Security Council.

The Steps Proposed

In order, these called for:

1. Exchange of basic scientific information between nations.

2. Control of atomic energy to insure its use for peaceful purposes.

3. Elimination of atomic and other weapons capable of mass destruction.

4. Erection of "effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."

Vandenberg said he was advised that the communiqué was not intended to mean "that these objectives should be taken in order indicated." Rather, he explained, "it is intended that the four shall be read together and that each should be accompanied by full security requirements—all being finally subject to congressional approval."

Commission Backed

Vanderberg said he heartily indorsed the plan for establishing a commission to explore all phases of atomic energy.

That view found general acceptance in Congress.

Senator Taylor (D., Idaho), one of a group who recently urged President Truman to arrange a conference with the Russians on the subject, said he was pleased with the outcome.

An influential Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he believed the commission could succeed if inspection procedures mentioned by the Moscow planners were carried out carefully.

ATOMIC BOMB BOARD NAMED

Ten-Man Army-Navy Group To Help Director Groves

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—A joint Army-Navy advisory board has been created to work on the atomic bomb project with its military director, Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves.

Creation of the ten-man body, with eqaul representation for each service, aroused interest in view of the announcement earlier this month that a joint test of atomic bombs would be made against warships.

Eisenhower's Members

General Eisenhower, Chief of Staff for the Army, chose these members for the War Department:

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, former commander of B-29 forces operating against Japan; Brig. Gen. William A. Borden, director of the new developments division of the department's special staff; Brig. Gen. George A. Lincoln, chief of the strategy and policy group of the operations division; Brig. Gen. Hobart Hewett of Army Ground Forces, and Col. Herbert W. Mansfield, Army Service Forces.

Choices Of Nimitz

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, designated the following Navy members:

Vice Admiral V. H. Blandy, assistant chief of naval operations for weapons; Rear Admiral G. F. Hussey, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral G. H. Bowen, director of research and invention; Rear Admiral W. R. Purnell, assistant chief of naval operations for material; Rear Admiral H. B. Sallada, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Attenion On Warships

Although formation of the board centered attention on the forthcoming warship tests, its membership indicated a general study of all possible uses of the bomb in warfare may be contemplated.

Among unknown possibilities is the bomb's value for tactical use against troops in fortified positions or in the open. Hewett in an infantry expert.

The appointment of Le May and Sallada indicated aviation's interest in the weapon.

No Definite Experiment Date

While no definite date has been fixed for the warship tests, it is expected that the problems of assembling personnel, ships, aircraft and technical equipment will delay the experiments until late winter or early spring.

The decision to test vulnerability of naval craft to the bombs that blasted two Japanese cities stemmed from the White House. Aides to President Truman said he had "suggested" that the tests be made.

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Citizens Send Suggestions On Atomic Energy Control

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—(AP) From scientists, schoolgirls and other Americans, suggestions on atomic energy control are streaming by every mail delivery into a little room in the basement of the Capitol.

Some are typed on corporation letterheads. Some are scrawled in pencil on ruled pulp-paper. Others bear the crests of fashionable New England girls' schools.

But every one received by the special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy is studied carefully. Even those of doubtful merit are shunted to Dr. Edward U. Condon, the committee's scientific adviser, or to James R. Newman, his assistant.

You never know. . .it could happen that one of us 140,000,000 citizens might be inspired with the answer sought so earnestly.

All See Grave Challenge

The letters are uniform in one respect—only one. All the writers are convinced of the grave challenge to civilization posed by the fantastic power of nuclear fission.

A leter from Harvard suggested that the United States and other nations not only renounce the atomic bomb but bury all existing specimens and data on how it is made in a sort of "time capsule" vault which would be under continuous military guard.

Members of a labor union local in Connecticut urged that atomic energy be kept from monopolistic development. By making its benefits widely available, the writers declared, farmers could blanket their fields year-round with rays which would keep weather from damaging their crops, and the polar regions could be turned into tropics, junior grade.

A New Yorker wrote committee chairman McMahon (D-Conn) suggesting that the government provide atomic energy to all public and private enterprises at half the cost of coal or oil, and that this price be continued "until the entire United States national debt is paid." After the budget was in perfect balance, he recommended that the energy be dispensed at the cost of production.

A Colorado correspondent forwarded a tip from "the great white lodge of Llasa, Tibet, the hierarchy of 144 masters who rule earth and all things about it." He said this gross of potentates had informed him the atom bomb was discovered 15 years ahead of its scheduled time, and that the world is about to face its final conflict, the atomic war, between now and 1956. Period.

A captain in the medical corps, stationed in California, foresaw the possibility of "a catastrophe which will make the Pearl Harbor attack seem like a visit from a friendly but mischievous neighbor."

Atomic power should be internationalized at once, he counseled, underlining "at once." Then, for its development along peaceful lines, he recommended registration of all atomic physicists, absolute control of all raw fissionable material throughout the world, and establishment of international atomic laboratories in major countries, staffed by scientists from all nations whose assignments would be rotated annually.

The committee received hundreds of letters from college students. Virtually all of them advocated international control under the United Nations.

One wistful letter from a Mount Holyoke college girl told McMahon:

"I understand that my future is in your hands—more or less. We in college are conscious of the atom bomb problem. We want to do something. This seems to be the only way—writing to you."

Reuters Protest Delays Guide to U.S.NewsPolicy

British Agency Says Some Statements About It in Booklet Are Libelous

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The State Department said today that as a result of a protest by Reuters, British news agency, it is postponing for a week the publication of a booklet on a suggested post-war international information program for the United States.

The 135-page booklet, prepared for the State Department by Dr. Arthur W. MacMahon, Columbia University political scientist, devotes two pages to a discussion of Reuters' operations.

It had been scheduled for release at 7 p. m. today. The department postponed the release date until 7 p. m. Jan. 5 and promised to issue simultaneously any statement submitted in the mean time by Reuters.

The protest of the British news agency was made in a letter by its Washington bureau chief, Paul Scott Rankine, who said he had been instructed to do so by Christopher Chancellor, general manager of Reuters, Ltd.

Alleges False Statements

Dated today, Mr. Rankine's letter said he had been instructed "to launch the strongest possible protest with you at a number of false statements regarding the activities of Reuters, Ltd.," which he said were contained in the MacMahon booklet.

Mr. Rankine said the section devoted to Reuters "not only contained statements which are definitely untrue but in total effect presents a false and misleading picture."

"I am also instructed in the name of honesty, decency and fair dealing, to ask that the release date of the booklet be postponed in order that Reuters, Ltd., may have time to study in further detail the allegations made by Dr. MacMahon and to present documentary evidence in refutation of them for release simultaneously with the booklet," Rankine said.

"We regard . . . some of the . . . references to Reuters as libelous and utterly untrue, and we reserve full rights regarding future action following the publication of the booklet in its present form."

State Department Statement

In a statement disclosing receipt of the letter from Mr. Rankine, the State Department said:

"In compliance with the request contained therein, the department has postponed the release date from 7 p. m., Dec. 29, to 7 p. m., Jan. 5, E. S. T., at which time any statement submitted to the Department of State by Reuters, Ltd., will also be released for publication."

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, read both the department's statement and the text of the Rankine letter to news men. He said he could not amplify the department announcement.

The booklet, titled "The Post-war International Information Program of the United States," was issued by William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Mr. Benton told a news conference yesterday that parts of the booklet were being used by him and his assistants for guidance in setting up the permanent State Department news and information organization which will incorporate much of the work carried on in war-time by the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

President Orders Return Of Coast Guard To Treasury

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—President Turman told the Navy today to turn the Coast Guard back to the Treasury on January 1.

The shift will reconvert to almost a full peacetime basis a service that fought around the world during the war—piloting landing craft onto European and Pacific beachheads, trapping saboteurs, guiding convoys and fighting ships.

Now the Coast Guard is going to concentrate on its usual chores—watching the coasts, helping ships in trouble, spotting icebergs, maintaining navigation aids.

But the presidential executive order transferring it back to the Treasury said some of its ships and men could stay in the Navy for a while to help out with demobilization and other tasks under a plan to be worked out by the Treasury and Navy secretaries.

Air-Sea Rescue Work

Mr. Truman said, too, that the Coast Guard should keep up for the Navy, for a period to be mutually agreed on, its air-sea rescue work and the maintaining of air-sea navigational aids and mid-ocean weather stations.

In peacetime, the Coast Guard is in the Treasury Department. The late President Roosevelt transferred it to the Navy on November 1, 1941—more than a month before America went to war. It jumped from a prewar strength of 10,000 men to a wartime peak of 172,000, including women in the SPARS.

Now it is down to something under 100,000.

Ships Manned During War

While the fighting was on, the Coast Guard manned more than 280 army ships, 750 cutters and 3,500 small craft of various kinds.

To round out reconversion of the Coast Guard, the President canceled a three-year-old order directing the Navy to protect vessels, harbors, ports and water-front facilities against sabotage and other subversive acts. The Coast Guard does that in peactime.

Another presidential order, effective January 1, moves from the War Department to the Civil Aeronautics Administratior American air navigation, traffic control, airways communications and meterological facilities in Iran.

NAVY TO RELEASE BUILDING SUPPLIES

Surplus Materials, 5,000 Quonset Huts May Ease Housing Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—(AP) The Navy moved today to provide some relief for the housing shortage by declaring surplus $56,000,000 worth of building materials and 5,000 Quonset huts located at four depots in the United States.

If used as barracks, the huts could house 70,000 persons. If converted to two-family dwellings, they could accommodate 10,000 families. Many have never been erected.

The building material includes nails, pipe, plumbing and electrical supplies. In addition, nearly 55,000,000 board feet of lumber will have been declared as surplus at naval establishments in the United States in the two months ending Dec. 31.

The surplus announced today is located as follows:

At Port Hueneme, Calif., $18,000,000 in building materials and 1,248 Quonset huts; at Tacoma, Wash., $12,000,000 in building materials 1,540 Quonset huts; at Davisville, R. I., $16,000,000 in building materials and 2,012 Quonset huts; and at Gulfport, Miss., $10,000,000 in building materials and 200 Quonset huts.

The Navy said the Port Hueneme depot had been selected by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the disposal agency for building materials, as the first station in the United States at which spot clean-up sales of all types of surplus building materials would be made. Disposal teams from the RFC, working with naval personnel, will make the actual sales. Procedure developed will be used as a pattern for the national program to be used in other Army and Navy depots which stock building materials in large quantities.

Disposal of Quonset huts also will be made through the RFC. Government agencies, including the Veterans administration, will have top priority on the used barrack-type dwellings. The huts each measure 20 by 48 feet. The majority are of the tropical type, with roof ventilation and one end screened. They may, however, be converted for use in cold climates.

Meanwhile the Producers' Council, Inc., an organization of building material manufacturers, reported that materials shortages will not permit the construction of more than 425,000 privately-built dwellings in 1946 unless the government encourages production. Its statement listed the scarce materials as "millwork, enameled plumbing fixtures, heating equipment, and possibly cast iron soil pipe."

"Production of these items," it said, "is being held down by pricing or manpower problems or raw material shortages."

BRITISH LOAN TROUBLE SEEN

Might Be Beaten If Brought To Early Vote, Backers Admit

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Some friends of the Administration in Congress today foresaw trouble for the proposed British loan, and privately conceded it might be defeated if brought to an early vote.

The proposed $4,400,000,000 credit for Britain shaped up as Washington's toughest immediate international problem, following completion of the Moscow accords and activation of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements.

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the House Banking Committee, which is expected to handle the loan legislation, said, "It's going to be a difficult job." It will need long study in Congress before a vote is taken, he said.

Many Votes Doubtful

A check of Banking Committee members disclosed the feeling that an early vote might be fatal. They declined, however, to speak for publication, hopeful that the case to be peresented by the Treasury Department may swing over many votes now doubtful.

Spence, while declining to take a position on the loan proposal, said its general objectives seem to be good. But, he asked, "Will the objectives be attained?"

If the loan legislation comes to his committee, he said, "we are going to have full hearings. We are going to hear all sides of the question. We would want to hear what the farm and the labor organizations have to say.

Questions Posed

"We will want the American people to know what contributions such a loan would make to an orderly world, and whether it is a good business deal. Will it abolish the dollar pool maintained by the British sterling area bloc, discourage cartels and put international trade on a fair and honest basis?

"Britain is our biggest customer. If a business man finds his best customer in trouble, he tries to get him back on his feet.

"The American people will want to know, before we pass on this loan, whether the transaction—in return for British steps to promote world trade—will work to the advantage of Americans and British alike. When the people know the facts they will know whether they want their Congress to approve the loan."

Wolcott's Stand Vital

Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.), senior Republican on the Banking Committee, declined to say what position he will take when President Truman sends up his message requesting the legis-

lation.

There is some opposition already evident in Democratic ranks, and the position Wolcott takes might have much to do with the fate of the loan. He supported the Bretton Woods agreements and most House Republicans followed his leadership.

The result was a thumping 345 to 18 House vote for the agreement. Some congressional supporters of the Bretton Woods bank and monetary stabilization fund said they understood at the time that with the creation of these world agencies—plus Export-Import Bank operations—there would be no further need for direct loans from the American Treasury to other nations.

TRAINING PLAN BATTLE LOOMS

DEC 30 1945

Senators Express Opposition To President's Requests

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), of the Senate Military Committee, said today his group will wait and see what the House does with President Truman's request for universal military training before taking it up.

Thomas made this known in an interview as several other senators expressed opposition to the training plan. Mr. Truman twice has asked Congress for action.

Awaits House Action

"I'm perfectly content to see what happens in the House first," said Thomas, usually a strong Administration supporter. "We won't take it up in our committee until we see what happens there."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), who ranks next to the chairman among Democrats, is flatly against "any system of compulsory training no matter what it is called."

"I'm completely opposed to universal training," Johnson told a reporter. "I'm going to fight it if any attempt is made to bring it up in the Senate."

Capper Also Opposes

Senator Capper (R., Kan.) also said he disagreed with the President on the need for compulsory training.

"I don't think we are in any immediate danger of war now," he said in an interview. "I believe we'd better give our present system of voluntary enlistments a complete trial and know more about our postwar armed forces and commitments before we get into that."

Other senators who asked that their names not be used said they would not vote for the President's plan at this time.

President Wants Legislation

The House Military Committee has held long hearings on the proposal for one year's training for youths. But members have taken no action and public hearings are scheduled to resume when Congress reassembles.

Mr. Truman, in his pre-Christmas message to Congress asking a single national defense department, reminded the lawmakers that he had requested the training legislation last October.

He said his training suggestion "has met the overwhelming approval of the people" and that it should "be instituted at the earliest possible moment."

Terms Of New Veterans' Measure Are Explained

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Liberalized provisions of the amended G.I. Bill of Rights signed by President Truman will go into effect next Tuesday, the Veterans Administration said today.

The bill eases the loan restrictions of the original measure, increases the student subsistence rates and broadens the educational program, and provides larger benefits for disabled veterans in vocational rehabilitation work.

Mr. Truman signed the act soon after his return to the capital yesterday from Missouri.

Companion Bill

Still on his desk was a companion bill reorganizing the medical department of the Veterans Administration. This would remove chief medical officers and their staffs from civil service, permitting the Veterans Administrator to prescribe employment regulations.

To acquaint veterans with terms of the new G.I. Bill of Rights the Veterans Administration furnished a list of questions and answers as follows:

Question—Do I have to go to school immediately after leaving the Army, to take advantage of the educational provisions?

Answer—No. The time during which the course may be started was extended, by amendments, from two years to four years after discharge, or up to four years after the end of the war, whichever is later. The time limit for completing the course is raised from seven to nine years after the end of war.

No Age Limit

Q.—Must I be under 25 years of age to qualify for education or training?

A.—No. Any eligible veteran may receive one year of education or training, plus an additional year for each year of his active military service. He need not have been under 25 when he entered service nor need he show that his education was interrupted by war.

Q.—Is the cost of a course limited to $500 per year?

A.—No. Short, intensive courses may be taken, with the total permissible cost figured on the basis of length of war service. A veteran is entitled to one course costing $500 for each year of service, and if he is eligible for several courses, all may be taken in one year.

Subsistence Setup

Q.—May I receive subsistence payments while taking a correspondence course?

A.—No. A veteran may take a correspondence course and its cost will be paid, but no subsistence. One fourth of the elapsed time used in pursuing such a course is charged against the veteran's period of eligibility. The total amount payable for a correspondence course is $500.

Q.—Does the amended bill increase subsistence allowances for schooling?

A.—Yes, from $50 a month for single men to $65; from $75 for married men to $90.

Vocational Provisions

Q.—How soon after the war's end do I have to complete vocational training? I am a disabled veteran.

A.—The amended bill extends the time to nine years after war's end. Previously it was six years.

Q.—I am a disabled veteran. What is my subsistence allowance while taking vocational rehabilitation work?

A.—Disabled veterans now will receive a minimum of $105 per month, if without dependents; $115 with a dependent plus $10 for the first child, $7 for each additional child and $15 for a dependent parent. If the veteran receives a lesser pension he will receive these amounts while in training. In no event will his pension be reduced when he enters training.

Loans Explained

Q.—May I obtain a real-estate loan, and for how much?

A.—The Government will guarantee a real estate loan for you, up to $4,000, compared with $2,000 under the original bill. The Government guarantees up to 50 per cent of the total loan against a veteran's property, but not to exceed $4,000.

Q.—May I obtain a loan for business with the Government guaranteeing it?

A.—Yes, but the limit of the Government guarantee remains at $2,000, or 50 per cent.

Q.—For loan purposes, what value is set on real estate?

A.—Phraseology is changed from 'reasonable normal value' to 'reasonable value' in the amended bill. The appraisal must be acceptable to the lender, the veteran and a Veterans Administration-designated appraiser.

No Deductions From Bonus

Q.—Will any financial benefits I receive under the GI bill be deducted from any future bonus?

A.—That portion of the law providing that any financial benefits received under the act would be deducted from a future bonus, if authorized, was repealed.

Q.—Will the Government pay my expenses in getting an artificial limb?

A.—Yes. The Veterans Administration may obtain the limb and pay any expense involved in traveling to and from a center where the appliance is fitted and the veteran is trained in the use of it.

Vickery Resigns Maritime Post

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—The White House today announced that the President has accepted the resignation of Vice Admiral Howard L. Vickery as vice chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Admiral Vickery asked to be relieved because of health. He was detailed by the Navy to the Maritime Commission in 1937 and since then has had supervision of the ship design and construction for the Merchant Marine.

He told the President that in the Fall of 1944 he was stricken with an illness which a year later resulted in his being placed on the Navy retired list.

Superb Merchant Fleet Cited

In agreeing to the resignation as of December 31, the President told Vickery he had earned a rest.

"Our superb merchant fleet," he told Vickery, "today bears eloquent witness to the thorough-going and efficient job which you have done."

Vickery, who joined the Maritime Commission in 1937 as assistant chairman, told a reporter he had made no definite plans for the future.

His resignation also applies to his job as deputy administrator of the War Shipping Administration.

Vickery was appointed a member of the Maritime Commission by President Roosevelt in September, 1940. He was named vice chairman in February, 1942.

Commission Chairmanship

His term as a commission member is scheduled to run until April 16, 1948.

The commission chairmanship is expected to be vacant after January 1 when Vice Admiral Emory S. Land becomes president of the Air Transport Association. Land's resignation has not yet been announced, but aviation officials have said that he was offered the Air Transport post and probably would be permitted to leave Government service for it at the end of the year.

Shipping industry officials, who would not be quoted by name, report Admiral William F. Halsey may become Maritime Commission chairman after he retires from the Navy.

Senator Connally May Visit Reich

Washington, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Senator Connally (D.-Texas) said today that he may go to Germany after attending the United Nations meeting in London next month as a United States delegate. But he doesn't have any plans for a trip to Russia because "it's too cold over there this time of year," the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told reporters.

F.D.Richards in F.H.A.Post

Former Utah Housing Chief to Head Field Operations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—Franklin D. Richards, former Utah Housing Director, will become Assistant Federal Housing Commissioner in charge of field operations on Jan. 1.

Mr. Richards's appointment to the newly created position was announced today by Raymond M. Foley, F. H. A. Commissioner, who also made public these additional executive changes:

Walter L. Greene, formerly at Birmingham, Ala., and now executive assistant to Mr. Foley, to succeed Mr. Richards as commissioner of Zone 4, including the Pacific and Mountain states;

Commissioner Frederick A. Van Patten, transferred from Zone 3 to Zone 2, including the Southern and Southwestern states, succeeding Kent R. Mullikin, resigned.

George A. Bremer, former underwriter at Boise, Idaho, to be commissioner for Zone 3, the North Central states.

Howard Petersen Sworn

New Assistant Secretary of War a Former New York Lawyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—Howard C. Petersen was sworn in today as Assistant Secretary of War. The ceremony was in the office of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, with high ranking Army and Naval officials present.

Mr. Petersen, former New York lawyer, has been in the War Department since 1942. He was special assistant to Mr. Patterson while the latter was Under Secretary of War. He succeeds John J. McCloy, who resigned to return to his law practice in New York.

Trips for Patterson, Forrestal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson will leave tomorrow on a round-the-world flight that will include conferences with American commanders in Germany, Japan and China. Mean time, the Navy disclosed that Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal is at the Panama Canal on a flying inspection trip accompanied by four officers. No other information was given.

Priest Praises Generals' Work

DEC 31 1945

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—The generals who ran the war have a "thank you" note from Father McIntyre.

Secretary of War Patterson made public today a letter from the Rev. James McIntyre, of Bradenton Beach, Fla. Said he:

"I am a Catholic priest and a disabled veteran of World War I. I never write letters to public men, but I cannot let this Christmas go by without saying my thanks to our generals whose ability, patriotism and devotion to duty made our victory possible. All the more do I want to express my appreciation to them in view of the brickbats being hurled their way by a noisy, blatant minority.

"Never has a people been more ably served by its military men of high rank. And never, I am ashamed to say, has a people been more niggardly in its rewards or stingy in its praise of these same men."

Patterson, in replying to Father McIntyre, said that he knew most of the nation's military leaders personally "and I can say that patriotism and devotion to duty were their guides."

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Federal Housing Deputy Named By Commissioner

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Franklin D. Richards, former Utah housing director, will become assistant Federal Housing Commissioner in charge of field operations on January 1.

Richards's appointment to the newly created position was made public today by Raymond M. Foley, FHA commissioner, who also announced that Walter L. Greene, formerly at Birmingham, Ala., and now executive assistant to Foley, will succeed Richards as commissioner of Zone 4, including the Pacific and Mountain States.

Commissioner Frederick A. Van Patten was transferred from Zone 3 to Zone 2, including the Southern and Southwestern States, succeeding Kent R. Mullikin, resigned.

W. S. A. Authority Extended

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Interstate Commerce Commission today extended the War Shipping Administration's authority to operate water carrier service in interstate and foreign commerce from Dec. 31, 1945, to June 30, 1946. W. S. A. was authorized Sept. 17 to operate the service through agents holding certificates previously issued by the commission. This step was taken to permit resumption of water services pending the disposition of vessels requisitioned from private operators for war service.

Justice Department Tax Chief Resigns

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Attorney General Tom C. Clark today announced the resignation of Assistant Attorney General Samuel O. Clark, Jr.

Clark has been in charge of the Justice Department tax division since July, 1939, and was named Assistant Attorney General in November of that year. He will enter the private practice of law here.

FOOD SUBSIDIES MAY BE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—(AP) The Administration may ask Congress for authority to continue a part of its present $1,785,000,000 yearly food subsidies beyond June 30, it was learned tonight.

The authority expires at that time and the government has announced a time schedule for removal of the various subsidies between now and June 30.

The Administration had hoped that the subsidies, applying to a wide variety of important foods, could be ended without raising the cost of living. The subsidies were started during the war to prevent undue increases in food costs.

But most farm and food price increases have been holding at wartime levels or have moved above them during recent weeks. The Agriculture department reported today that the general level of farm prices of Dec. 15 was the highest in 25 years.

The subsidy problem was discussed at several conferences this week with officials of the Office of Price Administration, representatives of Judge John C. Collet, stabilization director, and Agriculture department officials.

A department official who requested that he not be quoted directly said Administration leaders are giving serious consideration to the suggestions for continuing some of the subsidies beyond the June 20 deadline.

When the government announced plans to end subsidies by June 30, it said it expected prices of some foods to go down, thereby offsetting any increases that might be made in prices of subsidized foods.

But with food prices tending to strengthen and with prospects of continued price strength until 1946 production becomes available, some stabilization officials are said to be pressing for continuance of the subsidies until they can be removed without boosting overall food costs.

2 Senators Flay OPA Policies

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Two mid-Western Senators, Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) and Capehart (R., Ind.), declared today that OPA price policies are causing a bottleneck in postwar reconversion and prosperity.

The Republican Senators said they based their views on complaints from their home states from jobbers, manufacturers, contractors and builders. They discussed these in a joint interview.

6 Months Seen Lost

"We have already lost six months in possible production through vacillating price policies," Senator Hickenlooper said. "We will lose more until OPA adopts a rational price policy that allows small but efficient business at least a chance to make a profit."

Both senators expressed the view that the only safe way to fight inflation is to get abundant production as soon as possible. Both said that some continuation of Government wartime price controls is necessary during the reconversion period, especially on scarce and critical materials.

"I know that production of many radios, cabinet phonographs, floor lamps and similar items are being held up because OPA will not grant a 3-cent increase in the price of sockets," Capehart said.

Small Producers Hit

Hickenlooper said that OPA had adopted an industry-wide price policy for many items and materials that does not allow important smaller producers and fabricators to operate at a profit.

"A jobber telephoned me recently that he had several hundred electric refrigerators in his warehouse," Hickenlooper said. "He could not offer them for the Christmas trade because OPA had not yet fixed a price for the manufacturer or for the jobber, although they had sought one for months."

Doubts Tax-Delay Story

The Iowa Senator scoffed at suggestions by some Government officials that business is delaying production until the excess profits tax expires on December 31.

"The fact is that producers, jobbers and retailers are crazy to get back into the market and recapture their prewar outlets," the Senator said. "But no sane businessman can operate long selling at less than cost of production."

GARMENT MAKERS PENALIZED BY CPA

100 Firms Deprived of Fabrics for 'Misusing Priorities' in Low-Cost Clothing Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Civilian Production Administration took action today against more than 100 garment firms which the agency said was "hampering the low-cost clothing program."

Asserting that these manufacturers, located from coast to coast, were "misusing priorities," the CPA temporarily suspended their right to any priority ratings for the purchase of textiles. It added that the suspension order would remain in effect "pending completion of an investigation and a hearing."

The CPA pointed out that manufacturers participating in the low-cost clothing program had agreed to abide by quality and sales price ceilings.

The agency said investigations by its compliance division had disclosed that the suspended manufacturers had "kited" their ratings by from 50 to 400 per cent, explaining that they obtained more materials, in some cases, than they were authorized to accept.

Balanced Fabric Flow Upset

"This practice would tend to upset the carefully computed balance by which the agency is channeling fabrics for the production of much-needed low-co clothing to the public," the CPA stated.

Manufacturers covered by the suspension were directed by telegram to cancel immediately all outstanding rated textile orders for fabrics in e ess of those authorized for the current quarter of this year. They were further directed to place no rated orders for textiles during t first three months of next year unless specifically authorized by the CPA to do so.

The agency said that, due to the tight supply of materials suitable for low and medium priced clothing, manufacturers who have violated rating regulations "will be hard pr ed to get any textiles without ratings."

Any cases which reveal willful violations will be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal action, the CPA said, adding that some cases were already in preparation.

Paper Allocation Controls Will Be Lifted Tuesday

Stocks Still To Be Limited to Minimum Inventory

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—Paper and paperboard allocation controls will be lifted Tuesday, the Civilian Production Administration announced today, but inventory restrictions will be retained.

The agency also announced that mining machinery will not be allocated after tomorrow.

Paper controls being revoked require mills to set aside 10 per cent of their production for government and other essential needs.

C. P. A. said its paper-conservation order M-241 would be canceled and the inventory restrictions of the measure transferred to Priorities Regulation 32. The latter limits stocks to a minimum working inventory.

With revocation of the Mining Equipment Limitation Order L-269, allocation controls will be lifted on cutting machines, loaders, conveyors, trucks (crawler type), hoists, crushers, grinding machinery, smelting and refining equipment and ore-dressing and coal-dressing equipment.

The Office of Price Administration authorized immediate increases ranging from $3 to $14 a ton in manufacturers' ceiling prices for nineteen grades of groundwood specialty papers. These papers are not sold at retail.

Reports Chief Shortages

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Producers' Council, Inc., an organization of building material manufacturers, reported today that material shortages would limit construction to not more than 452,000 privately built dwellings in 1946 unless the Government encouraged production. Its statement listed the scarce materials as "millwork, enameled plumbing fixtures, heating equipment, and possibly cast iron soil pipe."

"Production of these items," it said, "is being held down by pricing or manpower problems or raw material shortages."

Warship Transports Raise Fuel-Oil Needs

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—The use of combat vessels to return American troops has increased sharply the Navy's fuel-oil requirements for the first quarter of 1946.

Reporting this today, the Petroleum Administration for War estimated the required increase at 75,000 barrels daily.

West Coast refineries, which have contracts to provide the Navy with 64,000 barrels daily will be asked to increase this to 106,000 barrels daily, the PAW said.

Ralph K. Davies, deputy PAW administrator, called a meeting of representatives of the major West Coast refineries to discuss the situation in Los Angeles January 4.

Propose Squalus Memorial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Navy v requested today to donate pa of the submarine Sailfish, formerly the Squalus, for a memorial to the men who lost their lives on the ship sank off the Atlantic coast. Governor Charles M. Dale of New Hampshire and Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, wrote to the Secretary of the Navy suggesting that the bridge and conning tower of the submarine be used as a memorial. Governor Dale asked that the memorial be placed in the vicinity of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

UnderAge, He'll Re-enlist Soon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—Seventeen-year-old Isaac Bluestone, of Woodbine, N. J., discharged from the Army last June because he was under age, plans to re-enlist on Feb. 14, his eighteenth birthday. Isaac said today he wants more than anything else to get back into the Army, but lacking parents or guardian to give consent he's just marking time.

TAX REJOICING FOR 50 MILLION

New Year Brings First Cut In Sixteen Years

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Fifty million Federal taxpayers can greet the New Year with rejoicing. Their tax burdens will be lightened for the first time in sixteen years. The slash will be almost $6,00,000,000 for 1946.

Monday midnight, th happens:

1. Some 12,000,00 w-income persons go off th ax rolls completely. Others making up to $50,000 a year will get tax cuts of ten per cent or more—with smaller reductions for those making over $50,000. The 1946 relief for individuals will total $2,644,000,000.

2. The war-imposed 85.5 per cent excess-profits tax on corporations will be repealed. The Administration said this levy could be justified only as a means of preventing "war profiteering." Business will get tax relief amounting to $2,136,000,000.

3. Withholdings from pay envelopes and salary checks will be reduced, to reflect the cut in taxes. For wage and salary earners this will look something like a raise. They'll take more money home on paydays.

First Slash In 1929

The first postwar tax law, enacted last fall, was designed by its sponsors to stimulate business in the reconversion period and create jobs. It is the first general tax reduction law since President Hoover put his signature to a "Christmas-present" slash in 1929.

The new law provides special income tax treatment for veterans of World War II. It erases Federal levies in wartime on service pay of enlisted men and gives officers three years to settle tax accounts with the Government.

It repeals the $5 use tax, effective next July, at a saving of $140,000,000 to automobile, truck and boat owners. It freezes the social security tax in 1946 at one per cent each on employés' and employers' pay rolls. Without the freeze this tax would have jumped January 1 to 2.5 per cent against each.

No Cut In Luxury Items

The law makes no change in levies on so-called, luxury items such as liquor, luggage, furs, jewelry and cosmetics. Congress probably will reduce them some time in 1946.

But the prospect of more cuts for individuals any time soon appears dark.

Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, has said he could see no justification for further general reductions until the national budget is balanced. Secretary of the Treasury Vinson said he hoped for a balance in 1948.

Fiscal experts estimate the na-

tional debt will increase another $12,000,000,000 in 1946, with revenue collections—after the tax deduction is considered—running about $26,500,000,000. Revenues hit a peak above $45,000,000,000 in 1944. Before the war they amounted to only about $5,000,000,000 annually.

Individuals To Profit

The slashes in the legislation becoming effective January 1 are heaviest for individuals in the low income class. For instance:

A married person without children making $2,500 a year now pays $360. Under the new law his tax will be $285, a reduction of 21 per cent. If he has two children his tax now is $160. Next year it will be $95, a slash of 40.6 per cent.

A married person without children making $5,000 now pays $975. In 1946 his tax will be $798, a drop of 18 per cent. If he has two children his tax now is $755. Next year it will be $589, down 22 per cent.

The new law removes from the tax rolls in 1946 those 12,000,000 persons who now pay only the three per cent normal tax, levied on all net income above $500 regardless of the number of a taxpayer's dependents.

Exemptions To Normal Tax

This is accomplished by applying the individual surtax exemptions—$500 for the taxpayer and $500 for each dependent—to the normal tax.

This means a man with a wife pays no income tax until his net earnings pass $1,000. If he has one child taxes do not begin until he earns over $1,500. The exemption increases by $500 with each dependent.

For individuals the new law also cuts three percentage points off each of the graduated surtax brackets. And when the computation is done on this basis, a further cut of five per cent on the figure thus arrived at is allowed.

In addition to repeal of the excess profits tax, corporations benefit by elimination of the capital stocks and the declared value excess profits levies, and by reductions in the combined normal and surtaxes of two to four per cent, depending on the size of earnings.

New Tax Withholdings

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—The reduced schedule for weekly withholdings from pay envelopes and salary checks, effective January 1, follows:

The column headed by the figure 1 represents the withholding against a single person; 2—Married couple without children; 3—Married couple with one child; 4—Couple with two children, and 5—Couple with three children; 6—Four children; 7—Five children.

Weekly Earnings	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
$11- 12...	$0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
12- 13...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
13- 14...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
14- 15...	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...
15- 16...	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
16- 17...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
17- 18...	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
18- 19...	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
19- 20...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
20- 21...	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...
21- 22...	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
22- 23...	2.00	$0.20	...	...	...	...	...
23- 24...	2.20	0.40	...	...	...	...	...
24- 25...	2.40	0.50	...	...	...	...	...
25- 26...	2.50	0.70	...	...	...	...	...
26- 27...	2.70	0.90	...	...	...	...	...
27- 28...	2.90	1.00	...	...	...	...	...
28- 29...	3.00	1.20	...	...	...	...	...
29- 30...	3.20	1.40	...	...	...	...	...
30- 31...	3.40	1.60	...	...	...	...	...
31- 32...	3.60	1.70	...	...	...	...	...
32- 33...	3.70	1.90	$0.10	...	...	...	...
33- 34...	3.90	2.10	0.20	...	...	...	...
34- 35...	4.10	2.20	0.40	...	...	...	...
35- 36...	4.20	2.40	0.60	...	...	...	...
36- 37...	4.40	2.60	0.80	...	...	...	...
37- 38...	4.60	2.80	0.90	...	...	...	...
38- 39...	4.80	2.90	1.10	...	...	...	...
39- 40...	4.90	3.10	1.30	...	...	...	...
40- 41...	5.10	3.30	1.40	...	...	...	...
41- 42...	5.30	3.40	1.60	...	...	...	...
42- 43...	5.40	3.60	1.80	...	...	...	...
43- 44...	5.60	3.80	2.00	$0.10	...	...	...
44- 45...	5.80	4.00	2.10	0.30	...	...	...
45- 46...	6.00	4.10	2.30	0.50	...	...	...
46- 47...	6.10	4.30	2.50	0.60	...	...	...
47- 48...	6.30	4.50	2.60	0.80	...	...	...
48- 49...	6.50	4.60	2.80	1.00	...	...	...
49- 50...	6.60	4.80	3.00	1.20	...	...	...
50- 51...	6.80	5.00	3.20	1.30	...	...	...
51- 52...	7.00	5.20	3.30	1.50	...	...	...
52- 53...	7.20	5.30	3.50	1.70	...	...	...
53- 54...	7.30	5.50	3.70	1.80	...	...	...
54- 55...	7.50	5.70	3.80	2.00	$0.20	...	...
55- 56...	7.70	5.80	4.00	2.20	0.40	...	...
56- 57...	7.90	6.00	4.20	2.40	0.50	...	...
57- 58...	8.10	6.20	4.40	2.50	0.70	...	...
58- 59...	8.30	6.30	4.50	2.70	0.90	...	...
59- 60...	8.40	6.50	4.70	2.90	1.00	...	...
60- 62...	8.70	6.80	5.00	3.10	1.30	...	...
62- 64...	9.10	7.10	5.30	3.50	1.60	...	...
64- 66...	9.50	7.50	5.60	3.80	2.00	$0.20	...
66- 68...	9.90	7.80	6.00	4.10	2.30	0.50	...
68- 70...	10.20	8.20	6.30	4.50	2.70	.80	...
70- 72...	10.60	8.60	6.70	4.80	3.00	1.20	...
72- 74...	11.00	9.00	7.00	5.20	3.30	1.50	...
74- 76...	11.40	9.40	7.30	5.50	3.70	1.90	...
76- 78...	11.70	9.70	7.70	5.90	4.00	2.20	$0.40
78- 80...	12.10	10.10	8.10	6.20	4.40	2.50	0.70
80- 82...	12.50	10.50	8.50	6.50	4.70	2.90	1.10
82- 84...	12.90	10.90	8.80	6.90	5.10	3.20	1.40
84- 86...	13.20	11.20	9.20	7.20	5.40	3.60	1.70
86- 88...	13.60	11.60	9.60	7.60	5.70	3.90	2.10
88- 90...	14.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.10	4.30	2.40
90- 92...	14.40	12.40	10.40	8.30	6.40	4.60	2.80
92- 94...	14.70	12.70	10.70	8.70	6.80	4.90	3.10
94- 96...	15.10	13.10	11.10	9.10	7.10	5.30	3.50
96- 98...	15.50	13.50	11.50	9.50	7.50	5.60	3.80
98-100...	15.90	13.90	11.90	9.90	7.80	6.00	4.10
100-105...	16.50	14.50	12.50	10.50	8.50	6.60	4.70
105-110...	17.50	15.50	13.50	11.40	9.40	7.40	5.60
110-115...	18.40	16.40	14.40	12.40	10.40	8.40	6.40
115-120...	19.40	17.30	15.30	13.30	11.30	9.30	7.30
120-125...	20.30	18.30	16.30	14.30	12.30	10.30	8.20
125-130...	21.20	19.20	17.20	15.20	13.20	11.20	9.20
130-135...	22.20	20.20	18.20	16.20	14.10	12.10	10.10
135-140...	23.10	21.10	19.10	17.10	15.10	13.10	11.10
140-145...	24.10	22.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	14.00	12.00
145-150...	25.00	23.00	21.00	19.00	17.00	15.00	12.90
150-160...	26.40	24.40	22.40	20.40	18.40	16.40	14.40
160-170...	28.30	26.30	24.30	22.30	20.30	18.20	16.20
170-180...	30.20	28.20	26.20	24.10	22.10	20.10	18.10
180-190...	32.10	30.00	28.00	26.00	24.00	22.00	20.00
190-200...	33.90	31.90	29.90	27.90	25.90	23.90	21.90

DEC 30 1945

SPREAD OF STRIKE TO ALL INDUSTRY SEEN BY G-M UNION

C.I.O. Prepared for Winter-Long Fight, Reuther Declares.

BOARD ENDS HEARINGS

Fact Finders Will Prepare Report Immediately for Truman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—(AP) The C.I.O. United Automobile Workers union declared that General Motors must negotiate a wage increase based on its ability to pay or face "a winter of industrial war that may spread to all of American industry."

The General Motors corporation at the same time said that "the idea of the ability to pay x x x is not applicable to an individual business within an industry as a basis for raising its wages beyond the going rate." It added that it refuses "to subscribe to what it believes will ultimately become x x x the death of the American system of competitive enterprise."

Public Hearings End

The statements were released as President Truman's fact-finding board ended public hearings and promised a report to the President "as near to next Thursday as is humanly possible." On Thursday night Mr. Truman is to broadcast to the nation.

Walter P. Reuther, U.A.W. vice president, declared in his statement 'that the union is ready to strike indefinitely in support of its demand for a 30 per cent wage increase.

Reuther asserted that if the fact-finding board's recommendations are based on the "arithmetic of the case"—which the union claims includes profits and ability to pay—the President and the nation "will insist that the Wall street managers of General Motors corporation honestly negotiate an agreement based on the economic facts of the case" and the "American people will be spared a winter of industrial war that may spread to all of American industry."

Will Not Accept Less

He declared the union would not accept less than a 30 per cent increase "except and to the extent that the economic facts may show that GM cannot pay that increase without increasing prices to the consumers."

The company's statement, issued in Detroit by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., board chairman, and C. E. Wilson, president of GM, said that the corporation "is not contending that it has or has not the ability to pay."

They declared that the company withdrew from the fact-finding procedure because it appeared that findings were to be made "politically" on such economic factors as costs, prices and profits "upon which business success and progress depend."

Reuther described the Sloan-Wilson statement as a "rehash" of the position expressed when the corporation withdrew from fact-finding yesterday.

If, said Reuther, the corporation's position "represented the thinking of all American business, then we would have to say, God help the American people."

"If facts and reason fail again," Reuther asserted, "we are prepared to stay on the picket lines for the duration of this homefront war, however long it may last. This fight is for keeps."

Fear 'Regimented Economy'

Sloan and Wilson said GM would not participate in what appeared to be the ultimate end of fact-finding—"a regimented economy."

"If this is what the American people want," they said, "they must make that choice through their accredited representatives in Congress. General Motors declines for itself to take such a great responsibility."

Board Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison concluded open sessions of the fact-finding panel by introducing, for the record, a Commerce department report of last October holding that the automobile industry could absorb wage increases up to 15 per cent.

Garrison told reporters the board likewise would obtain information not regarded as confidential from the office of Price Administration and the Securities and Exchange commission which had any bearing on the GM wage dispute.

The closing session was devoted to testimony by spokesmen for the C.I.O.-United Automobile Workers as to GM's profits and ability to pay their 30 per cent wage increase demand. Injection of the profits and ability to pay issue resulted in the company's withdrawal from the proceedings yesterday.

Union Presents Data

The union presented a mass of charts and figures, with Donald Montgomery, U. A. W. consumer counsel, handling the explanations.

At one point, Garrison questioned union estimates of GM's 1946 profit position, on grounds that the strike itself, together with a steel strike—if called—would affect the corporation's production.

Montgomery had estimated that, including a 30 per cent wage increase, higher costs of materials, and 1942 prices, GM would gross $561,000,000 in 1946.

Under questioning by Garrison, Montgomery said the estimate was based on GM's announced plan to reach production of 12,000 automobiles and trucks daily in March. This figure, Montgomery conceded, would be reduced by the GM strike and would be further affected by a steel strike.

Reuther declared the strikes would not seriously delay GM's capacity output. Reuther said tooling was going on now in GM plants, that materials which were not available when the strike began now can be furnished by suppliers, and increased productivity would be achieved through improved machinery.

The GM statisticians estimated GM's capacity production at just over 3,000,000 vehicles a year. Montgomery said the automobile industry had estimated a demand for 6,000,000 automobiles a year for at least the next three years.

Montgomery described as "arithmetically absurd" what he said was a GM estimate that materials cost next year would increase 107 per cent, considering anticipated increased production. The union estimates, Montgomery declared, that this is twice too high.

DEC 30 1945

Statements by G. M. and Union Leaders

General Motors Statement

DETROIT, Dec. 29 (AP).—Following is the complete text of a statement by Alfred P. Sloan jr.,

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chairman of General Motors, and C. E. Wilson, president, setting forth issues involved in refusal of General Motors to participate further in proceedings of the government fact-finding board:

Here is the issue: Is American business to be based on free competition or is it to become socialized, with all its activities controlled and regimented?

General Motors has faced what it believes tot be a highly critical issue. It has made its decision. It is important that the public understand the issue. The issue at stake transcends the interests of General Motors. There is involved something far more consequential—a most vital principle.

Is American business in the future, as in the past, to be conducted as a competitive system? Or is the determination of the essential economic factors such as costs, prices, profits, etc., upon which business success and progress depend, to be made politically by some governmental agency instead of by the management appointed by the owners of the business for that purpose?

See Nation at Crossroads

America is at the crossroads. It must preserve the freedom of each unit of American business to determine its own destinies. Or it must transfer to some governmental bureaucracy or agency, or to a union, the responsibility of management that has been the very keystone of American business. Shall this responsibility be surrendered? That is the decision the American people face. America must choose!

General Motors has made its choice. It refuses to subscribe to what it believes will ultimately become, through the process of evolution, the death of the American system of competitive enterprise. It will not participate voluntarily in what stands out crystal clear at the end of the road—a regimented economy. If this is what the American people want, they must make that choice through their accredited representatives in Congress. General Motors declines for itself to take such a great responsibility.

It may be said that this is an exaggeration. It is not! All business questions are interrelated. Costs, prices, wages, profits, schedules, investments must be the responsibility of management. Political determination of such relationships means regimentation.

The idea of ability to pay, whatever its validity may be, is not applicable to an individual business within an industry as a basis for raising its wages beyond the going rate.

Implications Are Cited

Consider the implications of such a principle. Who would risk money to develop or expand a business under such circumstances? Where would be the incentive to do a more efficient job? Would it be intelligent to destroy the incentive for efficiency? Would it not be more intelligent to subscribe to the principle that no one should be forced to pay more than the going rate? Should General Motors, assuming it is more efficient, be required to pay more for materials, for transportation, for services or for wages than its competition? And how much more determined by a political governmental agency?

Do you subscribe to the belief that you should pay for what you buy or the services you use on the basis of your financial resources? It is clear that this is the principle involved.

The President of the United States has appointed a fact-finding board to inquire into the circumstances involved in the demands of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. upon General Motors and to make recommendations related thereto. General Motors stood ready to supply the board with all necessary data regarding wage rates, employees' earnings, hours of employment and all other relevant information regarding wages and employment. However, the board has ruled that General Motors' ability to pay will be considered as a factor in determining an increase in wages. This would require an appraisal of costs, prices, prospective volume of business, investment factors, expenses and the entire forward operating program of the business. Thus the board would assume the most vital functions of management.

General Motors is not contending that it has or has not the ability to pay. It always has paid liberal wages. It has attempted through protracted collective bargaining sessions to determine what is fair and equitable today. It has made a fair and liberal offer to the union.

Notwithstanding the importance of re-establishing employment and resuming production at the earliest possible moment, the above reasons have made it impossible for General Motors to participate in the proceedings of the board under the procedure as now established, and it has therefore withdrawn from the hearings. It takes that position with great regret. But it does so in the sincere belief that this action is in the long-term interest of employees, consumers, investors and of the public as well —and of higher standards for all.

G. M.'S PROFITS PUT BY U. A. W. AT $561,000,000

Fact Finders Told That Figures Include 30 Per Cent Rise.

STRIKE EFFECT CONSIDERED

Board Chairman Asks if Tie-up Might Not Upset Union's Estimate of Earnings.

Washington, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—President Truman's fact finding board today asked whether the thirty-nine-day-old General Motors strike itself might not upset C. I. O. estimates of G. M.'s ability to pay a 30 per cent wage increase in 1946.

Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman, brought up the point after a spokesman for the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers testified that G. M. gross profits next year would total $561,000,000, after allowing for the 30 per cent wage boost and a 15 per cent increase in cost of materials.

Today's fact-finding testimony centered around union evidence—including a mass of charts and figures—as to General Motors' profits—the issue which yesterday led to the company's withdrawal from the hearing.

Walter P. Reuther, U. A. W. vice-president, told Garrison that the strike would delay G. M.'s arrival at full production, but not necessarily by the length the strike lasted. Tooling is continuing at G. M. plants, he said, and parts which the company could not get when the strike began now are available from suppliers.

Might Delay Increase.

Garrison commented that the effect of the G. M. strike, together with a steel strike if one is called January 14, might mean that 1946 could not be considered a normal postwar production year. On that basis, he continued, it was conceivable the fact-finders might recommend a wage increase for the first year of the union's new contract with General Motors, rather than for the first postwar production year.

Donald Montgomery, union consumer counsel, testified that G. M. expected to reach production of 12,000 automobiles and trucks daily by March, 1946. He said the strike probably would revise this figure downward.

Montgomery, in estimating G. M.'s 1946 profits had based his calculations on the 12,000-vehicle figure. He said the union believed that, at capacity production, 1942 selling prices, with materials costing 15 per cent more than 1941, and including the 30 per cent wage increase, G. M. would make $561,000,000 before taxes in 1946.

The union completed its testimony shortly after noon, and Garrison ordered a luncheon recess pending introduction of Government evidence. This, he said, would be supplied by the Commerce Department, which last October reported that industry generally could absorb a 10 per cent wage increase and that the automobile industry could absorb 15 per cent.

May Report Thursday.

Garrison told Reuther that the board would make its report as near to next Thursday as humanly possible. President Truman gave the panel twenty days from December 14 in which to study the G. M. case and make its findings of fact and recommendation for settlement of the wage dispute.

When President Truman set up the panel he gave it twenty days —until next Thursday—to finish its work.

Corporation officials in Detroit sent word that they were willing to continue negotiating with the union in the meantime, and Vice-President Walter P. Reuther of the automobile workers said the union was, too.

But Reuther added: "We'd like to talk about wages as related to economic facts."

The company, in its withdrawal from the fact-finding proceedings yesterday, contended that its prices, profits and ability to pay were "not facts but forecasts and estimates of the future" and not "proper factors in determining wages as applied to an individual business."

Ford Recalls Workers.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Full employment will be resumed at the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., plant here January 2, the company announced today. All employees not yet called back to work after the end of a ninety-nine-day walkout for union security by some 8,500 production workers were instructed to report on their regular shifts on that date.

Ontario G. M. Plant Closes.

Oshawa, Ont., Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Production in the General Motors plant here will be suspended December 31 because of shortages of material available only from the United States, the company announced today.

CPA Chief Sees Steel Strike As 'Mess'

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—John D. Small, while reporting significant reconversion progress, says there can't be "full speed ahead" until industrial disputes are ironed out.

The chief of Civilian Production Administration asserts that when these "widespread" disputes have been settled "all-out production can be expected rapidly."

Steel Strike "Would Be Mess"

Small made these statements in reporting that even though industrial output has turned upward for the first time since victory in Europe, "the heavy demands of both consumers and producers are not being met in all cases."

In addition to work stoppages, continuing scarcity of some materials is holding up many products, Small said in a monthly review of production last night.

Questioned about the effect of a steel strike that is scheduled for next month, Small said "we would be in a mess all over the country."

He added that if the strike occurs, his agency will resrve available steel stocks for public utilities and emergency cases.

Strikes Vs. Stockpiles

Small also announced that the CPA would soon issue a regulation requiring strike-bound plants to cancel orders for materials after the tieup has lasted 30 days. They will be allowed to keep on hand a 45-day inventory to speed resumption of operations when the strike ends.

Small gave this picture of the outlook in various industries:

AUTOS—Up to December 1, only 54,000 passenger cars had been built, a total "far short of earlier forecasts." The primary obstacle is labor-management differences.

TIRES—Passenger-tire production is equivalent to 90 per cent of the prewar rate. The CPA expects output next year to set a record, but says full demand will not be satisfied for several months.

Refrigerators, Washers

REFRIGERATORS—November shipments from plants representing more than half the prewar industry totaled 77,000, compared with a prewar rate of 200,000 a month from these plants.

WASHING MACHINES—Output now at about half of the 1941 rate.

CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY—Major producers are maintaining their high wartime output.

FARM MACHINERY—Up to "comparatively high levels" in November.

Transport, Clothing

TRANSPORTATION — Delivery of railway passenger coaches will start in 1946. Bus production at about prewar rate.

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING—"No prospect production of textile products will catch up with demand in the near future." The principal problem is a labor shortage.

CONSTRUCTION — Major bottlenecks are lumber, cast iron soil pipe, brick, gypsum board and lath, clay sewer pipe, and cast iron radiators and boilers.

VIRTUALLY ALL OUTPUT OF AUTOS SUSPENDED

DETROIT, Dec. 29 (AP)—The automobile industry, plagued by strikes and parts shortages, suspended virtually all production today until Wednesday.

While the General Motors system was in the sixth week of a UAW-CIO strike shutdown, Ford, Chrysler, Packard and other automobile makers wound up production for 1945 principally because of dwindling stocks of parts and subassemblies. Ford and Chrysler will reopen on Wednesday for a resumption of limited output.

Also going back into production on Wednesday will be the Windsor (Ont.) plants of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., which has recalled all of its 10,000 production workers involved in a ninety-nine day strike that ended late last week.

Instead of the 500,000 new model passenger automobiles the industry hoped to make in 1945, it assembled about 75,000. With General Motors and the CIO United Automobile Workers still deadlocked over the union demand for a 30 per cent wage rate increase, production in the first month of 1946 probably will not reach 100,000 units. In most industry sources early estimates had put January assemblies at more than 300,000 units.

None of the car manufacturers would venture predictions concerning January production volume. Some conceded that with early settlement of the General Motors strike over-all production could reach a rate of 5,000,000 passenger vehicles a year by June.

4% Price Drop In Used Autos Starts Tuesday

O.P.A. Says Like Reduction Is Due Every 6 Months to Cover Depreciation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—A 4 per cent cut in used passenger-car ceiling prices will go into effect Tuesday.

Announcing this today, the Office of Price Administration said the price reduction is in accordance with provisions of the used-car regulation. The regulation provides for a 4 per cent price slash every six months to cover depreciation.

The reduction applies to used automobiles sold by either dealers or private owners.

Here are typical examples of new and old base ceiling prices for used cars sold on an "as is" basis:

Ford, 1940 model, V-8 de luxe Tudor sedan—in Region A, present ceiling $634, after Jan. 1 $609; in Region B, $706 and $678; in Region C, $768 and $737.

Chevrolet, 1940 model, special de luxe two-door sedan—Region A, $643 and $617; Region B, $715 and $686; Region C, $778 and $747.

Plymouth, 1940 model, de luxe two-door sedan—Region A, $629 and $604; Region B, $701 and $673; Region C, $763 and $732.

Region A is made up of Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois except Madison, St. Claire and Rock Island Counties; Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin except Douglas County.

Region B includes Arkansas, Colorado, Madison, St. Clair and Rock Island Counties of Illinois; Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Douglas County in Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Region C is made up of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Legislator Sees Public Backing Strike Curbs

Washington, Dec. 29 (AP)—Legislation designed to curb strikes will have more chance of passage after congressmen, at home for the holiday recess, "get the pulse of the people," Representative Wickersham (D., Okla.) predicted today.

He said he thought that legislation to outlaw jurisdictional strikes and make unions liable for breaking no-strike clauses in contracts would have a better opportunity of getting through the House.

"The public is at a point where it will not condone the stoppage of production much longer," he declared. All-out production is the cure for labor troubles, unemployment and inflation, he added.

G.M. Ontario Plant Closing On Monday

Oshawa, Ont., Dec. 29 (AP)—Production in the General Motors plant here will be suspended on Monday because of shortages of material available only from the United States, the company announced today.

Ford Back To Schedule

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 29 (AP)—Full employment will be resumed next Wednesday at the plant here of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., the company announced today.

All employés not yet called back to work following the end of a 99-day walkout for union security were instructed to report on their regular shifts on that date.

Lack of Funds Ties Up 600 Strike Vote Petitions

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Some 600 union petitions for strike votes were left stranded today by the lack of funds for the National Labor Relations Board to conduct the balloting.

A decision to discontinue this function immediately was made known by the board last night soon after President Truman signed a deficiency appropriation bill which provided no funds for the purpose.

An NLRB official said the board was the only agency empowered to supervise strike votes. It spent about $1,000,000 doing so since July, 1943.

WLB HITS 'EXPLOITING' BY GE, WESTINGHOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (U.P.)—The War Labor Board held tonight that the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company were "exploiting" women workers by paying them less than men's rates on jobs with comparable work content.

The board recommended that the companies increase women's wages at least 4 cents an hour in their seventy-six plants in forty cities and create a fund equal to 2 cents an hour a woman employe to be allocated to reduce any differentials larger than 4 cents an hour.

The board appointed William E. Simkin of Philadelphia as its special representative to make final recommendations where the companies and United Electrical Workers, CIO, cannot agree on the correction necessary to eliminate the differentials.

Lloyd K. Garrison, WLB chairman, wrote the opinion for the public and labor members. He said that the real question was whether exploitation existed in lower rates for women.

"If it does exist, as we believe that it does from the evidence in this case, it should be ended, and the fact that others practice it ought not to stand as a bar," he declared.

Industry members dissented.

PHONE PAY RISE SET FOR 11,500 IN WEST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The War Labor Board's Telephone Commission recommended wage increases today for 11,500 employes of the North Western Bell Telephone Company in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

The recommended increases, which would be retroactive to March 16, 1945, are $3 a week for traffic operators in the company's two highest paying geographical areas, and $4 in other areas. The highly paid areas include Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and Des Moines.

The pay increases for traffic operators also would provide a reduction from twelve years to eight years in the length of time required to reach maximum pay levels.

In the plant department the board proposed a $4.50-a-week advance for vocational employes and proportional increases for other workers. Dining-service employes would receive the same wage increase proposal as the traffic operators.

For central office supervisors, the board proposed increases of $1 more than those of the traffic operators.

In the commercial and accounting departments, where employes are paid by the month, the increase in starting pay would be equivalent to that awarded traffic operators, with a $9-a-month increase in the maximum pay rate.

Clerical workers would receive varying increases, details of which were not announced by the board.

The case was argued for the workers by the Northwestern Union of Telephone Workers (Ind.), an affiliate of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

Wage Increase Granted in Soil Pipe Industry

Price Rise Also Approved by Stabilization Chief; Production Need Cited

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The government, seeking to crack a serious bottleneck in small-home construction, approved today wage and price increases in the cast-iron soil pipe industry.

The action, announced in a joint statement by the War Labor Board and the Office of Price Administration, was sanctioned by John C. Collet, stabilization director, in accordance with provisions of the Administration's wage-price policy.

Those provisions allow wage and price increases "to insure full production in an industry . . . which is essential to reconversion and in which existing wages or salaries are inadequate to the recruitment of needed man power.

W. L. B. has unanimously approved a collective bargaining agreement for wage increases affecting 3,000 employees of nine companies represented by the Southern Soil-Pipe Manufacturers Negotiating Committee. It also has approved wage increases for 800 employees of eight foundries, represented by the Northern Soil-Pipe Manufacturers Negotiating Committee.

The union involved is the International Molders and Foundry Workers, of the American Federation of Labor.

The Southern wage agreement, effective next Monday, provides for a general increase of 10 cents an hour. This makes the common labor rate 65 cents and the molders' day rate $1.20 an hour.

The nine companies covered by this agreement operate fourteen plants—thirteen in Alabama and one in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Under the Northern agreement, an increase of 10 per cent in hourly and piece rates is provided. The common labor rate is 75 cents an hour and the molders' day rate is $1.05 an hour. This increase was put into effect Nov. 5 and is now being approved by W. L. B. as the basis for a price increase.

The price increase authorized by O. P. A., and effective Monday, amounts to 8 per cent for sales of cast iron soil pipe and fittings. This is in addition to an increase of 4 per cent last September and a 6 per cent increase granted in June.

For cast iron soil pipe the adjustment amounts to an increase of $6 a ton. O. P. A. ruled that jobbers may pass on to customers the full amount of the increase to manufacturers.

SEEK WAY TO END GREYHOUND STRIKE

Cleveland, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—A joint meeting of company, union and Conciliation Service officials today was the latest step in the attempt to bring about a resumption of operations on Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound lines in eighteen eastern States, strike-bound since November 1.

Samuel Berrong, member of the executive board of the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees Union, which called the strike in support of wage demands, said he would seek clarification from Howard T. Colvin, assistant director of the Conciliation Service, on certain points involving the companies' present stand.

The union's joint council, meeting here late yesterday, received a request from Gov. Gates of Indiana that drivers return to work in that State. Berrong said the council decided to ask the Governor "to use his good offices in bringing about seizure and operation of the lines by the Federal Government, which the union believes is the only answer to quick resumption of service."

U. S. Prisoners Of War Will Get Hotel Vacations

Americans to Have 2-Week Holiday Without Cost, Can Take Their Families

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Army's 6th Service Command said today it would put into effect Thursday a project to give returning American prisoners of war two-week vacations in first-class hotels in Detroit and Milwaukee—free.

The plan, known as "project J and R," also will extend to Chicago on Jan. 10 and later to Minneapolis and eventually to most major cities.

Both officers and enlisted men are covered, receiving a ninety-day furlough at home and, in addition, either a two weeks' paid vacation at a hotel in a city of the veteran's choice or another two weeks' vacation at hom

The Army estimated the cost would be $135 to $392 a veteran, depending on how many dependents accompany him, plus all transportation. Rooms would cost $3 to $3.50 a day single and $5.50 double. Meal allotment would be $6.50 daily a person—$1 for breakfast, $2 lunch, $3.50 dinner.

"J" men and women are classified as those captured up to the fall of Corregidor, and the "R" group were taken prisoners later.

Each liberated prisoner will be permitted to take with him two family members, with the War Department likewise providing transportation, hotel rooms, and meals for them.

The command said contracts had been completed with the Book-Cadillac, Fort Shelby, Statler and Whittier hotels in Detroit; the Schroeder, Pfister and Wisconsin hotels in Milwaukee, and the Radisson in Minneapolis, but that none had been completed in Chicago yet.

Army Pilot Lands Plane On Busy Street in Detroit

Light Craft, Its Engine Dead, Shears Aerial From Car

DETROIT, Dec. 29 (AP).—Experience gained from forty-three bomber missions over Europe—and perhaps a little luck—enabled an Army pilot to make a successful emergency landing on a much-traveled Detroit street late yesterday.

Lieutenant Kenneth E. Parks, twenty-one, and his passenger, Marine Sergeant Robert N. Clark, twenty, both of Detroit, were taking a short air trip around the city when the engine in their small rented monoplane stopped at 1,000 feet.

"I looked around for some place to land and I could see a broad street with an open space in the traffic not far away," Lieutenant Parks related. "I brought it down, heading south."

The plane landed almost directly in front of a house at 14869 Dexter Boulevard.

Although a traffic light had just halted most automobiles a block away, one motorist gulped as he saw the craft coming in for a landing and speeded his car over the curb. Then he leaped out and lay on the ground, waiting for the worst.

The plane's wing clipped the radio antenna off the car and another motorist reported the craft scratched paint off one fender.

30. 24-32723

Bataan Vet, Shot In Melee Over Woman, Dies

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New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—Capt. Eugene Dale, 27-year-old survivor of the Bataan Death March, died at 8.37 A.M. today at Roosevelt Hospital as a result of bullet wounds in the head, chest and abdomen received in a melee over the love of an attractive model.

Another war veteran, Capt. Archie B. Miller, 25, who served in the European theater and who is the estranged husband of the model, had been held without bail on a charge of felonious assault as a result of the shooting early yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Edward Murphy termed the shooting "one of the usual triangle affairs." The model, Mrs. Fay Hancock Miller, told police she fell in love with Dale and planned a divorce while her husband was overseas.

Police gave the following account of the shooting:

Because of the housing shortage, Miller had been sharing his estranged wife's West Fifty-eighth street apartment. Early yesterday morning Miller entered the apartment and found his wife, Dale, Mrs. Miller's sister Frances Hancock and her fiance sitting in the living room talking.

Miller Gets Gun

Miller stalked into the bedroom, obtained a German Luger pistol—which he had brought home as a war souvenir—and then returned to the living room.

He fired six shots at Dale, inflicting three wounds.

Mrs. Miller struggled with her husband and he struck her with the butt of the gun.

Dale Identifies Miller

Then Arthur Gormley, the merchant seaman fiance of Mrs. Miller's sister, grappled with Miller and subdued him, gaining possession of the gun and striking the captain on the head with it.

Detective John Kennedy said that before Dale died he identified Miller as his assailant. Miller admitted the shooting, police said.

GI Hurrying Homeward Unaware Wife Is Dead

Gore, Va., Dec. 29 (AP)—Somewhere between the East and West coasts is a soldier trying desperately to get home before the holidays end, not aware that the wife he is hurrying home to—Mrs. Lillian Triplett Dietz, of Gore, is dead.

Corporal Marvin Dietz arrived in the States last week after two years in the Philippines. His wife, stricken suddenly with influenza that turned into pneumonia, died Saturday, December 23. She was 22.

All efforts to get in touch with Corporal Dietz, thought to be on a troop train headed for a separation center in the East, have been futile. Funeral plans, delayed several days in hope that he might be located, finally have been set for tomorrow afternoon.

'A GI At Heart,' Major Turns Sergeant

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 29 (AP)—Carleton W. Hodges, who has been both, would rather be a sergeant than a major.

A veteran of 18 years in the Army, he resigned his commission to enlist as a master sergeant. After another 12 years, he expects to retire—at around $155 a month for life.

"I guess I'm just a GI at heart," Hodges smiled.

Publishers Provide Aid In Newsprint Shortage

New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers Association reported today that city, state and regional associations representing daily and weekly newspapers in all sections of the country have set up machinery to insure that no paper will have to suspend publication for lack of newsprint.

The action resulted from a conference called by ANPA November 28 to consider a voluntary plan of the New England Daily Newspaper Association which provided that each newspaper pledge up to three per cent of its 1946 newsprint supply to relieve any distressed daily or weekly threatened with suspension because of inability to obtain newsprint.

Newspapers in Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York city, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., representing a substantial proportion of newsprint consumed in the United States, have indicated suport of the plan, the ANPA said.

COLORS OF THE 27TH COMING BACK HOME

Major Havenick Will Bring Emblem of the Old New York National Guard

SEATTLE, Dec. 29 (AP)—Division colors of the deactivated Twenty-seven Division, formerly the New York State National Guard, will be carried back to New York City by Maj. Nathaniel Havenick of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. The major, divisional adjutant general, is one of the seven remaining members out of the 25,000 who started overseas in March, 1942, in the original outfit.

The deactivated division, to revert, in name only, to its National Guard status, was Federalized in 1940. Twenty-five hundred of its high point men, including seventy-six officers and a first sergeant, spent Christmas here awaiting transportation to separation centers.

The seven, in addition to Major Havenick, are Maj. Leray S. Copp of Unadilla, N. Y., commanding the 106th Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. John H. Scott of Johnson City, N. Y., commanding the 249th Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. Harald F. Germsen of New York City, commanding the 102d Engineer Battalion; Lieut. Col. Harold F. Grier of the Bronx; Maj. Donald D. Diaz of Albany, of the 106th Infantry and First Sgt. Arthur J. Lee of 516 West 136th Street, New York City.

Lieut. Cols. Scott, Germsen and Grier and Majors Havenick and Diaz won the Bronze Star. Germsen and Grier are veterans of World War I. The high pointers arrived here on the U. S. S. Admiral Coontz Monday.

The Twenty-seventh became known as "The Flying Infantry" when it was the only non-airborne division to be flown to Atsugi Airfield, Yokohoma, as one of the first divisions to occupy Japan. It flew from Okinawa and took over a large portion of northern Honshu.

Commanded by Maj. Gen. George W. Greiner of Tuscaloosa, Ala., who returned with the deactivated outfit, the Twenty-seventh engaged in some of the Pacific theatre's bloodiest battles. It endured 6,953 battle casualties but inflicted more than 17,000 known casualties on the enemy. A total of 2,024 men gave their lives, and they rest in graves on Makin, Eniwek, Saipan and Okinawa.

Pacific Redeployment Schedule

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 (AP).—The 191st Field Artillery Group, originally a National Guard unit from Tennessee, is expected to reach San Francisco about Jan. 10, aboard the U. S. S. Pamino, Major General Homer M. Groniger, commander of the port of embarkation, said today. The veteran ouflt left Manila Dec. 23, but very few of the original complement were aboard the Pamino. The 191st arrived overseas at Milne Bay, New Guinea, in December, 1943, and the men fought their way to the Philippines.

The 154th Field Artillery Battalion is due about Jan. 11, from Manila, aboard the transport Rawlins, General Groniger said.

Other units on the way home include the 671st Tank Destroyer Battalion which left Tacloban, Philippines, Dec. 22, aboard the U. S. S. Santa Isabel, and is due here about Jan. 4, and the 168th Field Artillery Battalion which left Manila Dec. 21 on the U. S. S. Greenup. It should be in San Francisco about Jan. 16.

Ship In Record Run From Japan

Seattle, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Coast Guard-manned navy transport Admiral E. W. Eberle arrived today after what Coast Guard district headquarters believed was a record run of 8 days, 7¾ hours from Nagoya, Japan. Authorities could not confirm the peacetime commercial steamship record for the passage. She averaged 21.7 knots for the 4,335 miles.

4,500 Return To Japan

Portland, Ore., Dec. 29 (AP)—The largest number of Japanese to return since the war to the land of their ancestry sailed today for Yokohama on the Gen. W. H. Gordon. A crowd of 4,500 men, women, and children, about three fourths of whom have never seen Japan, were aboard the vessel.

121 SHIPS TIED UP

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—(AP) The War Shipping administration said today 121 vessels—an all-time high—were tied up in Atlantic ports due to shortage of crews. A WSA survey of east coast ports showed three ships had been added to yesterday's list.

20,000 Veterans Due Home

(By the Associated Press)

Some 20,000 veterans from European and Pacific war theaters were arriving at east and west coast ports today on 39 troopships. Vessels and units arriving:

At NEW YORK—Rockhill Victory: 1,543 troops, including Cannon Company, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, and Companies G, H, I, K and L of the 104th Infantry Regiment; Anti-Tank Company and Cannon Company, 328th Infantry Regiment.

Andrew Moore: 553 troops, including Company L, 357th Infantry Regiment; Service Company and Anti-Tank Company, 358th Infantry Regiment.

Kokomo Victory: 1,512 troops, including 128th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.

Sea Porpoise: 2,336 miscellaneous troops.

Ambrose Burnside: 619 troops, including 990th Quartermaster Service Company; 3,902d, 3,908th, 443d Quartermaster Truck Companies; all Negro troops.

Charles Goodyear: 573 troops, including the 12th Evacuation Hospital, and the 895th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Air Warning Battalion.

Miscellaneous troops on:

George Pendleton: 3.

Jared Ingersoll: 2.

Newport News List

AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. — U.S.A.T. Cristobal: 2,325 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 101st Infantry Regiment; Service Company, 101st Infantry Regiment, and following units of 104th Infantry Regiment: Service Company, Anti-Tank Company, Medical Detachment, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion; Companies A, B, C, D and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion and Companies E, F and M.

Norway Victory: 1,534 troops, including 93d Quartermaster Renovation Company, 228th Chemical Base Depot Company, 12th Field Artillery Observation Battalion, 68th Tank Battalion and 24 miscellaneous troops.

Felix Grundy: 542 troops, including 8th Tactical Air Command Squadron and 724th Air Mat Squadron.

Bardstown Victory: 1,516 troops, including following units of 101st Infantry Regiment: Companies E, G and H, and 3d Battalion.

John Milledge: 575 men, including following units of 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry Regiment, Companies E, G and I.

Clarence Peck: 38 men, including members of Detachment C, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 33d Field Artillery group.

Bartholomew Gosnold: 28 miscellaneous troops.

W. K. Kamaka: No information on number of troops.

West Coast Ports

AT LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous troops on:

Lander: 1,919 men, from Guam.

Grimes: 2,091, from Saipan.

Green Bay Victory: 12, from Christobal.

AT SAN DIEGO — Miscellaneous troops on:

Destroyer Escort Pettit: 76.

LSV Montauk: 976.

LSM's 312, 29, 31, 91, 210, 216, 226, 235, 240, 247, 273, 291, 323 and 39, total of 89 navy and marine personnel.

SAN FRANCISCO — Miscellaneous troops on:

Briareus: 816.

Pasquetank: 10.

Ocone: 5.

All from Pearl Harbor.

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NIGHT LEAD MILITARY CONFERENCE
BY JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON, DEC 29-(AP)-A FIVE-POWER MILITARY MEETING HERE IN JANUARY TO DISCUSS CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE PRESERVATION FORCE WAS FORECAST BY DIPLOMATS TODAY.

PLANS FOR SUCH A MEETING TO DISCUSS THE SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL "POLICE FORCE" WERE REPORTED ALREADY UNDER DISCUSSION IN DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS THROUGH THE INITIATIVE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN WOULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THE REPORTS. HE DREW ATTENTION, HOWEVER, TO PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AUTHORIZING ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE TO WORK WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AND TO BE CONSTITUTED "WHEN THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS ESTABLISHED."

REPORTS HERE SAID GEN. EISENHOWER MIGHT FLY TO LONDON FOR THE MEETING, BUT WASHINGTON AND FRANKFURT DISPATCHES ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF LT. GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, AS EISENHOWER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THIS WOULD SUGGEST THAT RIDGWAY MIGHT REPRESENT EISENHOWER AT ANY FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE. RIDGWAY IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR ENGLAND ABOUT JAN.3.

DIPLOMATS WERE INCLINED TO ACCEPT A MEETING OF MILITARY CHIEFTAINS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA IN JANUARY AS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION. THEY SAID THAT SINCE THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ORGAN OF THE UNO, IT SEEMED CERTAIN THAT EVERY EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO GET IT TO OPERATING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ONE AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AS HOST TO THE UNO GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENING HERE JAN.10, MIGHT TAKE THE FIRST STEP TOWARD SEEING THAT THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE WAS CONSTITUTED.

THIS SOURCE SAID IT WAS NOT EXPECTED THAT THE CHIEFS OF STAFF WOULD HOLD PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED.

UNDER THE UNO CHARTER, THE COMMITTEE IS AUTHORIZED TO ASSIST THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON ALL QUESTIONS RELATING TO MILITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY, THE EMPLOYMENT AND COMMAND OF FORCES PLACED AT ITS DISPOSAL AND REGULATIONS OF ARMAMENTS AND POSSIBLE DISARMAMENT.

DIPLOMATS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD ASK THE CHIEFS OF STAFF IMMEDIATELY TO ESTIMATE AT WHAT STRENGTH THE UNO PEACE PRESERVATION FORCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

THEY AGREED THAT THE FIVE POWERS WOULD FURNISH THE BULK OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE, INCLUDING MEN, PLANES, SHIPS AND ARMS, BUT EACH UNO MEMBER IS EXPECTED TO BE INFORMED AS TO THE SIZE OF TH FORCE IT WILL BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED IN SOME QUARTERS THAT A SPECIAL ATOM BOMB AIR FORCE BE PLACED AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DISPOSAL--A QUESTION WHICH MAY COME BEFORE THE UNO'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MEANWHILE DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW REPORTED THAT STEPS WERE ALREA UNDER WAY TO IMPLEMENT AGREEMENTS REACHED AT THE THREE POWER CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

THESE INCLUDED THE DEPARTURE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN FOR BUCHAREST TO CARRY OUT THE AGREEMENT AS IT PERTAINS TO ROMANIA; TRANSMISSION OF ADVICE TO BULGARIA BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON PROPOSED CABINET CHANGES; DISPATCH OF ORDERS TO AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN COMMANDERS IN KOREA TO SET UP A JOINT COMMISSION; SENDING OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ON THE ATOMIC AGREEMENT TO THE UNO.

IN SOFIA, FOREIGN MINISTER PETKO STAINOV TOLD THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT "ACCEPTS THE SUGGESTIONS" OF THE SOVIET UNION FOR WIDER REPRESENTATION OF ALL PARTIES IN THE GOVERNMENT AND "WILL FULFILL LOYALLY" THE DECISIONS OF THE BIG THREE.

MK203AES

LONDON, DEC. 29-(AP)-SELECTION OF A SITE FOR PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WAS NARROWED STILL FURTHER TODAY BY A SPOKESMAN FOR THE INTERIM COMMITTEE WHO SAID THAT IT "PROBABLY" WOULD BE IN THE "GENERAL AREAS" OF EITHER BOSTON OR NEW YORK CITY.

THE SPOKESMAN, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME BE WITHHELD, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE TO VISIT PROPOSED SITES WOULD LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES JAN. 3 OR 4 TO VISIT "AT LEAST 15 PLACES AND PROBABLY MORE."

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE HAD PREVIOUSLY ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THE SUB-COMMITTEE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO "CONSIDER POSSIBLE SITES WITHIN AN AREA 50 TO 60 MILES AROUND BOSTON AND WITHIN AN AREA EAST OF THE HUDSON RIVER IN NEW YORK STATE AND CONNECTICUT BETWEEN 25 TO 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY."

HOWEVER, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THIS ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT RULE T OTHER COMMUNITIES AND SPECIFICALLY SAID PRINCETON, N.J., WAS STILL ER CONSIDERATION.

RP413AES

LONDON, DEC 29-(AP)-A U.S.COURT MARTIAL TRYING GUARDS ON CHARGES OF BRUTALITY AGAINST SOLDIER PRISONERS AT THE LICHFIELD REPLACEMENT DEPOT ADJOURNED TODAY UNTIL JAN. 2 OVER THE PROTEST OF MAJ.HERBERT W.BLUHM, FORMER INSPECTING OFFICER AT THE DEPOT.

"I WOULD LIKE TO GET MY TESTIMONY OVER," SAID BLUHM, WHO WAS BROUGHT BACK FROM CHICAGO TO TESTIFY AT THE TRIAL OF SGT. JUDSON H. SMITH OF CUMBERLAND, KY., THE FIRST OF 11 GUARDS BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT. "ALL THIS IS TOO MUCH OF A STRAIN ON ME."

BLUHM HAS DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF BEATINGS, SHOOTINGS AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS DESCRIBED BY A SUCCESSION OF SOLDIER WITNESSES. HE DESCRIBES HIMSELF AS "THE EYES AND EARS" OF THE DEPOT COMMANDER.

J849AES

ADD LON (BRIDES) xxx ARMS - CAMP - NIGHT

FIRST TO GO WILL BE 400 "PRIORITY ONE" WIVES WITH HUSBANDS IN HOSPITALS IN THE STATES. THEY WILL BE FOLLOWED BY 9,500 PRIORITY TWOS WITH HUSBANDS IN THE STATES, 8,500 PRIORITY THREES WITH HUSBANDS ON ORDER TO GO HOME, AND 8,500 PRIORITY FOURS IN ANY OTHER CATEGORY.

FREE TRANSPORTATION NOT ONLY INCLUDES SHIP PASSAGE BUT RAILWAY FARE BOTH IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, THE ARMY SAID.

KA&EZ331PES

30.24-32725

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF ABOUT 1,200 BRIDES IS EXPECTED TO SAIL AT THE END OF JANUARY.

MK116PES

AYR, SCOTLAND, DEC. 29 -- (AP) -- AYR POLICE REPORTED TONIGHT THAT TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND A THIRD ESCAPED UNINJURED WHEN THEIR JEEP SKIDDED ON THE AYR-KILMARNOCK ROAD AND STRUCK A VAN. VICTIMS NAMES AND ACCIDENT DETAILS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILA

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PARIS, DEC 29-(AP)-INFORMATION MINISTER ANDRE MALRAUX TOLD THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT, AS A RESULT OF OFFICIAL DISSATISFACTION WITH THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, HE HAD REPLACED ITS DIRECTOR, FRANCOIS CRUCY, BY APPOINTMENT OF MAURICE NEGRE.

NEGRE IS 44 YEARS OLD AND A VETERAN OF MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF JOURNALISM. AS A PARTICIPANT IN FRENCH RESISTANCE HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE NAZIS AND SENT TO THE DREAD BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP FROM WHICH HE WAS LIBERATED BY ALLIED TROOPS.

SK1127PES

HITLER, IN WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "MY PRIVATE WILL," EXPRESSED THE DESIRE THAT HE AND EVA BE CREMATED "IMMEDIATELY, AT THE PLACE I HAVE DONE THE GREATEST PART OF MY WORKS DURING THE 12 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MY PEOPLE."

HE REFERRED, APPARENTLY, TO THE REICHSCHANCELLERY, WHERE HE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SPENT HIS LAST HOURS.

FAILURE TO DELIVER THE 70 PER CENT IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF UP TO 1,000 MARKS OR UP TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON.

BRUANA ASSERTED THIS CONTROLLED ECONOMY WAS TEMPORARY AND HE VISIONED A RETURN TO INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE "WHEN THE SUPPLY MEETS THE DEMAND."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.30)

EZ530PES

THREE HUNDRED ORPHANS UP TO 16 YEARS OF AGE WILL LIVE ON AN ESTATE OF THE WARBURG FAMILY WHO FLED TO THE UNITED STATES AND SWEDEN IN 1938. THE GERMANS TOOK OVER THE ESTATE, BUT IT IS NOW CONSIDERED THE LEGAL PROPERTY AGAIN OF THE WARBURGS, WHO PLACED IT AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE AJDC, DESCRIBED AS A VOLUNTARY INDEPENDENT RELIEF ORGANIZATION FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN EUROPE.

DY1119PES

MOSCOW, DEC. 29-(AP)-SIGNING OF A FRENCH-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT LINKING THE TWO NATIONS IN A MUTUAL POSTWAR ECONOMIC REBUILDING PROGRAM WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SIGNATORS WERE ANASTAS MIKOYAN, SOVIET COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN TRADE, AND FRENCH AMBASSADOR GEN. GEORGES CATROUX. THE AGREEMENT RUNS FOR FIVE YEARS AND CONTAINS A "MOST FAVORED NATION" CLAUSE.

PROVISIONS CALL FOR PERMANENT TRADE COMMISSION OFFICES IN MOSCOW AND PARIS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT NEITHER COUNTRY HAS ANY LARGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS AVAILABLE FOR EXCHANGE AT PRESENT.

KA1101PES

MOSCOW, DEC. 29-(AP)- BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IN A NEW YEAR'S STATEMENT RELEASED TONIGHT THANKED THE SOVIET PEOPLES FOR THE WELCOME GIVEN HIM DURING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING.

BEVIN SAID THE "GREAT TASK OF NATIONS DURING THE NEW YEAR WILL BE TO BUILD A SOLID AND LASTING PEACE WHICH WILL BRING A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIFE AND SOCIAL BETTERMENT AND LIBERTY TO THE TOILING MASSES OF THE WORLD." HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE "GREAT TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION" THE RUSSIAN PEOPDE "HAVE TO FACE XXXXX X X X."

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WB/650P JAMES 1616

ROME, DEC. 29-(AP)-ITALY'S FIRST ELECTIONS IN 20 YEARS WOULD BE HELD FEB. 17 UNDER PROVISIONS OF A BILL PRESENTED TO THE CABINET TODAY BY VICE PREMIER PIETRO NENNI.

THE MEASURE, SCHEDULED TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE NEXT CABINET SESSION, CALLS FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ON THAT DATE TO BE FOLLOWED BY ELECTIONS FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MAY 5.

KA954PES

GENEVA, DEC. 29-(AP)-AN EARLY MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS--PRESUMABLY ITS LAST--WAS FORECAST IN A LEAGUE REPORT ISSUED TODAY.

ALTHOUGH NO DATE WAS SET, ACTING DIRECTOR GEN. SEAN LESTER

SUGGESTED IN THE REPORT THAT THE MEETING BE HELD EARLY IN 1946.
ONE OF THE SUBJECTS ON WHICH THE ASSEMBLY WOULD HAVE TO ACT WOULD BE THE TRANSFER OF LEAGUE PROPERTIES AND ACTIVITIES TO THE NEW UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, THE REPORT SAID.

KA1105PES

VIENNA, DEC. 30-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MARK W. CLARK, IN A REPORT REVIEWING THE OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA, SAID TODAY THAT FOOD AND OTHER GOODS HAD BEEN BROUGHT INTO VIENNA BY UNITED STATES FORCES TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING IN THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE.

DURING THE FIRST MONTH AND A HALF OF UNITED STATES OCCUPATION, FOOD STAPLES WERE IMPORTED AT THE RATE OF 500 TONS A DAY, THE REPORT SAID. SINCE THAT TIME, FUEL, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT IN, AS WELL AS FOOD.

SUPPLEMENTARY RATIONS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN, SICK PERSONS AND NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS, THE REPORT SAID. HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN HAVE BEEN GIVEN PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND 10,000 CHILDREN HAVE BEEN MOVED INTO RURAL HOMES BY VIENNA WELFARE AGENCIES, AT THE SUGGESTION OF AMERICAN AUTHORITIES, IT ADDED.

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JR256AES

VIENNA--FIRST ADD BRANN X X X NOON SATURDAY.

BRANN, 50, A NATIVE OF INDIANA, FORMERLY WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA, AND BECAME DEPUTY COMMANDER OCT. 29.

AMONG HIS DECORATIONS WERE THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE" IN SUPERVISING THE PLANNING OF THE ALLIED LANDINGS AT SALERNO, CHEVALIER IN THE FREN LEGION OF HONOR, AND THE LEGION OF MERIT.

DY1244AES

THE BODY WILL BE BROUGHT TO SALZBURG AND LATER TO VIENNA, WHERE FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD. BURIAL WILL BE IN ITALY, WHERE BRANN FOUGHT WITH CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY FROM SALERNO TO THE BRENNER PASS.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES F. SALZMANN, STAFF OFFICER OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA, WILL ACCOMPANY THE BODY TO THE AUSTRIAN CAPIT

BRANN, SMILING, WHITE-HAIRED PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER, FIRST JOINED THE FIFTH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA. HE WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERA LAST JUNE.

BRANN AND CLARK, IN ADDITION TO THEIR LONG ASSOCIATION IN NORTH AFRICA, ITALY AND AUSTRIA, WERE CLASSMATES AT THE ARMY'S COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

BORN IN RUSHVILLE, IND., BRANN MARRIED DOROTHY ELIZABETH TEEL OF CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS. SURVIVING ARE HIS WIDOW AND A DAUGHTER, MRS. D.E. MCCRORY, WHOSE HUSBAND IS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE 42ND INFANTRY DIVISION, ALSO STATIONED IN AUSTRIA.

JR215AES

VIENNA, DEC. 29-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ALLIED COMMANDATURA FOR VIENNA TODAY EXPRESSED INDIGNATION AT THE LAXITY OF VIENNA POLICE AND COURTS IN PROSECUTING AUSTRIAN NAZIS, AND ANNOUNCED THAT A JUSTICE COMMITTEE IS EXAMINING RECORDS TO BRING ORDER INTO THE PROCESS OF CLEANSING THE CITY OF NAZIS.

OF THE 6,874 PERSONS ARRESTED AS NAZIS SINCE THE LIBERATION OF VIENNA BY THE RED ARMY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID 2,599 WERE FREED. HE SAID ONLY 119 CASES HAVE BEEN TRIED IN THE COURTS, EIGHT OF THESE BEING ACQUITTED, AND ADDED THAT OF THE 1,934 NAZIS PUT INTO WORK BATTALIONS A THOUSAND ALREADY HAVE BEEN RELEASED.

ALLIED MEMBERS OF THE COMMANDATURA WERE "ASTONISHED AND INDIGNANT" AT THIS RECORD, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

KA1059PES

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 29--(AP)--A REPORTED PUBLISHED IN AMSTERDAM NEWSPAPERS BUT UNCONFIRMED BY THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY THAT THE NETHERLANDS HAD DECIDED TO RENEW NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDONESIAN NATIONALIS INDONESIAN PREMIER SJAHRIR AS A RESULT OF TALKS IN LONDON WITH PREMIER PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, AND LOEHMANN, MINISTER OF OVERSEAS TERRITORIES WILL LEAVE SHORTLY FOR BATAVIA TO BEGIN THE TALKS, AMSTERDAMSCH DAGBLAD AND HET PB PAROOL SAID.

THE SAME NEWSPAPERS ALSO REPORTED THAT VICE ADMIRAL C.E. HELFRICH, COMMANDER OF DUTCH NAVAL FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM HIS COMMAND BECAUSE OF "LACK OF TACT" IN DEALING WITH LT. GEN. CHRISTISON, BRITISH COMMANDER IN JAVA.

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BRUSSELS, DEC 29-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER LE QUOTIDIEN SAID TODAY HUNDREDS OF BELGIAN, FRENCH AND LUXEMBOURG PRISONERS OF WAR AND DEPORTEES STILL WERE BEING DETAINED IN INTERNMENT CAMPS IN POLAND AN THE SOVIET UNION. ADD BRUSSELS (POW) XXX UNION

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM POLAND, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, INDICATED THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WERE HELD IN A CAMP 30 MILES NORTH OF LUBLIN. THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT OTHER CAMPS EXISTED AT THE RUSS CITY OF MAGNITOGORSK IN THE URALS, IN THE CRIMEA AND SIBERIA.

J855AES

ANKARA, TURKEY, DEC. 29-(AP)-NURULLAH ESAT SUMER, TURKISH MINISTER OF FINANCE, WILL LEAVE SOON FOR THE UNITED STATES TO CARRY ON DISCUSSIONS BY WHICH TURKEY HOPES TO SECURE A LOAN OF $300,000,000, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED HERE TODAY.

RW857PES

ADD JERUSALEM (38 ARRESTED) XXX SAID

A SIZEABLE AMOUNT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES--INCLUDING TWO LAND MINES AND 22 ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS--WERE FOUND AND CONFISCATED IN PALESTINE, POLICE SAID.

GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH DAVID BEN-GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND MOSES SHERTOK, DIRECTOR OF THE AGENCY'S POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RP-JR445AES

CAIRO, DEC. 29-(AP)-AN ARAB BOYCOTT AGAINST PRODUCTS MADE BY PALESTINE ZIONISTS IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE EFFECT TUESDAY AND A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PAN-ARAB LEAGUE WILL MEET JAN. 5 TO ORGANIZE ENFORCEMENT MEASURES.

THE BOYCOTT WAS DECIDED UPON BY THE LEAGUE COUNCIL DEC. 3 IN A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR UNITED ACTION BY ARAB LEAGUE MEMBERS AGAINST "THE ZIONIST ECONOMIC DANGER."

SO FAR, SYRIA, LEBANON, AND IRAQ HAVE TAKEN OFFICIAL ACTION TO PREVENT THE IMPORTATION OF ZIONIST-MADE GOODS. EGYPT IS EXPECTED TO TAKE SIMILAR STEPS TOMORROW. REPRESENTATION ON THE COUNCIL ALSO INCLUDES YEMEN, TRANSJORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA, AND PALESTINE ARABS.

CAIRO SOURCES SAID THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE WAS EXPECTED TO ADVOCATE PRISON SENTENCES FOR PERSONS CAUGHT WITH ZIONIST-PRODUCED GOODS. ANOTHER MEASURE MAY PREVENT ZIONIST TRADERS FFROM CHANGING THEIR NAMES IN ORDER TO OBTAIN IMPORT LICENSES.

THE BOYCOTT RESOLUTION SAID THE ARAB NATIONS "FIND THEY ARE OBLIGED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES BY PEACEFUL MEANS TO MAINTAIN ARAB SOVEREIGNTY OVER PALESTINE X X X SINCE ZIONIST OBJECTIVES COULD NOT MATERIALIZE SAVE BY INVADING THE MARKETS OF ARAB COUNTRIES."

LEAGUE SECRETARY ABDEL RAHMAN AZZAM BEY SAID THE BOYCOTT WOULD BE LIFTED WHEN JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE WAS HALTED.

RW901PES

CHUNGKING, DEC. 29-(AP)-CHINA'S OFFICIAL REACTION TO BIG THREE ACCORDS REACHED IN MOSCOW WAS GIVEN TODAY BY A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN WHO SAID "WE ARE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH THE THREE-POWER MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE.

"WE APPROVE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY COUNCIL IN WWDXVNGTON AND A

"WE APPROVE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON AND A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION IN TOKYO. PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE WERE EMBODIED IN THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE CONCERNING THE CONTROL OF JAPAN.

"WE BELIEVE THAT CLOSEST COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION AMONG ALLIED POWERS IS NECESSARY. THIS WILL BE A TEST OF THAT COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION.

"WE HAVE ALWAYS WANTED AN INDEPENDENT KOREA. WE WELCOME A FIXED PERIOD OF TRUSTEESHIP IN ORDER THAT KOREA MAY ATTAIN AN INDEPENDENT STATUS."

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, DEC. 29-(AP)-HOW TO EXTRICATE NORTH CHINA FROM A RUNAWAY INFLATION THAT HAS TURNED COLLEGE PROFESSORS INTO RICKSHA COOLIES AND DRIVEN MULTITUDES OF UNEMPLOYED TO DESPAIR WAS AMONG URGENT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED TODAY AT A MEETING OF T.V.SOONG, PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, WITH 30 HIGH OFFICIALS OF THIS AREA.

SOONG, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S NEW SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL, TOLD THE MEETING THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK CONFRONTING THE GOVERNMENT IN 1946 WOULD BE "TO STABILIZE THE CURRENCY AND PRICES AND ALSO TO RESTORE FOREIGN TRADE WITH A VIEW TO BALANCING THE GOVERNMENT'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURE." HE ADDED:

"WITH THIS OBJECTIVE IN VIEW ACTIVE MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, FINANCES, COMMUNICATIONS AND THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

DISPOSITION OF ENEMY AND PUPPET PROPERTY, HE SAID, WAS AN IMPORTANT MATTER STILL TO BE WORKED OUT. ANOTHER WAS THE LICENSING OF FOREIGN BUSINESS. (SINCE THE ABROGATION, BY TREATY DURING THE WAR, OF EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS FORMERLY ENJOYED BY FOREIGNERS IN CHINA, THE STATUS OF FOREIGN BUSINESS MEN AND ESTABLISHMENTS HAS REMAINED UNCLARIFIED.)

THE RISING COST OF LIVING UNDOUBTEDLY HAS BEEN THE OUTSTANDING HARDSHIP OF NORTH CHINA'S MILLIONS.

MANIPULATION OF THE MONEY MARKETS BY MONEY CHANGERS AND SPECULATORS SOME OF THEM FROM CHUNGKING--HAS FURTHER DEBASED THE BUYING POWER OF LOCAL MONEY. WHEN THE EXCHANGE BETWEEN CHINA NATIONAL CURRENCY AND LOCAL PUPPET MONEY WAS STABILIZED AT FIVE-TO-ONE, SPECULATORS TURNED TO THE AMERICAN DOLLAR, AND ITS VALUE NOW RISES AND FALLS AS MUCH AS 30 PER CENT WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

THE SALARIED CLASSES, AS USUAL, ARE HARDEST HIT BY INFLATION. THERE ARE FORMER COLLEGE PROFESSORS HERE WHO ARE PULLING RICKSHAS FOR HIRE. THEIR ACADEMIC SALARIES OF ABOUT 20,000 PUPPET DOLLARS PER MONTH (ABOUT $4 GOLD) WERE INSUFFICIENT FOR BAREST NEEDS.

THE DISCREPANCY IN PAY SCALES BETWEEN CHUNGKING-APPOINTED OFFICIALS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS HAS BEEN ANOTHER SOURCE OF DISCONTENT. THE KUOMINTANG NEWSPAPER PEIPING CHRONICLE EDITORIALLY SUGGESTED A REVISED SALARY SCALE FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS, DRAWN WITH DUE REGARD TO THE COST OF LIVING, "SO THAT THEY WILL NO LONGER LABOR UNDER A DEEP SENSE OF GRIEVANCE."

PEIPING ALONE HAS MORE THAN 100,000 UNEMPLOYED, BUT THIS FIGURE WOULD HAVE TO BE MULTIPLIED MANY TIMES TO COVER THE JOBLESS AMONG NORTH CHINA'S 100,000,000 (M) PEOPLE.

COMMENTING ON THE PLIGHT OF THE JOBLESS, THE CHRONICLE INVITED DR.SOONG TO CONSIDER THE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THIS MISERY. "THEY ARE POTENTIAL RECRUITS TO COMMUNISM," UIT SAID, "IF THEY REMAIN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD FORGIVE THEIR PAST AND GIVE THEM A NEW START."

RA824PCS

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THE COMMUNIST PROPOSAL HAS BEEN DISCUSSED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND LEADING GOVERNMENT DELEGATES TO THE FORTHCOMING UNITY CONFERENCE, THE OPENING DATE OF WHICH HAS YET TO BE DECIDED.

IT IS BELIEVED HERE THE GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE WILL BE CONDITIONAL UPON MEASURES INSURING RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND DISARMMAMENT AND REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE TROOPS. ADD Chungking (Burtt) xxx

EWS15PCS

HONOLULU,DEC.29-(AP)-THE ALLIED FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION ARRIVED TODAY EN ROUTE TO TOKYO TO INVESTIGATE HOW JAP IS CARRYING OUT HER SURRENDER TERMS.

THE (WVZVBERIGOUP, ARRUVING AT HICKAM FIELD IN TWO C-54 TRANSPORT PLANES, TRANSFERRED TO THE U

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THE 40-MEMBER GROUP, ARRIVING AT HICKAM FIELD IN TWO C-54 TRANSPORT PLANES, TRANSFERRED TO THE U.S.S.MOUNT MCKINLEY FOR THE REST OF THE JOURNEY.

P535APS

OSAKA, JAPAN, DEC.29-(AP)-ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN SOLDIER AND A JAPANESE GIRL, WHOSE BODIES WERE FOUND UNDER MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES MORE THAN MONTH AGO, HAD DROWNED ACCIDENTALLY.

LT.O.G.JONES OF THE 98TH DIVISION MILITARY POLICE SAID INVESTIGATION DISPROVED AN ORIGINAL THEORY THAT THE PAIR WAS MURDERED. HE SAID THE COUPLE WAS RIDING IN A JEEP WHEN THE VEHICLE SUDDENLY VEERED OFF A PIER AND PLUNGED INTO THE WATER NEAR OSAKA.

FR611ACS

MANILA,SUNDAY,DEC.30-(AP)-JOSE S.REYES, SECRETARY TO PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, TODAY DENIED A MANILA POST STO SAYING OSMENA HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

"THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT WITHDRAWN. HE IS LEAVING THE QUESTION HIS CANDIDACY TO THE CONVENTION OF THE NACIONALISTA PARTY," REYES SAID.

OTHER MANILA NEWSPAPERS TODAY SPECULATED BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P. ROMULO, PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES, MIGHT BE DRA FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

UM1031PRS NM

FOLO MANILA

CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DEC. 30-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, COMMENTING ON MANILA NEWSPAPER SPECULATION THAT HE MIGHT BE DRAFTED FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, SAID TODAY "I CAN BEST SERVE MY COUNTRY IN WASHINGTON."

HE DECLINED TO STATE WHETHER HE WOULD ACCEPT THE OFFICE IF DRAFTED.

"I HAVE NO POLITICAL AMBITIONS," ROMULO TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW. "MY ONE AND ONLY DESIRE IS TO CONCENTRATE ON MY WORK AS PHILIPPINE RESIDENT COMMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, BECAUSE I BELIEVE PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION IS MY COUNTRY'S GREATEST NEED TODAY."

ROMULO ADDED "MY WORK IN WASHINGTON WILL BE MORE EFFECTIVE IF IT IS KNOWN HERE IN AMERICA THAT THE WHOLE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE ARE BEHIND ME, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTISAN POLITICS."

ROMULO ATTENDED A BANQUET SPONSORED BY THE FILIPINO NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHICAGO.

DX202PCS NM

buenos aires, dec. 29-(ap)--Argentina will reduce the size of its army in 1946 for reasons of economy and limited housing and accomodation, war minister gen. jose ǂ humberto sosa molina announced today

sosa molina did not say what the present army strength was, nor how much it would be reduced, but said fewer conscripts would be called up next year. the present force has been estimated unofficially at more than 60,000 effectives.

DEC 30 1945

in 1945, argentina spent 800,000,000 pesos ($200,000,000) or half its national budget for military operations.

alb/ 11500 aq 154pes

WASHINGTON,DEC 29-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA AND FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN OF BRITAIN HAD AGREED TO HOLD THE NEXT MEETING OF BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN WASHINGTON.

RELAYING THE SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT TO NEWSMEN, MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, SAID THE MINISTERS HAD SET NO DATE FOR THE WASHINGTON MEETING.

UNDER A BIG THREE AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE, THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS ARE SCHEDULED TO MEET QUARTERLY. IF THIS ARRANGEMENT IS FOLLOWED STRICTLY, THE WASHINGTON MEETING WOULD START

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MARCH 15.

MCDERMOTT POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT BYRNES, MOLOTOV AND BEVIN PROBABLY WILL SEE EACH OTHER AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY IN LONDON NEXT MONTH.

HE ADVISED REPORTERS NOT TO SPECULATE ON THE DATE OF THE WASHINGTON SESSION IN LIGHT OF THAT POSSIBILITY.

RUSSIA TO DATEHAS NOT ANNOUNCED THAT MOLOTOV WOULD HEAD THE SOVIET DELEGATION TO THE UNO ASSEMBLY MEETING, BUT MOST U.S. OFFICIALS BELIEVE THE FOREIGN COMMISSAR WILL BE PRESENT, ESPECIALLY IN LIGHT OF THE WIDE AREA OF AGREEMENT REACHED BY THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

GG433PES

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,DEC.29-(AP)-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WALLACE DECLARED TONIGHT THAT AMERICANS "WHO HAVE MET THE TERRIBLE CHALLENGES" OF WAR ARE NOW "READY AND ANXIOUS TO GET THE JOB DONE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY, THE MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY, AND A REAL FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL."

THEY "WILL NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY CONSTRUCTIVE PEACETIME TASK CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY'S NATIONAL CONVENTION AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

"THEY BELIEVE IN WORLD PEACE," HE CONTINUED, "AND HOLD THOSE TREASONABLE WHO SAY: 'WE MUST FIGHT RUSSIA' OR SOME OTHER COUNTRY. THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WISH TO PROMOTE PEACE BY INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, AND PROMOTE AN AGE OF ABUNDANCE BY SPREDING THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, UNDER STRICT GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL.

"FOR WE ARE AGAINST PRIVATE ARMIES, PRIVATE ARSENALS, AND UNREGULATED USE OF ATOMIC MATERIALS. WE CAN PLAY OUR PART IN A NEW 'ERA, IN WHICH THE ENERGY OF THE ATOM WILL WORK, NOT FOR MAN'S DESTRUCTION BUT FOR HIS GREAT GOOD."

WALLACE DECLARED THAT "THE FIGHT AGAINST PLANNERS OF WORLD WAR III IS ON."

"THE BATTLE AGAINST BIGOTRY, OPPRESSION, AND GREED IS OUR BATTLE," HE SAID.

"IT WILL NOT BE WON UNTIL ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA ARE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE EDUCATION, PROPER FOOD AND MEDICAL CARE, UNTIL THEY ARE WELL HOUSED, UNTIL OUR SONS' FARMS ARE MORE FERTILE THAN THEIR FATHERS', UNTIL RACE RIOTS ARE UGLY LEGENDS OF A DISTANT PAST, UNTIL EVERY MAN WHO WANTS A JOB CAN GET A JOB AND A CHANCE TO ADVANCE IN THE WORLD."

IN THE POST-WAR UNITED STATES, HE SAID, SOME MEN AND WOMEN "ARE DENIED OPPORTUNITIES BECAUSE THEY ARE BLACK, OR BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT BORN HERE, OR BECAUSE THEY BELONG TO A CHURCH WITH A SMALL MEMBERSHIP.

"THERE ARE DEMAGOGUES HERE SEEKING TO CONVINCE THE IGNORANT THAT THERE IS A PURE RACE IN AMERICA--THAT ALL OTHER RACES MUST BE KEPT SUBSERVIENT TO A MYTHICAL MASTER RACE."

WALLACE CITED THE WARTIME ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF AMERICANS AND ADDED: "EVERY AMERICAN HAD A STAKE IN THE WAR AND EVERY AMERICAN MUST SHARE IN THE VICTORY."

WALLACE SAID THE POLL TAX MUST NOT STAND IN THEWAY OF ANY CITIZEN EXERCISING HIS RIGHT TO VOTE.

NEGROES, HE SAID, ALSO HAVE BEEN DENIED JOBS BECAUSE THEY ARE NEGROES.

"NOT ONLY IS THIS UNFAIR, BUT IT IS DAMAGING TO THE NATION'S BUSINESS," HE REMARKED.

HE CALLED FOR CREATION OF A PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE BECAUSE "THERE CANNOT BE FULL EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT FAIR EMPLOYMENT."

NEW YORK, DEC. 29-(AP)-WHEN THE WESTBOUND NAVY TRANSPORT GEN. HARRY TAYLOR PASSED A CERTAIN SPOT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SOME 150 AMERICAN SOLDIERS BARED THEIR HEADS AND HELD MEMORIAL SERVICES.

THEY WERE SURVIVORS OF A SINKING OF THE BRITISH TRANSPORT H.M.S. ROHNA TWO YEARS AGO. THE ROHNA, BOUND FOR INDIA, SANK AFTER AN ENEMY BOMBING ATTACK AND 495 MEMBERS OF THE 853RD ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION WERE LOST.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES WERE HELD BY HOMEWARD-BOUND SURVIVORS AS THE GEN. TAYLOR STEAMED BY THE SPOT WHERE THE ROHNA WENT DOWN, THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION SAID TODAY.

THE TAYLOR, DUE IN NEW YORK WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY, ALSO HAS ABOARD THE 50,000TH SOLDIER IT HAS CARRIED DURING THE WAR. HE IS CPL. VERNESTA T.ADAMS OF PILKINGTON VA., OF THE 1888TH ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION.

THE CORPORAL, A NEGRO, WAS RELIEVED OF ALL DUTIES DURING THE VOYAGE AND GRANTED THE PRIVILEGE OF HEADING ALL LINES FOR CHOW, ICE CREAM AND THE SHIP'S STORE.

KA1103PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 29-(AP)-THE TIMES SAYS MILITARY LEADERS OF THE BIG FIVE MAY MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN LONDON NEXT MONTH " TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR PROVIDING THE NECESSARY INTERNATIONAL FORCE TO PRESERVE THE PEACE."

"PLANS FOR SUCH A MEETING," THE PAPER SAYS IN AN ARTICLE BY W.H. LAWRENCE OF ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU, "ARE BEING DISCUSSED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS AT PRESENT ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, BUT WHETHER ANY OF THE OTHER MAJOR POWERS--THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION, CHINA AND FRANCE--HAS ACCEPTED IS NOT KNOWN.

"AN EARLY MEETING OF THIS GROUP IS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT, SINCE ALL THE NATIONS NOW ARE CONSIDERING THE PERMANENT CHARACTER OF THEIR POSTWAR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, AND A MAJOR CONSIDERATION IN SUCH A DETERMINATION WILL BE THE SIZE OF THE MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCE EACH OF THE BIG FIVE WILL BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNO MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT."

THE TIMES SAYS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADMINISTRATION "DOUBTLESS WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN EARLY CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE UNITED STATES QUOTA IN THE UNO FORCE, AND FOR THAT REASON PROBABLY WILL WELCOME THE BRITISH PROPOSAL."

RP436AES

NEW YORK, DEC. 29-(AP)-THE 12,437-TON BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP WAIPAWA AND THE 4,300-TON AMERICAN SHIP GEORGE N. SEGER, BADLY DAMAGED IN A COLLISION ONE MILE NORTHEAST OF AMBROSE LIGHT, WERE NOS SAFELY INTO HARBOR TODAY, THEIR EMERGENCY PUMPS WORKING FULL SPEED.

"BOTH SHIPS ARE BADLY STOVE IN AND WATER IS RUNNING IN FAST, BUT PUMPS ARE REMOVING THE WATER AS FAST AS IT POURS IN," SAID A SPOKESMAN FOR THE DALZELL (CQ) TOWING COMPANY, WHOSE TUGS BROUGHT THE BOATS TO PIERS AFTER THE COLLISION LATE LAST NIGHT.

NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED. THE WAIPAWA, OPERATED BY THE FURNESS-WITHY COMPANY, WAS COMING TO NEW YORK FROM CLYDE, SCOTLAND. THE SEGER, OPERATED BY THE R.A. NICOL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, HAD JUST LEFT NEW YORK FOR ANTWERP. THE BOW OF EACH SHIP WAS SMASHED IN. NEITHER VESSEL CARRIED TROOPS, BUT 24 CIVILIAN PASSENGERS WERE ABOA THE WAIPAWA.

JR507AES

NEW YORK, DEC.29-(AP)-THE LIBERTY SHIP HENRY D.THOREAU REPORTS THAT THE DANGER OF 5,000 TONS OF BOMES BREAKING LOOSE IN HE HOLD HAS BEEN AVERTED, AND "UNLESS WE HIT UNUSUALLY BAD WEATHER WE WILL BE ALL RIGHT."

"PLEASE CANCEL OUR DISTRESS MESSAGE," THE THOREAU RADIOED THE EASTERN SEA FRONTIER LAST NIGHT, MANY HOURS AFTER THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE WHICH SAID THE BOMB CARGO WAS BREAKING LOOSE AND "IF THEY GIVE WAY ENTIRELY NOTHING CAN SAVE US."

THE 7,176-TON THOREAU, OPERATED BY THE LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY, IS ON ITS WAY FROM NAPLES, ITALY, BOUND FOR CAPE MAY, N.J. IT WAS ABOUT 420 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE AZORES WHEN THE DISTRESS MESSAGE CAME.

A NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID THE BOMBS POSSIBLY WERE SOME OF THOSE UNUSED BY AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN ITALY AND BEING RETURNED TO AN AMMUNITION DEPOT IN THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID FUSES PROBABLY WERE REMOVED FROM THE BOMBS AND THEY WERE "VERY UNLIKELY" TO EXPLODE UNLESS SUBJECTED TO A GREAT SHOCK.

THERE WERE NO TROOPS ABOARD THE THOREAU. FURTHER DETAILS ON THE INCIDENT PROBABLY WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL THE VESSEL REACHES PORT.

WM542AES

VUNDATED ASIATIC (250)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PLANS FOR MOVING MORE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ARMIES INTO MANCHURIA, WITH ADDITIONAL AMERICAN TROOPS TO TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY THEM, ARE "UNDER CONSIDERATION," LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER SAID IN SHANGHAI TODAY.

THE COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN CHINA DECLARED ADDITIONAL TROOPS OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK "HAVE TO BE TRANSPORTED IN ORDER TO REPATRIATE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA AND TO SECURE RAIL AND PORT FACILITIES TO MAKE THIS (REPATRIATION) POSSIBLE."

THUS, HE ADDED, U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL IN CHINA SHOULD BE INCREASED BY 3,000 OR 4,000 MEN TO POSSIBLY 15,000, EVEN THOUGH THE ADDITIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATEERBOTGZRM

WEDEMEYER SAID SUCH A DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE A

THE ADDITIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER MILITARY ZONES.

WEDEMEYER SAID SUCH A DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE AN IMPLEMENTATION OF AMERICA'S NEWLY-BROADENED POLICY OF HELPING CHIANG'S GOVERNMENT. HIS TROOPS HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT THE POLICY MAY MEAN A LONGER STAY IN CHINA THAN EXPECTED PREVIOUSLY.

IN CHUNGKING, COMMUNIST DISPATCHES CLAIMED THAT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD BEGUN A NEW, LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE IN EASTERN JEHOL AND WESTERN LIAONING PROVINCES IN THE NORTH.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS REPORTED FROM PEIPING THAT THE CHINESE-APPOINTED MAYOR OF MUKDEN, MANCHURIA'S LEADING INDUSTRIAL CITY, HAD ARRIVED AND TAKEN OVER ITS ADMINISTRATION. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES STILL HAD NOT REACHED MUKDEN, NOR CHANGCHUN, THE CAPITAL OF THE HUGE TERRITORY.

BRITISH TROOPS BEGAN A DRIVE IN WESTERN JAVA TO WIPE OUT NATIVE RESISTANCE, AND TOOK OVER TELEPHONE EXCHANGES AND POLICE STATIONS OF BATAVIA, THE ISLAND'S CAPITAL, AND BUITENZORG IN A CONTINUING EFFORT TO RESTORE ORDER.

WW736APS

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (300)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) THE NATION'S STRIKE SITUATION REMAINED UNCHANGED TODAY (SAT) WITH NO MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS LISTED.

THE PRINCIPAL DISPUTE, THE STRIKE OF 175,000 GENERAL MOTORS EMPLOYES, CONTINUED WITH THE CIO UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS MARSHALLING DATA ON G-M FINANCES FOR PRESENTATION TO A GOVERNMENT FACT-FINDING BOARD. THE UAW SEEKS A 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE.

G-M WITHDREW FROM THE FACT-FINDING HEARING FRIDAY ON THE CONTENTION THAT PRICES, PROFITS, AND ABILITY TO PAY THE INCREASE ARE "NOT PROPER FACTORS IN DETERMINING WAGES AS APPLIED TO AN INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS." COMPANY OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS.

IN CLEVELAND PENNSYLVANIA AND THE CENTRAL GREYHOUND LINES MET WITH THEIR STRIKING AFL UNION AND FEDERAL CONCILIATORS IN AN ATTEMPT TO END THE TWO-MONTH OLD STRIKE OF BUS DRIVERS AND STATION ATTENDANTS.

MEANTIME THE PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY AND THE LIBBEY-OWENS FORD GLASS COMPANY, ALREADY STRIKEBOUND, WERE CONFRONTED WITH ANOTHER THREAT OF A WALKOUT. THE AFL WINDOW GLASS CUTTERS FILED A PETITION WITH THE NATIONAL LABORRELATIONS BOARD FOR A STRIKE VOTE.

THE OTHER STRIKERS, THE CIO FEDERATION OF GLASS, CERAMIC, AND SILICA SAND WORKERS, HAD UNDER CONSIDRATION COMPANY PROPOSALS

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TO END THE DISPUTE.
IN WASHINGTON, THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, AGENCY DESIGNATED BY CONGRESS TO CONDUCT STRIKE VOTES, ANNOUNCED IT WAS SUSPENDING THAT ACTIVITY BECAUSE OF LACK OF FUNDS. NO ADDITIONAL MONIES FOR STRIKE BALLOTING WERE CARRIED IN A DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
THE NLRB ACTION LEFT ABOUT 600 UNION PETITIONS FOR VOTES STRANDED, INCLUDING ONE FROM THE AFL BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF NEW YORK CITY. THE COUNCIL SAID THE PROPOSED POLLING OF ITS 200,000 MEMBERS WAS IN PROTEST AGAINST A DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE ADJUSTMENT WHICH FAILED TO AUTHORIZE A STRAIGHT 15 PER CENT INCREASE AGREED TO BY UNION AND MANAGEMENT.
CONTINUING DISPUTES KEPT ABOUT 386,000 OF THEIR JOBS THROUGHOUT THE NATION.
P135PCS NM

A61CX (STRIKES, AKTS)
UNDATED HOLIDAY ACCIDENTS (110)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) ACCIDENTS THROUGHOUT THE NATION CAUSED AT LEAST 63 DEATHS, 33 IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND 30 FROM MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES, IN THE PERIOD FROM 6 P.M. FRIDAY THROUGH SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
AS CAFE OWNERS PREPARED FOR A RIOTOUS PEACETIME NEW YEAR'S EVE, THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL ESTIMATED THAT TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FROM SATURDAY THROUGH NEW YEAR'S DAY WOULD KILL BETWEEN 375 AND 400 PERSONS.
THE ACCIDENTS, DUE TO TRAFFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES, RESPECTIVELY, WERE:
CALIFORNIA, 3-0; COLORADO, 2-0; CONNECTICUT, 0-5; ILLINOIS, 2-5; INDIANA, 2-0; IOWA, 1-0; KENTUCKY, 1-0; LOUISIANA, 1-2; MAINE, 1-0; MASSACHUSETTS, 0-2; MICHIGAN, 1-0; MINNESOTA, 2-0; NEW JERSEY, 2-0; NEW YORK, 2-3; OHIO, 2-3; OREGON, 0-1; PENNSYLVANIA, 7-2; TENNESSEE, 0-2; TEXAS, 3-5; WASHINGTON, 1-0.
QZ/FZ716PCS

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Hitler Expelled Goering, Himmler from Nazi Party

Fuehrer's Political Will Charged They Negotiated Secretly with Allies.

DEC 31 1945 DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, Dec. 30—(AP) Adolf Hitler's political testament, released in textual form today by Allied authorities, disclosed that the Fuehrer expelled Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler from the National Socialist party for attempting to seize control of the state.

"Before my death," said the document, evidently prepared as Berlin was falling in flaming ruin before the Red Army onslaught, "I expel the former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering from the party and withdraw from him all the rights which were conferred on him."

Once Was No. 2 Nazi

Hitler once had designated Goering as his successor.

"In his place I appoint Admiral Doenitz (Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, now, with Goering, a defendant in the war crimes trial here, as president and supreme commander of the Wehrmacht.

"Before my death I expel the former Reichsfuehrer of S.S. and Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler from the party and from all of his state offices. In his place I appoint Gauleiter Karl Hanke as Reichsfuehrer of SS and chief of of the German police, and Gauleiter Paul Giesler as minister of the interior.

"Apart from their disloyalty to me, Goering and Himmler have brought irreparable shame on the country and on the whole nation by secretly negotiating with the enemy without my knowledge and against my will, and also by illegally attempting to seize control of the state."

A text of Hitler's personal will also was made public. It disclosed, among other things, that Hitler planned to use the art masterworks looted from Europe for a public museum in his "home town of Linz on the Danube."

Hitler told of his plans for suicide after marrying Eva Braun, his 35-year-old mistress, in the Reichschancellery bunker as Russian bombs rained on it.

"Before the end of my life I have decided to take as my wife the woman who, after many years of true friendship, came to this city, already almost besieged, of her own free will, in order to share my fate," the will said.

"She will go to her death with me at her own wish as my wife. This will compensate us for what we have both lost through my work in the service of my people."

The will, dated "Berlin, April 29, 1945," and witnessed by Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy; Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels ,and Nicolaus von Below, directed the cremation of Hitler and his bride.

The will named Bormann as executor, permitted him to turn over mementos and enough for "a petiti bourgeois standard" of living to Hitler relatives, and to Eva's mother. The rest, Hitler decreed, would go to the party.

"If the party no longer exists," the instrument said, his belongings would go to the state, and "if the state too is destroyed, there is no need for further instructions on my part."

"The paintings in the collection bought by me during the course of the years were never assembled for private purposes, but solely for the establishment of a picture gallery in my home town of Linz on the Danube.

"It is my most heartfelt wish that this will should be duly executed."

Duplicates Seized

British intelligence agents, meanwhile, seized another messenger who bore in his pockets a duplicate set of the Hitler documents, plus an appendix by Goebbels in which the propaganda minister said he elected to die with his Fuehrer rather than obey the command to become chancellor and carry on a new government. Goebbels' charred body and those of his wife and children were identified a few days later by Red army troops after the conquest of Berlin.

"In the nightmare of treason which surrounds the Fuehrer in these most critical days of war, there must be at least some people to stay with him unconditionally until death, even if this contradicts the formal, and from a material point of view, entirely justifiable order which he gives in his political testament," Goebbels wrote.

"I believe that I am thereby doing the best service to the future of the German people."

Feared Trial By Allies

Hitler's testament indicated he feared to stand trial before an Allied court.

"After six years of war which in spite of all setbacks will go down in history as the most glorious and heroic manifestation of the struggle for existence of a nation," the testament said, "I cannot forsake the city which is the capital of this state. As our forces are too small to withstand the enemy attack on this place any longer, and our own resistance will be worn down gradually by men who are merely blind automata, I wish to share my fate with that which millions of others have also taken upon themselves, by staying in this town.

"Further, I shall not fall into the hands of an enemy who requires a new spectacle presented by the Jews to divert their hysterical masses."

Hitler ranted at length against "international statesmen" and "international Jewry" whom he blamed for a war he said he, himself, did not want.

The Hitler documents and the appendix by Goebbel were released by the Third Army after British officials at Herford had made them public in the British zone. Earlier Third Army officers had said the political text was "political dynamite" and "weeks of investigation" would have to be made before it could be released.

Third Army headquarters also had said that the document had provided the basis for a renewed American search in Austria and Italy as well as Germany for fugitive Nazis. Tonight, however, 3d Army headquarters appeared uncertain just what kind of a search, if any, was being made or would be made.

"There will certainly be arrests," a 3d Army staff officer said. "We have leads to follow over a lot of Europe."

Fancy Stationery Used

United States intelligence men in Germany, Austria, Italy and many places in Europe have been alerted by Col. Edward M. Fieket, of the 3d Army. Their operations are expected to be co-ordinated closely with those of British intelligence.

Capt. George Ritchie, of New York, former staff member of the New York *Sun*, said the political testament contained, among other things, a "confession about looted art treasures."

Ritchie said the document was in two parts. The first two pages dealt with personal affairs, the remaining eight to ten with political matters.

"It is on the fanciest bond stationery I ever saw, with the name Adolf Hitler and a swastika forming a silvered crest at the top of each page," Ritchie said. "A typewriter with extra large letters was used to write it, and there are only about 100 words to each page."

Appears Authentic Replica

In contrast with the luxurious stationery used for the political testament, the marriage contract bore not even the mark of an official rubber stamp.

The two-page marriage contract was typewritten, except for biographical data supplied by Hitler, Eva and the witnesses, Bormann and Goebbels.

Hitler filled out most of the required form, but left blank the spaces after "father" and "mother." Eva gave the names of her parents, but both bride and bridegroom, after the words "marriage date of parents," scratched out in ink whatever entry had been made there.

The "A. Hitler" scrawled on the second page of the marriage document seemed an authentic replica of the thousands of Hitler signatures found on various orders.

NUERNBERG TRIALS TO REOPEN AFTER HOLIDAY RECESS

TUCKER

NUERNBERG, Germany, Dec. 30—(AP) Rested but uncheered by the Christmas recess, the 21 top Nazis at the international war crimes trial face the bleak prospect of being singled out for "individual treatment" when the court reconvenes on Wednesday.

For the first time in the trial the U. S. prosecution will attempt to tie each defendant to the conspiracy charged in the indictment, and to show the role he played.

The ailing Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former chief of the Nazi security police, will be the first to come in for special attention, when Naval Lieutenant Whitney R. Harris, Los Angeles, Calif., handles the case of the Gestapo and S. D.—security police.

Harris said he would emphasize the instance of the British-American mission in Slovakia, in which Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton and 13 others captured by the Nazis were brutally executed at the Mauthausen concentration camp in January, 1945, allegedly upon orders from Kaltenbrunner.

Harris said, however, that Kaltenbrunner, who suffered a brain hemorrhage two days before the trial began on Nov. 18, will not be in the court. He recovered sufficiently to enable him to attend some sessions, but later had a relapse and is now in a prison hospital where doctors have ordered a long stay.

After Harris gets through with Kaltenbrunner, Ralph G. Albrecht, New York attorney, will deal with Hermann Goering. Thereafter the defendants will be handled approximately in the order in which they appear in the indictment.

Albrecht said the procedure for the three days of court beginning Wednesday will include a special discourse by Elwyn Jones, British member of Parliament, on "Mein Kampf."

He said also that Col. Leonard Wheeler, Jr., Boston, Mass., would introduce special Vatican documents dealing with Nazi persecution of the church.

Col. Telford Taylor was scheduled to deal with the German high command, and then Albrecht will offer a statement to usher in the individual defendants.

It is considered doubtful if all members of the court and the prosecution will be on hand for the reopening. Individual members are scattered across Europe and part of Asia, and flying schedules have been wrecked by fog and high winds.

Chiang's Son Welcomed To Moscow By Stalin

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight Premier Stalin received Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, elder son and personal representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, after the envoy's arrival by plane from Chungking.

The broadcast said that Foreign Commisar V. M. Molotov was present at the meeting.

Moscow Ends War Taxes

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP). — The Moscow radio said tonight that the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had issued a decree, effective Jan. 1, abolishing war taxes on the population.

Seven British Drug Firms Form Combine

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—The *Daily Mail* said tonight that seven British pharmaceutical firms have formed the British-European Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., and plan to market medical products in sixteen countries, catering to former customers of the German I. G. Farben industry.

The firms of the new combine are Boots Pure Drug Company, British Drug Houses, Ltd., Allen and Hanbury's, Ltd., Amtigen Laboratories, Ltd., Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Vitamins, Ltd., and Armour & Co., Ltd.

YOUTH REGISTRATION ENDS

LONDON, Dec. 30 — (AP) The government today abolished compulsory registration of boys and girls 16 years of age. Minister of Education Ellen Wilkinson said the registration, begun in 1941, had been helpful in recruiting young people for pre-service organizations.

Three Nazi Criminals Hanged, Moscow Says

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight Lieut. Gen. Friedrich Gustav Bernhardt and Adolf Hamaan, and Corporal Martin Adolf Lemler were hanged at Bryansk four hours after a military tribunal convicted them as Nazi war criminals. Corporal Karl Theodar Stein was sentenced to twenty years in prison, the broadcast said.

All were convicted of committing atrocities during the German occupation of Bryansk.

BANANAS FOR BRITAIN

BRISTOL, England, Dec. 30.—(AP) The first boatload of bananas in five years arrived today at Avonmouth along with 14,000 cases of oranges and four Jamaican stowaways, two of whom dived overboard a mile from shore and were not immediately apprehended.

Officers of the ship, the SS Talarpa, said the four were discovered shortly after the craft left Jamaica, where more than 90,000 stems of green bananas were loaded.

Lord Mayor James Owen of Bristol was scheduled to lead a civic welcome tomorrow celebrating arrival of the cargo. The bananas will be ripened and sold at one shilling, one pence (about 22 cents) a pound for youngsters under 18.

Jeep Mishap Kills Two G. I.s

AYR, Scotland, Dec. 30 (AP)—Police said here tonight that two American soldiers were killed and a third escaped injury whes their jeep skidded on the Ayr-Kilmarnock road and struck a van.

GERMANS AIM FOR COMEBACK

Workers' Units Spur Output In Soviet-Occupied Zone

Berlin, Dec. 30 (AP)—German provincial and Russian military government officials say industrial production in Soviet-occupied Germany is being spurred by workers' councils which are given a share in running industries.

The first American correspondents to tour the zone saw one of these councils functioning at the Riebeckesche Montanwerke (mining works) in Weissenfels, one of the largest coal mines in Saxony province.

This enterprise is run by a board of two directors and three workers' representatives elected from the mines and factories.

Little War Damage To Plant

The plant they operate includes one pit mine, three surface mines, two power plants, two plants for distilling brown coal into tar and eleven factories for making brown coal into fuel blocks. The plant suffered little war damage.

Gross coal diggings for October were announced as 469,896 metric tons (517,825 short tons), which is about 84 per cent of the production in the same month in 1938.

Both Russian military and German provincial officials give much credit for this quick comeback to the workers' council, which has a say in production methods as well as responsibility for employés' welfare.

Model For Other Mines

The Riebeckesche mine was discarded by the officials as a model for operating other mines in this area. Most of the stock was owned by the Rheinstahl Company, which obtained its controlling interest from I. G. Farben. Since the Rheinstahl bosses are in Western Germany and out of contact with the plant here, the board of directors has been superseded by two directors named by the provincial government.

These directors are Heinz Rudert and Assistant Director Dr. Max Schwahn. Rudert, who has been with the company since 1939, succeeded Director Fritz Koenig, who was arrested by Russian occupation authorities on undisclosed charges.

Company Sells Power

The directors attend daily meetings with the workers' council, whose members are Ernst Boetterer, for 33 years a pit miner; Otto Kiersch, a miner at 14 who now works in a factory, and Fritz Lasch, another former pit miner fifteen years with the company. All three said they were Communist party members. The directors said they belonged to no political party.

There are workers' councils in each factory and mine in this enterprise. The total membership of 105 in these councils chose the top council of three.

Railroads, industries, some small businesses and hospitals are receiving the coal output.

SLAYINGS IN BERLIN SPUR HUNT FOR GUNMEN

BERLIN, Dec. 30 — (AP) The bodies of four murder victims were found in Berlin today and American and Russian military police scoured the American sector of the city for gunmen who may have been responsible also for the slaying of two U. S. soldiers last week.

The latest victims included a Russian in the uniform of a Red Army captain, found in the Anhalter station area shot between the eyes, and another Russian whose nude body was found with the face almost blown off.

Other victims were a German civilian who was shot and killed while walking along the street and another wounded nearby. Description of the assailants fitted the pair sought in the slaying of two American sergeants in the Tempelhof airdrome district last week, police said.

In addition one other German was killed on the doorstep of a friend's home, and another was near death after he was shot in the stomach.

GERMANY TO LOSE MORE FACTORIES

BERLIN, Dec. 30 — (AP) The American military government's industry branch said today that 56 additional factories in western Germany have been declared available for reparations, making a total of 82 thus earmarked.

The new factories include a Krupp steel plant in Essen and an I. G. Farben plant in Rheinfelden.

Of the 82 plants, 26 already have been allocated with all or part of seven large plants going to Russia, Poland, France, the Netherlands, Greece, Norway, Yugoslavia, Australia, India, Egypt, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. The United States has made no claims for equipment.

The four-power council in Berlin is working now on the allocation of the 56 additional plants.

An analysis of 19 of the first 26 plants declared for reparations in the American zone shows that their removal will reduce drastically the German industrial capacity in that sector, the American military government said.

Their removal eliminated 100 per cent of the zone's ferro-nickel production, 70 per cent of the capacity for producing motorcycle engines, 40 per cent of the ball bearing potential, 40 per cent of ship building, and 38 per cent of TNT capacity, the estimates said.

NAZI SUPPORTERS FOUND IN CAMPS GETTING U. S. AID

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 30 —(AP) An official military government report today said that a large percentage of Baltic nationals enjoying United Nations refuge in at least two displaced persons camp had been found to be Nazi sympathizers.

The report added that a former Polish SS man wanted for atrocities had been found heading another displaced persons group.

The American G-2 investigation pointed the finger of suspicion, too, at Nazi elements who enjoy an Allied haven by day but engage in depredations at night and who are responsible for the main source of disorder and crime in Germany.

"There is a growing belief," said the report, "that responsibility for many of the depredations attributed to displaced persons might be traced to such criminal elements."

An official spokesman of the U. S. Army in Europe said, however, that the United Nations still were pledged to feed the Balts and Poles who do not want to go home even though they have been found to be pro-Nazi.

The Army is going ahead on that basis, he said, until the issue has been decided on the governmental level. Armed guards have been placed around some displaced persons camps, however, to prevent anyone from leaving without a pass.

Russia has put forward strong requests that Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians who fled to Germany be made to return to their Soviet-occupied homelands. Under the agreement at Yalta, however, the United States still reserves the right to recognize them under their own nationality rather than as Soviet citizens, and none has yet been forced to go home. The American intelligence investigation may determine the future U. S. policy.

"In two camps containing Baltic nationals at Mainfranken a majority of those investigated were found to consist of voluntary pro-Nazi exiles. In Regensburg, personnel questionnaires given to a group of 240 displaced persons revealed that 40 per cent of their number under denazification directives were in mandatory removal categories."

It added that "in another case a 'trusted' Polish displaced person placed in charge of a group of fellow Poles who were being repatriated was arrested upon arrival by Polish officials who possessed documentary evidence that the man in question had been a member of the SS and was wanted in connection with atrocities committed in Poland."

ARMY FOOD STOCKS DIVERTED TO GERMANS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 30 —(AP) Faced with the threat of food revolts in Germany, the U. S. military government has been compelled to divert additional emergency army food stocks to German civilians in the U. S. zone, an Army report disclosed today.

In an effort to halt threat of widespread starvation and "civil strife that might endanger occupation troops," 40,000 tons of flour have been diverted, the report said. Previously emergency supplies had been used only for civilians in Berlin.

Mihailovic Reported Still In Yugoslav Hills

Frankfurt, Dec. 30 (AP) — The United States Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* said today Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the Yugoslav Chetnik leader, was still hiding in the hills of Yugoslavia and was planning to lead a revolution for the overthrow of the regime of Marshal Tito.

The newspaper said up to 70,000 troops loyal to King Peter of Yugoslavia were gathered in the mountains south of Belgrade, living under most primitive conditions. The dispatch, by Correspondent Arthur Noyes, said Mihailovic had fanatical support from these guerrilla forces, who regard him as King Peter's war minister.

Flying Fortress Crash In Germany Kills Six

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 30 (AP). A Flying Fortress of the 306th Bomb Group crashed into the side of a mountain 15 miles north of this city yesterday, killing five crew members and one passenger, United States Air Force headquarters said today.

There were no survivors. The plane was en route from Giebelstadt to Eschborn, near Frankfort. Names of the victims were withheld pending notification of next of kin.

GEN. CLARK LAUDS DEPUTY KILLED IN HUNTING MISHAP

VIENNA, Dec. 30—(AP) Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow for Maj. Gen. Donald W. Brann, 50, deputy commander of U. S. forces in Austria, killed yesterday when he toppled 100 feet from a cliff while hunting in the mountainous Austrian Tyrol.

Brann, a close associate of Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of U. S. forces in Austria, is the second American general to die in Europe within 10 days. Gen. George. S. Patton, Jr., died in Germany on Dec. 21 from complications resulting from injuries in an automobile accident which occurred when he was returning from a hunting trip.

To be Buried in Italy

Brann, whose home is in San Antonio, Tex., will be buried in an American military cemetery at Castelfiorentino, Italy--selected as a fitting burial place because of the prominent part he played in the Allied operations in Italy.

Clark in a statement today praised Brann as "an able Soldier with an excellent record in both world wars," and said his death was "a deep personal blow to me, and a serious loss to the United States forces in Austria."

"His contribution to the Allies' victorious campaign in Italy in G-3 (organization and training) for the Fifth army and later the 15th army group was outstanding.

"As my deputy commander in Austria he was at all times of invaluable assistance, and earned the respect of all those with whom he was associated."

Brann's body rested tonight in a chapel at the 110th station hospital with an honor guard furnished by the 505th military police battalion.

The funeral services tomorrow will be simple, Capt. Emery I. Moshier, headquarters chaplain here, will be in charge.

Cabinet to Attend

The Austrian cabinet is expected to attend, along with high officers of the U. S. Army. After the services the body will be taken to a British railroad terminal and placed abroad Clark's special train for the trip to Italy.

Clark will be one of the honorary pall bearers at the funeral services. Others will include John G. Erhardt, U. S. political adviser in Austria; Brig. Gen. Ralph Tate, chief of staff for U. S. forces in Austria, a post formerly held by Brann; Brig. Gen. W. C. McMahon, assistant to the deputy commanding general; Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sullivan, quartermaster; Brig. Gen. Richard B. Moran, signal officer; Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Lewis, commanding general in the Vienna area, and Brig. Gen. Charles Saltzmann, who escorted Brann's casket to Vienna from Salzburg.

A native of Rushville, Ind., Brann had become deputy commander to Clark only last Oct. 29. His decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal, awarded for his work in supervising planning of Allied landings at Salerno.

He was married to Dorothy Elizabeth Teel of Clarksville, Tex. surviving are his widow and a daughter, Mrs. D. E. McCrory.

General Clark Reviews U.S. Aid To Austrians

Vienna, Dec. 30 (AP)—Headquarters of Gen. Mark W. Clark, in a report reviewing the occupation of Austria, said today that food and other goods had been brought into Vienna by United States forces to alleviate suffering in the United States occupation zone.

During the first month and a half United States occupation food staples were imported at the rate of 500 tons a day, the report said. Since that time, fuel, clothing and medical supplies have been brought in, as well as food.

Supplementary rations have been provided for schoolchildren, sick persons and nursing and expectant mothers, the report said. Hundreds of children have been given physical examinations and 10,000 children have been moved into rural homes by Vienna welfare agencies, at the suggestion of American authorities, it added.

FOOD PRICES RISE

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 30—(AP) A sharp rise in food prices, which nearly doubled in some cases, threatens to nullify the government's recent effort to stabilize the currency by devaluing by 75 per cent all banknotes of over 100-pengo denomination.

Labor's dissatisfaction crystallized in a strike of 20,000 workers on Csepel island, in the Danube at Budapest, where is manufactured one-fourth of the goods intended to pay Hungary's reparations bill.

HUNGARY EXPELS 430,000 SWABIANS

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30 — (AP) The Hungarian government decreed today the expulsion of approximately 430,000 Swabians who declared themselves German nationals dur-

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ing the last census, taken during the German occupation.

The decree also ordered the expulsion of persons who changed their Magyar names to Germanic, and of persons who were members of Volksbunds or German armed units. Members of the Democratic party and trade unions are exempted.

The Swabians will be required to leave behind all property unless specifically exempted by the Interior ministry. The Swabian SS organization was blamed for atrocities during the siege of Budapest.

(The Swabians are members of a group which originally migrated to Hungary from a region of southwestern Germany comprising parts of Baden, Wuerttemberg, Bavaria and Hohenzollern.

(The German minority in Hungary is not concentrated but exists principally in Budapest, along the western frontier, in the Bakony forest and the Danube-Drava angle. Hungary had a population of over 9,000,000 in 1939 of which 865,000 were Germans).

TERRORISM CHARGED TO ANDERS' FORCES

WARSAW, Dec. 24 — (Delayed) —(AP) Premier Edward B. Osubka-Morawski said today terroristic acts were being fomented in Poland by agents of Polish Gen. Wladislaw Anders, former commander-in-chief of Polish forces in Italy, who has declined to return to Poland under the present regime.

The premier blamed bands of the NSZ (National Armed Forces) and said in an interview there was "liaison between these people and those of Anders." He added: "Anders' people are backing them and they get arms and other materials by air."

The NSZ originally was formed to fight the Nazi occupation. It has been accused of directing activities against the Warsaw government.

U. S. Attache at Warsaw Believed Accident Victim

Lt. Col. Wylie Falls Into River From Bridge in Germany

WARSAW, Dec. 29 (Delayed) (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Wylie, United States Marine Corps, Naval attache at the American Embassy here, is missing and is believed by his chauffeur to have been killed in a fall from a bridge near Stettin, in occupied Germany, the night of Dec. 26.

Wylie, whose home is at Thomas Circle, Washington, was motoring from Gdynia to Warsaw at the time of the accident. His Polish chauffeur said Wylie left the automobile to investigate the condition of the bridge and fell through the structure into the river. A three-day search for the body was unavailing.

[Wylie is a member of one of the oldest families in Washington. He is a bachelor, forty-nine, and was named to the Warsaw post last August proceding there in October. He has two sisters, Katharine, wife of the Rev. Frederick Lawrence, Cambridge, Mass., and Margaret, wife of the Rev. Mr. Strawbridge, residing in England, and a brother, Lieutenant Craig Wylie, of Katonah, N. Y.]

NAZI OFFICER HANGED AT SCENE OF ATROCITIES

MAJDANEK, Poland, Dec. 23.—(Delayed)—(AP) German SS Officer Paul Hoffman, convicted of operating a crematorium at this former Nazi concentration camp, was hanged today before a crowd of 20,000 persons.

The scaffold was erected at the crematorium where Hoffman was accused of burning many bodies of Poles and other Allied prisoners. During the war criminals trial witnesses testified they saw Hoffman on several occasions toss newly-born infants into the ovens.

Hoffman protested his innocence until the last, claiming he was confused with "another man of the same name." As the noose slipped about his neck he assumed a stance of Nazi bravado and muttered in German.

Many witnesses of the execution were relatives of his victims. State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan and State Representative Vincent Klien of Detroit, were among those present.

Surits Russ Envoy To Brazil

Moscow, Dec. 30 (AP)—Jakob Zakharovich Surits today was appointed as the Soviet Ambassador to Brazil by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He formerly had served as Ambassador to Germany, Turkey and France.

SOVIET WRITER HAILS AGREEMENT AT MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 — (AP) N. Polyanov, a writer of Komsomolskaya Pravda, said today "the freedom of peoples of Eastern Asia forever should be removed from the threats of a new war" as the result of the Moscow foreign ministers conference.

"One cannot fail to note that the friendship of the great powers, born in the storms of warfare, continues to develop in the days of peace also," he wrote.

He said that 11-member Far Eastern commission and the four-power council for Japan, agreed upon by the three foreign ministers, had the task of preventing a revival of the "disgusting samurai bandit spirit so characteristic of Japan."

"The agreement on Korea also helps this cause of strengthening the postwar peace in the Far East," he said. "Korea was one of the first victims of Japanese aggression. This small country drank to the bottom all the bitterness, suffering and humiliation, but now before her open broad paths for free development."

LOCOMOTIVES FOR POLAND

WARSAW, Dec. 29 (Delayed)—(AP) Poland received 12 American locomotives today, the first direct aid for her critical railway transport problem. M. E. Havs, of Philadelphia, Pa., UNRRA director of industrial and agricultural aid for Poland, said the locomotives, part of U. S. Army surplus from Belgium, were turned over to the Poles at Katowice.

Soviet Yule Celebration To Be Gayest Since '40

Moscow, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Union's midwinter celebration—a sort of combined Christmas and New Year—will be the gayest since the Winter of 1940-41.

Despite the extreme cold, scores of workmen are building a fairy village in the heart of downtown Moscow. A 60-foot green tree has been put in the center of the village. Special holiday foods, drinks, toys, tree decorations and balloons will be sold in the many little gaily painted houses around the tree.

The Russians do not celebrate December 25 as Christmas. Under the old Russian calendar Christmas is observed in church ceremonies on January 7.

The big holiday is New Year's eve and New Year's day. Gifts are exchanged then. The Russian Santa Claus is called Grandfather Frost, and he is one of the contradictions in this country. In many other nations of the world Santa Claus is dressed in red, but in red Russia Grandfather Frost is dressed in white.

Separatists In Fight, Rome Papers Report

Rome, Dec. 30 (AP)—A Sicilian policeman was killed and four others wounded last night and early today in clashes with Separatists who want to secede from Italy, Rome newspapers reported in dispatches from Sicily. Separatist casualties could not be learned.

Dispatches from Catania said skirmishes still were in progress between Caltagirone and Niscemi. A number of university students from the Separatist ranks have been arrested.

GREECE LIMITS SIZE OF ARMY

ATHENS, Dec. 30 — (AP) The peacetime strength of the Greek army will be seven divisions totalling 100,000 men, under a new plan prepared by the general staff, it was announced today.

PALESTINE POLICE MAKE 59 ARRESTS

JERUSALEM, Dec. 30 — (AP) British authorities detained 59 persons for further questioning today as a combined police and military search through the Jewish town of Ramat Gan near Tel Aviv was concluded.

Officials said a total of 1,500 persons were questioned before a special curfew was lifted in Ramat Gan. Authorities said the search through the town was conducted because participants in Thursday night's Palestinian bombings were suspected of hiding there. Ten persons were killed in the attack on police headquarters in Jerusalem and other attacks in Tel Aviv.

A curfew still was in effect in Jerusalem where 2,000 persons were rounded up Friday for questioning.

Egypt Approves Boycott

CAIRO, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Egyptian Cabinet approved today a boycott on Zionist-produced goods from Palestine, to take effect Jan. 1. Enforcement measures were expected to be announced tomorrow.

Chiang Is Wary of Truce Proposed by Chinese Reds

CHUNGKING, Dec. 30. — (AP) Chinese government and Communist quarters each charged that the other was pushing military offensives today as the government looked for what it might consider as disadvantages in the Communist proposal that both sides stop where they are in an unconditional truce.

Government sources already have made it clear that they could accept no truce which would impede in any way restoration of railroad communications or disarmament of Japanese troops and have said that these would be the results if both sides simply halted wherever they might be.

Fear Future Claims

Fears also were expressed today that if the government were to accept the proposal without qualification, the Communists would renew some of their previous claims, such as a share in the disarmament of Japanese.

The Communist proposal has been in the hands of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek since Dec. 28 and is being given serious consideration. The government's reply might be delivered at the next formal meeting a few days hence of representatives of the two sides, who last conferred Dec. 27.

There is practically no prospect that the forthcoming unity conversations will open on New Year's day, as proposed by the Communists. Most quarters believe it unlikely this conference will start before the second week of January.

A Communist spokesman asserted that 225,000 government troops, in a drive aimed at conquest of Communist-dominated Jehol province, captured Kupehkow, Great Wall border town between China proper and Inner Mongolia, on Christmas day.

A government dispatch declared the Communists, since mid-December, have been attacking Kufow, the Shantung province birthplace of the sage Confucius. It said 50,000 Communists were attacking the sacred city, trying to isolate it from the outside world.

More than 6,000 fully armed Japanese, a Communist dispatch alleged, were sent to fronts north and south of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province, to participate in attacks against the Communists.

The Communist spokesman said the Communists were offering virtually no resistance in Jehol but were prepared to put up a stiff fight if forced. He belittled a government spokesman's recent assertion that the Communists proposed the truce because they had suffered severe defeats in Suiyuan and Shantung provinces.

"We are sure of our strength," the Communist declared.

Control Section of Canal

Another Communist dispatch said the Communists now control a 30-mile section of the Grand Canal between Kaoyu and Nanking. It said in operations leading to the capture of Kaoyu and Shaopo the Communists killed or wounded 210 Japanese and 300 puppet troops and captured 940 Japanese and 4,550 puppets.

Communists also claimed capture of five strongpoints on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad, but admitted loss of Tsaoyang, highway center about 140 miles northwest of Hankow.

A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Olen Clements in Tientsin noted an absence of any incidents in North China during Christmas week coincidental with Chungking conferences of General Marshall, the U. S. envoy, with representatives of both sides.

Clements said reliable reports from Manchuria were that Gen Tu Li-Ming, commander of government troops in the north, did not expect to enter Mukden for another two weeks. Sources quoted the general as saying the Russians were responsible for the delay, the dispatch said, adding that apparently all sides were awaiting some sort of a decision before making the next move.

Chinese Press Views On Moscow Are Mixed

Nation's Exclusion Assailed but Accord Is Praised

CHUNGKING, Dec. 30 (AP).—The agreements reached at the foreign ministers' conference at Moscow drew a mixed reception in the Chinese press.

"The Central Daily News" expressed satisfaction with the agreement on Japan, because "it follows mostly China's proposals." The Communist "New China Daily News" welcomed the accord on China "because the wishes of the Big Three coincide with those of the Chinese people." It expressed hope American forces would leave China as soon as the responsibility of disarming and deporting Japanese troops is discharged or the Chinese government is in a position to do the disarming without American assistance.

"Hsin Ming Pao" said: "The improvement in Russian-American relations will help stabilize the Far Eastern situation and clear away any external stimulus to China's internal strife." The paper added, however, that the failure to invite China to the conference "shows China has lost her place as one of the Big Four."

The army medium "Ho Ping Pao," in similar vein, declared: "The fact that problems concerning the whole world were discussed and decided by only three powers is regrettable."

CHINESE EXECUTED

CHUNGKING, Dec. 30. — (AP) A Communist dispatch said today that Ko Tien-Ming, whom it identified as a onetime member of the puppet North China political affairs council, was executed Dec. 15 in Hopei province after being sentenced by a mass meeting of 10,000 persons.

NEW RAIL LINE OPENS

CHUNGKING, Dec. 30. — (AP) The first railroad line ever to penetrate the hinterland province of Kakansu in China's great north-

west is to be opened to traffic Jan. 2.

It is an extension of the Lunghai railroad from Paochi, Shensi province, to Tienshui in southwestern Kansu. A test run was made Christmas day.

MARSHALL TO VISIT SHANGHAI

CHUNGKING, Dec. 30 — (AP) General Marshall is expected to pay a brief visit to Shanghai within the next few days, later possibly going to North China. Final plans have not yet been made but the U. S. envoy would be away from Chungking less than a week.

China Makes New Year's Day National Holiday

Chungking, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Government has proclaimed New Year's Day a national holiday, to be featured by a memorial service in Chungking for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the republic.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is to preside at the memorial service. Chiang's usual New Year's message to the nation is expected to be delivered tomorrow.

STRIKERS RETURN

SINGAPORE, Dec. 29. — (AP) Eleven thousand employes of the British military administration at this naval base agreed today to resume work tomorrow after a three-weeks strike for higher pay. The administration agreed to pay the workers their wages for the period they were on strike. Five thousand privately employed laborers in Singapore are still on strike.

LST'S SENT TO SHANGHAI TO TRANSPORT JAPANESE

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30—(AP) The repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from the Peiping-Tientsin area has been suspended temporarily because of the transfer of LST's to Shanghai to handle a backlog of prisoners there.

The suspension came just after the first 100,000 Japanese had been sent home from here.

Japanese civilians in the northern area, however, still will be sent home on the few Japanese ships that call at Tangku harbor. There was some speculation here that the bulk of Japanese repatriation may be shifted for the next few months to Chingwang-Tao, an all-weather port.

JINNAH SEES INDIA VOTE AS VICTORY

Contends Moslem Move Proves Separate State's Support

Bombay, Dec. 30 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, said today the results of recent central assembly elections constituted a "clear verdict of Moslem India in favor of the Pakistan demand."

In a statement, Jinnah said official returns showed that Moslem League candidates won all of the 30 Moslem seats in the Central Assembly election which were contested by Moslems who ran under the Congress party and other banners.

The Moslem League demands that two groups of provinces, where the Moslem population is in the majority, be divorced from the Hindu provinces and recognized as forming the independent, sovereign country of Pakistan. The Congress party opposes this demand, contending it weakens India's chances for independence.

Provincial assembly elections in the spring will constitute the next test for the Moslem League. Under Indian election law the central assembly voting was restricted to a wealthier electorate than the provincial assembly voting.

The Congress party contends that the Moslem League speaks for wealthier Moslems, and that millions of Moslems actually are loyal to the Congress party and are opposed to Pakistan.

KOREANS STONE AMERICAN TROOPS

Street Riots Break Out, Many Halt Work in Independence Plea.

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 29—(AP) (Delayed) Koreans stoned American soldiers, fought one another in the streets and engaged in mass work stoppages today in a medley of internal political dissent and angry objection to the Big Three's five-year trusteeship program for this independence-hungry country.

American military authorities, who control the southern half of Korea, clapped on an 8 p.m. curfew, but the resentment against the program announced in Moscow, plus conflict between rightists and leftists, made it possible that more serious trouble might develop (There was no word from the northern half of Korea, occupied by Russian troops).

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of American forces, told Korean newspapermen at a conference late today that the Moscow program of the Russian, American and British foreign ministers called for Korean independence and did not mean immediate imposition of a trusteeship.

The general, however, had not received his copy of the Moscow communique until late in the day, and the Koreans, who bristle at the word "trusteeship," already had heard something of the program and formed their own opinions.

By noon mass walkouts were in progress. Hundreds of Koreans employed by the American military government quit work and left the government palace. Policemen left their beats and banks closed.

The plan announced by the Big Three called for eventual reestablishment of Korea as an independent nation, first by creation of a provisional government, establishment of a commission by American and Russian occupation authorities to recommend further steps to the United States, Russia, Britain and China, and the working out of a four-power trusteeship for a period "up to five years" while the country develops ability to stand on its own feet.

General Hodge reiterated to the Korean reporters his opinion that there was nothing in this program which "any real patriot or nationalist need fear" and repeatedly told them that the plan was drafted for Korean's own protection.

Koreans, however, are restive after their long ordeal as a colony of Japan and, regardless of individual politics, are filled with nationalistic spirit.

Tied To Internal Politics

The outbreaks nevertheless were definitely tied up with internal politics.

By early this morning this capital cit, was plastered with huge posters charging the Communist party with responsibility for the trusteeship plan.

During the day a mob attacked a newspaper which describes itself as liberal and progressive, but which Rightist elements contend is Communist.

A Communist party spokesman charged that Rightists were responsible for all the demonstrations and outbreaks because all Leftist elements, including the Communists, had been advised to conduct "peaceful protests" against the Big Three plan.

NEW DUTCH TROOPS TO LAND ON JAVA

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 30—(AP) Two thousand American-trained and equipped Dutch marines arrived off Batavia today, and the British said they probably would disembark within a few days.

The cabinet of the unrecognized Indonesian republic met immediately, presumably to discuss the landings.

The Indonesians had protested the movement of additional Dutch forces into the Netherlands East Indies, but in this particular case had agreed sometime ago to allow the marines to be brought in to replace Amboinese natiyes serving in the Dutch army, Premier Sutan Sjahrir said. Sjahrir was prevented by illness from attending the cabinet meeting.

In announcing the marines' arrival, Allied headquarters said they would relieve Dutch native troops "who are going outside Batavia." The British said that Indonesian leaders had been informed that the Dutch marines would help enforce order thus making possible the disarming of Dutch civilians.

Trained at Quantico, Va., Camp Eugene, N. C, and Camp Pendleton, Ore., and fully supplied with American equipment, the marines are considered among the finest troops in the Netherlands armed forces. Most of them were recruited in southern Holland. The Dutch are known to have 6,000 more marines mostly Holland trained, awaiting shipment to the Indies. British authorities announced the arrest of 91 persons in a search of Batavia. Those taken into custody included seven whom the British described as "well known Indonesian terrorist leaders."

Troops of the 23rd Indian division succeeded in gaining control of all public services in Batavia yesterday without a shot being fired, the British said. The Indonesian government, the British added had been notified in advance that the utilities were being taken over.

SHIPMENT OF RUBBER TO U. S. MEETS DELAY

SAIGON, Indochina, Dec. 30.—(AP) Lack of labor and lighterage is delaying the shipment of 113,000 tons of rubber to the United States but the first cargo from Indochina left for America last week.

The Isthmian ship Red Rover which left with the first cargo lay here for six weeks before completing the loading of its 8,000 tons, but shipping officials say gradual improvement of labor and lighterage conditions may permit realization soon of the goal of 16,000 tons that has been set for monthly shipments to the United States. The American Liberty ship Mary A. Livermore, the second U. S.—bound cargo ship, is here ready to be loaded with 8,000 tons.

Of the total of 170,000 tons of rubber available here, the United States has been allotted two-thirds and France the remainder.

PLAYED NO PART IN 'BIG 3' DECISION, SAYS MACARTHUR

Commander Filed Objections Two Months Ago to Plan Adopted for Japan.

WILL CARRY OUT TASKS

U. S. General Says He Was Not Kept Informed During Moscow Talks.

TOKYO, Dec. 30 — (AP) General MacArthur announced tonight that he objected two months in advance to the Japanese control arrangement just made at Moscow by the Big Three and was not consulted during the conference, but nevertheless intended to "try to make it work."

MacArthur issued a special, pointed denial of the assertion in Washington by Thomas Blake, press officer of the Far Eastern commission, that the supreme commander in Japan had not objected beforehand to the control plan and was "kept fully informed" throughout the Moscow conference at which it was adopted.

This was wrong on both counts, MacArthur said in a 150-word statement.

Blake Declines Comment

(Informed of the MacArthur statement, Blake in Washington declined to comment.)

The new program calls for a four-power council of the United States, Russia, Britain and China to advise MacArthur and review his actions, along with an 11-nation commission to fix policies concerning Japan.

MacArthur was made the American member and chairman of the four-power council.

While one Washington official concerned with policy-making for Japan said at the time of the agreement, "MacArthur hasn't been touched," the Big Three foreign ministers' communique of Dec. 27 did not make this entirely clear, and speculation had arisen in the United States as to whether the new system curtailed MacArthur's powers.

Blake's assertion that MacArthur was consulted and did not object and that his clear-cut right to issue and enforce orders would not be impaired, was made against this background.

MacArthur's Statement

Disagreeing flatly, MacArthur issued the following declaration:

"The statement attributed to the Far Eastern commission officer that I 'did not object to the new Japan control plan before it was approved at Moscow' is incorrect. On Oct. 31 my final disagreement was contained in my radio to the chief of staff for the Secretary of State, advising that the terms 'in my opinion are not acceptable.' Since that time my views have not been sought. Any impression which the statement might imply that I was consulted during the Moscow conference is also incorrect. I have no iota of responsibility for the decisions which were made there.

"I might add that whatever the merits or demerits of the plan, it is my firm intent within the authority entrusted to me to try to make it work. The issues involved are too vital for the future of the world to have them bog down. With good will on the part of those concerned, it is my fervent hope that there will be no insuperable obstacles. As I said before, it is 'my full purpose to see it through.'"

Dislikes Veto Powers

MacArthur's statement made no reference to any specific provisions which he had found objectionable, but it was believed here that his disagreement was primarily with the veto power given to nations sharing in the control of Japan.

The arrangement provides that if any member of the council disagrees on fundamental changes in the control structure, the Japanese constitution or the Japanese government, MacArthur must withhold orders on such matters pending agreement within the Far Eastern commission.

Two hours after MacArthur's statement, a spokesman at his headquarters reiterated:

"General MacArthur never received any information or communication whatsoever from the Moscow conference during the meeting and did not even know Japan was being discussed until he saw it announced in the daily press."

Until learning of the Blake statement, MacArthur's headquarters had maintained a resolute silence concerning the new organization for control of this conquered country.

MacArthur's reference today to his purpose "to see it through," was in connection with a statement he issued on Dec. 21. At that time, in denying a Tokyo broadcast which suggested that he had conferred and disagreed with Russian authorities on occupation forces and policies, MacArthur said:

"I am here to serve and not to hinder or obstruct American government. It is my full purpose to see the thing through. The question of Russian participation in the occupation is a matter for other decision than my own."

MACARTHUR GIVES GREETING TO JAPAN

TOKYO, Tuesday, Jan. 1.—(AP) General MacArthur in a New Year's greeting to the people of Japan today asserted "it is necessary for the masses to awaken to the fact that they now have the power to govern, and what is done must be done by themselves."

Text of his greeting:

"To the people of Japan:

"A new year has come. With it a new day dawns for Japan. No longer is the future to be settled

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by a few. The shackles of militarism, of feudalism, of regimentation, of body and soul have been removed. Thought control and the abuse of education are no more. All now enjoy religious freedom and the right of speech without undue restraint. Free assemblage guaranteed.

"The removal of this national enslavement means freedom for the people, but at the same time it imposes upon them the individual duty to think and to act each on his own initiative. It is necessary for the masses of Japan to awaken to the fact that they now have the power to govern and what is done must be done by themselves.

"It is my hope that the new year may be the beginning for them of 'the way and the truth and the light.'"

Japan Information Board Shut

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Japanese Board of Information, which trumpeted the Pan-Asiatic policy and stirred up militaristic fervor during the war, will wind up its five-year existence tomorrow.

JAPS FLY FLAG

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 31.—(AP) The Japanese, by permission of General MacArthur, will be allowed to fly the Rising Sun flag from dawn New Year's day, the Japanese reported today. They also will be permitted to fly their flag Jan. 3 and 5.

Reports Jap Laughed At Beating Of Yank

HENRY Y

Yokohama, *Monday*, Dec. 31 (AP). A charge that the Japanese commander of Kamioka prison camp stood laughing while an American private mercilessly was beaten until he lost his sanity was made at the Japanese officer's war crimes trial today.

That testimony against Lieut. Ohotaro Furushima was given in an affidavit by Gerard Herman Theunissen, of Java, a Dutch officer. He said he witnessed the brutal beating of Pfc. Robert L. Robinson.

Reports Osmena Will Quit Denied

Manila, Dec. 30 (AP)—Jose S. Reyes, secretary to Philippine President Sergio Osmena, today denied a Manila *Post* article saying Osmena had withdrawn from the presidential race to succeed himself.

"The President has not withdrawn. He is leaving the question of his candidacy to the convention of the Nacionalista party," Reyes said.

Other Manila newspapers today speculated Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Commissioner to the United States, might be drafted for Vice President.

"Can Best Serve in Washington"

Chicago, Dec. 30 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, commenting on Manila newspaper speculation that he might be drafted for vice president of the Philippine Commonwealth, said today, "I can best serve my country in Washington."

He declined to state whether he would accept the office if drafted.

"I have no political ambitions," Romulo said, adding:

"My work in Washington will be more effective if it is known here in America that the whole Philippine people are behind me, irrespective of partisan politics."

Tamborini To Oppose Peron In Argentine Vote

Buenos Aires, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Democratic Union today selected Jose P. Tamborini, Radical party leader, to oppose Col. Juan Perón in the coming presidential elections in February.

The Conservative party is expected to place a third candidate in the contest. While the Conservative party is against the candidacy of Perón it is not a member of the Democratic Union formed by the Radicals, Socialists, Communists and Progressive Democrats to fight Perón.

Enrique Mosca was selected to run with Tamborini as the Union's vice presidential nominee.

Tamborini, former senator and former Minister of the Interior, will be 60 on February 22—two days before the scheduled election.

The Democratic Union's platform calls for improved foreign relations for Argentina and a democratic domestic policy.

MINECRAFT SUNK NORTH OF KYUSHU

Navy Reports Moderate Casualties As Mine Blasts U. S. Vessel.

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 30—(AP) The U.S.S. Minivet, a large minesweeper, struck a mine yesterday northwest of Kyushu island, Japan, with "moderate loss of life and injury" to the men aboard, the Navy announced today.

The accident occurred southeast of the island of Taushima, in Tsushima strait, 48 nautical miles northwest of Kyushu.

No exact tabulation of the dead and injured is yet possible, the Navy said. Names of the casualties would be announced by the Navy department after the next of kin are notified.

The 220-foot vessel was commissioned last July and carried a crew of approximately nine officers and 82 enlisted men. It was a unit of Task Force 52, and was supervising the sweep by Japanese vessels of a shallow minefield when it was ripped by the blast.

Aircraft and surface ships immediately began searching for missing crewmen.

The Minivet was the first American minesweeper sunk by mines since the war ended although the Japanese had sowed their home waters with thousands of mines when they feared invasion.

More than 20,000 mines have been swept since V-J day and an area of 84,000 square miles has been cleared of both Japanese and American mines. The Minivet has been engaged in minesweeping the past two months.

"The hazardous task of clearing mine fields is a risk that must be taken to insure the safe flow of supplies to occupation forces by sea and to free the Pacific shipping lanes from the menace of floating mines in peace time years to come," the Navy said.

"Although every available Japanese minesweeping craft has been put to work on this task, it still is necessary for U. S. minesweepers to perform the major portion of the job since they alone have adequate equipment and effective techniques. Where groups of Japanese sweepers are employed, U. S. naval vessels must accompany them to serve in a supervisory capacity."

'Quinea Pigs' Hunt Jap Mines

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—Especially equipped naval vessels, manned by volunteers, are cruising Japanese bays and channels deliberately seeking any "live" pressure mines hidden beneath the water, the Navy said tonight.

The ships have been fitted with remote controls so that engines and boilers can be operated from the main deck and flying bridge. Thus no crew members need remain below in compartments which would become steam-filled death traps in the event of a mine explosion.

Played Havoc With Jap Shipping

To cushion the shock of possible explosions, crew members stand on mattresses or raised wooden gratings, and wear tank helmets for head protection. Overheads also are padded with mattresses.

During the war, Japanese inland waters were sown with new type pressure mines which played havoc with Japanese shipping because of the difficulty of sweeping them. The mine is detonated by a change in pressure of the water surrounding it, which ordinarily is caused only by passage of a large ship over the mine.

Anticipating the invasion of Japan, the mines were set to neutralize themselves after a specific interval, but the only way to make certain that none remain dangerous is to run large ships over them.

No Explosions Under Them Yet

The "guinea pig" squadron, as the outfit is called, is doing that job, using battered ships unfit for any other service. So far, no mines have exploded under them.

The ships make their runs with skeleton crews of about 22 men each. They are the U.S.S. Marathon, a former troop transport, the Pratt Victory and the Joseph Holt, freighters taken over from the War Shipping Administration.

U. S. STILL RETAINS LEADING PLACE IN TOKYO OCCUPATION

New Controls Safeguard Commander's Administration, Says Secretary.

NO AGREEMENT ON IRAN

Atomic Energy Discussions Limited to Technical, Scientific Phases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes assured the nation tonight that the new policy and control machinery for beaten Japan "safeguards the efficient administration" of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Byrnes also disclosed, in a radio report on the Moscow conference, that the Big Three foreign ministers had not discussed "technical or scientific matters" in connection with atomic energy control and that Soviet officials had asked no questions about the atomic bomb.

Iran Problem Discussed

Amplifying remarks of British Foreign Secretary Bevin on Iran, Byrnes said the troubled affairs of that country were on the Moscow agenda and that at one stage, agreement seemed imminent for establishment of a three-power commission to study Iranian problems.

He was "not discouraged" by the failure to agree on Iran, Byrnes said. He added that it was the only important item on the agenda on which accord was not reached.

Obviously aware of widespread speculation on whether the new setup for Japan would circumscribe the policy-making powers of the U. S. and the administrative authority of MacArthur, Byrnes devoted much of his 3,500-word address to discussing the new 11-nation Far Eastern commission, to be set up in Washington, and the four-power Tokyo council.

The secretary had nothing to say about any consultation with MacArthur.

MacArthur earlier had denied a Washington statement of Thomas D. Blake, press officer for the Far Eastern commission, who said the general had not objected to the control plan before its adoption and had been informed on Moscow deliberations over the issue.

Text of Byrnes' Address Will Be Found on Page Four

U. S. in Top Role

Byrnes stressed again and again that the decisions to set up the commission and council left the U. S. in a top policy-making role for Japan and would not hamstring the administrative power of MacArthur.

The secretary said that "from the outset" the U. S. had planned to make control of Japan "an Allied responsibility."

Establishment of the 11-nation commission in Washington, with the veto power reserved for the U. S., Russia, Britain and China, assured that no basic Allied policy for Japan could be adopted without American concurrence, he said.

He cited the provision for the U. S. to issue interim directives to MacArthur "on all urgent matters," pending commission agreement, and said only these three subjects were excepted from this temporary power:

1. Changes in the control of Japan as set forth in the surrender terms.
2. Fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure.
3. Changes in the Japanese government as a whole.

Byrnes pointed out that under the Moscow communique, MacArthur's administrative decisions in Tokyo—despite the presence of the four-power advisory council—also would be controlling on all but these three subjects, when commission approval would be necessary.

Cooperation is Aim

"The proposals we offered regarding Japan make it clear that we intend to cooperate with our Allies and we expect them to cooperate with us," Byrnes declared. "But at the same time our agreement safeguards the efficient administration which has been set up in Japan under the supreme Allied commander.

"It assures that the authority of Gen. MacArthur will not be obstructed by the inability of the Far Eastern commission to agree on policies or by the inability of the

Policy Adopted for Japan Does Not Curb MacArthur, Byrnes Declares in Report

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Allied council to agree upon the methods of carrying them cut.

"We were determined to assure that the oustanding and efficient administration set up and executed by Gen. MacArthur should not be obstructed."

Atomic Energy Last on List

Byrnes disclosed that the subject of atomic energy control had been placed last on the Moscow agenda "at the request of the Soviet government."

These discussions, he said, were limited to the British-American proposal for establishment by the United Nations of a commission on atomic energy and related matters on the lines suggested by President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee of Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada.

"At no time did we discuss any technical or scientific matters, nor were we asked by the Soviet government about the new weapon," he declared.

"I was happy to find that the Soviet government feels as we do that this particular weapon is of such a revolutionary nature that we should explore through a United Nations commission methods of international control."

The secretary obviously was aware that Moscow decisions on atomic energy had raised questions among congressmen and senators as to whether the U. S. might be asked to turn over any "know how" to the projected commission before safeguards were established.

In that connection, he made these points:

1. Commission powers will consist of making inquiries and recommendations but no government will be bound to act on those suggestions.

2. The matter of safeguards will apply to commission recommendations "in relation to every phase of the subject and at every stage," and lies "at the root of the whole matter."

3. Neither the U. S. nor any other Nation would be expected to share its armament secrets until it was certain that "effective safeguards had been developed to insure our mutual protection."

Russia Offered Amendments

Russia offered "only a few amendments" to the British-American proposal, and these were accepted "with some reservations," Byrnes said.

He added that the amendments went "no further than appropriate" to enable the United States Security council—under which the atomic commission will be set up—to exercise "its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security."

The secretary reiterated a statement he made before leaving Moscow by asserting that the conference communique covered all subjects on which agreement was reached "apart from instructions to the representatives of the three governments to facilitate agreements in the field."

In reviewing the other conference agreements, Byrnes made these points:

1. The agreement under which a 21-nation peace conference will be called not later than May 1, 1946, meets U. S. insistence that "all states which took an active part in the war should participate in the peace."

2. He was not entirely satisfied with the agreements under which Rumania and Bulgaria will broaden their governments to gain U. S. and British recognition, but hopes they will substantially improve "the democratic character" of those regimes.

3. The arrangement to establish a Korean provisional government under a Russian-American commission reflects Allied determination to "hasten the day when Korea will become an independent member of the society of nations."

4. Russia and Britain expressed "substantial accord" with President Truman's recent policy directive to Gen. George C. Marshall on the necessity for a unified, peaceful, democratic China.

Byrnes expressed the belief that the Moscow decisions - "should bring hope to the war-weary people of many lands."

He said he had suggested the conference, fully aware of the risk of another impasse like the one which ended the London meeting of big five foreign ministers in September.

"I felt this risk had to be taken," he said. "It is just when there are genuine difficulties in reaching agreement that foreign secretaries should meet in an effort to understand each other's problems and troubles."

Text of Byrnes' Report on Decisions of Moscow Conference

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—(AP) The text of the radio address tonight by Secretary of State Byrnes, as released by the State department, follows:

The purpose of my talk tonight is to render a report on the recent meeting of the foreign secretaries of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union at Moscow.

With President Truman's approval and encouragement I had urged the calling of this meeting in fulfillment of the understanding reached at Yalta that the three foreign secretaries should meet every three or four months.

I was well aware of the risk involved in suggesting this meeting without any definite assurance that the three governments would be able to reach agreements on the points under discussion. I knew the risk of another impasse such as occurred in London. I felt this risk had to be taken.

It is just when there are genuine difficulties in reaching agreement that foreign secretaries should meet in an effort to understand each other's problems and troubles.

Modern World Requires Swift Action

In this modern world where events move with lightning speed there is not time to wait for agreement to be reached by the slow exchange of diplomatic communications.

We must realize that discussion and personal contact in international affairs are useful and helpful even though they do not at once lead to agreement. They contribute to a meeting of the minds and the reconciliation of differences.

In September the Council of Foreign Ministers at London had been unable to agree upon the procedure to be followed in drawing up the European peace treaties. The Soviet Union took the position that the treaties should be made only by the principal powers who had signed the respective armistices. The other delegations took the view that all states which took an active part in the war should be allowed to participate in the peace.

While we could not agree at London, and many referred to the London conference as a complete failure, it was, I think, the discussions at London that helped us greatly to reach agreement on peace machinery at Moscow.

The agreement at Moscow meets our insistence that all states which took an active part in the war should participate in the peace. It also frankly recognizes the responsible role of the larger powers in the making of peace.

Principal Powers Will Draft Treaties

Our agreement is that the terms of peace in the first instance should be drawn by the principal powers which were signers of the respective armistices. But it was decided that as soon as these terms were drawn up, they should be submitted to a peace conference called by the five states—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and China, who constitute the Council of Foreign Ministers, and are the permament members of the Security Council of the United Nations. All states which actively waged war with substantial military force against the European members of the Axis will be invited to participate in the conference.

The peace conference is to be called not later than May 1.

The conference will consider the draft treaties prepared by the states that signed the respective armistices. The peace conference will then draw up its own recommendations. After that, the states which prepared the preliminary texts will consider the recommendations of the peace conference and prepare the final texts of the treaties to be signed by all states actively at war with the enemy states in question.

I do not consider this solution ideal. But the departure from the ideal standard is more in the form than the substance. What is preserved is that the proposals of the larger powers are subjected to the judgment and public criticism of all the nations which took an active part in the war. The procedure contemplates and requires that these nations formally and publicly make their recommendations. The larger powers are not bound by these recommendations, but they must agree in order to draw up the final treaties. Certainly the United States would not agree to a final treaty which arbitrarily rejected such recommendations. Certainly the great powers which drew up the draft charter for the United Nations at Dumbarton Oaks did not ignore the changes suggested by the smaller powers at San Francisco.

The test of a successful peace is not in the form of its making, but whether it both commends itself to the nations concerned by its justice and wisdom and also commands the support of those nations whose unity is essential to preserve the peace. The method agreed upon at Moscow gives ample scope for the achievement of these essential results.

Discussed Recognition Of Axis Satellites

The question of the recognition of the ex-satellite states was discussed. Since the London conference, we have found it possible to recognize Austria and Hungary where free elections have occurred. There is still a wide divergence in our viewpoints on the governments of Romania and Bulgaria. That divergence is accentuated by the fact that in those countries democratic institutions have not functioned in accordance with traditions familiar to us.

The Soviet Union contends that the governments of those countries are satisfactory and conditions do not warrant concerted action under the Yalta agreement. And concerted action is possible only by common agreement.

Our objections to the Romanian and Bulgarian governments have been not only to the exclusion of important democratic groups from those governments, but to the oppressive way in which those governments exercise their powers. Until now our objections have been little heeded by those governments or by the Soviet government.

It must be recognized that the Soviet government has a very real interest in the character of the governments of these states. These countries are neighbors of the Soviet Union and were involved in the war against the Soviet union. It is therefore to be expected that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from these countries may depend upon the Soviet government's confidence in the peaceful character of these governments.

I urged upon Generalissimo Stalin and Foreign Minister Molotov that it was in their interest as well as ours, that the peoples of these countries, as well as their governments, should be peacefully disposed towards the Soviet Union. I stressed that it was our desire to work with the Soviet government and not against it in making these governments more representative. And for the first time since Yalta the Soviet government has agreed to cooperate with us to this end.

Tripartite Commission Will Advise King

A tripartite commission is to proceed immediately to Romania to advise the King, who has sought the advice of the three Allied governments, on broadening representation in the Romanian government. At London we asked this but were unable to secure agreement.

The British and American governments have agreed that they will recognize the Romanian government as soon as they are satisfied that the government has been broadened to include two truly representative members of two important political parties not now represented in the government and assurances have been given regarding free elections, freedom of speech, press, religion, and association. These are the terms under which we will recognize this gov-

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ernment. It is for us to say whether the terms have been complied with.

The situation in Bulgaria is complicated by the fact that an election has already occurred there which the Soviet government regards as a free election and we do not. Nevertheless, the Soviet government has undertaken to advise the new Bulgarian government to include in the government two members truly representative of important political parties not now included. The British government and the American government have stated that as soon as they are satisfied that this has been done they will recognize the new Bulgarian government.

The agreements regarding Romania and Bulgaria do not go as far as I should have liked, but I am hopeful that they will result in a substantial improvement in the democratic character of these governments.

In the Far East, it has been our policy to work for the creation of conditions that make for lasting peace. Cooperation with our Allies is an essential part of that policy.

While the United States sustained the major burden in crushing the military power of Japan, we have always considered the war against Japan a part of the war against the Axis. From the outset we have planned to make the control of Japan an Allied responsibility.

As early as August 20 we invited the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and China to join with us in carrying out the objectives of the Potsdam declaration and the terms of surrender for Japan. The Far Eastern Advisory commission was established in October but Great Britain had reservations regarding its advisory character and the Soviet Union requested a decision regarding control machinery in Tokyo before joining the work of the commission.

China Concurs On Far East Policy

At Moscow the three governments, with the concurrence of China, agreed on a Far Eastern commission. It will consist of representatives of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China, the United States, France, Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India and the Philippines.

This Far Eastern commission will have the authority to formulate principles to govern the control of Japan. It will act by a majority vote which, however, must include the concurring votes of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and the United States. The decisions of the commission will be incorporated into directives to the Supreme Commander by the United States government.

Under the agreement establishing the commission no basic Allied policy for Japan may be adopted without our concurrence.

Pending agreement in the Far Eastern commission in case of need we are free to give interim directives on all urgent matters. Only three questions are excepted from our authority to give interim directives. The questions reserved for action by the commission—which action requires our concurrence—are questions dealing with changes in the control of Japan as set forth in the surrender terms or with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or with changes in the Japanese government as a whole.

These are questions which by their nature require agreement among the principal Allies if there is to be a common Allied policy. To reserve them for decision by the commission does not affect the administration of Allied control by the supreme commander.

It has not been our policy to dictate changes in the Japanese government as a whole, and in so far as it is necessary to make individual changes in the cabinet or to fill vacancies created by the resignation of individual members the authority of the supreme commander to act remains unimpaired.

Allied Council Established for Japan

The three governments also agreed, with the concurrence of China, on the establishment of an Allied council for Japan to be composed of representatives of the Soviet Union, the British commonwealth, China and the United States under the chairmanship of General MacArthur as the supreme Allied commander. The council is to advise and consult with the supreme commander in carrying out the terms of surrender. His decision will be controlling on all but the three reserved questions I have just mentioned.

If any disagreement arises in the council regarding the implementation of a policy decision of the Far Eastern commission upon any of these three points, the supreme commander will withhold action pending a clarification of its decision by the Far Eastern commission. But when necessary, as I have already explained, the supreme commander, after appropriate consultation with the council, may change individual ministers or fill vacancies.

The proposals we offered regarding Japan make it clear that we intend to cooperate with our Allies and we expect them to cooperate with us. But at the same time our agreement safeguards the efficient administration which has been set up in Japan under the supreme Allied commander.

It assures that the authority of General MacArthur will not be obstructed by the inability of the Far Eastern commission to agree on policies or by the inability of the Allied council to agree upon the methods of carrying them out.

We were determined to assure that the outstanding and efficient administration set up and executed by General MacArthur should not be obstructed.

The administration of Korea has been a trying problem since the surrender of Japan. For purposes of military operations the occupation of Korea was divided north and south of Latitude 38 into Soviet of American areas. The continuation of this division after surrender has been unsatisfactory. The movement of persons and goods and the functioning of public services on a nationwide scale has been hampered.

Joint Commission Will Aid Korea

Under our agreement at Moscow, the two military commands are to form a joint Soviet-American commission to solve immediate economic and administrative problems. They will make recommendations to the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China for the formation of a Korean provisional democratic government. They will also make proposals to these governments regarding a four-power trusteeship to prepare Korea for its independence within five years.

The joint Soviet-American commission, working with the Korean provisional democratic government may find it possible to dispense with a trusteeship. It is our goal to hasten the day when Korea will become an independent member of the society of nations.

In the various agreements and understandings reached in Moscow the interests of China were taken into full account. China is to participate in the council of foreign ministers, the Far Eastern commission, in the four-power Allied council in Tokyo, in the formation of a Korean provisional national government, and in any trusteeship for Korea.

But China divided by civil strife will not be able to take its rightful place among its Allies and discharge properly its international responsibilities.

Our policy toward China as recently announced by President Truman was discussed at Moscow. We found our Allies in substantial accord with that policy. The three governments agreed that the cessation of civil strife and broad participation throughout the national government of democratic elements are necessary to assure a unified, peaceful, and democratic China under the national government. The three governments reaffirmed adherence to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China.

Mr. Molotov and I discussed the problem of Soviet and American armed forces in China. The Soviet Union, pursuant to their agreement with the national government of China, plans to remove its forces from Manchuria by February 1st. We will move our Marines from north China when Japanese troops are disarmed and deported from China or when China is able to complete the task unassisted by us.

The understanding of the three powers as to policy toward China should assist General Marshall in the mission he has undertaken.

Britain, U. S. Had Proposal on Atom

The British and ourselves came to Moscow with a very definite proposal for the establishment by the United Nations of a commission on atomic energy and related matters based on the Washington declaration of the President of the United States and the prime ministers of Great Britain and Canada on that subject. At the request of the Soviet government the discussion of our proposal was placed at the end of our agenda. Our discussions were limited to this proposal. At no time did we discuss any technical or scientific matters, nor were we asked by the Soviet government about the new weapon. I was happy to find that the Soviet government feels as we do that this particular weapon is of such a revolutionary nature that we should explore through a United Nations commission methods of international control.

It should be understood that the task of the commission is to inquire into the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and related matters and to make recommendations. Neither the Security council nor the commission has authority to bind any government to act on its recommendations.

The four objectives set forth in the proposed resolution establishing the commission are not intended to indicate the order in which they are to be considered. In particular, it was intended and is understood that the matter of safeguards will apply to the recommendations of the commission in relation to every phase of the subject and at every stage. Indeed, at the root of the whole matter lies the problem of providing the necessary safeguards.

Neither we nor any other nation would be expected to share our armament secrets until it was certain that effective safeguards had been developed to insure our mutual protection.

The Soviet government offered only a few amendments to the proposal submitted by us. These amendments were designed to clarify the relations of the commission to the Security council. With some revisions we accepted them.

Carefully examined, these amendments will be found to go no further than appropriate to enable the Security council to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security.

The Security council can give directions to the commission, and restrain publication of reports detrimental to peace and security, but such action can be taken only with the concurrence of all its permanent members. Failure of the Security council to act cannot block the work of the commission.

The three governments have invited France, China, and Canada to join with us in submitting the proposed resolution to the Assembly of the United Nations.

Failed to Agree On Iranian Problem

The foreign ministers reached understanding on all important items placed on our agenda with the exception of Iran. At one time it looked as if we might agree on a tripartite commission to consider Iranian problems which have been accentuated by the presence of Allied troops in Iran. Unfortunately, we could not agree. I do not wish to minimize the seriousness of the problem. But I am not discouraged. I hope that the exchange of views may lead to further consideration of the grave issues involved and out of such consideration a solution may be found.

There was no subject as to which an agreement was reached that was not covered in the communique published Friday, apart from instructions to the representatives of the three governments to facilitate agreements in the field.

The agreements reached should bring hope to the war-weary people of many lands. They will facilitate the signing of peace treaties which is necessary to permit the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories. Only by the withdrawal of armies of occupation can the people have an opportunity to start on the long road to economic recovery. Only by economic recovery of other countries can we in America hope for the full employment of our labor and our capital in this interdependent world.

We must realize that international conferences are not intended to give individual statesmen the opportunity to achieve diplomatic successes. They are intended to be useful in the adjustment of delicate social and human relations between states with many common interests and many divergent interests.

In international affairs, as in national affairs, conflicting interests can be reconciled only by frank discussion and better understanding. The meeting in Moscow did serve to bring about better understanding. We must not slacken in our efforts. With patience, good will and tolerance we must strive to build and maintain a just and enduring peace.

'Why Should U.S. Yield To Russia?'

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), commenting on General MacArthur's assertion that he had objected in advance to the Japanese control agreement just reached at Moscow, tonight told reporters he did not see "why we should give in and permit Russia to set up a veto power in Japan."

"Such a course is going to stymie General MacArthur," Wherry, the Republican whip, said. "MacArthur has done a wonderful job in Japan and I think he knows how to handle the country."

Other senators and representatives who were asked for comment said they wanted to examine MacArthur's statement before discussing it.

PROBERS TO HEAR ADMIRAL STARK

Chief of Navy Operations on Dec. 7 Will Be Witness As Hearing Reopens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—(AP) Admiral Harold R. Stark gets a chance to tell his story of Pearl Harbor in public tomorrow as the congressional investigating committee resumes its hearings.

Stark, chief of naval operations at the time of the attack, was criticized by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal on the basis of naval inquiries. Forrestal held that Stark and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel "failed to demonstrate the superior judgment necessary for exercising command commensurate with their rank and their assigned duties."

Kimmel, naval commander in the Pacific when the Japanese struck December 7, 1941, may follow Stark to the stand later.

Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif) said, however, that he wants to hear three important Army and Navy witnesses before the committee calls Kimmel and Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, who was the Army commander at Pearl Harbor.

Gearhart told a reporter he believes the story should be "rounded out" in more detail before these main witnesses tell what they know of the events that led up to the naval disaster.

"We have been hop-skipping around between the State depart-

ment, the War department and the Navy department without finishing any of them," the Californian declared.

He said he wants the next witnesses after Stark to be Col. R. S. Bratton, formerly chief of the Far Eastern division of Army intelligence; and Capt. L. F. Safford and Capt. A. D. Kramer, formerly of the Navy's communications division.

The committee may get from Safford and Kramer their versions of a purported Dec. 7, 1941 prediction to the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that an intercepted Tokyo message meant "a sunrise attack on Pearl Harbor today and possibly a midnight attack on Manila."

The message was that in which Tokyo instructed its ambassadors here to deliver a diplomatic reply at 1 p.m. Washington time, on Dec. 7.

The committee may recess after hearing Stark, for lack of counsel. William D. Mitchell and his staff are withdrawing and to date there has been no selection of new lawyers.

Bratton is expected to be examined about the delivery of various intercepted Japanese messages to high officials in Washington. He was commended in the army board report as one of the officers who urged that additional warnings be sent to the Pearl Harbor commanders.

Points Expected From Stark

Among points committee members are expected to develop from Stark are:

1. On what did Stark base a feeling, expressed in a letter to Kimmel October 17, 1941, that "personally I do not believe the Japs are going to sail into us."

2. What comment has Stark on testimony of Gen. George C. Marshall that Stark felt at first on the morning of December 7 that additional messages to the Hawaiian commanders would "only confuse them."

PROFIT REALIZED ON FEDERAL SALE OF SURPLUS FOOD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—(AP) Surplus food sold thus far has brought the government a profit of $1,379,000 as a result of the recent boost in the price of butter.

The surplus Property administration reported this today in announcing that of $13,000,000,000 of all kinds of goods declared surplus through this year in the United States, less than half of one per cent was in food and agricultural products.

SPA said that of $60,000,000 of food thus far designated surplus, the Agriculture department has disposed of $17,450,000 of it for a return of $18,829,000 by November 30.

"The profitable return," SPA explained, "was due to the OPA increase in butter prices which increased the return on government-owned surplus butter."

Prices Lifted Nov. 1

Butter price ceilings were increased five to six cents a pound November 1 to compensate processors for elimination of a government subsidy.

The Agriculture department, SPA reported, expects no difficulty in disposing of the balance of the $60,000,000 of food "as promptly as it can be graded and inspected."

SPA said the largest single item of food on hand currently is $22,731,982 of frozen eggs of the type used by bakers.

Other surplus food stocks located in the country include $2,638,821 of canned pineapple, $1,721,406 of pineapple juice, $1,122,496 (without domestic tax) of cigarettes, $4,500,000 of peanuts, and about $1,000,000 of candy bars and other packaged items.

Of the total food surplus, SPA said War department declarations have amounted to about $53,000,000, the Navy's about $3,000,000, and the War Shipping administration's $3,541,000.

Surplus food stocks overseas, owned principally by the War department, "have been kept small by the Army policy of shifting food from inactive theaters to localities where it is needed," SPA said.

The agency added that only nominal amounts of food are expected to be declared surplus in the future.

All food declared surplus in foreign countries has been used for relief and rehabilitation, SPA reported. It said that "very limited amounts" which have been available in Europe have been sold to UNRRA and other relief agencies.

Two shiploads of 10,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour which were in transit to the Pacific before V-E day were sold to UNRRA for China relief, while some $12,500,000 of surplus Army field rations recently were sold for distribution in the Philippines.

WLB TO PROPOSE INCREASE IN PAY BY WESTERN UNION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—(AP) The War Labor board has decided to recommend a wage increase averging 12 cents an hour for 50,000 Western Union employes due to strike on Jan. 7, it was learned authoritatively today.

W. L. Allen, president of A.F.L. Commercial Telegraphers union, representing about 40,000 of the workers, said his group wanted to read the board's decision before commenting on whether the strike will be carried through or abandoned.

Allen said the reported decision was "very encouraging," however.

The decision, together with an opinion by Edwin E. Witte, public member, is expected to come down tomorrow, the board's last day before going out of existence.

The company and the union had agreed by stipulation to be bound by the board's recommendation. The union had appealed from a directive of Oct. 17 which granted the A.F.L. workers a four-cent hourly increase. The board agreed to reconsider after the A.F.L. protested that the WLB had failed to live up to its responsibilities" in the case.

The A.F.L. unions—four Federal labor unions are involved with the CTU—would benefit from the proposed recommendations, including the establishment of a 55-cent hourly minimum for messengers and others receiving as low as 40 cents.

In a companion decision affecting 7,000 members of the C.I.O.-American Communications association in the metropolitan New York area, the board revised its New York regional board's previous directive according to C.I.O. sources close to the WLB.

The regional board's order, allowing a minimum 10 cents hourly increase and setting up two schedules of adjustment by which additional wage boosts could be granted, was appealed by the company.

The national board, according to C.I.O. sources, decided to amend that order to knock out the 10-cent hourly increase and other increases permitted under schedule of the regional order.

However, Schedule A, which would be retained, would allow increases averaging more than 12 cents an hour, a C.I.O. representative said.

In New York, Ralph H. Kimball, vice president in charge of industrial relations for the Western Union, declined to comment "until I have received and read the opinion."

Joseph P. Selly, ACA international president, also speaking in New York, said if the NWLB decision was in conformity with his expectations, he did not believe the 7,000 Western Union employés in New York "will take it."

"Draw Own Conclusions"

Asked if his statement meant a strike would be called, Selly said "you can draw your own conclusions. We can's disclose our strategy now."

"We have to wait for the board's decision," he added, "but if the decision is as we learned it, I do not believe the New York workers will take it.

"We are not going to let them steal our rights from us. We will do everything and anything necessary to protect those rights."

The union voted to strike November 29, after the company appealed the regional board's decision. The union later told workers to be prepared to walk out on "15 minutes' notice."

RUBBER INDUSTRY TO HIT NEW PEAK, LEADERS PREDICT

AKRON, O., Dec. 30 — (AP) The rubber industry will hit an all-time high in production during 1946, but tires will be scarce all year, top officials of four big producers predicted today.

"Manufacture of passenger and truck tires, barring unforeseen difficulties, will reach an all-time high," declared John W. Thomas, chairman of the board of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Thomas believes the industry, its reconversion completed, should be in line to hit peak production by mid-March.

"Goal of the industry in a full year of peak production is 94,000,000 tires, which is 24,000,000 units above what the industry would figure as normal demand, had it not been for the replacement backlog," the Firestone executive added.

Tires will be scarce all year, said William O'Neil, president of General Tire & Rubber Co.

His statement was echoed by James J. Newman, B. F. Goodrich Co. vice president, who predicted four out of every 10 passenger auto wheels would be rolling on recapped tires in 1946.

"Premium tires will reappear," O'Neil stated, but General will not produce one until all the materials needed are available in sufficient quantity to assure a continuous flow through General's distributors. We expect to employ more persons than we ever before have had on our payrolls."

While the industry catches up with demand it will be developing postwar potentialities of new materials "to assure maximum service and lowest cost to users of all types of rubber products," said John L. Collyer, Goodrich president.

"Technical progress will not be confined to synthetic rubber," he declared.

"Although there has been discussion of spectacular postwar products stemming from the lessons learned in synthetic rubber, it is not anticipated that any of these will reach sufficient volume in 1946, mainly because equipment for manufacturing them is not available," Collyer added.

P. W. Litchfield, board chairman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., does not view the outlook as "at all encouraging."

Litchfield has held that America was at the crossroads of labor unrest and keyed his year-end summary to a plea for domestic unity of a like pattern to that for winning the war.

GREYHOUND BUSES WILL ROLL AGAIN AS STRIKE ENDS

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30—(AP) Approximately 4,000 employes of Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound lines who have been on strike in 18 eastern states since Nov. 1, will return to work Thursday, pending preparation of a fact finding report, Howard T. Colvin, assistant director of the U. S. Conciliation service, announced tonight.

The back-to-work movement was announced by Colvin following a two-day conference between the company and officials of the A.F.L.-Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America.

The conciliation official said local Greyhound services would be in operation within 48 hours after the men return Thursday at 5 a. m. and longer distance runs would be operating within 72 hours after work resumption.

Colvin explained that maintenance men and mechanics would have to do considerable servicing of busses, idle since the start of the strike, and that this would necessitate the delay in return to operation.

No attempt was made to settle points at issue in the dispute, Colvin said, but all discussion was centered upon obtaining agreement of the company and union officials on a return to work in accordance with a proposal by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

The Labor Secretary had proposed that a fact-finding committee investigate the dispute after resumption of operations, with the stipulation that wage concessions be retroactive to Oct. 31 and that there be no discrimination against strikers.

Pennsylvania and Central Greyhound officials previously had declared they could not accept the retroactive provision at this time.

Leaders Hope to End Dispute With Truman Over U.S.E.S. Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—House leaders have decided to strive for settlement of the controversy with President Truman over the U. S. Employment Service as a No. 1 item of business when Congress comes back [illegible].

This was disclosed today by chairman Cannon (D-Mo) of the appropriations committee. He told a reporter that "we want to get this issue decided immediately, so we can push ahead with other business."

House labor committee clerks reported that Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts has asked that hearings on the subject start the opening day and legislation be sent to the floor within a week.

The leadership reasoning, one committee aide said, is that relations between President Truman and Congress will be improved if the differences over USES can be settled speedily.

The fight is over when administration of the employment service should be returned to state control. Congress approved legislation providing such action within 100 days, but the measure was killed when Mr. Truman refused to sign it.

In announcing the "pocket veto" on Dec. 23, the President reiterated demands that Federal control be retained until June, 1947. An earlier change, he said, would "immeasurably harm our reemployment program."

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach reported meanwhile that the employment service, in the five months since V-J day, has placed more than 500,000 veterans in jobs.

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EMPLOYMENT DROP IS TAPERING OFF

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BOSTON, Dec. 30 — (AP) A. U. S. Employment Service official tonight said that the agency provided New England industry with more than 1,000,000 workers during 1945, and added that the general decline of manufacturing employment because of reconversion had reached its lowest level during October.

Arthur C. Gernes, regional director, stated there has been evidence of a general recovery of basic employment with reporting establishments indicating further expansion through the first of the year.

He asserted that the U.S.E.S. provided an average of 54,000 workers monthly during the first half of the year in meeting the demand of the expanding labor market which was suffering from a continual loss of employes to the armed forces.

In contrast, the monthly initial claims for unemployment compensation during that time was 17,000, he said.

Following V-J day with the attendant reduction and cancellations of war contracts and reconversion problems, Gernes stated, the monthly placement by the agency dropped to an average of 30,000.

Initial claims of unemployment compensation jumped to 130,000 in August and then maintained a high monthly average of 70,000, a 200 per cent increase compared with the pre V-J day monthly average.

BENEFITS INCREASE JAN. 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—(AP) The higher subsistence payments provided by new legislation for veterans going to school under the GI Bill of Rights and for disabled veterans taking vocational rehabilitation courses will take effect Jan. 1, the Veterans Administration announced today. The increase will be included in checks mailed Feb. 1.

CROWD TRAMPS ON WOUNDED GI

Veteran's Leg Broken In Rush In Washington Depot

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)— Sergant George Timko, 23, wounded combat veteran, is in a hospital here today instead of with his folks at Perryopolis, Pa., because a throng of travelers shoving through a train gate knocked him off his crutches, broke his leg and trampled him.

Timko was bound from McGuire General Hospital in Richmond for his first visit home since his return from Europe when the incident occurred at Union Station here on Friday.

His right leg had been weakened by the removal of a piece of bone which had been grafted to his left arm to mend a wound caused by shell fragments in Germany.

Felled In Rush For Gate

He was resting on his crutches near the front of the waiting crowd when the train gate was opened, he told officers at Fort Myer Hospital. In the surge he was knocked to the concrete floor.

"People passed me by for nearly three minutes," he related. "But a sailor and a couple of civilians finally picked me up and they took me to the hospital."

In addition to the fracture of his weakened leg, he suffered body bruises.

New Sugar Ration Book To Be Issued after Jan. 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—(AP) A sugar ration book consisting of a single sheet will be issued to new applicants beginning January 1, the OPA announced today.

It is only for those who do not have Ration Book Four Application forms will be available at Army separation centers and at local boards.

The agency also announced that hereafter furlough sugar rations for service personnel will be issued only on the basis of seven days' leave or more. Previously these rations were granted on the basis of meals served and for as short a time as 72 hours.

Applications for replacement of sugar books that have been lost, destroyed or stolen will continue to be available at OPA boards, but from now on they must be sent to OPA district offices. Books will be mailed.

Merchant Seamen Honored

Two From New York Are Among Four Winning the D. S. M.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Maritime Commission announced today award of four Distinguished Service Medals and five Meritorious Service Medals.

They were awarded during November, as were Mariner's Medals to sixty-six injured seamen and to the next of kin of 109 men killed in the maritime service.

Among the Distinguished Service Medal winners were:

Lieutenant Commander Ralph E. Jamieson, of 631 West 152d Street, New York, who as chief engineer on the tanker St. Mihiel when it was rammed by another tanker in convoy, remained in the engine room and secured all equipment. He later reboarded the ship and helped bring her to port.

Second Mate William R. Rudolph, 240-06 Mayda Road, Rosedale, Queens, who gave first aid to injured crewmen of the S. S. John Bascom when the ship was hit and her ammunition cargo set afire in the port of Bari, Italy.

ARMY POINT SCORE GOES DOWN TODAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — (AP) Six hundred thousand more Army men and women become eligible tomorrow for discharge. The point score will be cut from 55 to 50 for enlisted men and from 73 to 70 for officers.

The length of service required after tomorrow for separation of enlisted men will be reduced from 48 to 42 months and from 51 to 48 months for male officers except Medical department officers.

The critical score for WAC personnel will not be reduced but length of service will be computed for the first time. Enlisted WACs become eligible for discharge after two years and a half of honorable service, and WAC officers after three years and three months.

The changes, together with other new discharge rules, were announced Dec. 19.

10 Injured on Atlantic Troopship; Five Ships Dock in Pacific Ports

NEW YORK, Dec. 30. — (AP) The troopship Edmund Alexander arrived today after a stormy Atlantic crossing that injured 10 of the 4,605 veterans aboard and damaged the ship.

Col. Edward Hubbs, troop commander and former Philadelphia police chief, said on one occasion a giant wave moved 20 feet a 20,000-pound anchor lashed to the forward deck. Railings and outside ladders were ripped off and washed overboard.

Of the 10 soldiers injured, he said four were hospitalized upon docking.

Passengers included Lts. Dorothy and Rosemary Paris, 24-year-old twin daughters of Fred Paris, assistant postmaster at Dermott, Ark. The twins, Army nurses, have been in England and France and have not seen their parents for 22 months.

"Every time they separated us," they said, "we howled like the devil and put our foot down, so they gave in to us and we were never apart on any assignment."

Esther Winograd, 4, only survivor of a Polish family of 14 slain by the Germans, arrived in the custody of her uncle, Capt. Morris Goldberg of Cincinnati, O.

A brother and sister, Capt. H. O. McDonald, a military government officer in Munich, and Nurse Lt. Gene McDonald met aboard the ship by chance. They plan to visit their mother in Sturgeon Bay Wis.

Brig. Gen. Hugh W. Rowan of Chevy Chase, Md., chief chemical warfare officer for the ETO, returned after three and a half years service.

Other troopships arriving today were the Pittston Victory, 1,517; Hampton Sidney Victory, 1,515; Jacob Lukenbach, 31; Algic, 25; Spetsae, 28; Smith Victory, 1,535; Frostburg Victory, 1,591; Bret Harte, 559; Robin Sherwood, 497; Leonardo Romero, 22.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 30.—(AP) Luck was with 9,207 veterans who arrived here today aboard five ships from Japan, the Philippines and Hawaii.

They were "home alive in '45," making reality of a slogan of Pacific fighting men. The sun was shining after a week of rain as they steamed through the Golden Gate, and they found the troop jam here was broken. They soon could be on their way homeward.

For one soldier aboard the S. S. Brazil, though, the 18-day voyage from Manila was from, not to, the person he most wanted to be with. T-5 Joseph W. Touponce of Housatonic, Mass., left a bride in the Philippines.

He had given up hope of seeing his fiancee, Lt. Virginia Marie Cassidy, Army nurse, before he returned to the United States. But as he was boarding the Brazil he was taken from line and sent to the transport chaplain's office. Lieutenant Cassidy was there. She had permission to be married, and had been waiting eight hours.

The James Kelly came in from Hawaii; the Rawlins from Manila, the Wharlton from Leyte, and the Robert Perry from Yokohama. The USS Birgit, which had been expected from Leyte with 528 Army and Navy men, was delayed but probably will arive tomorrow or New Year's day.

There were 5,051 passengers aboard the Brazil, a former luxury liner. Christmas aboard was exceptionally merry. There were 24 children among the passengers, and there were horns, rattles, toy drums, whistles, and paper hats still there from pre-war days.

With a Christmas tree, turkey, ice cream and cake, it was a real party.

MODEL'S HUSBAND HELD IN SLAYING

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—(AP) Army Capt. Archie B. Miller, 25, of Bellevue, Texas, unshaven and wearing a rumpled blue civilian suit, stood silently in felony court today and heard himself arraigned on a charge of homicide in the fatal shooting of a man police quoted his wife as saying she had hoped to marry after obtaining a divorce.

Capt. Eugene Dale, 27-year-old Enid, Okla., Army flier who had survived the Bataan death march and two and a half years of Japanese imprisonment, died in Roosevelt hospital yesterday morning, about 31 hours after being shot three times in the apartment of Mrs. Fay Hancock Miller, an attractive former model who came from Jonesboro, N. C.

Detective John Kennedy said that before Dale died he identified Miller as the assailant and that Miller admitted the shooting when arrested.

Capt. Miller, his officer's field coat thrown over his left arm, fingered the brim of his grey fedora as the charge against him was read by Harold Birns, Assistant District Attorney. He appeared keenly observant of the proceedings. There was no attorney present to represent him. Magistrate Morris Rothenberg fixed Jan. 14 for a further hearing.

Before he returned to the Tombs, a city prison where he is being held without bail, Capt. Miller conversed briefly with Army Capt. Herbert Brill, who said he was on terminal leave and formerly was stationed near Capt. Miller's home in Texas. He said that although he had not previously known Miller he wanted to help him. His offer of help was declined.

Mrs. Miller, a registered nurse, who abandoned that calling to become a photographer's model, was at Capt. Dale's side when he died. Later, exhausted from lack of rest and suffering from shock, she herself was admitted as a patient at the hospital.

Police quoted Mrs. Miller as saying she had fallen in love with Capt. Dale while her husband was in Europe and that she had hoped to marry him after obtaining a divorce.

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Her sister, Miss Frances Hancock, and the latter's fiance, Arthur Gormley, a merchant seaman, also were present in the apartment during the shooting.

HURN, ENGLAND, DEC. 30--(AP)--TWO VIRGINIANS, LT. CMDR.

B.
RAYMOND BOTTOM AND ASHTON DOVELL, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY TO

ASK THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION TO ESTABLISH ITS PERMANENT HEADQU

IN WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

BOTTOM, A NEWPORT NEWS PUBLISHER, SAID: "WE DO EXPECT TO GET A

HEARING BEFORE THE UNO SITE COMMITTEE TOMORROW." DOVELL IS A FORMER

SPEAKER OF THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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APR/CREACHS01550/THO/ 135A

NUERNBERG, DEC. 30-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY WERE REPORTED DRAWN INTO THE SEARCH TOD FOR NAZIS NAMED IN ADOLF HITLER'S LAST TESTAMENT WHICH OFFICERS DESCRIBED AS "POLITICAL DYNAMITE."

DISCOVERY OF THE DOCUMENT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, BUT OFFICIALS SAID THE TEXT OF THE POLITICAL WILL WOULD BE KEPT SECRET DURING THE CURRENT INQUIRY.

"WE HAVE LEADS TO FOLLOW OVER A LOT OF EUROPE," ONE OFFICER SAID.

RQ903AES

A13 (350)

NUERNBERG, DEC 30-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF HITLER'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT WITH EVA BRAUN:

DER OBERBUERGERMEISTER DER REICHSHAUPSTADT (SCRATCHED OUT).

BEFORE THE OBERBUERGERMEISTER OF THE REICHSHAUPSTADT AS THE COMPETENT OFFICIAL OF BERLIN (THIS PHRASE WAS SCRATCHED OUT AND THE FOLLOWING SUBSTITUTED IN INK).

BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR WALTER WAGNER AS THE COMPETENT OFFICIAL OF THE REICHSHAUPSTADT EMPOWERED BY THE OBERBUERGERMEISTER FOR THE IMMEDIATE CONCLUSION OF MARRIAGE:

1. ADOLF HITLER.
BORN: 20 APRIL, 1889, BRAUNAU.
RESIDENCE: BERLIN REICHSCHANCELLERY.
FATHER: (LEFT BLANK).
MOTHER: (LEFT BLANK).
MARRIAGE DATE OF PARENTS: (AN ENTRY IS SCRATCHED OUT).
IDENTIFICATION: PUBLICLY KNOWN.

2. FRAULEIN EVA BRAUN.
BORN: 2 FEB., 1919, IN MUNICH, WASSENBURGERSTRASSE 12.
RESIDENCE: (DITTO MARKS).
FATHER: FRIEDERICH BRAUN.
MOTHER: FRANZISKA BRAUN, GEB. (NEE) KRONBURGER.
MARRIAGE DATE OF PARENTS: (AN ENTRY IS SCRATCHED OUT).
IDENTIFICATION: SPECIAL PASS ISSUED BY CHIEF GERMAN POLICE.

3. AS WITNESS, REICHSMINISTER DR.GOEBBELS, JOSEPH.
BORN: 26 OCTOBER, 1887, RHEYDT.
RESIDENCE: BERLIN, HERMANN GOERINGSTRASSE 20.
IDENTIFICATION: PUBLICLY KNOWN.

4. AS WITNESS, REICHSLEITER MARTIN BORMANN.
BORN: 17 JUNE, 1900, IN HALBERSTADT.
RESIDENCE: OBERSALZBERG.
IDENTIFICATION: PBLICLY KNOWN.

(PAGE TWO)

PERSONS OF ONE AND TWO DECLARED THAT THEY ARE OF COMPLETE ARYAN DESCENT AND HAVE NO HEREDITARY DISEASE TO EXCLUDE THE MARRIAGE. THEY REQUESTED IN VIEW OF WAR DEVELOPMENTS A WAR MARRIAGE UNDER THE EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, AND REQUESTED FURTHER THAT THE PUBLICATION OF THE BANNS BE DONE ORALLY AND ALL DELAY BE AVOIDED.

A19

THE REQUESTS WERE GRANTED. THE ORALLY GIVEN BANNS HAVE BEEN PROVED AND FOUND IN ORDER.

I COME NOW TO THE CEREMONIAL ACT OF MARRIAGE.

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED WITNESSES OF THREE AND FOUR I ASK YOU, MY FUEHRER ADOLF HITLER, WHETHER YOU WISH TO ENTER MARRIAGE WITH FRAULEIN EVA BRAUN. IN SUCH CASE, I AS YOU TO ANSWER WITH "JA."

(THE NEXT LINE IS OBLITERATED BY FOLDING AND SMEARED INK).

X X X WHETHER YOU WISH TO ENTER MARRIAGE WITH OUR FUEHRER ADOLF HITLER. IN SUCH CASE I ASK YOU TO ANSWER WITH "JA."

AFTER BOTH THE ENGAGED GAVE THE DECLARATION TO ENTER INTO MARRIAGE, I DECLARED THE MARRIAGE CONCLUDED LEGALLY BEFORE THE LAW. BERLIN ON THE (DAY SMEARED BY INK-BLOT) APRIL, 1945.

READ AND SIGNED:
1. BRIDEGROOM: A.HITLER.
2. BRIDE: EVA B.HITLER, GEB. BRAUN.
3. WITNESS: DOCTOR JOSEPH GOEBBELS.
4. WITNESS: M.B.
5. W.WAGNER, AS COMPETENT OFFICIAL.

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NUERNBERG DEC 30-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF HITLER'S PERSONAL AND POLITICAL LAST TESTAMENT, RELEASED BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES TODAY:

MY PERSONAL WILL.

ALTHOUGH DURING THE YEARS OF STRUGGLE I BELIEVED THAT I COULD

3024-32743

NOT UNDERTAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MARRIAGE, NOW BEFORE THE END OF MY LIFE, I HAVE DECIDED TO TAKE AS MY WIFE THE WOMAN WHO AFTER MANY YEARS OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP CAME TO THIS CITY, ALREADY ALMOST BESIEGED, OF HER OWN FREE WILL IN ORDER TO SHARE MY FATE. SHE WILL GO TO HER DEATH WITH ME AT HER OWN WISH AS MY WIFE. THIS WILL COMPENSATE US FOR WHAT WE BOTH LOST THROUGH MY WORK IN THE SERVICE OF MY PEOPLE.

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MY POSSESSIONS IN SO FAR AS THEY ARE WORTH ANYTHING, BELONG TO THE PARTY, OR IF THIS NO LONGER EXISTS TO THE STATE. IF THE STATE TOO IS DESTROYED THERE IS NO NEED FOR ANY FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ON MY PART. THE PAINTINGS IN THE COLLECTIONS BOUGHT BY ME DURING THE COURSE OF THE YEARS WERE NEVER ASSEMBLED FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES BUT SOLELY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PICTURE GALLERY IN MY HOME TOWN OF LINZ ON THE DANUBE.

IT IS MY MOST HEARTFELT WISH THAT THIS WILL SHOULD BE DULY EXECUTED.

AS EXECUTOR I APPOINT MY MOST FAITHFUL PARTY COMRADE, MARTIN BORMANN. HE IS GIVEN FULL LEGAL AUTHORITY TO MAKE ALL DECISIONS. HE IS PERMITTED TO HAND OVER TO MY RELATIVES EVERYTHING WHICH IS OF VALUE AS A PERSONAL MEMENTO OR IS NECESSARY FOR MAINTAINING A PETIT BOURGEOIS STANDARD OF LIVING, ESPECIALLY TO MY WIFE'S MOTHER AND MY FAITHFUL FELLOW-WORKERS OF BOTH SEXES WHO ARE WELL KNOWN TO HIM. THE CHIEF OF THESE ARE MY FORMER SECRETARIES, FRAU WINTER, ETC., WHO HELPED ME FOR MANY YEARS BY THEIR WORK.

MY WIFE AND I CHOOSE TO DIE IN ORDER TO ESCAPE THE SHAME OF OVERTHROW OR CAPITULATION, IT IS OUR WISH FOR OUR BODIES TO BE BURNT IMMEDIATELY ON THE PLACE WHERE I HAVE PERFORMED THE GREATER PART OF MY DAILY WORK DURING THE COURSE OF MY 12 YEARS SERVICE TO MY PEOPLE.

BERLIN, APRIL 29, 1945, 4 A.M. A.HITLER

WITNESSES

MARTIN BORMANN

DR GOEBBELS

NICOLAUS VON BELOW

--DASH--

SECOND DOCUMENT:

MY POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

DEC 31 1945

MORE THAN 30 YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE I MADE MY MODEST CONTRIBUTION AS A VOLUNTEER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHICH WAS FORCED UPON THE REICH. IN THESE THREE DECADES THE LOVE OF AND LOYALTY TO MY PEOPLE ALONE HAVE GUIDED ME IN ALL MY THOUGHTS, ACTIONS AND LIFE. THEY GAVE ME THE POWER TO MAKE THE MOST DIFFICULT DECISIONS WHICH HAVE EVER CONFRONTED MORTAL MAN.

I HAVE SPENT ALL MY TIME, MY POWER AND MY HEALTH IN THESE THREE DECADES. IT IS UNTRUE THAT I, OR ANYBODY ELSE IN GERMANY, WANTED WAR IN 1939. IT WAS WANTED AND PROVOKED EXCLUSIVELY BY THOSE INTERNATIONAL STATESMEN WHO WERE EITHER OF JEWISH ORIGIN, OR WORKED FOR JEWISH INTERESTS.

I HAVE MADE TOO MANY OFFERS OF LIMITATION AND CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS WHICH POSTERITY WILL NOT FOR ALL TIME BE ABLE TO DISREGARD FOR THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OUTBREAK OF THIS WAR TO BE PLACED ON ME. FURTHER, I HAVE NEVER WISHED THAT AFTER THE FIRST APPALLING WORLD WAR THERE SHOULD BE A SECOND ONE AGAINST EITHER ENGLAND OR AMERICA.

CENTURIES WILL GO BY, BUT FROM THE RUINS OF OUR TOWNS AND MONUMENTS HATRED OF THOSE ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE WILL ALWAYS GROW ANEW. THEY ARE THE PEOPLE WHOM WE HAVE TO THANK FOR ALL THIS: INTERNATIONAL JEWRY AND ITS HELPERS.

THREE DAYS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE GERMAN-POLISH WAR I SUGGESTED TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN A SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN-POLISH QUESTION SIMILAR TO THAT IN THE CASE OF THE SAAR UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. THIS OFFER, TOO, CANNOT BE DENIED. IT WAS ONLY REJECTED BECAUSE THE RULING POLITICAL CLIQUE IN ENGLAND WANTED THE WAR PARTLY FOR COMMERCIAL REASONS, PARTLY BECAUSE THEY WERE INFLUENCED BY PROPAGANDA PUT OUT BY INTERNATIONAL JEWRY. I ALSO MADE IT QUITE PLAIN THAT IF THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE WERE AGAIN TO BE REGARDED MERELY AS PAWNS IN THE GAME PLAYED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY OF MONEY AND FINANCE THEN THE JEWS, THE RACE WHICH IS THE REAL GUILTY PARTY IN THIS MURDEROUS STRUGGLE, WOULD BE SADDLED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT. I LEFT NO ONE IN DOUBT THAT THIS TIME, NOT ONLY WOULD MILLIONS OF CHILDREN OF THE EUROPEAN ARYAN RACES STARVE, NOT ONLY WOULD MILLIONS OF GROWN MEN MEET THEIR DEATH AND NOT ONLY WOULD HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN BE BURNED AND BOMBED TO DEATH IN THE CITIES, BUT THIS TIME THE REAL CULPRITS WOULD HAVE TO PAY FOR THEIR GUILT EVEN THOUGH BY MORE HUMANE MEANS THAN WAR.

AFTER A SIX YEARS WAR WHICH, IN SPITE OF ALL SETBACKS, WILL ONE DAY GO DOWN TO HISTORY AS THE MOST GLORIOUS AND HEROIC MANIFESTATION OF THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE OF A NATION, I CANNOT FORSAKE THE CITY WHICH IS THE CAPITAL OF THIS STATE. AS OUR FORCES ARE TOO SMALL TO WITHSTAND THE ENEMY ATTACK ON THIS PLACE ANY LONGER AND OUR OWN RESISTANCE WILL BE GRADUALLY WORN DOWN BY MEN WHO ARE MERELY BLIND AUTOMATA, I WISH TO SHARE MY FATE WITH THAT WHICH MILLIONS OF OTHERS HAVE ALSO TAKEN UPON THEMSELVES BY STAYING IN THIS TOWN. FURTHER, I SHALL NOT FALL INTO THE HANDS OF AN ENEMY WHO REQUIRES A NEW SPECTACLE PRESENTED BY THE JEWS TO DIVERT THEIR HYSTERICAL MASSES.

I HAVE THEREFORE DECIDED TO REMAIN IN BERLIN AND THERE TO CHOOSE DEATH VOLUNTARILY AT THAT MOMENT WHEN I BELIEVE THAT THE POSITION OF THE FUEHRER AND CHANCELLORY ITSELF CAN NO LONGER BE MAINTAINED.

I DIE WITH A JOYFUL HEART, IN MY KNOWLEDGE OF THE IMMESURABLE DEEDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT, OF OUR WOMEN AT HOME, THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR PEASANTS AND WORKERS AND OF THE CONTRIBUTION UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF OUR YOUTH WHICH BEARS MY NAME. THAT I EXPRESS TO THEM ALL THE THANKS WHICH COME FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART IS AS CLEAR AS MY WISH THAT THEY SHOULD THEREFORE NOT GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT CARRY IT ON WHEREVER THEY MAY BE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF THE FATHERLAND, TRUE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GREAT CAUSE IN WHICH, FROM THE SACRIFICE OF OUR SOLDIERS AND FROM MY OWN COMRADESHIP WITH THEM TO DEATH ITSELF, THE SEED HAS BEEN SOWN WHICH WILL GROW ONE DAY IN THE HISTORY OF GERMANY TO THE GLORIOUS REBIRTH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AND THEREBY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRULY UNITED NATION.

MANY BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN HAVE DECIDED TO LINK THEIR LIVES WITH MINE TO THE LAST. I HAVE ASKED AND FINALLY ORDERED THEM NOT TO DO THIS, BUT TO CONTINUE TO TAKE PART IN THE NATION'S STRUGGLE. I ASK THE COMMANDERS OF THE ARMIES, OF THE NAVY AND THE AIRFORCE TO STRENGTHEN WITH ALL POSSIBLE MEANS THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE OF OUR SOLDIERS IN THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST BELIEF, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE FACT THAT I MYSELF AS THE FOUNDER AND CREATOR OF THIS MOVE-

30-24-32745

MENT, PREFER DEATH TO COWARDLY RESIGNATION OR EVEN TO CAPITULATION. MAY IT BE IN THE FUTURE A POINT OF HONOR WITH GERMAN OFFICERS AS IT ALREADY IS IN OUR NAVY THAT THE SURRENDER OF A DISTRICT OR TOWN IS OUT OF THE QUESTION AND THAT ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE THE COMMANDERS MUST SET A SHINING EXAMPLE OF FAITHFUL DEVOTION TO DUTY UNTIL DEATH.

BEFORE MY DEATH I EXPEL THE FORMER REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING FROM THE PARTY AND WITHDRAW FROM HIM ALL RIGHTS WHICH WERE CONFERRED ON HIM BY THE DECREE OF 29 JUN 41 AND BY MY REICHSTAG SPEECH OF 1 SEP 39. IN HIS PLACE I APPOINT ADMIRAL DOENITZ AS PRESIDENT OF THE REICH AND SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE WEHRMACHT. BEFORE MY DEATH I EXPEL THE FORMER REICHSFUHRER SS AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR HEINRICH HIMMLER FROM THE PARTY AND FROM ALL HIS STATE OFFICES. IN HIS PLACE I APPOINT GAULEITER KARL HANKE AS REICHSFUHRER SS AND CHIEF OF THE GERMAN POLICE AND GAULEITER PAUL GIESLER AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

APART ALTOGETHER FROM THEIR DISLOYALTY TO ME, GOERING AND HIMMLER HAVE BROUGHT IRREPARABLE SHAME ON THE COUNTRY AND THE WHOLE NATION BY SECRETLY NEGOTIATING WITH THE ENEMY, WITHOUT MY KNOWLEDGE AND AGAINST MY WILL AND ALSO BY ILLEGALLY ATTEMPTING TO SEIZE CONTROL OF THE STATE.

IN ORDER TO GIVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE A GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF HONORABLE MEN WHO WILL FULFIL THE TASK OF CONTINUING THE WAR WITH ALL MEANS, AS LEADER OF THE NATION I APPOINT THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET:

PRESIDENT: DOENITZ
CHANCELLOR: DR GOEBBELS
PARTY MINISTER: BORMANN
FOREIGN MINISTER: SEYSS-INQUART
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: GAULEITER GIESLER
MINISTER OF WAR: DOENITZ
SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ARMY: SCHOENER
SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE NAVY: DOENITZ
SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE LUFTWAFFE: GREIN
REICHSFUHRER SS AND CHIF OF THE GERMAN POLICE: GAULEITER HANKE
INDUSTRY: FUNK
AGRICULTURE: BACKE
JUSTICE: THIERACK
CULTURE: DR SCHEEL
PROPAGANDA: DR NAUMANN
FINANCE: SCHWERIN-CROSIGK
LABOR: DR HUPFAUER
ARMAMENTS: SAUR

LEADER OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT AND MEMBER OF THE CABINET: REISCHSMINISTER DR LEY

ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF THESE MEN, SUCH AS MARTIN BORMANN, DR. GOEBBELS ETC., AS WELL AS THEIR WIVES, HAVE COME TO ME OF THEIR OWN FREE WILL, WISHING UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES TO LEAVE THE REICH CAPITAL, BUT INSTEAD TO FALL WITH ME HERE, I MUST NEVERTHELESS ASK THEM TO OBEY MY REQUEST AND IN THIS CASE PUT THE INTERESTS OF THE NATION ABOVE THEIR OWN FEELINGS.

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THEY WILL STAND AS NEAR TO ME THROUGH THEIR WORK AND THEIR LOYALTY AS COMRADES AFTER DEATH AS I HOPE THAT MY SPIRIT WILL REMAIN AMONG THEM AND ALWAYS BE WITH THEM. MAY THEY BE SEVERE, BUT NEVER UNJUST. MAY THEY ABOVE ALL NEVER ALLOW FEAR TO INFLUENCE THEIR ACTIONS AND MAY THEY PLACE THE HONOR OF THE NATION ABOVE EVERYTHING ON EARTH. MAY THEY FINALLY BE CONSCIOUS THAT OUR TASK, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL SOCIALIST STATE, REPRESENTS THE WORK OF CENTURIES TO COME AND OBLIGES EACH INDIVIDUAL PERSON ALWAYS TO SERVE THE COMMON INTEREST BEFORE HIS OWN ADVANTAGE.

I ASK ALL GERMANS, ALL NATIONAL SOCIALIST MEN, WOMEN AND ALL SOLDIERS OF THE WEHRMACHT TO BE LOYAL AND OBEDIENT TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND ITS PRESIDENT UNTIL DEATH. ABOVE ALL I ENJOIN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION AND THE PEOPLE TO UPHOLD THE RACIAL LAWS TO THE LIMIT AND TO RESIST MERCILESSLY THE POISONERS OF ALL NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL JEWRY.

BERLIN, 29 APRIL, 1945 4.00 HRS

A.HITLER

WITNESSES DR JOSEPH E.GOEBBELS, WILHELM BURGDORF, MARTIN BORMANN, HANS KREBS.

(END TEXT)

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FOURTH DOCUMENT

REICHMINISTER DR.GOEBBEL'S APPENDIX TO THE FUEHRER'S POLITICAL TESTAMENT.....

THE FUEHRER HAS ORDERED ME TO LEAVE BERLIN, IF THE DEFENSE OF THE REICH CAPITAL COLLAPSES, AND TO TAKE PART AS A LEADING MEMBER IN A GOVERNMENT APPOINTED BY HIM.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE I MUST CATEGORICALLY REFUSE TO OBEY AN ORDER OF THE FUEHRER. MY WIFE AND CHILDREN JOIN ME IN THIS REFUSAL.

APART FROM THE FACT THAT ON GROUNDS OF FELLOW FEELING AND PERSONAL LOYALTY, WE COULD NEVER BRING OURSELVES TO LEAVE THE FUEHRER ALONE IN HIS HOUR OF GREATEST NEED, I WOULD OTHERWISE APPEAR FOR THE REST OF MY LIFE A DISHONORABLE TRAITOR AND COMMON SCOUNDREL AND WOULD LOSE MY OWN SELF RESPECT AS WELL AS THE RESPECT OF MY FELLOW CITIZENS, A RESPECT I SHOULD NEED IN ANY FURTHER SERVICE IN THE FUTURE REBUILDING OF THE GERMAN NATION AND GERMAN STATE.

IN THE NIGHTMARE OF TREASON WHICH SURROUNDS THE FUEHRER IN THESE MOST CRITICAL DAYS OF THE WAR, THERE MUST BE AT LEAST SOME PEOPLE TO STAY WITH HIM, UNCONDITIONALLY, UNTIL DEATH, EVEN IF THIS CONTRADICTS THE FORMAL AND, FROM A MATERIAL POINT OF VIEW, ENTIRELY JUSTIFIABLE ORDER WHICH HE GIVES IN HIS POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

I BELIEVE THAT I AM THEREBY DOING THE BEST SERVICE TO THE FUTURE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN THE HARD TIMES TO COME. EXAMPLES WILL BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN MEN. MEN WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND TO SHOW THE NATION THE WAY OUT OF ITS TRIBULATIONS, BUT A RECONSTRUCTION OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE IF IT WERE NOT INSPIRED BY EXAMPLES WHICH ARE CLEAR AND EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE TO ALL.

FOR THIS REASON, TOGETHER WITH MY WIFE AND ON BEHALF OF MY CHILDREN WHO ARE TOO YOUNG TO BE ABLE TO SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, BUT WHO, IF THEY WERE SUFFICIENTLY OLD, WOULD AGREE WITH THIS DECISION WITHOUT RESERVATION, I EXPRESS MY UNALTERABLE DECISION NOT TO LEAVE THE REICH CAPITAL, EVEN IF IT FALLS AND AT THE SIDE OF THE FUEHRER TO END A LIFE WHICH, FOR ME PERSONALLY, WILL HAVE NO FURTHER VALUE IF I CANNOT SPEND IT AT THE SERVICE OF THE FUEHRER AND BY HIS SIDE.

BERLIN 29 APR. '45 5.30 HOURS

SIGNED DR.GOEBBELS

3024-32747

BY SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING,DEC.30-(AP)-A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN TODAY ALLEGED THAT 225,000 NATIONALIST TROOPS WERE ENGAGED IN A DRIVE AIMED AT CONQUES OF COMMUNIST DOMINATED ~~CHAHAR~~ JEHOL PROVINCE.
HE SAID THE NATIONALISTS WERE SWEEPING ALONG THE PEIPING-JEHOL RAILROAD AND HAD CAPTURED KUPEHKOW, A GREATWALL BORDER TOWN BETWEEN CHINA PROPER AND INNER MONGOLIA, ON CHRISTMAS DAY.
CHENGTEH, CAPITAL OF JEHOL, WAS DECLARED TO BE THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT DRIVE.
HW309APS NM

CLR640A
AP5FX (170)
CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD MOOSA'S COMMUNIST CHARGE XXX DRIVE.
THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE THRUSTING TOWARDCHENGTEH IN TWO MAIN PRONGS, ONE ALONG THE PEIPING-JEHOL RAILROAD AND THE OTHER WESTWARD FROM POINTS ON THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD IN THE MANCHURIAN PROVINCE OF LIAONING.
THE FORCE PUSHING NORTHWARD VIA KUPEHKOW WAS DESCRIBED AS CONSISTING OF 75,000 MEN AND THE ARMY ON THE PEIPING-MUKDEN ROUTE OF 150,000.
THE COMMUNISTS WERE OFFERING PRACTICALLY NO RESISTANCE BUT WERE PREPARED TO PUT UP A STIFF FIGHT IF FORCED TO DO SO, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. HE RIDICULED A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN'S RECENT ASSERTION THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD PROPOSED A TRUCE BECAUSE THEY SUFFERED SEVERE DEFEATS IN SUIYUAN AND SHANTUNG PROVINCES AND "REALIZED THEIR MILITARY WEAKNESS."
"WE ARE SURE OF OUR STRENGTH," THE COMMUNIST DECLARED.
THE SPOKESMAN ALSO REPORTED FIGHTING IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE ALONG THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILROAD. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD CONVERTED TUNGSHAN (SUCHOW), NORTHERN KIANGSU RAIL JUNCTION CITY, INTO A BASE FOR A COMING LARGE SCALE OFFENSIVE, FOR WHICH THEY ARE MOVING IN 134,000 REINFORCEMENTS. THIS FORCE INCLUDES 77 000 AMERICAN EQUIPPED TROOPS RAWN FROM THE 73RD, 74TH AND 100 H ARMIES, HE ASSERTED.
HW348APS NM

BY ROBERT MYERS
SEOUL,KOREA,DEC.29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MASS WORK STOPPAGES, BITTER SPORADIC STREET BRAWLS AND THROWING OF ROCKS AT AMERICAN TROOPS OCCURRED TODAY AS INDEPENDENCE CRAVING KOREANS TRIED TO DIGEST THE DECISIONS MADE AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.
AN EIGHT O'CLOCK CURFEW WAS IMPOSED ON AMERICANS TONIGHT TO PREVENT POSSIBLE INCIDENTS BUT MORE SERIOUS TROUBLE APPEARED POSSIBLE.
MOUNTING PUBLIC SENTIMENT APPEARED TO BE A CURIOUS COMBINATION OF RESENTMENT OVER THE MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT OF A COMMISSION AND POSSIBLE TRUSTEESHIP FOR THE NATION AND AN OUTBREAK OF KOREA'S INTERNAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN RIGHTISTS AND LEFTISTS.
LATE TODAY LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE SOUTHERN HALF OF KOREA, EMPHASIZED REPEATEDLY IN AN INTERVIEW WITH NATIVE NEWSMEN THAT THE MOSCOW PRONOUNCEMENT DID NOT MEAN IMMEDIATE TRUSTEESHIP FOR KOREA--THE TERM TRUSTEESHIP BEING A HATED WORD HERE.
THE GENERAL'S EXPLANATION UNFORTUNATELY CAME TOO LATE--HE RECEIVED THE OFFICIAL TEXT TODAY--AND THE WIDESPREAD FEAR OF A FIVE YEAR TRUSTEESHIP HAD ALREADY BEEN AROUSED.
BY NOON KOREANS WERE WALKING OFF THEIR JOBS IN DROVES. HUNDREDS SILENTLY LEFT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT PALACE. POLICE LEFT THEIR BEATS. BANKS CLOSED. KOREA WAS BOILING WITH ANGER AT WHAT IT THOUGHT WAS CERTAIN FIVE YEAR DOMINATION BY OTHER NATIONS INSTEAD OF SELF GOVERNMENT.
BY EARLY MORNING THE CITY WAS PLASTERED WITH LARGE POSTERS CHARGING THAT THE "TRUSTEESHIP" WAS DUE TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY. INCLUDED IN THE DEMONSTRATIONS WAS A MOB ATTACK ON ONE NEWSPAPER WHICH CLAIMS TO BE PROGRESSIVE-LIBERAL BUT WHICH RIGHTISTS CLAIM IS OUTRIGHT COMMUNIST.
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY CHARGED THAT THE DEMONSTRATIONS AND OUTBREAKS WERE ARRANGED BY THE RIGHTIST'S SO-CALLED DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THAT ALL LEFTIST ELEMENTS, INCLUEING THE COMMUNISTS, HAD BEEN ADVISED TO CONDUCT "A PEACEFUL PROTEST" TO THE MOSCOW EDICT.
A MASS MEETING APPARENTLY SPONSORED BY RIGHTIST GROUPS ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS THIS AFTERNOON OPPOSING TRUSTEESHIP. IN ADDITION RESOLUTIONS CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT; A STRIKE OF ALL ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES; SUPPRESSION OF ALL NEWSPAPERS WHICH DISAGREE WITH THESE VIEWS; DISBANDING OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES. PERSONS DISAGREEING WITH THESE VIEWS WERE BRANDED AS NATIONAL TRAITORS.
HODGE REPEATEDLY REITERATED IN HIS INTERVIEW THAT IN HIS OPINION THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE WHICH "ANY REAL PATRIOT OR NATIONALIST NEED FEAR."
HW132APS NM

BY MURLIN SPENCER
TOKYO, MONDAY DEC. 31-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CHIEF OBJECTION TO THE BIG THREE'S NEW CONTROL PLAN FOR JAPAN IS THE CREATION OF AN ALLIED COUNCIL WHICH, THESE SOURCES ASSERTED, WILL COMPLICATE THE ALREADY DIFFICULT TASK OF FORCING THE JAPANESE TO CONFORM TO PROVISIONS OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.
IT WAS THIS OBJECTION, THOSE SOURCES SAID, TO WHICH MACARTHUR REFERRED LAST NIGHT IN HIS STATEMENT WHICH SAID THAT "ON OCT. 31 MY FINAL DISAGREEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN A RADIO TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE, A[illegible]ING THAT THE TERMS 'IN MY OPINION ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.'"
MACARTHUR'S OBJECTION TO A CONTROL COUNCIL WAS FIRST BROUGHT OUT EARLY IN OCTOBER WHEN RUSSIA URGED CREATION OF A FOUR-POWER BODY TO CONTROL THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF JAPAN. ON THAT DATE A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE GENERAL TOLD T E ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT "SUCH A COUNCIL UNQUESTIONABLY WOULD CAUSE CONFUSION."
THE TASK OF WHIPPING JAPAN INTO LINE, OF FORCING HER TO ASSIMILATE DRASTIC CHANGES IN HER GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND IDEOLOGIES DATING BACK HUNDREDS OF YEARS, IS DIFFICULT ENOUGH NOW, WHEN THE JAPANESE ARE ACCUSTOMED TO TAKING ORDERS FROM ONLY ONE MAN, THE SOURCES SAID.

EVER SINCE ALLIED TROOPS FIRST LANDED IN JAPAN IT HAS BEEN MACARTHUR WHO HAS BEEN ISSUING ORDERS TO EMPEROR HIROHITO AND HIS CABINET.

THE JAPANESE HAVE NOT BEEN CONCERNED BY THE FACT THAT MACARTHUR RECEIVED HIS ORDERS FROM THE ALLIED JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. THEY KNEW ONLY THAT IN TOKYO THEIR ONE SOURCE OF AUTHORITY WAS MACARTHUR SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

A188FX

SHOULD THE JAPANESE GET THE IMPRESSION THAT MACARTHUR'S POWER OR AUTHORITY HAS BEEN LESSENED, THESE SOURCES CONTEND IT WOULD NOT HELP BUT WOULD CAUSE THE GENERAL TO LOSE FACE IN A COUNTRY WHERE FACE IS A MATTER OF PRIMARY CONCERN.

THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT AMONG THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES, THE NEW CONTROL PLAN ALREADY HAS CAUSED CONFUSION AND MAY RESULT IN A SLACKENING OF THEIR EFFORTS TO PUT INTO EFFECT DIRECTIVES ALREADY ISSUED.

THERE IS A GENERAL INTERPRETATION HERE THAT THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION WILL HAVE AUTHORITY NOT ONLY TO REVIEW FUTURE DIRECTIVES BUT ANY DIRECTIVES ALREADY PUT INTO EFFECT BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

THUS FAR, THE JAPANESE GRUDGINGLY HAVE ACCEPTED DIRECTIVES AND HAVE ATTEMPTED SLOWLY TO PUT THEM INTO EFFECT. NOW THE JAPANESE ARE WONDERING IF THE COMMISSION WILL REVIEW ALL PAST DIRECTIVES AND WHETHER THEY WILL BE REQUIRED TO START ALL OVER AGAIN.

MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN ISSUED A SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT DECLARING THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS NEVER RECEIVED ANY INFORMATION OR COMMUNICATION WHATSOEVER FROM THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE DURING THE MEETING, AND DID NOT EVEN KNOW THAT JAPAN WAS BEING DISCUSSED.

ON THE DATE THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTING DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE WAS ISSUED, MACARTHUR RECEIVED WORD OF WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED FIRST FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHICH DELIVERED TO HIM ITS REPORT ON THE COMMUNIQUE. IT WAS NOT UNTIL SOME HOURS LATER THAT THE COMPLETE TEXT WAS DELIVERED TO MACARTHUR THROUGH OTHER CHANNELS. (EDITORS: MAY BE USED AS FIRST LEAD MACARTHUR BUDGET IF DESIRED)

JP317PPS

ROBINSON "WAS CLUBBED SENSELESS FOR SMUGGLING IN FOOD. HE WAS REVIVED EACH TIME AND THE TREATMENT CONTINUED," SAID THE AFFIDAVIT. "WE WERE FORCED TO WATCH AS THE JAPANESE STAFF STOOD AROUND LAUGHING. HE WAS BEATEN SO MUCH HE FINALLY WENT OUT OF HIS MIND. FURUSHIMA LOOKED OUT OF HIS OFFICE WINDOW AND LAUGHED AT THE AFFAIR."

AFTER THAT, THE DUTCHMAN SAID, ROBINSON WAS SUBJECTED TO THE HORRIBLE WATER TREATMENT. ADD YOKOHAMA-WAR CRIMES ... ROBINSON

THEUNISSEN SAID HE KEPT A RECORD OF ALL ATROCITIES, NAMES AND DATES. HE DECLARED THAT AT ONE TIME FURUSHIMA TOLD AMERICANS IN A HOSPITAL THEY WOULD BE BETTER OFF DEAD, BECAUSE THEY WERE USELESS AS WORKERS.

THE DUTCH OFFICER ALSO DESCRIBED IN DETAIL THE BEATING OF PVT. JAMES H.SMITH, WHO DIED LATER.

"SMITH WAS BEATEN ON THE BODY AND FACE WITH STICKS LAST WINTER. HE TOO WAS REVIVED EACH TIME HE BECAME UNCONSCIOUS. FINALLY, HE WAS PUT NAKED INTO A CELL DESPITE THE COLD AND DOCTORS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO HELP HIM.

"AMERICANS PROTESTED TO THE CAMP COMMANDER THAT IF HE WERE NOT GIVEN MEDICAL TREATMENT HE WOULD DIE. IT WAS REFUSED. HE DIED OF TUBERCULOSIS AND PNEUMONIA."

THEUNISSEN FURTHER STATED THAT IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS BEFORE THE SURRENDER, THE JAPANESE BECAME VERY JITTERY BECAUSE THEY KNEW THE WAR WAS LOST. AS A RESULT, THEY INTENSIFIED THE SEVERITY OF THEIR TORTURE AND BECAME SO INDISCRIMINATE THAT "TORTURES WERE A PART OF OUR DAILY ROUTINE. MANY OF OUR DUTCH DIED FROM THE SEVERITY OF THESE BEATINGS."

HE ALSO CHARGED THAT AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE FORCED TO STAND NUDE IN FRONT OF BARRACKS WHILE JAPANESE WOMEN SPAT ON THEM AND THREW ROCKS.

DS341PPS

A186FX

MANILA,MONDAY,DEC.31-(AP)-SMOLDERING ENMITIES BETWEEN CHINESE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS AND COMMUNISTS IN MANILA'S LARGE CHINESE COMMUNITY BLAZED TODAY WHEN A BOMB WRAPPED AS A HOLIDAY PACKAGE EXPLODED IN A DOWNTOWN CAFE, KILLING ONE PERSON AND INJURING TWO.

MISS LYDIA MERCADO, 20, FILIPINO CASHIER OF THE CAFE, WAS KILLED AND N.G.YOUNG, THE OWNER, AND ELEAZAR G.VISENIO WERE WOUNDED.

YOUNG TOLD POLICE HE RECEIVED A NOTE A WEEK AGO WHICH SAID, "YOU ARE A WELL-KNOWN CHINESE NATIONALIST, BUT EVEN SO YOU STILL ARE EMPLOYING MANY COMMUNISTS. SO WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO YOUR DUTY. REMOVE ALL THE COMMUNISTS FROM YOUR RESTAURANT. OTHERWISE WE SHALL BE COMPELLED TO SEND YOU A CLOCK IN A COUPLE OF DAYS."

A SECOND NOTE WAS DELIVERED WITH THE BOMB BY A SMALL BOY WHO DISAPPEARED. IT SAID, "WE UNDERSTAND THAT YOU RECEIVED OUR FIRST LETTER AND UNDERSTOOD ALL THAT WE ASKED YOU. SO

FIRST LETTER AND UNDERSTOOD ALL THAT WE ASKED YOU. SO AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WE ARE SENDING YOU THE CLOCK WE PROMISED YOU."

POLICE SAID THAT AT LEAST A DOZEN RECENT CHINESE DEATHS HERE WERE ATTRIBUTABLE TO POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS. THE DEAD INCLUDED PROMINENT BUSINESSMEN.

P308PPS

NEW YORK, DEC 30-(AP)-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WHERE AMONG 1,128 PASSENGERS EMBARKING TONIGHT ON THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR ENGLAND EARLY TOMORROW.

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION WHO BOARDED THE SHIP WERE MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR; SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX.), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AND SENATOR ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG (R-MICH.)

ALTERNATE DELEGATES ALSO AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE REP. SOL BLOOM (D-N.Y.), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE; FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL FRANK C.WALKER; JOHN FOSTER DULLES OF NEW YORK, AND FORMER SENATOR JOHN G.TOWNSEND OF DELAWARE.

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES AND REP.CHARLES A.EATON (R-N.J.), ALSO MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION DID NOT EMBARK.

MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID AS SHE ARRIVED AT THE PIER, "I AM FACING A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY."

30.24-32749

VANDENBERG SAID, "I AM HAPPY TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE DELEGATION."

CONNALLY SAID THE DELEGATION WAS FACING A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY AND THAT HE HOPED THE MEETING WOULD ACCOMPLISH ITS OBJECT OF PERFECTING THE UNO.

WALKER SAID "WE ARE FACING A GRACE RESPONSIBILITY AND WE ARE LOOKING HOPEFULLY TOWARD A FAVORABLE OUTCOME."

STETTINIUS, DULLES AND OTHERS DID NOT COMMENT.

AMONG THE QUEEN'S PASSENGERS WERE 633 MILITARY PERSONNEL.

DY1230AES

(ADVANCE)-CINCINNATI, DEC. 30-(AP)-GI JOE'S RETURN TO SCHOOL IS HELPING AMERICA'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REGAIN A SEMBLANCE OF PRE-WAR ENROLLMENT.

DR.RAYMOND WALTERS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, REPORTED TODAY IN HIS 26TH ANNUAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN ENROLLMENTS THAT 78,323 RETURNED VETERANS HAD ENRTLLED AS FULL-TIME STUDENTS IN 539 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AS OF NOV. 1.

THESE EX-SERVICEMEN, HE DECLARED, MAKE UP ONE OUT OF EVERY EIGHT FULL-TIME COLLEGIATE CLASSES AND FORM THE CHIEF FACTOR IN RAISING THE 1945 ATTENDANCE OVER THAT OF 1944, THE FIRST SUCH INCREASE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

DR.WALTERS' SURVEY, CONDUCTED FOR THE EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY "SCHOOL AND SOCIETY," COVERED 645 APPROVED UNIVERSITIES AND FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES. OF THESE 106 REPORTED NO ATTENDANCE BY VETERANS.

THE 645 INSTITUTIONS, WITH 671,857 FULL-TIME STUDENTS, SHOW A 15.9 PER CENT ENROLLMENT INCREASE OVER LAST FALL, DR.WALTERS SAID, BUT THAT TOTAL STILL IS 21.8 PER CENT BELOW PEACETIME FIGURES OF 1939.

DR.WALTERS DESCRIBED THE 78,323 EX-GI'S AS THE "FIRST INFLUX OF VETERAN STUDENTS" AND ADDED THAT THEY WERE PREDOMINANTLY MEN DISCHARGED BEFORE OCT. 1.

"AN EQUAL NUMBER, OR MORE, MAY BE SEEKING MIDYEAR ADMISSION IN FEBRUARY FROM OVERSEAS TROOPS NOW BEING TRANSPORTED HOME," HE SAID.

DR.WALTERS SAID THE VETERANS "HAVE LARGELY CHOSEN URBAN AND STATE UNIVERSITIES AND, IN THE MAIN, ARE TAKING TECHNOLOGICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRE-PROFESSIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES.

"RELATIVELY FEW, THUS FAR, ARE ATTENDING INDEPENDENT COLLEGES OF ARTS AND SCIENCES," HE SAID, "ALTHOUGH A PRONOUNCED PICK-UP IS ANTICIPATED LATER; AND VERY FEW ARE ENROLLED IN INDEPENDENT TEACHERS COLLEGES."

A146CO

DR.WALTERS SAID HIS SURVEY REVEALED THAT TO DATE "VERY FEW" WOMEN VETERANS HAVE ENROLLED FOR COLLEGIATE STUDIES."

"BUT," HE ADDED, "SINCE MANY OF THE 300,000 WAVES, WACS AND OTHERS IN AUXILIARY SERVICES DUE FOR DISCHARGE BY NEXT MARCH ARE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, WOMEN ULTIMATELY MAY OUTNUMBER MEN IN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS."

DR.WALTERS OBSERVED THAT "THIS WOULD ADD TO THE ADMISSION PROBLEMS OF WOMEN'S COLLEGES AND CO-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVING LIMITED DORMITORY FACILITIES."

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE "CONTINUING DEFICIENCY IN SCIENCE

FLOODS HIT PALESTINE

61.17

JERUSALEM, Dec. 30 — (AP) Sixty mud huts and houses collapsed in the Gaza area in southern Palestine after a cloudburst today and two women and six children were drowned and 25 persons reported missing. Five square miles, including parts of the town of Gaza, were flooded.

STUDENTS," DR.WALTERS SAID THAT IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES OF 67 LARGE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES THERE ARE 58 PER CENT MORE STUDENTS THAN LAST FALL, BUT THAT NUMBER STILL IS 38 PER CENT BELOW 1939.

THIRTY-SEVEN INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS SHOW A 57 PER CENT ENROLLMENT INCREASE OVER LAST FALL, HE DECLARED, BUT ARE 43 PER CENT UNDER 1939. SAMPLINGS AS TO PREMEDICAL STUDENTS, HE ADDED, REVEAL A CONTINUING DEFICIENCY IN THE SUPPLY OF ADEQUATELY PREPARED CANDIDATES FOR THE NATION'S MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN 1946, AND THE SAME IS TRUE IN PREDENTAL AND PHARMACY STUDENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC. 31--MOVED DEC. 28)

GM122AES NM

DEC 31 1945

WASHINGTON, DEC 30-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON TOOK OFF AT 9:31 A.M. (EASTERN STANDARD TIME) TODAY FOR HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., ON THE FIRST LEG OF AN AROUND THE WORLD INSPECTION TRIP.

THE SECRETARY PLANS CONFERENCES WITH GEN.MACARTHUR IN JAPAN, LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER IN CHINA, AND GEN.JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY IN GERMANY. AS UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, PATTERSON VISITED THE EUROPEAN THEATER LAST MAY AND THE PACIFIC THEATER IN 1943.

HE IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN FROM THE PRESENT TRIP ABOUT JAN. 24. A STAFF OF WAR DEPARTMENT AIDES ACCOMPANIED HIM.

GG1105AES NM

BILLS

BY J.W.DAVIS

WASHINGTON, DEC 30-(AP)-ATOMIC ENERGY AND MERGING THE ARMED FORCES ARE NOT THE ONLY THINGS CLAIMING CONGRESS' ATTENTION. A CHECK ON THE LEGISLATIVE SHEET SHOWED TODAY THERE ARE ALSO SUCH MATTERS AS:

PROPER LIGHTING FOR CABOOSES.

AN ITEM OF $3,230,207.13 FOR HEIRS OF NEW ENGLAND SKIPPERS WHO LOST THEIR VESSELS TO FRENCH MEN OF WAR MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO.

A BILL AUTHORIZING THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO SETTLE CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE DONE BY MIGRATORY BIRDS.

MEASURES WHICH WOULD DESIGNATE 26 DIFFERENT DAYS FOR OBSERVANCE. THESE INCLUDE "OLD FOLKS DAY" AND "NATIONAL ARTHRITIS DAY."

AND H.R. 1996. THAT WOULD FLATLY PROHIBIT THE UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTATION OF GARBAGE.

THE CABOOSE BILL IS SIMPLE. IT MERELY AUTHORIZES THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TO JAR THE RAILROADS ON THE MATTER.

BUT THE CASE OF THE PLUNDERED MERCHANTMEN REQUIRES SOME TELLING.
BACK IN 1800, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO DROP NATIONAL CLAIMS AGAINST EACH OTHER. THESE HAD GROWN OUT OF FRENCH-BRITISH WARFARE AT SEA.

BUT TO THIS DATE, SAY DESCENDANTS, THE UNITED STATES HAS NEVER MADE GOOD THE LOSSES SUFFERED BY OWNERS OF SOME 1,300 BRIGS, SCHOONERS AND OTHER SHIPS WHICH THE FRENCH SEIZED.

REIMBURSEMENT MEASURES WON THE SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT TAFT IN 1910 AND PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN 1924. COOLIDGE ON THE SUBJECT: "THE UNITED STATES OUGHT TO PAY ITS DEBTS."

SENATOR WALSH (D-MASS) IS THE AUTHOR OF THE PENDING BILL, WHICH IS RESTING IN THE SENATE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

WALSH HAS ANOTHER LOOKING-BACKWARD BILL HUNG UP SOMEWHERE IN THE SENATE HOPPER. IT WOULD SQUARE A $283,885.32 ACCOUNT MASSACHUSETTS RAN UP FOR HARBOR AND COAST DEFENSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

GG1213PES

A6WX

SAN GABRIEL, CALIF., DEC.30-(AP)-GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S HOME TOWN HONORED HIS MEMORY TODAY IN SIMPLE, IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR IN SAN GABRIEL.

IT WAS TO THE POETIC AND RELIGIOUS PHASES OF THE LATE GENERAL'S PERSONALITY THAT THE RT.REV.W.BERTRAND STEVENS, BISHOP OF THE LOS ANGELES DIOCESE, PAID SPECIAL TRIBUTE.

"A GREAT WARRIOR HAS FALLEN," SAID BISHOP STEVENS. "IT IS, HOWEVER, AS A FAMILY MAN, A FATHER AND HUSBAND THAT HE ALSO WILL BE REMEMBERED. GEN.PATTON WAS A PRACTICING CHRISTIAN, ALMOST A MILITANT ONE, FOR HE BROUGHT MILITARY CODES OF PRECISION AND HONESTY INTO HIS RELIGIOUS LIFE."

PATTON'S SISTER, ANNE PATTON AND HER TWO ADOPTED SONS, PETER AND DAVID, WERE IN THE CONGREGATION THAT OVERFLOWED THE CHURCH.

JQ1109PCS NM

KSTRIKES AT A GLANCE (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) 386,000 WORKERS IDLE IN NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOBILES--MOTORMAKERS PRODUCE ONLY 75,000 OF 500,000 CARS ANTICIPATED IN 1945, BECAUSE OF STRIKES AND PARTS SHORTAGES; CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS' HEAD FORECASTS "WINTER OF INDUSTRIAL WAR" IF GENERAL MOTORS DEADLOCK CONTINUES; GM SAYS IT WALKED OUT OF FACT-FINDING HEARINGS BECAUSE COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM WAS AT STAKE.

ELECTRICAL--WESTERN ELECTRIC EMPLOYES ASSOCIATION (IND) SETS THURSDAY FOR STRIKE OF 19,000 NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK CITY WORKERS SEEKING 30 PER CENT MORE PAY; UNIONIST THREATENS SYMPATHY WALKOUT BY NATION'S TELEPHONE WORKERS.

STEEL--STEEL TRADE MAGAZINE SAYS INDUSTRY'S HOPEFUL CIO STEELWORKERS $2 PAY RAISE DEMAND CAN BE SETTLED PEACEFULLY BEFORE JAN. 14 STRIKE DATE.

--DASH--

HIROHITO DROPS LEGEND OF DIVINITY

Disavows Myths Of People

Rescript Denies Their Destiny Is To Rule World.

CALLS ALL TO STRIVE BRAVELY

Declares Ties Of Throne, People Stand On Mutual Affection—MacArthur Applauds.

By The Associated Press

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Denies False Legends

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Emperor Hirohito's unprecedented rescript, with its disavowal of myths taught to his subjects since infancy, bluntly told the people the depths of their defeat and destitution and called upon them to "strive courageously" for the construction of a new, peaceful Japan.

"We stand by the people, and we wish always to share with them in their moments of joys and sorrows," said the Emperor's message.

Mutual Trust And Affection

"The ties between us and our people have always stood upon mutual trust and affection. They did not depend upon mere legends and myths. They are not predicated on the false conception that the Emperor is divine and that the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world."

As the Emperor thus with one shove toppled an edifice that had been generations in the building, General MacArthur pointed out the foundations for a new structure. In a New Year's message he told the people "a new day dawns for Japan" in which "national enslavement" has been removed and it is only "necessary for the masses of Japan to awaken to the fact that they now have the power to govern, and what is done must be done by themselves."

Course For New Year

Behind these complementary messages from the Emperor and from the supreme Allied Commander, there were questions concerning the course the nation will be able to pursue in the new year.

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30-24-32751

HIROHITO TELLS JAP PEOPLE HE IS NOT DIVINE

Declares the Throne Does Not Depend Upon That False Conception.

DISOWNS 'LEGENDS AND MYTH'

Denies His Subjects Are Superior Race Destined to Rule World—Says They Are 'Defeated.'

TOKYO, Dec. 31, (AP)—Emperor Hirohito told the Japanese people today that there was a "false conception that the emperor is divine"—something none of Japan's rulers through the centuries ever dared say before.

In a New Year's rescript that stripped all the awesome aura that long has enveloped the imperial throne, the emperor of a beaten empire likewise declared his subjects that they were not destined to rule the world.

"We stand by the people and we wish asways to share with them in their moments of joys and sorrows," the rescript said. The ties between us and our people have always stood upon mutual trust and affection.

"They do not depend upon mere legends and myth. They are not predicated on false conception that the emperor is divine and the Japanese people are superior to other races and are fated to rule the world."

The emperor also used the word "defeat" for the first time and expressed concern over what he termed spreading "radical tendencies" in Japan.

"We feel deeply concerned to note that consequent upon the protracted war ending in our defeat our people are liable to grow restless and to fall into the slough of despond," said his message made public to the foreign press through the U. S. Army public relations office.

"Radical tendencies in excess are gradually spreading and the sense of morality tends to lose its hold on the people with the result that there are signs of confusion of thoughts."

The emperor said the government should make every effort to alleviate the plight of the people.

He asserted that war's devastation had inflicted on Japan's cities "the miseries of destitution, the stagnation of trade," a food shortage and a growing number of unemployed.

Hirohito declared, however, that "if the nation is firmly united in its resolve to face the present ordeal and to seek civilization consistently in peace, a bright future undoubtedly will be our—not only for our country but for the whole of humanity."

In greeting the new year, the emperor reaffirmed the principles in the five clauses of the Japanese charter—an oath which first was taken by his grandfather, Emperor Meiji, who ruled from 1868 to 1912.

The Meiji charter provides for a public voice in government, guarantees of justice, and sets wisdom and knowledge as a goal to promote the welfare of Japan.

The charter, Hirohito said, had to be reaffirmed in order to proceed "unflinchingly toward the elimination of misguided practices of the past."

The Emperor declared that by "keeping in close touch with the desires of the people we will construct a new Japan through being thoroughly pacific."

The rescript concluded with these words: "The resolution for the year should be made at the beginning of the year. We expect our people to join us in all exertions looking to the accomplishment of this great undertaking with an indomitable spirit."

Text of Hirohito New Year Rescript

TOKYO, Tuesday, Jan. 1 (AP)—The texts of a New Year's Day rescript by Emperor Hirohito and a message by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Japan:

Imperial Rescript

In greeting the New Year, we recall to mind that the Emperor Meiji proclaimed as the basis of our national policy the five clauses of the Charter at the beginning of the Meiji era. The Charter oath signified:

(1) Deliberative assemblies shall be established and all measures of government decided in accordance with public opinion.

(2) All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying on the affairs of state.

(3) All common people, no less than the civil and military officials, shall be allowed to fulfill their just desires so that there may not be any discontent among them.

(4) All the observed usages of old shall be broken through and the equity and justice to be found in the workings of nature shall serve as the basis of action.

(5) Wisdom and knowledge shall be sought throughout the world for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the empire.

The proclamation is evident in its significance and high in its ideals. We wish to make this oath anew and restore the country to stand on its own feet again. We have to reaffirm the principles embodied in the Charter and proceed unflinchingly toward elimination of misguided practices of the past; and, keeping in close touch with the desires of the people, we will construct a new Japan through thoroughly being pacific, the officials and the people alike obtaining rich culture and advancing the standard of living of the people.

The devastation of the war inflicted upon our cities the miseries of the destitute, the stagnation of trade, shortage of food and the great and growing number of the unemployed [which] are indeed heartrending; but if the nation is firmly united in its resolve to face the present ordeal and to see civilization consistently in peace, a bright future will undoubtedly be ours, not only for our country but for the whole of humanity.

Love of the family and love of country are especially strong in this country. With more of this devotion should we now work toward love of mankind, and will strive courageously for the solution of their outstanding difficulties and for the development of industry and culture. Acting upon a consciousness of solidarity and of mutual aid and broad tolerance in their civic life, they will prove themselves worthy of their best tradition. By their supreme endeavours in that direction they will be able to render their substantial contribution to the welfare and advancement of mankind.

The resolution for the year should be made at the beginning of the year. We expect our people to join us in all exertions looking to accomplishment of this great undertaking with an indomitable spirit.

We feel deeply concerned to note that consequent upon the protracted war ending in our defeat our people are liable to grow restless and to fall into the slough of despond. Radical tendencies in excess are gradually spreading and the sense of morality tends to lose its hold on the people with the result that there are signs of confusion of thoughts.

We stand by the people and we wish always to share with them in their moment of joys and sorrows. The ties between us and our people have always stood upon mutual trust and affection. They do not depend upon mere legends and myths. They are not predicated on the false conception that the Emperor is divine and that the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world.

Our Government should make every effort to alleviate their trials and tribulations. At the same time, we trust that the people will rise to the occasion and will strive courageously for the solution of their outstanding difficulties and for the development of industry and culture. Acting upon a consciousness of solidarity and of mutual aid and broad tolerance in their civic life, they will prove themselves worthy of their best tradition. By their supreme endeavours in that direction they will be able to render their substantial contribution to the welfare and advancement of mankind.

The resolution for the year should be made at the beginning of the year. We expect our people to join us in all exertions looking to accomplishment of this great undertaking with an indomitable spirit.

Gen. MacArthur's Message

To the People of Japan:

A New Year has come. With it a new day dawns for Japan. No longer is the future to be settled by a few. The shackles of militarism, of feudalism, of regimentation, of body and soul have been removed. Thought control and the abuse of education are no more. All now enjoy religious freedom and the right of speech without undue restraint. Free assembly is guaranteed.

The removal of this national enslavement means freedom for the people, but at the same time it imposes upon them the individual duty to think and to act each on his own initiative. It is necessary for the masses of Japan to awaken to the fact that they now have the power to govern and what is done must be done by themselves.

It is my hope that the New Year may be the beginning for them of "the way and the truth and the light."

Churchill Is Awarded Signal Honor by King

War Leader Receives Order of Merit in New Year List.

LONDON, Dec. 31,—(AP) Winston Churchill, who last July declined the Order of the Garter, highest British decoration of chivalry, was awarded the Order of Merit today in King George VI's new year honor list.

The Order of Merit is a distinction limited to 24 holders.

Five Made Viscounts

Five military leaders were made viscounts by the monarch in recognition of their achievements during the war, and three scientists who aided in the development of atomic energy also were honored.

The military men who were named viscounts included:

Marshal of the Air Force Lord Portal of Hungerford, who also received the Order of Merit. Lord Hungerford was chief of the air staff during the war.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who was field commander of the 21st army group in Europe.

Field Marshal Lord Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial staff.

Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, former supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Andrew Browne Cunningham, chief of the naval staff.

The 165-page list, believed to be the longest new year honors list in British history, included five women among the many persons who made outstanding contributions to the winning of the war both in military and civilian roles.

Recognizes Colonial Services

The traditional awards to Britons who did the most for the nation during the year were increased this time to include recognition for services, both military and civilian, throughout the United Kingdom, including the colonies.

Also made a viscount was Lord Southwood, London publisher and chairman of the Red Cross penny-a-week committee.

New barons include Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, head of the British Pacific fleet during the war; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, who served as deputy supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe under Gen. Eisenhower; Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Tovey, commander-in-chief of the home fleet; Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who was Allied commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean theater; Philip Inman, chairman of the Charing Cross hospital.

D. C. Bailey, inventor of the Bailey bridge, which was widely used by Allied armies, was knighted.

Also made a knight was Wallace A Akers, director of atomic bomb research, while Dr. Rudolph Ernst Peierls, scientific consultant on atomic bomb reearch, and Dr. Franz Eugen Simon, professor in thermo-dynamics at Oxford university, were awarded the rank of Commanders of the British Empire.

Among the women honored was Lady Mountbatten, wife of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme Allied commander in southeast Asia. She was made a dame commander of the Royal Victorian Order, a rare distinction.

Three other women were made dames of the British empire. They are Edith Evans, actress, Countess of Limerick and deputy chairman of the joint Red Cross and St. John war organization; the Dutchess of Richmond and Gordon, vice chairman of Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families association; and Mrs. L. V. L. E. Whateley, chief controller of the Auxiliary Territorial service (ATS).

Consul General in N. Y. Named

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 1 (AP)—British subjects now in the United States who are named in the honors list include:

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Frank Godbould Lee, deputy to the representative of the British Treasury in Washington; Harold Wilkinson, British petroleum representative in Washington; Archibald McDonald Gordon, labor attaché in the British Embassy; Robert Henry Hadow, counselor at the embassy.

Knights Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Francis Edward Evans, British Consul General in New York; Carl August Berendsen, New Zealand Minister to the United States.

Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire—John Hall Magowan, commercial minister in the Washington embassy.

Commander, Order of the British Empire—Isaiah Berlin, with the British Information Services in Washington.

Officer, Order of the British Empire—Irene Boyle, personal secretary to the British Ambassador.

Several British scientists who had a part in developing the atomic bomb are honored. Made a Knight was Wallace A. Akers, director of atomic bomb research in Britain. Dr. Rudolf Ernst Peierls, consultant on the research, and Dr. Franz Eugen Simon, professor in thermo-dynamics at Oxford University, get the rank of Commanders of the British Empire.

UNO WILL CHOOSE TWO PLACES IN U.S.

Site for Temporary Operation to Be Selected Not Far From Permanent Headquarters

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—A United Nations site committee will seek a temporary headquarters

seat in addition to a permanent location for the United Nations Organization when it investigates localities in the United States, it was officially disclosed tonight.

The interim headquarters will be located preferably in or near the district to be recommended for the permanent site. The committee plans to leave for the United States by plane on Friday. Huntingdon Gilchrist, American secretary, left today to make the preliminary arrangements.

Under a decision taken on Friday, the commission has agreed to consider sites only in the Boston and New York areas. Hyde Park, N. Y., the late President Roosevelt's ancestral home, appeared to have the best chance of eventual selection, it was believed in most quarters, but several undisclosed localities near Boston and New York will be investigated.

HYDE PARK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, offered the facilities of the college today to the committee attempting to have this area chosen as the UNO's seat. He offered the college buildings for use in April or August for an assembly meeting, should Hyde Park be made the permanent home.

UNO Site Finders To Fly Here Friday

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The United Nations Site Committee will leave by plane on Friday for the United States to conduct an on-the-spot-investigation of localities suitable for the headquarters of the world peace organization.

Vassar Offers Facilities

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP).—Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, today offered the facilities of the college to the United Nations Organization Site Committee. He offered the college buildings for use in April or Auggust for an assembly meeting, if Hyde Park should be named as the permanent home of the U. N. O.

U. N. O. Is Invited to Poconos

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31 (AP).—A committee has been formed here to seek choice of a Pocono Mountain resort site as the permanent home of the United Nations Organization. A committee spokesman said today cables have been sent to U. N. O. officials in London asking inspection of the Pocono Mountain area by the U. N. O. committee coming to the United States next month.

U. N. O. Dinner Will Be Given By King George

1,000 Invited to Function at St. James's Palace for Delegates to Assembly

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP).—King George VI will be host on Jan. 9 to more than 1,000 guests at a court dinner at St. James's Palace for delegates to the United Nations Assembly, it was announced officially tonight.

Newspaper reports here said the dinner on the eve of the Assembly's opening would be the gayest and most colorful social event in Britain since before the war.

Workmen already are scraping the walls of St. James's Palace and replacing its bomb-smashed windows in preparation for the event, at which all the delegates of fifty-one nations will be received.

United Nations site committee will seek a temporary headquarters seat in addition to a permanent location for the United Nations Organization when it investigates localities in the United States, it was disclosed. The interim headquarters will be situated preferably in or near the district to be recommended for the permanent site.

The committee plans to leave for the United States by plane on Friday.

Huge-Banquet Plan Report

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—London newspapers reported today that a great court banquet—the gayest and most splendid social event since prewar days—was being planned for January 9, on the eve of the convening of the United Nations General Assembly.

Buckingham Palace would not confirm the reports. The newspaper accounts said the Queen, with Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, would attend while the King acts as host to more than 1,000 delegates from the 51 United Nations.

WORLD IN TURMOIL OPENS NEW YEAR FULL OF OPTIMISM

LONDON, Dec. 31. — (AP) On a note of cautious optimism, tempered with concern for the future, peoples around the globe tonight ushered in the first new year since 1939 free of the scourge of full-scale war.

The problems besetting the world entering its first year of peace were manifold. In many countries there was not enough food to go around. Peace-borne conflicts harried statesmen attempting to shape future security for individual nations and the world.

But 51 nations were concerned with a united effort to assure lasting peace for all men and, the preliminaries successfully completed, were ready to take up the common task. Already the representatives of these nations were on their way to the first meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in London on Jan. 10.

Pope Optimistic

From the Vatican came a note of hope for the long-suffering world. Pope Pius XII, in an address to papal guards yesterday, expressed himself as full of optimism for the future, and full of thankfulness that the year 1945 saw the end of the terrible world conflict.

In Britain, a public still tightening its belts because of unrelieved shortages in the wake of the war, heard a word of warning from the man who led them successfully to victory.

"We shall only win the peace as we have won the war—by character and hard work," former Prime Minister Winston Churchill told them in a New Year message. "There is no easy path to prosperity. 'Empire and liberty' still remains the call which leads us on."

De Gaulle Broadcasts

Speaking for France, President de Gaulle broadcast a New Year message of encouragement to the French people.

"In 1945 we triumphed in war. occupied the Rhine, and reestablished our domestic equilibrium," he said. "It is with ardor and with courage that we commence to live in the year 1946. We know that many obstacles remain to be surmounted but we know also that everywhere we are now making progress."

In the Soviet Union this was the happiest New Year's eve since 1940. For Russians it was somewhat of a joint celebration of Christmas and New Year, for tonight was the first time the children saw their decorated trees lighted, and this was the night they received their presents from Grandfather Frost, the Russian counterpart of Santa Claus.

There were thousands of parties in all parts of the Soviet Union. Moscow's big hotels planned special gay events.

For the Chinese the beginning of a New Year had profound meaning, after long years of sustained resistance to oppression. To the nation, still torn by internal strife, President Chiang Kai-Shek broadcast a New Year message appealing again for national unity.

Gen. George C. Marshall, new United States ambassador to China, celebrated his 65th birthday today and was the guest of honor at a New Year's eve party given by President and Mrs. Chiang at the presidential villa in Chungking's outskirts. A glittering assembly of China's great and heads of diplomatic missions attended.

In Germany, as in much of Europe, food shortages still were severe and fuel supplies were low.

BORDER PACT RATIFIED

Moscow Cites Action Taken by Polish National Council

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting a Tass dispatch from Warsaw, said tonight that the Polish National Council had ratified the treaty establishing the Russan-Polish frontier.

In announcing the signing of the treaty last Aug. 17, the Moscow radio said that the future boundary would be the old Curzon Line with a few deviations "in Poland's favor." The Curzon Line, established after the first World War by Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, gave parts of so-called old Poland, including Vilna and Lwow, to Russia.

Girl Denies Stowaway Plan

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 31 (AP).—Jane Ferguson, eighteen-year-old former clerk at the American Embassy in London, told a court today that she was acting on a dare to visit a homebound G. I. when she attempted to board the troop-carrying liner Queen Mary last week while wearing a United States Army uniform. Miss Ferguson said she had no intention of stowing away.

CASCIARI TO TAKE BRIDE IN BRITAIN SATURDAY

NOTTINGHAM, England, Dec. 31—(AP) Dominick Casciari, 22-year-old former paratrooper who arrived in England by plane 12 days ago to ask permission to marry the girl he left behind, will complete his mission Jan. 5.

The New Canaan, Conn., youth will wed Rita Blankley, 18, at Bulwell Roman Catholic church. He has two tickets for return by plane with his bride.

Cascari met Rita while stationed here during the war but when he proposed marriage then, her father told him to return after the war.

WORKERS' COUNCIL OPERATES MINE IN RUSSIAN DISTRICT

BERLIN, Dec. 31—(AP) German provincial and Russian military government officals say industrial production in Soviet-occupied Germany is being spurred by workers' councils which are given a share in running industries.

The first American correspondents to tour the zone saw one of these councils functoning at the Riebeckesche Montanwerke (mining works) in Weissenfels, one of the largest coal mines in Saxony Province.

This enterprise is run by a board of two directors and three workers' representatives elected from the mines and factories.

The plant they operate includes one pit mine, three surface mines, two power plants, two plants for distilling brown coal into tar and 11 factories for making brown coal into fuel blocks. The plant suffered little war damage.

Nears 1938 Production

Gross coal diggings for October were announced as 469,896 metric tons (517,825 short ton), which is about 84 per cent of the production in the same month in 1933.

Both Russian military and German provincial officials give much credit for this quick comeback to the workers' council, which has a say in production methods as well as responsibility for employes' welfare.

The Reibeckesche mine was described by the officials as a model for operating other mines in this area. Most of the stock was owned by the Rheinstahl company, which obtained its controlling interest from I. G. Farben. Since the Rheinstahl bosses are in western Germany and out of contact with the plant here, the board of directors has been superceded by two directors named by the provincial government.

These directors are Heinz Rudert and Assistant Director Dr. Max Schwahn. Rudert, who has been with the company since 1939, succeeded Director Fritz Koenig, who was arrested by Russian occupation authorities on undisclosed charges.

Attend Daily Meetings

The directors attend daily meeting with the workers' council, whose members are Ernst Boetterer, for 33 years a pit miner; Otto Kiersch, a miner at 14 who now works in a factory, and Fritz Lesch, another former pit miner 15 years with the company. All three said they were Communist party members. The directors said they belonged to no political party.

There are workers' councils in each factory and mine in this enterprise. The total membership of 105 in these councils chose the top council of three.

Railroads, industries, some small businesses and hospitals are receiving the coal output. The Red army receives some for heating billets and offices. Power is also sold by the company.

The enterprises employ 5,350 persons, of whom 2,150 are miners. They work a six day, 48 hour week and are 100 per cent unionized.

In the denazification program 89 men were taken from executive jobs and some were sent into the mines. Some nominal party members were permitted to keep their jobs, while the more active Nazis among the miners were fired.

Rudert said there was no decision yet on disposition of company profits, but it may be decided in March at the end of the fiscal year whether profits will go to the government or to the known shareholders.

Hitler Definitely Perished, British Officer Maintains

By Michael Goldsmith

HERFORD, Germany, Dec. 31. (AP)—A British intelligence officer said today there could be no possible doubt that Adolf Hitler perished with his bride of 36 hours in a bunker under the bomb-blasted Reichs-Chancellery.

Positive Authenticity

The officer, who disclosed the full story of how Hitler's last documents were tracked down through the combined efforts of British and American intelligence agents, said the authenticity of the papers could not be questioned.

(A dispatch from the U. S. Third Army Headquarters at Bad Tolez said American intelligence officers there who had spent months running down every possible thread of evidence also were convinced that Hitler had died with his wife).

The documents themselves—Hitler's personal and political testaments and his marriage contract

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with Eva Braun—and exhaustive questioning of all persons now in British hands who were known to have witnessed the fuehrer's last hours, have disclosed a full sequence of events which the officer said is accepted as the true version of Hitler's death.

On the basis of accumulated evidence concerning events of the Third Reich's last days, Hitler and Eva Braun died in the bunker about 3 p. m. on the afternoon on April 30, after about 36 hours of married life.

Three Sets Made

Three complete sets of Hitler's documents were made. Two of the sets and all three of the trusted messengers who fled from the battered Reichschancellery with the papers now are in Allied hands, the British officer said.

One set of the documents still is missing, and the captured messenger to whom it was entrusted thus far has refused to disclose its hiding place. If it is recovered, the officer said, it will doubtless prove to be a facsimile.

The messengers now in Allied hands are Heinz Lorenz, former member of the propaganda ministry, whose set had the only copy of an appendix to Hitler's will, written by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels; Willi Johannmeier, a Germany army major attached to Hitler's personal staff, and Friederich Wilhelm Paustin, alias Wilhelm Zander, identified as the trusted adjutant of missing Deputy Fuehrer Martin Bormann.

The officer disclosed details of how the three were captured after fleeing Hitler's hideout in the garden of the Chancellery on April 29. This is the story:

Reichschancellery Surrounded

On the night of April 27 the Reichschancellery was completely surrounded by Red army troops. All physical contact with German forces was cut off for the group in the bunker, and Hitler decided the end was near.

The fuehrer ordered Walter Wagner, a Berlin municipal official, to perform the ceremony of marriage, and Hitler is believed to have been wed to Eva on the morning of April 29, and not on April 30, as previously testified by a captured German woman flier, Capt. Hanna Reitsch.

Immediately after the marriage ceremony, performed to a thunderous accompaniment of Russian bombs and shells, Hitler dictated his personal and political testaments to his secretary.

Shortly after 10 a. m. the three trusted messengers were dispatched with their instructions. Telegrams were sent informing Doenitz to expect the documents and the messages were the first indication obtained by the British that the testaments existed.

The messengers had made their way from the bunker along the Charlottenburger Chaussee, through Russian lines and the suburb of Gruenewald to Lake Wansee in western Berlin. They crossed the lake by boat and reached German lines on the opposite bank.

According to their own testimony, they continued their journey into Allied held territory, traveling by night and hiding by day. Eventually they reached the Hanover area, and separated.

Then they realized German resistance had collapsed, and they fled to their own homes. Early this month British officers arrested a man possessing false papers and a search produced the first complete set of documents, which were sewn into the padding in his coat. This man, Lorenz, disclosed the whole story under exhaustive questioning.

BRITISH REVEAL FULL STORY OF HITLER'S WILL

Say Three Messengers Got Out With Copies on Day Before Fuehrer Died.

FIRST WAS CAUGHT RECENTLY

Testament Causes Furor Among War Crime Defendants on Trial at Nuernberg

Herford, Germany, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The full story of the escape of three messengers from Adolf Hitler's Berlin Chancellory with his last testaments was told today by a British Intelligence officer, who said that there was now no possible doubt but that the Nazi Fuehrer died in his battered bunker.

Exhaustive questioning of all captured persons known to have witnessed Hitler's last hours has disclosed the full sequence of events, which British Intelligence now accepts as the true version of Hitler's death, the officers said. It is now accepted that Hitler died at about 3 P. M. on April 30, after some thirty-six hours of married life with his ex-mistress, Evan Braun. The messengers, carrying triplicate copies of Hitler's will, had fled the day before.

When the Russians completely surrounded the bunker and all physical contact with German forces was severed, Hitler decided the end was in sight.

Ceremony At 3 A.M.

The Führer then ordered Walter Wagner, a Berlin municipal official, to solemnize his marriage to the Braun woman. The British officer said the ceremony was believed to have taken place at 3 A.M. on April 29.

Previously, the British officer said the wedding was believed to have occurred on April 30, on the basis of testimony of a woman test pilot, Hanna Reitsch.

He said it is now known that the Reitsch woman and Gen. Ritter von Greim—successor to Hermann Goering as head of the German Air Force—flew from the Charlottenburger Chaussee in the early hours of April 29, and not on April 30 as had been stated previously.

Testaments Dictated

Immediately after the marriage, the officer said, Hitler dictated his personal and political testaments to his secretary. Shortly after 10 A.M., three reliable messengers sent from the bunker with instructions to take one triplicate copy of each document to Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in Flensburg and to Col. Gen. Ferdinand Schoener, who then was still fighting in Prague. Hitler had designated Doenitbz President of Germany and named Schoener Supreme Commander of the Army.

A third and spare copy was intended for preservation for posterity.

Telegrams were sent to Doenitz informing him of the documents and the officer said these messages were the first indications that British Intelligence found indicating the existence of the Hitler testaments.

Never Arrived

The messengers, however, never reached Flensburg or [illegible]

Until early this month, no trace had been found of any of them, despite intensive search in the British and American occupation zones.

All the messengers now are in American and British hands. They are Heinz Lorenz, Willi Johannmeier and Friedrich Wilhelm Paustin, also known as Wilhelm Zander.

Goebbels's Appendix

Lorenz was a member of the Propaganda Ministry and his set of locuments was the only one containing the appendix by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, in which the Propaganda Minister declared he would defy Hitler's order to leave Berlin so that he could die with the Führer in the bunker.

Johannmeier was an army major attached to Hitler's personal staff. Paustin was Martin Bormann's aide de camp.

This month the British arrested a man in the British occupation zone for being in possession of false papers. When the suspect was searched, a complete set of documents was found sewn into the shoulder padding of his coat.

The man was identified as Lorenz. After exhaustive questioning, he disclosed the entire story.

Refuses To Talk

On December 20, Johannmeier was arrested as Iserlohn in the Ruhr. He has thus far refused to give up his set of documents or disclose their hiding place.

On information obtained from members of Paustin's family, British intelligence officers went to the United States 3d Army district in Bavaria, and with United States intelligence traced Paustin to a cottage near the Austro-German frontier, where he was living under the name of Zander with his mistress, who was formerly Bormann's secretary.

Accounts of the messengers' escape were told in almost identical details by Lorenz and Paustin, when questioned separately.

Johannmeier and Lorenz are being held in the British zone and still are undergoing interrgation.

as war criminals to resume on Wednesday.

The sensational charges, written by the trapped Führer in the Berlin Chancellery bunker on the eve of his suicide with his mistress-bride, Eva Braun, were learned by the prisoners during a busy morning filled with conferences with their lawyers.

No Surprise To Goering

To Goering, Hitler's condemnation came as no surprise for the SS and SA had arrested him in Berchtesgaden on April 23 while he was expecting to become the new German Führer. The ousted Reichsmarshal had not suspected, however, the full extent to which Himmler, Gestapo chief who committed suicide, also had slipped from Hitler's favor.

Virtually all the other prisoners were reported surprised at the language used in the will in actions against the two Nazis, who next to Hitler had wielded the most power:

"Altogether from their disloyalty to me, Goering and Himmler have brought irreparable shame on the country and the whole nation by secretly negotiating with the enemy without my knowledge and against my will and also by illegally attempting to seize control of the state."

A Doubtful Honor

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, named in the will as Joachim von Ribbentrop's successor as foreign minister, was understood not to have known before of such an appointment. He was reported to have received the tardy word of this dubious honor today with his usual phlegmatic calm.

Ribbentrop was said to have hid whatever disappointment he may have felt at learning the will ignored him completely. He has described himself as "the last foreign minister of defeated Germany."

Ernst Kaltenbrunner and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder still were unaware of the will. Kaltenbrunner is under treatment at the United States army hospital for cranial hemorrhage which may require another month of convalescence. Raeder, whose health has been poor, stayed in bed in his jail cell.

Hitler sought to picture himself as a martyr. He bequeathed the German people the Nazi creed of fierce loyalty to the state and hatred of the Jews.

"Plot" Against Goering

The better-informed prisoners seemed agreed that Goering had been the victim of plotting by Deputy Party Chief Martin Bormann and Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, who had worked to destroy Hitler's confidence in him. Bormann is being tried *in absentia*; Goebbels's body was found in the chancellery.

Himmler apparently had dealt more independently in peace negotiations with Count Folke Bernadotte, of Sweden, than had been believed. The prisoners gave this as the likeliest reason for Himmler's "disgrace."

Grand Admiral Doenitz appeared to be better informed than any of the prisoners over the contents of the Hitler document. He has explained that he was notified of his appointment as Reich President and supreme commander and, as such, started peace preliminaries on his own initiative.

Hitler's Last Will Throws High Nazis Into Furor

Nuernberg, Dec. 31 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's last will, calling Hermann Goering and Heinrich Himmler traitors, created furor today among the twenty arch Nazis waiting in the Nuernberg jail for their trials as war criminals to resume on Wednesday.

HITLER'S DEPUTY REPORTED CAUGHT

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Reuters declared in a dispatch from Nuernberg today that Czecho-slovak newspapers report the arrest of Martin Bormann, Adolf Hitler's deputy Fuehrer. The report was not confirmed immediately.

The Czecho-slovak newspapers say that Bormann was seized in the British zone of Germany, Reuters asserted, adding, however, that the Allied security officers refuse to confirm or deny the report.

Later Reuters quoted a senior British Intelligence officer at Hartford, Germany, as saying that Bormann was believed to have been killed while attempting to escape from the Berlin Chancellory last spring. The dispatch added that the officer quoted was the one responsible, with American help, for tracking down Hitler's last testament.

Half Of Germans Okay U.S. Program

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 31 (AP). A recent military government poll showed 50 per cent of German civilians questioned were generally satisfied with the American de-Nazification program.

United States authorities said that 31 per cent, most of whom were persons in the upper social and economic groups, believed that the program was too harsh, and that it deprived Germany of specialists needed for reconstruction. Ten per cent said they felt de-Nazification was neither thorough nor sufficiently tough.

Hagenbeck Circus Comeback

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 31 (AP).—Among the cheeriest New Year's news for the German people was the announcement today by Lorenz Hagenbeck that he hopes to have his circus back on the road by April. The circus, with its seventy trained animals, was saved from possible destruction by performing in Sweden in 1944 when Allied air attacks were striking Germany.

France Recognizes Yugoslavia

PARIS, Dec. 31 (AP).—France officially recognized today the Republic of Yugoslavia, following similar action by the United States and Great Britain.

Verdun Honors Truman

VERDUN, France, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Municipal Council voted today to award the Medal of Verdun to President Truman as a member of the American 129th Artillery Regiment in the first World War.

HANG 2 NAZI GENERALS

Moscow, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Two German generals and a non-commissioned officer were hanged in the public square in Bryansk four hours after a military tribunal had found them guilty of the mass torture and murder of Russian civilians and Red Army prisoners. They were Lieut.-Gen. Friedrich Gustav Bernhardt; Major-Gen. Adolf Hamman, the former commandant of Orel, Bryansk and Bo-

bruisk; and Cpl. Martin Lemmler.

The atrocities occurred during the German occupation of Bryansk.

Cpl. Karl Theodor Stein, tried before the same tribunal, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

ITALY REGAINS CONTROL OF NORTHERN REGIONS

ROME, Dec. 31—(AP) The Allies tonight handed back to Italy the administrative control of four northern regions, Piedmont, Venezia, Lombardy and Liguria.

The Mediterranean islands of Lambedusa, Pantelleria and Linosa as well as the urban areas of Livorno, Naples Pisa and Colle Salvetti simultaneously are restored to Italian jurisdiction, but the Allies hold on to the province of Udine and the Venezie Guilia territory, pending delineation of the Italian-Yugoslav border.

A decree appearing in today's Official Gazette formally reincorporated the territory while another validated the acts and decrees of Allied officials and the verdicts of tribunals since the reconquest of the area from the Germans.

Gangsters Seize Police Arms In Sicily

Palerma, Sicily, Dec. 31 (AP)—Bandits using hand grenades, dynamite, rifles and machine guns attacked a police outpost today at Monreale, overpowered and bound three guards after a gun battle and looted the place of arms.

It was the second such incident in Sicily over the week end. On Saturday night, a policeman was killed and four were wounded by attackers believed to be separationists who want to secede from Italy.

2 Priests Must Die For Slav 'Revolt'

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 31 (AP)—The newspaper *Politika* reported two days ago that a military court in Sarajevo sentenced two Catholic priests to death by hanging for having been prominent organizers of an illegal, anti-Government organization called "Crusaders."

The newspaper said it had been fully established that five priests and two nuns formed the highest governing body of the Crusader group in Sarajevo, and that the organization had been spreading rapidly in Bosnia and Herzegovina and parts of Croatia.

Testimony At Trial

Politika said the trial, which lasted several days, established that the priests, Ivan Tchendric and Franjo Shlafhauser, had conducted a well-planned propaganda campaign through the countryside and had aided illegal forces, while planning to attack military barracks in various parts of Bosnia.

Nineteen other defendants were sentenced to forced labor, the newspaper said, with terms ranging up to twenty years. Three others escaped prison sentences but all were deprived of civil rights and had their property confiscated.

Repatriation of Poles Up to 10,000 Per Day

WARSAW, Poland—(AP) The repatriation of an estimated four million Poles from western and eastern Europe is being stepped up to more than 10,000 per day.

Wladyslaw Wolski, vice minister of public administration, reported 4,500 Poles are entering Poland at Szczecin (Stettin) from Germany daily. Six thousand Poles are passing into their homeland from American zones of occupation. Repatriations also are being speeded from Soviet Russia.

Return of Poles to their homeland originally started on the basis of 3,000 daily. More than 200,000 have entered southern Poland in the last three months.

'NUTS!' IS MADE MOTTO OF BASTOGNE

Brussels, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The coat of arms of the war-torn Belgian town of Bastogne will bear the word "Nuts," the caustic reply given the Germans by the American Major-Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe when asked to surrender during the Battle of the Bulge last winter.

A year ago yesterday, Gen. Patton's Third Army tanks broke through the German lines around Bastogne, relieving its defenders. Leo Mundeleer, the Belgian Minister of War, decorated the town yesterday with the Croix de Guerre.

BRANN'S FUNERAL HELD

American General to Be Buried in Army Grave in Italy

VIENNA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Impressive funeral services for Major Gen. Donald W. Brann of San Antonio, Tex., deputy commander of American forces in Austria, were held today in a small, flower-banker chapel. Ranking Russian, British, French and American officers and officials of the Austrian Government attended.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding the American forces in Austria, announced the appointment of Brig. Gen. Ralph Tait, Chief of Staff of American forces in Austria, as General Brann's successor.

General Clark headed the American mourners. He and his staff occupied the front row at the rites, after which General Brann's body was placed on General Clark's special train en route to burial in an American military cemetery at Castelfiorentino, Italy.

U. S. Ships Crash at Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 31 (AP).—The American ships Jesse Cottrell and R. F. Peckham collided today in theh Mediterranean, eight miles east of here. The Jesse Cottrell, bound from Delaware Capes to Marseille, was the more seriously damaged, but no casualties were reported. The R. F. Peckham was en route from Palermo to Hampton Roads.

British Comb Suspects In Jerusalem Assaults

JERUSALEM, Dec. 31—(AP)—British authorities detained 59 persons for further questioning today as a combined police and military search through the Jewish town of Ramat Gan near Tel Aviv was concluded.

Officials said a total of 1,500 persons were questioned before a special curfew was lifted in Ramat Gan. Authorities said the search through the town was conducted because participants in Thursday night's Palestinian bombings were suspected of hiding there. Ten persons were killed in the attack on police headquarters in Jerusalem and other attacks in Tel Aviv.

A curfew still was in effect in Jerusalem where 2,000 persons were rounded up Friday for questioning.

Terrorists Hunted In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Dec. 31 (AP)—British troops today sealed off a western section of Jerusalem with armored cars and barbed wire and searched the area for terrorists wanted in last Thursday's outbreak of violence in which ten persons were killed and twelve injured.

The city was quiet during the night, but police reported that several persons were detained for breaking the curfew regulation, in effect in the Jewish quarters until today.

IRAN UNINFORMED

Tehran, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Premier Ibrahim Hakimi said today that it was "regreetable" that Iran had not been permitted to have a representative at the recent conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

Pointing out that Britain and Russia were bound by treaty to consult Iran on all matters affecting the nation's interests, Hakimi said his Government had not as yet received any communication regarding the Moscow conference, at which Britain's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin has said Iranian affairs were discussed.

Hakimi also announced the resignation of Husein Ali Hedayat, Minister without Portfolio, who is regarded as strongly pro-British. The Premier said Hedayat would be named Ambassador to Afghanistan.

Indonesian Police Force Detained for Questioning

British Suspect Some of 743 of Part in Kidnapings

BATAVIA, Dec. 31 (AP).—The British said today they were holding the entire force of 743 Indonesian police in Batavia for questioning, as scattered incidents of continued warfare were reported.

The Indonesian police, ousted Saturday when British troops seized all police stations in the Java capital were detained in the central police station. Some are suspected by the British of collaborating with Indonesians responsible for recent kidnapings.

At Buitzenborg, south of Batavia and source of the capital's water supply, snipers today killed two Indian soldiers and wounded two Dutch internees. Indonesians shelled the airfield at Semarang, mid-Java port city, and fired upon an incoming airplane, which escaped damage.

Batavia's Indonese Police Being Held

Batavia, Dec. 31 (AP)—The British announced today they were holding for questioning all 743 members of the Indonesian police force of Batavia, ousted Saturday when British troops seized police stations here.

The Indonesians, some of whom are suspected by the British of collaborating in recent kidnappings, are being held at the Central Police Station.

Meanwhile, 2,000 Dutch marines, trained and equipped in the United States, were preparing to disembark from a ship which arrived off Batavia yesterday. A British announcement said the marines would disembark within a few days.

Replacing Amboinese

Indonesian leaders have protested against the importing of additional Dutch forces into troubled Java, but agreed some time ago, in this particular case, to allow the marines to be brought in to replace Amboinese natives serving in the Dutch Army, said Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic.

Intermittent fighting continued at Buitenzorg, where Indonesian snipers killed two British Indian soldiers and wounded two Dutch internees, and at Semarang, where the natives shelled an airfield.

Aneta, official Dutch news agency, said that 55 Indonesians suspected of terrorist activity were arrested in Batavia today, bringing to about 250 the number of persons arrested within the last several days.

Nationalists Propose Marshall As Arbiter

Chiang Invites Reds To Join His Regime On Condition They Give Up Armies.

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, Dec. 31. (AP)—The Chinese government proposed today that Gen. George C. Marshall serve as mediator for a truce between the Communist faction, which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek invited to join his regime, provided it would relinquish its independent armies.

Calls For Unity Session

Chiang also called for Jan. 10 a two-week session of the political consultative council as part of the new bid to end this country's long, embittered civil strife.

The three-point government plan, delivered in writing to the Communist leaders now here, provided that each side immediately cease hostilities; that one representative from each side confer with the special American envoy, General Marshall, on procedures for ending hostilities and opening communications; and that impartial military observers be chosen to see that the peace is kept.

Foreign quarters here said that Americans, although not directly named, might make up this observer mission.

The main difference between the government offer and a Communist truce proposal of Dec. 27, to which it was a reply, lay in the suggestion that Marshall take a leading role.

The Communists had suggested that both sides unconditionally cease hostilities, that all problems be solved peacefully, and that a representative group send observers to the different fronts.

Would Halt Jap Roundup

Government sources already had pointed out that simply to rest on their arms would halt the roundup of Japanese troops and would hamper railway operations and the assumption by the government of control in Manchuria.

Today's program carefully provided that an acceptable truce must not interfere with surrender and repatriation of Japanese or with railways.

What the Communists thought about it was not yet known, as Gen. Chou En-Lai and other Communist leaders who are now here had gone to a series of New Year's Eve parties and were unavailable when the government proposal was announced.

Foreign quarters, however, said there was nothing in the proposal to which the Communists could raise reasonable objections and that the government must have obtained General Marshall's approval beforehand.

Marshall also was unavailable for personal comment, as he was celebrating his 65th birthday anniversary at a party given by the generalissimo at the presidential villa outside Chungking. During the day, however, Marshall was known to have conferred with his military advisors.

Prior to the party, the generalissimo, in his annual New Year's message to the people, said "We will use every possible peaceful means to solve internal conflicts."

Without naming the Communists, Chiang said that the government was prepared to enlarge the national assembly "so that leading personages of society and representatives of other political parties may also take part in its deliberations." He added that he was prepared also to have such persons participate "either in the policy-making councils or the executive branches" of his government.

The one condition to this offer, Chiang said, was that participants in the government "must not maintain autonomous armies to serve as instruments for forcible seizure of power."

Chiang stressed this point, saying: "There is nothing in matters of state that we cannot concede and discuss with an open mind, but authority to issue military and administrative orders must be unified. All troops must serve the state. The carving up of spheres of influence, the destruction of communications and obstruction of the work of returning to normalcy must be avoided."

Rival government, he said, would "create the gravest danger" and even threaten "total extinction" of the nation.

"To have the government broaden its basis and to have all troops under command of the state and obey orders of the government is what every really patriotic individual should advocate."

30-24-32755

Chiang's Regime Urges Marshall As Arbiter

Chungking, Dec. 31 (AP) — The Chinese Central Government countered a Communist plan for a truce today by proposing that Gen. George C. Marshall act as arbiter and that a military inspection mission, possibly composed of Americans, serve as impartial observers to see that any armistice was obeyed.

The immediate reaction in foreign quarters here was that there was nothing in the Government offer to which the Communists could validly object and that General Marshall's approval must have been obtained before the suggestion was made for ending the civil conflict.

Reds Invited Into Government

The move to bring the American special envoy into the peace picture came as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek made an outright bid to the Communists to join a government that would unify China and called a two-week meeting of the Political Consultative Council to begin January 10.

There was no immediate Communist reaction, as all leaders of the Communist delegation here were out attending a New Year's Eve party.

The three-point government plan was submitted in writing to the Communists.

Wants Concrete Understanding

As translated by the Ministry of Information, it was:

"Cessation of hostilities in the country has been the consistent wish of the National Government. In order to attain this objective it is necesary for both sides to come to a concrete understanding on procedures to be followed. Otherwise the proposal to cease hostilities cannot be effectively carried out. For this reason it is proposed:

"1. That all hostilities within the country shall cease and railway communications shall be restored;

"2. That, inasmuch as hostilities and obstructions to communications affect the discharge of China's obligations toward our allies in the acceptance of the Japanese surrender and repatriation of enemy prisoners of war, the Government and Chinese Communist party shall each appoint a representative to confer forthwith with General of the Army Marshall on the procedure to be adopted in all matters pertaining to cessation of hostilities and restoration of railway communications for submission to the Government for action;

Impartial-Observer Suggestion

"3. That the standing committee of the People's Political Council shall elect five impartial observers forming a military inspection mission to inspect the military and communications situation in areas of conflict and to look into other matters that have to do with restoration of peace to the country. The mission shall make factual reports on the situation and release such reports for publication. The military inspection mission shall invite the Political Consultative Council to send impartial observers to participate on the mission when the council is convened."

While the makeup of this group was not specified, it was regarded here as entailing the possibility that Americans would be the observers.

Shortly before the announcement that a plan had been submitted to the Communists in writing, the Generalissimo went on the air.

In a New Year's message to the Chinese people, he announced that the Government was ready to invite leaders of other political parties "to take part in the Government, either in the policy-making councils or the executive branches."

They would be welcomed into the Government, he said, before the National Assembly meets May 5 to consider a new constitution.

States One Condition

The only condition set on this arrangement by the Generalissimo was that those other representatives "must not maintain autonomous armies to serve as instruments for forcible seizure of power."

The Communists have been maintaining a separate army in North China and likewise have been holding out for a later meeting of the Assembly, claiming that otherwise it would be packed for the Kuomintang, or National party.

Assembly Increase Planned

The Generalissimo asserted, however, that the Government was prepared to increase the number of the Assembly "so that leading personages" of "other political parties may also take part."

"We will use every possible peaceful means to solve internal conflicts," he said in a radio address.

"Internally, I wish to maintain national unity. Externally, I wish to achieve world peace. I have devoted everything that I am to the country and I have banished all thoughts of life or death and success or failure. . . . Considerations of personal glory and gain are not in my thoughts."

Says Trouble Increasing

Chiang added that, with the victorious end of the war, the Chinese should celebrate the New Year's arrival with justified pride, "but as a matter of fact our country is still facing a rather difficult situation. Though foreign aggression has been repelled, internal trouble is becoming ever more serious."

He said the position of honor which the nation attained by more than eight years of bloodshed and sacrifice was being jeopardized by recent events.

Needed For Normalcy

Stressing that the first prerequisites to return to normalcy were peace and stability, he declared:

"These are not only needed by the Chinese nation—they are also the main conditions upon which world security depends. . . .

"But over and above everything else we must arrive at a common understanding *vie-a-vise* national problems . . .

"We must lose no time to consolidate our national unity and achieve constitutional democracy so as to put the finishing touches to national reconstruction"

Chiang's Son Greets Stalin

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (AP).—Chiang Ching-kuo, elder son and personal representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, brought to Premier Stalin a personal message and greetings from the Chinese leader, it was reported in Chinese circles here today.

The man, who has been representing the Chinese central government in Manchuria, talked with Stalin last night. Informed sources said Chiang Ching-kuo's mission was concerned with Manchurian and other topics of mutual Chinese-Russian interest. It was said he probably would hold more talks with the Russians before ending his stay, which may last a week or longer.

Chiang's Son Meets Stalin.

Moscow, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Discussions continued today between Russian officials and Chiang Chiwg-Kuo, elder son and personal representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who arrived here yesterday. The Chinese envoy conferred last night with Premier Stalin, in a meeting also attended by Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov and Chinese Ambassador Foo Peng Sheung.

U. S. to Deactivate Air Group in China

Shanghai, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The China Air Service Command, which played an important role in supplying and servicing American aircraft in China, will be deactivated at midnight. Personnel will be sent home or transferred to other air units. Its biggest job was flying Air Force supplies over the Hump to scattered bases in China.

New Year Turkey For GI's In Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 31 (AP)—United States Army personnel in this area went without turkey on Christmas, but enough is available to pile each man's plate with one pound for New Year's Day feasts.

Quartermasters, unable to find turkeys in China at fair prices, sent a rush call to Washington. Some birds were flown in and the Navy supplied the balance from refrigerator ships.

The New Year's Eve curfew was extended to 2 A.M. to give Americans a couple more hours for celebration in this night-spot-studded city.

SENATE INVESTIGATORS ARRIVE AT HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Dec. 31—(AP) Members of the Senate Mead committee arrived here today on the first leg of a world tour to investigate military bases and surpluses.

The group included Senators James Tunnel (D) Delaware and William Knowland (R) California. Tunnel announced a public hearing for this afternoon on matters pertaining to surplus property, post-war Army and Navy equipment requirements and permanent bases.

The committee will look into reports that useable military supplies and equipment have been destroyed and inquire into the Navy's program for improving its investigative and disciplinary agencies.

First Indo-China Cargo Of Rubber Off for U. S.

SAIGON, Indo-China, Dec. 31 (AP).—Lack of labor and lighterage is delaying the shipment of 113,000 tons of rubber to the United States, but the first cargo from Indo-China left for America last week.

The Isthmian ship Red Rover, which left with the first cargo, lay here for six weeks before completing the loadings of its 8,000 tons, but shipping officials say gradual improvement of labor and lighterage conditions may permit realization soon of the goal of 16,000 tons that has been set for monthly shipments to the United States. The American Liberty ship Mary A. Livermore, the second United States-bound cargo ship, is here ready to be loaded with 8,000 tons. Of the total of 170,000 tons of rubber available here, the United States has been allotted two-thirds and France the remainder.

U. S. AIDS BRITAIN, INDIA CHARGES

UDAIPUR, India, Dec. 31—(AP) Jawaharlal Nehru, in an address prepared for delivery at the All-India States Peoples conference, declared today that the United States is "underwriting the British empire" in a way "fraught with the gravest consequences to all concerned."

Nehru, former president of the Indian National Congress, asserted that [illegible] and Russia are struggling for the dominant world position, and added that the United States, "anxious to have others line up with them, appears to favor continuation in some form of the British empire."

"Recent developments would seem to indicate that America is underwriting this empire," Nehru continued, "possibly with suitable minor changes. That is a big decision to take, fraught with the gravest consequences for all concerned. For it is certain x x x that the countries of Asia will not willingly submit to any empire or any domination and will revolt against it.

"It will be a continuing revolt of millions with a passion behind it which even the atom bomb will not suppress. And from that revolt will develop that terrible thing, the [illegible]d world war"

Nehru declared that Indian Nationalists have grown strong and [illegible]rned that the princes of the [illegible]tes would not be permitted to [illegible] "British fifth Columns" against [illegible]ationalism.

He attack British intervention in Indonesia and French Indo-China, declaring there is a "perilous resemblance between these wars of intervention carried on by Britain and that other war of intervention which Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany waged in Spain and which was the prelude to World War Two.

"We have watched British intervention there with growing anger, shame and helplessness that Indian troops should thus be used for doing Britain's dirty work against our friends who are fighting the same fight as we."

INDIA'S CHANCE

NEW DELHI, India, (AP)—Indian manufacturers may capture the post-war trade in cheap ready-made mosquito nets which Japan supplied in thousands of bales before the war.

HITLER RAINED OUT

JOHANNESBURG, (AP)—Basil Grey, a 45-year-old Londoner is carrying out a spiritualist revival among the African natives. Clad only in a loin cloth and living on goats' milk and roast snakes, he claims a big following among the natives of East Africa. He has now come down to Swaziland to purge it of the spirit of Hitler which, he claims, has been causing the recent severe drought. His reputation soared when heavy rains fell.

MacArthur Aides Fear A Costly Loss Of Face

Tokyo, Dec. 31 (AP)—Sources close to General MacArthur reported today that the Big Three's new control plan for Japan had already caused confusion among the Japanese and might cause the General to lose face in a country where face is all-important.

The control plan, which MacArthur bluntly stated yesterday had been made over his protest and behind his back, may result in a slackening of Japanese efforts to carry out orders already issued—and which they had accepted only grudgingly—the sources said.

MacArthur's Statement

MacArthur's 150-word statement said "the statement attributed to the Far Eastern Commission [press] officer [Thomas Blake, in Washington] that I 'did not object to the new Japan control plan before it was approved at Moscow' is incorrect. On October 31 my final disagreement was contained in my radio to the chief of staff for the Secretary of State, advising that the terms 'in my opinion are not acceptable.' Since that time my views have not been sought."

The General also denied that he had been consulted during the Moscow conferences. However, he concluded that "the issues involved are too vital for the future of the world to have them bog down. . . . It is my full purpose to see it [the plan] through."

The New Plan

The Moscow conference created a four-power council of the United States, Britain, China and Russia to advise MacArthur and review his actions, and set up an eleven-nation commission to fix policies concerning Japan. The council has power to veto his policies. Although the General did not so state, it was believed here that he objected principally to the veto power.

Although grudgingly, the Japanese have gone along with MacArthur as occupation boss. Now they are asking whether his past directives may be subject to review and whether they will be required to make a new start under the council setup.

The Matter Of "Face"

Ever since occupation troops landed, MacArthur alone has issued orders to Emperor Hirohito and to his Cabinet. It was no secret that he received his orders from the Allied joint chiefs of staff, but the Japanese knew that in Tokyo he, as supreme commander for the Allied powers, was their sole source of authority. That was sufficient to give him face.

Should the Nipponese get the impression that his power has been reduced, informed sources say he would lose face.

MacArthur Suspends 3 Jap School Courses

Tokyo, Dec. 31 (AP)—General MacArthur today ordered the suspension of three Japanese school courses utilized most effectively for spreading militaristic ultra-nationalism and the confiscation of all textbooks and teachers manuals used for them.

The order, which affects all schools in Japan, implemented recent abolition of state Shinto. It specified that Japanese history, geography and morals—roughly equivalent to American classes in ethics—will be suspended until headquarters approves their resumption.

Renovation Held Essential

Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, head of MacArthur's information and education section, said these courses were so thoroughly loaded with nationalistic teachings that complete renovation is essential. He said the order was intended as "an implementation directive," providing details for previous, generalized renovation instructions.

The Education Ministry was instructed to prepare substitute courses and to submit plans for writing new textbooks covering the suspended subjects. These temporary books will be ready for the spring school term.

To Destroy Books

Confiscated textbooks will be destroyed. Pulp from them will be used for printing new books from which objectionable teachings will be eliminated.

The order also suspended the still-effective wartime Japanese laws and regulations on methods of teaching these subjects.

The suspended course in morals heavily emphasized Shinto concepts of the Emperor's divinity, Japan's "divine mission" and similar teachings upon which militarists depended for indoctrination.

Japanese history and geography long have been taught against a background of Japan's imperialistic might and the "necessity" of her leadership in East Asia.

43 Of 50 Objectionable

A headquarters announcement said occupation officials had studied 50 textbooks and manuals. Forty-three were "extensively filled with objectionable matter, two have limited sections of undesirable material, and five are relatively innocuous, dealing for the most part with ancient history."

On October 20, MacArthur had abolished military instruction in schools.

Substitute Courses

Dyke said substitute courses would include current events, international history and other subjects relating to world social, political and economic affairs.

A Japanese request to remove price and distribution controls over eleven groups of sundry essential items was denied today by General MacArthur. Headquarters said the effect would be inflationary and would result in channeling such goods into the hands of consumers "whose incomes greatly exceed the national level."

Cuts Shuttle Service.

Tokyo, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—A material reduction in the number of ships (LSTS) which have been shuttling between China, Sasebo and Korea was announced today at Allied Headquarters. This materially will reduce the number of Koreans who can be loaded at Sasebo for Korea. The action was taken to discourage Koreans congesting Sasebo for repatriation.

JAPS MAY FLY FLAG NEW YEAR'S DAY

Tokyo, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The Japanese, by permission of Gen. MacArthur, will be allowed to fly the rising sun flag from dawn New Year's Day, the Japanese reported today. They also will be permitted to fly their flag January 3 and 5.

U.S. Officer Describes Beating By Jap On Trial

Yokohama, Dec. 31 (AP)—The ranking American officer imprisoned by the Japanese at Omuta prison camp described through an affidavit today how he was beaten by the camp commander, now on trial for alleged killings and atrocities inflicted on Allied soldiers.

Capt. Wayne C. Liles, of Clinton, Okla., said in the affidavit he and another officer were struck by the defendant, Lieut. Ohotaro Furushima, known to the prisoners as "Harry Onion." The Japanese officer held them responsible for an alleged escape attempt by Private James S. Mann, of Los Angeles, who later died in the guardhouse.

Starved To Death

After describing a merciless beating of Mann, who he said later starved to death after fourteen days in the guardhouse, Liles declared he and another officer were summoned by Furushima.

"He struck me across the face with a belt and then took a piece of sole leather and struck me repeatedly in the face and head," said Liles's affidavit.

Included in the testimony introduced at Furushima's war-crimes trial before a United States military commission was the medical report of a Captain Christison, British army doctor in the camp, who signed a death certificate saying Mann died in a cell August 6, 1945—three weeks before the surrender—from "starvation and maltreatment."

The prosecution announced a surprise Japanese eyewitness will be placed on the stand Wednesday when the trial of Lieut. Kel Yuri, another defendant, is resumed. Yuri also is charged with responsibility for beatings and the deaths of two American soldiers. His trial has been in recess since Saturday awaiting radioed affidavits of two American officers now in the United States.

The surprise witness scheduled for Wednesday "is able to identify the accused," said Major Joshua V. Davidow, of the prosecution staff.

Jap Said to Have Laughed As Yank Captive Lost Mind

Yokohama, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—A charge that the Japanese commander of Kamioka Prison Camp stood laughing while an American private mercilessly was beaten until he lost his sanity was made at the Japanese officer's war crimes trial today.

That testimony against Lieut. Ohotaro Furushima was given in an affidavit by Lieut. Gerard Herman Theunissen of Java, a Dutch officer. He said he witnessed the brutal beating of Pfc. Robert L. Robinson.

Robinson "was clubbed senseless for smuggling in food. He was revived each time and the treatment continued," said the affidavit. "We were forced to watch as the Japanese staff stood around laughing. He was beaten so much he finally went out of his mind. Furushima looked out of his office window and laughed at the affair." After that, the Dutchman said, Robinson was subjected to the horrible water treatment.

Theunissen said he kept a record of all atrocities, names and dates. He declared that at one time Furushima told Americans in a hospital they would be better off dead, because they were useless as workers.

Describes Other Beating.

The Dutch officer also described in detail the beating of Pvt. James H. Smith, who died later.

"Smith was beaten on the body and face with sticks last winter. He too was revived each time he became unconscious. Finally, he was put naked into a cell despite the cold and doctors were not permitted to help him.

"Americans protested to the camp commander that if he were not given medical treatment he would die. It was refused. He died of tuberculosis and pneumonia."

Theunissen further stated that in the last few months before the surrender, the Japanese became very jittery because they knew the war was lost. As a result, they intensified the severity of their torture and became so indiscriminate that "tortures were a part of our daily routine. Many of our Dutch died from the severity of these beatings." He also charged that American prisoners were forced to stand nude in front of barracks while Japanese women spat on them and threw rocks.

MANILA BOMB DEATH

Manila, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Smoldering enmities between Chinese Government supporters and Communists in Manila's large Chinese community blazed today when a bomb wrapped as a holiday package exploded in a downtown cafe, killing one person and injury two. Miss Lydia Mercado, 20 years old, Filipino cashier, was killed and N. G. Young, the owner, and Eleazar G. Visenio were wounded.

Young told the police he received a note a week ago which said, "You are a well-known Chinese Nationalist, but even so you still are employing many Communists. So we invite your attention to your duty. Remove all the Communists from your restaurant. Otherwise we shall be compelled to send you a clock in a couple of days."

A second note was delivered with the bomb by a small boy who disappeared. It said, "We understand that you received our first letter and understood all that we asked you. So as a Christmas present we are sending you the clock we promised you."

The police said that at least a dozen recent Chinese deaths here were attributable to political assassinations. The dead included prominent businessmen.

Roosevelt Named 'Man Of The Year'

Manila, Dec. 31 (AP) — The late president Roosevelt was named "Man of the Year" today in a poll conducted among soldiers in the western Pacific by the Army daily, the *Pacifican*.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Davidson, director of operations, port of Manila, was second. He contributed to breaking a jam in shipping here and expedited movement of men to the States.

Minesweeper Toll Is Still Unknown

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 31 (AP)—Toll of casualties aboard the minesweeper U.S.S. Minivet, which struck a mine Saturday off Kyushu Island, Japan, was unknown today as aircraft and surface ships searched for missing crewmen.

The initial announcement by navy headquarters reported "moderate loss of life and injury" among the crew of nine officers and 82 enlisted men on the 220-foot vessel which was engaged in minesweeping operations in Tsushima Strait, about 50 miles northwest of Kyushu.

Navy Tabulating Loss

Navy headquarters said exact tabulation of the dead and injured was not yet possible. Names of casualties will be announced by the Navy after next of kin are notified.

Commissioned last July, the Minivet was the first American minesweeper sunk by mines since V-J day. More than 20,000 American and Japanese mines have been cleared from 84,000 square miles since the end of the war.

The Minivet, a unit of Task Force 52, was supervising a sweep by Japanese vessels of a shallow mine field when it was ripped by the blast.

Koreans Riot Against Big-3 Plan

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 29 [AP—Delayed] — Korean hotheads fought in the streets of Seoul and threw rocks at American soldiers today in violent protest against the Big Three's five-year trusteeship plan for their country.

Rightist speakers addressed a mass meeting which demanded immediate recognition of a Korean provisional government, called for a strike of Koreans employed by the American Military Government, and branded opponents to immediate independence as traitors.

Curfew Imposed

In an attempt to forestall more demonstrations against the trusteeship program, announced after the Russian - British - American conference at Moscow last week, American military authorities who control southern Korea ordered an 8 P.M. curfew.

[There was no report of the Korean reaction to the program in northern Korea, where the Russians are in control.]

Huge posters on Seoul buildings charged the Communist party with responsibility for the trusteeship plan.

Hundreds of Koreans employed by the American Military Government walked off the job; a mob attacked the office of a newspaper which Rightists declared had Communist leanings; banks closed and policemen left their posts.

A Communist party spokesman, blaming the Rightists for the outbreaks, said all Leftist groups, including the Communists, had been advised to limit their actions to peaceful protests.

Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge, American Commander in southern Korea, explained to Korean newspaper men that the plan did not mean that trusteeship of their country would be imposed immediately.

Seizure of Axis Firms Ruled Illegal in Argentina

Judge Says Government Must Recompense Owners

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Argentine military government's decree authorizing the seizure of Axis firms in compliance with hemisphere security obligations was declared unconstitutional today by Federal Judge Eduardo Ortiz Basualdo.

In a decision which threatened to invalidate intervention by the government's vigilance board against approximately 150 Japanese and German firms, the court held that the government had no right to seize property of the German-controlled "Merck Argentina S. A.," and ruled that the government must not only restore the property but recompense the company for any damages incurred since its seizure last Sept. 6.

Legal circles quickly pointed out that a decision by one Argentine Federal judge is not necessarily binding upon others and that the Attorney General would undoubtedly appeal to the Supreme Court on behalf of the government.

Basualdo said the government's seizure action violated property guaranties of the national constition, adding that there had been no reasons of urgency or military necessity to justify the action.

TAMBORINI CHOSEN TO OPPOSE PERON

Buenos Aires, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—

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Dr. Jose P. Tamborini, physician and Radical party leader, has been chosen by the Democratic Union as its candidate to oppose Col. Juan Peron in the presidential election in February.

The Democratic Union represents a coalition of the Radical, Socialist, Communist and Progressive Democratic parties, which have adopted a platform calling for betterment of Argentina's relations with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Tamborini, a former Senator and former Minister of the Interior, will be 60 years old on February 22, two days before the election. He was a leader in formation of the coalition front against Peron, who is now campaigning in the provinces in behalf of himself and his new Labor party. The Conservative party is expected to place a third candidate in the contest.

Diplomatic Speeders Safe In Argentina

Buenos Aires Dec. 31 (AP)—Heckled State Department officials who have to worry over county cops refusing diplomatic immunity to speeding diplomats would worry less if they had one of Argentina's laws.

It provides one to six year jail sentences for any public official who "commits hostile acts, thus putting the country in danger of a declaration of war, or who changes friendly relations between the Argentine government and any foreign government."

If the act actually results in war, the penalty is increased to three to fifteen years in prison.

Forrestal Lands at Balboa

BALBOA, C. Z., Dec. 31 (AP)—Secretary Forrestal arrived at Albrook Field today for a brief inspection of the Panama Canal. Traveling in his special Navy transport plane, he probably will return to the United States tomorrow by way of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Miami.

Byrnes Says Big 3 Used M'Arthur Plan

Asserts Allied Control Program Was Tailored To Fit General's Suggestions—Admits Commander Not Kept Advised From Moscow.

By Tom Reedy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes said today General MacArthur had suggested some revisions in the Allied control plan for Japan, that it had been tailored to embody some of them, and adopted at Moscow without substantial change.

No Voice nI Making Policy

The supreme commander was not kept advised as the Moscow talks proceeded, Byrnes told a news conference. He added that MacArthur properly had no voice in making the policy he was to administer.

But the secretary said that the agreement finally reached there was substantially the plan he had taken to the foreign ministers meeting. And he said he had the impression, from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy and Major Gen. Frank R. McCoy, chairman of the Far Eastern commission, that MacArthur felt the plan would work.

MacArthur had issued a statement in Tokyo yesterday saying that he disagreed with the cntrol plan of Oct. 31 and that he had not been consulted since then.

This statement followed one made to reporters in Washington by Thomas Blake, press officer of the Far Eastern commission and a State Department press attache, who said MacArthur did not object to the control plan. MacArthur denied Blake's statement, and Byrnes said it was not authorized by the department.

Byrnes told reporters he believes MacArthur will make the plan work—and well.

In High Good Humor

In high good humor at his first news conference since he returned from Moscow, Byrnes also reported:

1. That President Truman and Cordell Hull are pleased with the results of the meeting. Hull sent "heartiest congratulations on the splendid progress made."

2. Byrnes hopes the 21-nation peace conference held before the May 1 deadline so occupation armies can be brought home sooner and countries may get their econimies started toward normal.

. Generalissimo Stalin is in good health despite the various rumors of the past six months.

. The United States has carried out its pledge to have all American troops out of Iran by Jan. 1.

Molotov will not attend the United Natons meeting at London but Byrnes saw nothing significant in that. Molotov works hard and is tired, Byrnes explained, and Vice Commissar Andrei Vyshinsky will represent him.

Byrnes said the plan adopted for Allied control of Japan was essentially the one he took to Moscow. The only difference, he said, was that a MacArthur directive now can be reviewed if it applies to a fundamental change in the Japanese constitution, in the regime of control, a change in the goverment as a whole.

Byrnes said it never had been planned to make great changes in the constitution. He added that a change in the government as a whole would not hamstring the general because he still could appoint individual ministers one at a time if the entire Japanese cabinet should quit.

MacArthur knew about the plan except for these differences, Bynes said.

The secretary emphasized that the United States and MacArthur still maintain the key role in spite of the review provisions because this nation can veto another nation's demand for a review. Thus any directive that might be questioned would continue in force.

U. S. Holds Chief Responsibility

Byrnes found, he said, that there was no dissent among the Allies that the United States should have the primary responsibility in Japan.

As the conference broke up after an hour, Byrnes left to confer again with President Truman aboard his yacht.

Congressional reaction to the Moscow agreement remained divided following Byrnes' radio report to the country.

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) told reporters that "our representatives seem to have achieved a complete victory at the Moscow conference by agreeing to everything that Russia really wanted. It is further proof of what Will Rogers said: That we have never lost a war nor won a conference."

Wheeler said he thought MacArthur "is doing a great job, and regardless of what anyone says about it, the agreement does take authority away from him."

On the other hand, Senator Wiley (R-Wis.) told reporters that "Jimmy Byrnes helped to take the Moscow conference one step forward in the direction of eradicating suspicion and distrust between the Allies. Secretary Byrnes went a long way in reassuring his listeners that General MacArthur's statesmanship will still be the dominant factor in Japan."

And Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) said in Memphis that he saw no "reason for criticism" in the Japanese control agreement. He added that "every American ought to be assured from what took place at Moscow we have made a very substantial step toward the final treaty bringing about the peace of the world."

Leaving MacArthur Alone In Rule Urged

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) said today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur "should be left alone" in control of Japan.

The Senator commented on MacArthur's statement that he had opposed the new four-power plan for control of Japan worked out at the Moscow conference of foreign secretaries.

"We should not change MacArthur in the middle of the stream," the Colorado Senator told a reporter. "He is doing a magnificent job and should be left alone."

LAST U. S. TROOPS MOVED FROM IRAN BYRNES REVEALS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed today that the last American troops had left Iran, fulfilling an American promise to evacuate that country by Jan. 1.

At a news conference, Byrnes said he had received information that American soldiers completed their evacuation either early last night or this morning. Russian and British troops are scheduled to be withdrawn by March 2.

Despite his inability to agree with the Russian and British foreign ministers on a plan to set up a tri-partite commission to investigate the revolt in northern Iran, Byrnes said he was very hopeful that since the three powers at one stage had nearly agreed on this that something along this line could be worked out later.

He revealed that the Russians were still insisting that the revolt in Azerbaijan province was a democratic movement for which they were not responsible.

The secretary also said that a three-power delegation composed of Mr. Averell Harriman, American ambassador to Russia; Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British ambassador to Moscow, and Soviet deputy commissar for foreign affairs, Andrei Vishinsky, had left for Buchrarest two days ago to help King Michael broaden the Romanian government and prepare for free elections.

Byrnes also disclosed that he did not intend to publish the report on the Balkan countries prepared by Mark Ethridge, publisher of The Louisville Courier Journal and Times, because he did not want to rehash arguments contained in it.

He said he had used the contents of the report in his discussion with Soviet officials and that as far as he was concerned it had served its purpose.

Rail Equipment Going To China

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—Twenty American locomotives and more than 3,400 freight cars will go to China from Iran under a sale of suruplus railroad equipment to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Thomas B. McCabe, foreign liquidation commissioner, announced the $5,958,916 sale today, stating that the equipment would be used to help rebuild China's economy and "provide vital transportation for UNRRA's relief program."

The equipment originally cost the United States $8,128,106. It did service delivering equipment to United States troops in the Persian Gulf Command and lend-lease supplies to Allied Forces.

42,800 Feet Of Rail

Included in the transaction were twenty oil-burning locomotives, 1,370 boxcars, 1,548 gondola-type cars, 499 flatcars, 24 twenty-ton cabooses, 8 ballast cars and 42,800 feet of 75-pound rail.

The goods are being loaded on ten freighters and one locomotive carrier at Khorramshahr, Iran, by local civilian contractors for shipment to China.

All the locomotives and half the other items are being sent to Shanghai, the rest to the Hong Kong-Kowloon area.

Wheeler Lashes U. S. Servility To Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Senator Wheeler said today the Moscow meeting of foreign ministers furnished additional support for the saying that this nation never lost a war nor won a conference.

The Montana Democrat, frequent critic of administration foreign policy, told a reporter that Secretary of State Byrnes had agreed to "everything that Russia really wanted."

"Of course," he added, "it was very fine of (Generalissimo) Stalin not to insist upon doing any of those things he was not going to do anyway."

In order to maintain "much talked of" unity among the Big Three, Wheeler said, the United States is giving Stalin everything he wants.

"Russia," Wheeler added, "does not want to have war with us and we don't want to have war with Russia—and Russia knows it, so she is taking advantage of that. Our other great ally, England, of course, would go to war with Russia, provided we would furnish the men and money."

Mexico Ratifies Bretton Woods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Acting on instructions from his Government, Mexico's Ambassador to the United States, Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, signed the Bretton Woods monetary agreements today.

WARNING OF WAR WENT TO HAWAII, STARK DECLARES

Commanders Should Have Taken All-Out Security Measure, Probers Told.

SHORT DISAGREES

Army Chief Says His Information Indicated Slight Chance of Attack.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—(AP) Pearl Harbor investigators heard Admiral Harold R. Stark contend today that Washington's warnings should have brought "all-out security measures" in Hawaii in 1941. They received also a directly contrary view from Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in the islands when the Japanese attacked.

With Stark, 1941 chief of Navy operations, in the witness chair, the Senate-House committee was gven a transcript of Gen. Short's testimony in 1944 to an Army inquiry board.

In brief, the Hawaiian Army commander's contention was that he never was given any reason to anticipate an air attack and, from information supplied by the Navy in Hawaii, had felt the chance was "very slight."

Sent Unarmed Planes

Short cited that the Army dispatched 12 unarmed four-engined bombers from the west coast on a flight to Hawaii the night of Dec. 6, 1941. Four were destroyed when they arrived in Hawaii next day during the attack.

That incident alone, Short declared, demonstrated that the War department's "estimate was exactly the same as mine, that they were not expecting an air attack

Short Said Kimmel's Staff Scouted Idea of Hawaii Raid

General's Testimony to Army Board Bared —Stark Asserts He Sent Kimmel Ample Warning of War on Nov. 27.

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Congressional investigators learned today that Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short told an Army inquiry board in 1944 that Admiral Husband E. Kimmel's staff thought ten days before Pearl Harbor there was no chance of a surprise air attack on Hawaii.

Short and Kimmel were the Army and Navy commanders, respectfully, at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck the naval base December 7, 1941.

The Senate-House committee investigating the attack received a thick, bound volume of Short's testimony before the board as Admiral Harold R. Stark, former Chief of Naval Operations, testified at length about pre-war events. Stark told the committee that Kimmel was amply warned to be on guard before the Japanese attacked.

In the Army board testimony, taken here August 11, 1944, Short contended that largely because of information he had received from Navy sources, he felt late in 1941 that the chances of an air attack on Pearl Harbor were "very slight." He told the board about a conversation with Kimmel and his Pacific Fleet staff on November 27, 1941, the day he received a war alert message from Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army Chief of Staff.

Says McMorris Replied, 'None.'

In the course of the discussion, Short testified, Kimmel asked Capt. (now Vice-Admiral Charles H.) McMorris, his operation officer, what he thought the chances of a surprise attack on Honolulu were and Capt. McMorris replied, "None." Short said he had a supporting affidavit from a Col. Momsen, who was present, as to what was said at the conference.

Stark began his testimony when the investigating committee resumed its sessions after a Christmas holiday.

Stark was called to the stand amid indications that the committee will take still another recess—possibly as long as thirty days—to find new counsel. The legal staff which has aided in the inquiry since it began in mid-November has announced its intention to quit, possibly after the examination of Stark.

In a 25,000-word statement, the white-haired naval officer declared that in early 1941 he was "struggling" for approval from President Roosevelt to increase naval personnel. He reminded the committee, too, that Congress had not approved all his earliest pleas for an increase in the fleet.

At War in Atlantic.

He also said:

1. He wrote Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the Far Eastern fleet, on November 7, 1941, that "the Navy is already in the war of the Atlantic."

At the time, Stark disclosed, warships of Canada—a country officially at war with Germany—were operating under direction of American Admiral Ernest J. King in convoying merchant ships to Iceland. American ships were engaged in the same convoying.

Stark's November 7 letter said:

"Events are moving rapidly toward a real showdown, both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific. The Navy is already in the war of the Atlantic, but the country doesn't seem to realize it. Apathy, to the point of open opposition, is evident in a considerable section of the press. Meanwhile, the Senate is dragging out the debate with reference to the arming of merchantmen.

At War on November 7, 1941.

"Whether the country knows it or not, we are at war."

He gave the committee another letter to Hart, dated September 22, in which he said:

"In a nutshell, we are now escorting convoys regularly from the United States to points in the Iceland area, where these convoys are picked up by the British and escorted to the British Isles. In addition to our own escort vessels, the Canadians are participating. Both forces (Canadian and our own) are operating under King's direction."

An American garrison was then in Iceland. Stark told Hart an American troop convoy en route got "seven SS (submarine) contacts."

"We should have gotten at least one SS which was attacked under favorable circumstances," he added.

Wrote to Kimmel.

On November 25, he wrote Kimmel that he had just talked with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull and "neither would be surprised over a Japanese surprise attack." (Stark added in the letter that he himself did not give the possibility "the weight others do.").

On the point of his earlier efforts to strengthen the fleet, Stark cited that in November, 1939, he sought to bring its complement to 100 per cent. He said it was then only 89 per cent manned and that the Budget Bureau approved increasing man power only to 90 per cent.

In January, 1941, Stark observed, he asked for a 25 per cent increase in the Navy but Congress cut it to 11 per cent.

He said that he wrote Kimmel on February 10, 1941:

"I am struggling, and I use the word advisedly, every time I get in the White House, which is rather frequent, for additional men. It should not be necessary and while I have made the case just as obvious as I possibly could, the President just has his own ideas about men."

Aware of Pearl Harbor Danger.

Stark declared in summary:

"My correspondence with the (fleet) commanders-in-chief in the Pacific during the years 1940 and 1941 indicated that for almost two years before the attack on Pearl Harbor the lack of physical resources was fully known to all Navy officers in critical positions, and that the danger of war with Japan and a possible surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and methods of meeting it had been fully considered."

Both Kimmel and Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in Hawaii, took the position during previous Army and Navy inquiries that they were not kept fully informed of developments in United States-Japan relations.

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on Honolulu x x x."

Stark's view, on the other hand, was that he sent an "unequivocal war warning" to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific commander, on Nov. 24 directing that he "execute an appropriate defensive deployment."

Under questioning from William D. Mitchell, committee counsel, Stark said he thought that as a result of this message Kimmel would take up the matter with Short and the two would "make the best disposition of the forces they had to guard against danger."

Mitchell asked what was meant by "defensive deployment."

"A defensive deployment," Stark replied, "would be to spread his forces and use them to the maximum to prevent surprise." He said Kimmel could have deployed submarines and light craft.

Questioned On Ship Positions

Mitchell asked if Stark, as chief of naval operations, had not considered that fewer ships should be in Pearl Harbor in that time of danger. The Japanese found more than 70 there and knocked out 18, including eight battleships.

"That was up to the man on the spot," Stark replied. "I would not presume, sitting at a desk in Washington, to tell him what to do with his fleet."

The release of Short's testimony marked the first time that his side of the Pearl Harbor story had ever been made public in detail. He is listed to follow Stark as a witness before the congressional committee, but there is doubt that he can testify then because of a respiratory ailment.

Like Kimmel, Short received a message Nov. 27 advising that Japanese-American relations were at a crisis. His came from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, and was not directly labelled a "war warning" as was the Navy's.

Marshall's message instructed Short to "undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary."

Six Fortresses Available

Short said he had had only six Flying Fortresses available—the only planes he had capable of long range reconnaissance—and cited an agreement that the Navy was to make long-range reconnaissance.

"I saw no reason for making any change and starting with my own reconnaissance," he testified.

Short contended, too, that he had advised the War department he had altered his command only against sabotage and, in 10 days of available time, it did not tell him he should order another alert.

Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, who was chief of the War Plans division at the time, has testified he thought Short's reply was to another message relating to antisabotage measures. Marshall said he had no recollecton of seeing it.

Stark, in replay to Mitchell's questioning, said Kimmel had had about 60 planes capable of long distance reconnaissance. Mitchell observed that that was only about one-third the number which defense studies indicated were needed for a complete defensive reconnaissance patrol.

"What we did was to give them all that we felt we could give them," Stark replied.

"Which wasn't enough?" asked Mitchell.

"No sir."

Stark added that when a commander lacked enough planes to "cover everything" he should "narrow it down" and cover the most dangerous sectors.

Stark disputed the contention of Kimmel that that Pacific post was not kept adequately informed of developments. He read to the committee the communications he sent to Kimmel and to Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the Far Eastern fleet, based at Manila.

In measured tones, he added, "I considered that the letters and dispatches I sent were sufficient to keep them informed on the important military and political developments in the Pacific as we knew them, and that they had received adequate information and directives to be on guard."

Documents Presented

With Stark's appearance as the first witness after a Christmas recess, the committee received from its counsel some 40-odd new documents.

They included a bulky compilation of the correspondence between Stark and Kimmel and photographed copies of naval messages and documents. In addition, there were other papers which members had requested earlier in the hearings.

Among these were British intelligence estimates in November, 1941, of Japan's probable actions. Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) had requested them.

The British papers indicated that London's estimate agreed with Washington's that Japan's most likely point of attack was southeast Asia, and that war was probable.

A Nov. 21 estimate said, "whether or not the government at Tokyo has decided once and for all to take the chance of war with America and Great Britain is still not certain, but Japan's economic situation is making it necessary to come to such a decision."

The documents and letters shed light on the thinking of the naval high command in 1941 as well as revealing some heretofore closely-guarded secrets.

On May 22, the late President Roosevelt instructed Stark to have ready within 30 days an expedition of 25,000 men to sail for and to take the Azores. No such expedition was ever dispatched.

When Germany attacked Russia in June, Stark urged American entry into the war. Stark said in a letter to Kimmel that he had given that advice to the President. To the fleet commander, Stark expressed a personal hope that Russia and Germany "may break upon each other."

On Nov. 7, Stark wrote Hart that "whether the country knows it or not, we are at war" in the Atlantic. In that same letter, he said that warships of Canada—a country officially at war with Germany—were operating under direction of American Admiral Ernest J. King in convoying merchant ships to Icelandic waters. American warships were engaged in the same work.

Talked with Moscow

Stark wrote Kimmel Nov. 25 that he had talked with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull and "neither would be surprised over a Japanese surprise attack." Stark said he did not give the "weight" to that possibility that others did.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, special assistant to Secretary of State Hull, in a memorandum Nov. 27 gave it as his opinion that "there is less reason today than there was a week ago for the United States to be apprehensive lest Japan make war on this country."

"Were it a matter of placing bets," Hornback added, "the undersigned would give odds of five to one that the United States and Japan will not be at war on or before Dec. 15 x x x."

Stark had prepared for the committee a 25,000-word statement reviewing his actions as chief of naval operations from Aug. 1, 1939, to March 25, 1942. After leaving the post, he commanded operations in European waters and later was assigned to a Navy department board passing on ship design. He is now on terminal leave.

Stark recalled to the committee that during the early months of his tour as chief of naval operations Congress had not been willing to build up the fleet as fast as he urged. He also said—in words he used in a letter to Kimmel—that he was "struggling" for White House approval to raise the fleet's personnel from 89 to 100 per cent of war complement.

Stark said Mr. Roosevelt's objection was that even with 89 per cent of complement there had been complaints from enlisted men of over-crowding in ships.

What Stark termed his "unequivocal war warning" to Kimmel was a despatch of Nov. 27 which said:

"This dispatch is to be considered a war warning. Negotiations with Japan looking toward stabilization of conditions in the Pacific have ceased. x x x Execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned in WPL-46 (War Plan 46)."

Stark directed the committee's attention to the records it had received of correspondence early in 1941 between the War and Navy departments and between the departments and Hawaiian commanders concerning the possibility of surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. He added:

"My correspondence with the commanders-in-chief in the Pacific during the years 1940 and 1941 indicate that for almost two years before the attack on Pearl Harbor the lack of physical resources was fully known to all Navy officers in critical positions, and that the danger of war with Japan and a possible surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and the methods of meeting it had been fully considered."

Coming to a mesage sent Kimmel Dec 3, advising that Japanese embassies in London and Washington were destroying their codes, Stark called it "one of the most important despatches we ever sent."

"We felt that it was just a matter of time," he added.

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Much of Stark's statement comprised correspondence between him and Kimmel. The bulk of this had been received by the committee from the Navy Department earlier in the hearings.

The exchanges showed that Kimmel, on his part, was concerned in the summer of 1941 lest transfer of ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic might lead Japan to undertake hostilities.

Pacific Fleet Jap Deterrent.

On September 12, Kimmel wrote:

"A strong Pacific fleet is unquestionably a deterrent to Japan—a weaker one may be an invitation."

On September 22, Stark wrote Hart, that "so far as the Atlantic is concerned, we are all but, if not actually, in it." He said he sent a copy to Kimmel.

Stark recalled that he sent the fleet commanders on November 27 a message saying "this dispatch is to be considered a war warning. Negotiations with Japan looking toward stabilization of conditions in the Pacific have ceased. . . . Execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned in WPL-46 (War Plan 46)."

He said that he had never used the words "war warning" in any other dispatch, and they were put in "to accentuate the extreme gravity of the situation."

Saw Danger of Attack.

"We considered the picture as we saw it and we felt that there was grave danger of Japan striking anywhere," Stark added. "We wanted our people in the Pacific to know it, and we used language which we thought would convey what we felt."

As for the decoded Japanese diplomatic message of December 6, Stark said he did not see it until the morning of December 7.

He argued that its main point was that negotiations had ended and that he had so informed Kimmel in the November 27 dispatch.

Stark related that he was discussing with aids the note and the fact that Japan's Ambassadors were instructed to present it at 1 P. M., when Gen. George C. [illegible] Army Chief of Staff, called on the telephone. Marshall wanted to know his opinion on sending an additional warning to overseas point. Stark said he suggested at first that enough had been sent, but later called Marshall back and said "I would go along."

Marshall filed a message by Army facilities shortly before noon. There was difficulty in reaching Hawaii by radio and the message was turned over to commercial facilities. It reached the Hawaiian commanders hours after the attack.

Kimmel Feared Hawaii Attack.

Stark also gave the committee a separate file of communications between himself and Kimmel during 1941. They disclosed that on February 18 Kimmel wrote, "I feel that a surprise attack (submarine, air, or combined) on Pearl Harbor is a possibility."

In other letters, Kimmel repeatedly asked for more ships, more guns, more radar and more planes. Stark's letters were filled with assurances that he was doing all he could to meet Kimmel's needs and reminders that demands from the Atlantic Fleet also were heavy.

Kimmel also frequently expressed concern over the flow of information to him. He told Stark May 26 that the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, "is far removed from the seat of Government."

"He is, as a rule, not informed as to policy, or change of policy, reflected in current events and naval movements and, as a result, is unable to evaluate the possible effect upon his own situation," Kimmel's formal memorandum continued.

"This lack of information is disturbing and tends to create uncertainty, a condition which directly contravenes that singleness of purpose and confidence in one's own course of action so necessary to the conduct of military operations."

A Kimmel letter of July 30 disclosed that the suggestion had been made that a carrier be used to ferry lend-lease planes to Russian Siberia. Expressing vigorous opposition, Kimmel said:

"I entertain no doubt that such an operation, if discovered (as is highly probable), will be tantamount to initiation of a Japanese-American war. If we are going to take the initiative in commencing such a war, I can think of more effective ways for gaining initial advantage."

COUNSEL FOR PROBERS DISCUSSED AT SESSION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—(AP) The Senate-House committee investigating Pearl Harbor called in Seth Richardson, Washington attorney, today for "advice and counsel" on the question of where to get new committee lawyers.

This was announced by Chairman Barkley (D-Ky)) after an executive session.

He said Richardson "was just talking over the situation with us" and that no decision was reached on appointing new counsel.

The commitee is to lose its present staff, headed by William D. Mitchell, as soon as questioning of the current witness, Admiral Harold R. Stark, is completed.

Fact-Finding Board For Steel Dispute Named by Truman

President Truman tonight sought to head off a steel strike with the appointment of a fact-finding board and instructions to the OPA to review the possible need for price increases.

Stepping into the dispute between the industry and the steel workers organizing committee (C.I.O.) the President set up a board composed of:

Roger I. McDonough, associate justice of the Utah Supreme court.

Chief Justice James M. Douglas of the Supreme court of Missouri.

Nathan P. Feinsinger, public member of the expiring War Labor board and professor of law at the University of Wisconsin.

Price Review Ordered

The OPA was requested to review the price ceiling structure on steel products with a view to determining by not later than Feb. 1, "whether any price increases would be proper," the White House announcement said.

"In order that it may have this information from the OPA available, the fact-finding board was requested to report by Feb. 10, 1946," the brief statement continued.

The United Steel Workers union has set a nationwide strike for Jan. 14 which might involve 700,000 workers since it could embrace employes of companian industries such as aluminum and iron ore operators.

The President presumably acted tonight under authority of the war powers act, under which he proceeded in the automobile industry dispute involving General Motors. He told a recent press conference that the authority of the fact-finding boards depends mostly on cooperation from both sides pending legislation giving force to its decisions.

The President's decision to intervene in the steel case—he appealed directly to the steel workers to remain on their jobs when he asked Congress for legislation backing up the fact-finding boards—was disclosed shortly before 7 p.m. (EST) in word flashed from his temporary quarters aboard the Presidential yacht, Williamsburg, anchored off Quantico, Va.

Seeks Cooperation

The President has sought cooperation from both management and unions for the fact-finding board system, and insisted in the General Motors case upon the need for permitting examinations of management's books where earnings may be an issue in the wage controversy.

The General Motors company has taken issue with this view in the attempt of the board to find a solution to the automobile strike controversy.

Although only United States Steel Corp. was involved in the negotiations with C.I.O. which broke up in deadlock Oct. 23, the union's scheduled strike would affect more than 700 steel, iron ore and aluminum operations whose wage policies traditionally follow the U. S. Steel pattern.

Feinsinger, interviewed by telephone after the White House announcement, said he considered the panel's job "awfully tough," presenting problems not found in other recent fact-findings.

The steel firm pleads inability to pay an increase, a contention not raised in the General Motors or oil industry cases, Feinsinger noted.

Situation is Difficult

Also, he observed, a difficult situation is caused by the fact that U. S. Steel is the sole employer represented, while the C.I.O. strike vote was aimed at the entire industry and any wage determination probably would become industry-wide in effect because of U. S steel's bellwether position in the industry.

Feinsinger said he did not know the other members of the panel and could not say when they would start work. He added that he did not know he was to be appointed although he had been sounded out on his willingness to serve.

The much-feared strike, said Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small last week, would leave "reconversion in a mess all over the country." Some officials have predicted the government would seize the industry rather than permit a long strike in view of the importance of steel to peacetime production.

The corporation rejected two proposals by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach to reopen the stalled negotiations. The corporation president, Benjamin F. Fairless, declared he felt further negotiations could "serve no useful purpose" unless the industry were granted price increases on carbon steel long requested of OPA.

Fairless not only rejected the union's $2 a day wage increase demand, but turned down President Truman's proposal to industry generally that wage increases be negotiated and that employers wait six months before requesting price relief if a hardship situation resulted from the wage boost.

Fairless said the company would wish assurance that any wage increase negotiated with the union would be accompanied by a simultaneous price boost.

Price Boost Refused

OPA some weeks ago handed down its decision: That it saw no justification for a general price boost in steel at this time, but would review the industry's profit situation after the year's end financial reports were available. Some smaller non-integrated companies, OPA said, might require price relief sooner.

Appointment of the fact-finding body was preceded by a hurried round of official conferences, with Mr. Truman participating by radio-telephone from the Presidential yacht.

Under Mr. Truman's previously outlined plan, a fact-finding panel reports to him and to the public its findings and recommendations. Its decisions are not binding on either disputant, nor is it incumbent on either party to participate. In the case of the General Motors vs. C.I.O. United Auto Workers dispute, the company withdrew last Friday but the fact-finding panel went ahead and completed its hearings in the absence of the employer.

Tonight's announcement was not accompanied by a request of the union to postpone the scheduled strike. Such a request was made by Mr. Truman on Dec. 3, when he announced that he would name fact-finding panels for the General Motors strike and the threatened steel stoppage.

It was believed possible that the request might be renewed, in order to try to keep the steel furnaces going until the OPA can rule on the price question and the fact finders can submit their settlement proposals.

PRESIDENT ASKS OPA TO STUDY NEED FOR PRICE BOOST

Acts to Avert Industry-Wide Strike Scheduled for Jan. 14.

THREE ON BOARD

Utah, Missouri Jurists to Serve with Ex-Member of Labor Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—(AP)

TRUMAN APPOINTS NEW WAGE BOARD

Unit in Labor Dept. Replaces WLB, Abolished After Four Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — (AP) President Truman appointed a new Wage Stabilization board within the Labor department tonight in place of the War Labor board which went out of existence after handling 21,000 industrial disputes in four years.

The new board will continue the WLB panels established to adjust wage inequities within the steel, textile nad meat-packing industries. It also will appoint arbitrators when the parties in a labor dispute request it.

But it won't have the sweeping powers to force settlements that the WLB had. And any disputes in which the WLB had not taken final action will now be returned to the parties concerned except for steel, textile and meat-packing inequities.

The new board will be able to pass upon a case where workers in a steel plant, for example, might seek a wage increase to bring their wages in line with those paid elsewhere. But would not be able to handle any demand for a general wage increase such as C.I.O. steel workers have made in voting a strike Jan. 14.

Six members of the 12-man WLB, nominated by that board, were named to make up the new stabilization board. They are W. Wil-

lard Wirtz, chairman, and Sylvester Garrett, vice chairman, public members; Robert J. Wyatt fo the A.F.L. and Carl J. Shipley of the C.I.O., labor members; and R. Randall Irwin and Earl Cannon, industry members.

The board's principal work will be to pass upon voluntary wage adjustments which require government approval under the stabilization act.

GM AND CIO AGREE TO RESUME TALKS

Will Meet Tomorrow to Set a Time — Briton Eyes Strike as Trade Factor

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (AP)—The General Motors Corporation and the CIO United Automobile Workers union today expressed a willingness to resume across-the-table conferences in the dispute that has made 175,000 production workers idle for nearly six weeks.

There were indications, however, that renewed negotiations here will await the report, expected on Thursday, of President Truman's Fact-Finding Committee. This group, which was named to make settlement recommendations in the 30 per cent wage-increase fight of the UAW-CIO, finished its hearings in Washington on Saturday without the presence of representatives of General Motors.

GM management spokesmen withdrew from the Washington hearings after challenging the fact-finding panel's right to consider prices and profits in making wage recommendations in the dispute.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president, following a telephone conversation today with Harry W. Anderson, General Motors vice president in charge of industrial relations, said:

"The UAW-CIO and General Motors Corporation will be in touch with each other Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, to arrange a resumption of negotiations on the union's 30 per cent wage demand and other strike issues."

A GM spokesman, affirming Mr. Reuther's statement, said:

"The corporation all along has been willing to talk over questions and issues."

In the meantime, wages lost by 175,000 General Motors production workers were estimated at $47,000,000 to $54,000,000 as their strike ended its sixth week today.

The CIO-UAW Union, which called the walkout Nov. 21, used a forty-hour work week to arrive at a loss estimate of $7,910,000 weekly, or a $47,460,000 total.

General Motors, on the other hand, basing its computations on a 45.6 hour work week, placed the loss at $8,974,000 weekly for a total of $53,844,000.

Both agree that the average earnings of the strikers were $1.13 hourly.

WESTERN UNION ORDERED TO GIVE WAGE INCREASE

JAN 1 1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — (AP) The National War Labor board today formally directed a wage increase averaging 12 cents an hour for both C.I.O. and A.F.L. employes of Western Union Telegraph company.

Announcement of the wage boost, reported first unofficially yesterday, was one of the board's last acts before going out of existence at midnight tonight.

In deciding both C.I.O. and A.F.L. cases at one time, the board reversed an action of its own as well as a previous decision by the regional board in New York. The A.F.L.'s original wage award was increased and the C.I.O.'s was reduced.

In its previous action, the National board awarded the A.F.L. an average four cents hourly increase and other concessions which amounted to about three cents an hour—making a total of an average of 7 cents hourly. In the C.I.O. case, the regional board had granted a blanket 10 cents an hour increase, plus revisions in job rates and other wage changes which amounted to an average of 12 cents an hour extra.

The 90,000 A.F.L. Western Union employes had threatened to strike Jan. 7 in protest against the board's original decisions.

A board spokesman said a factor in the A.F.L. decision was "discovery" that Western Union had "$5,000,000 more with which it could pay a wage increase" than the board had previously known.

A total of 10 cents an hour of the A.F.L. award was made retroactive to Nov. 14, 1943; the C.I.O. award was made retroactive to February, 1944.

The 12-cent average was based, board officials explained, on revisions of job rates, minimum and maximum pay and job progression.

The board set a 55-cent minimum hourly rate in both cases, provided six holidays a year, and refused union requests for three weeks vacation with pay after 15 years service.

Reconversion Delay Laid to Trade Caution

Labor Department Finds Business Policy is Cause, Not Industrial Strife

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Labor Department asserted today that business caution rather than labor disputes is the most "significant and persistent cause of delay in reconversion."

At the same time, summarizing the employment outlook for 1946, the department predicted increased economic expansion and declared that, by spring, unemployment "will not even approximate the 8,000,000 that is still widely quoted."

Current figures put present total unemployment at 3,500,000, the summary said.

The report, by A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said business caution, stemming from uncertainty over future costs, prices and availability of supplies, would continue during the early months of 1946. He added:

"This process of feeling out the economic situation . . . seems to be a more significant and persistent cause of delay in reconversion than either the wave of industrial disputes or the lack of interest of business men in sales during 1945." . . .

Mr. Hinrichs declared the reduction in wages and salaries as a result of industry's changeover from war to peace-time operation was less drastic than expected and "most of the shrinkage has already occurred."

"Thus, this primary potential cause of deflation has exerted nearly its full influence without producing a depression psychology," he observed.

Mr. Hinrichs disclosed the government was caught napping by the early end of the Japanese war so far as its unemployment estimates were concerned. The predictions—based on a V-J Day at the end of September rather than in August—painted a far gloomier picture than actually developed, he explained.

SAYS JULY 1 CLOSE IS AIM OF CONGRESS

Cannon Reports Agreement by Leaders—Program Fitted to Election Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee said today that Congressional leaders had agreed to speed legislation next year in efforts to "close up shop" from July 1 through the November elections. The plan, he added, was in part a move to put Congress back on a peacetime basis.

He recalled that before the war the legislators sometimes were absent from Washington as long as eight months at a time.

"My opinion is that at least every other year we ought to set a definite time to get away and adhere to it," he declared.

"There are two major reasons for adopting some such schedule.

"First, we would give the Government agencies and business a breathing spell in which to operate under the laws we promulgate. As it is now we keep business on the griddle all the time. They never know when we will pass some new law completely changing their plans.

"Second, we owe it to the people to spend more time finding out what they want. Staying here in Washington all the time with our nose to the grindstone we lose our perspective."

Mr. Cannon said that in line with the speed-up program his committee had revamped its schedule of hearings on all appropriations bills. One measure, providing funds for independent Government agencies, will be ready right after the holidays, he added.

TRUMAN SIGNS HOUSING BILL

$160,000,000 Provided to Aid Vets and Families.

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—President Truman signed legislation today authorizing the expenditure of $160,000,000 to provide emergency housing for families of service men and veterans.

The measure was signed aboard the presidential yacht Williamsburg, which anchored off Quantico., Va., after encountering ice and fog on the Potomac River.

Charles G. Ross, White House Press Secretary, telephoned from the vessel that the weather was "still cold and raining" and that the forecast indicated "more of the same tomorrow." Mr. Truman, Ross said, spent most of the morning on the radio address he will make to the nation at 10:30 P. M. on Thursday.

Signs Own Bills.

The veterans housing bill, aimed primarily at providing for the immediate needs of veterans families, was among several bills approved by Mr. Truman during the day. He expects to return from the cruise on Wednesday. He has been aboard the yacht since he came back Saturday from a Christmas holiday in Missouri.

Three members of the cruising party left the yacht today to return to the capital, but all are expected to return tomorrow. They were Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel to the President, who has been working with him on the preparation of his radio speech and his State of the Union message to Congress; Reconversion Director John W. Snyder and John R. Steelman, special assistant to the President and a labor expert.

New Service Point Cuts In Effect

Washington, Dec 31 (AP)—The lowering of point scores from 55 to 50 for enlisted men and from 73 to 70 for officers will make 600,000 more army men and women eligible for release today under changes in discharge rules announced December 19.

VETERANS REQUIRE MORE PHYSICIANS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—(AP) A critical shortage of physicians and surgeons in the Veterans Administration was emphasized today in a report showing 4,658 beds are unoccupied in veterans hospitals "because of insufficient staff personnel."

This was an increase of 54 within a week, said the report by Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general.

To overcome its staff shortage, the Veterans administration has been borrowing hospital space from Army, Navy and private hospitals.

There now are 88,233 veterans receiving hospital or other care from the government. This is an increase of 266 over the previous week and again is an all-time record.

Five Veterans administration hospitals and one home were filled to capacity, without a single bed available for incoming patients, when the most recent census was taken, Dec. 13. They are the hospitals at Northampton, Mass.; Castle Point, N. Y.; Mt. Alto, Washington, D. C.; Huntington, W. Va., and Fargo, N. D., and the home at Los Angeles.

Navy's Style Note Communique Reveals Details of New Uniform

JAN 1 1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — (AP) The Navy today revealed details of its proposed new design for enlisted men's uniforms, replacing the jumper and bellbottom trousers which have been the trademark of seafaring men for six centuries.

It cautiously explained, however, that the new design is still the subject of tests and if adopted, must await depletion of present stocks of old style uniforms.

Some 2,500 "sample" uniforms have been distributed to the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and to shore stations for wearing and stowage tests under all conditions, on the basis of which commanding officers will make criticisms and recommendations. The tests are expected to require about three months.

In the new design, conventional by the British as a sign of mourntoms, and the black neckerchief which tradition says was designed by hte British as a sign of mourning for Lord Nelson will be replaced by a black fore-in-hand tie.

The body-tight jumper will give way to a jumper type shirt similar to a sport shirt, which can be worn open at the neck for "undress," or buttoned for dress.

A tailored, waist-length battle jacket is provided for dress or winter wear.

There are three separate uniforms in the new outfit—blue, grey and white—with shirts to match. The blue and white are dress uniforms, and the grey the working uniform. White trousers may be worn with the blue battle jacket in warm weather.

The white uniform may be worn in both dress and undress fashion—with a black tie for dress and open at the neck for undress. The grey uniform is composed of grey shirt and trousers, similar to those now worn by chief petty officers.

Headgear includes a blue garrison cap for the blue uniform, and the present white hat and a grey baseball type cap to be worn with the white and grey uniforms, respectively.

Slash In Taxes Expected To Encourage Business

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Government tomorrow hands the country a $6,000,000,0000 incentive

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to expand business activity.

The 1946 tax law, providing the first general cut in taxes since 1929, was written deliberately to encourage spending for reconversion and high peacetime production.

Federal officials expressed confidence today that it would have that effect.

More Goods Expected

They forecast, too, that it would bring a modest but noticeable upturn in the flow of civilian goods into the stores, because after midnight the producers will keep more of their profit from sales, pay less of it to Uncle Sam. This results from repeal of heavy excess profits tax.

Corporations will get a total tax cut of $3,136,000,000. Individuals will benefit by a total of $2,800,000,000, through cuts ranging from 100 per cent for about 12,000,000 low income persons to 10 per cent or more for the average taxpayer. This will bolster purchasing power at a time when pay envelopes are getting thinner.

High Income Cited

The total benefit to taxpayers may be even greater than the official $6,000,000,000 estimate because of the surprisingly high rate of national income which has been maintained even after the slump in war business.

The official estimate was based on a national income of $130,000,000,000 in 1946, but the country enters the New Year at a $150,000,000,000 rate.

This means that Government, industry and the public alike will benefit: The Government from bigger revenues than anticipated under the new tax rates, business and the public from the fact that they will make more money than expected and more of it will stay in their tills and pockets.

Stabilizing Effect

Officials concede that leaving more money in consumers' hands is an inflationary move, but the Treasury Department believes the net effect of the new tax law will be a stabilizing one for these reasons:

1. The cut for corporations, especially the excess profits tax repeal, will remove major obstacles to the production of more goods, and high production is the best cure for inflation.

2. Much of the reduction goes to taxpayers in the lower income classes. In the case of the 12,000,000, most of the 100 per cent cut will be spent for food. And food will be out of the scarcity class before automobiles and washing machines.

3. While the effect may add to inflationary pressures during the first half of 1946, this may come in handy in the last half to offset deflationary tendencies.

Some Goods Held Back

The extent to which repeal of the excess profits levy will bring new goods to market is debatable. The opinion that some companies have been holding back new products until the tax was removed is almost unanimous in the Government.

However, many officials now are convinced that the "holdback" is of less importance then they originally estimated. They now believe they underestimated some of the other problems which caused delay even after production lines were set up.

These include: The desire of business men to build up stocks in inventory; the long "pipeline" from factory to store which had to be filled; industrial disputes which impeded the flow of parts to factories; dissatisfaction with price ceilings and the hope that higher ceilings would be granted.

50 Million To Benefit

About 50,000,000 taxpayers will benefit from the slash. Besides those going off the tax rolls entirely, persons making up to $50,000 a year will get reductions of ten per cent or more. Smaller reductions will apply to those making over $50,000.

The income tax relief for individuals will total $2,644,000,000.

In addition, the public will benefit to the extent of $140,000,000 from repeal of the $5 use tax on autos and trucks, effective in July. Special income tax treatment is provided for veterans.

'Hoarding' of Surpluses Laid to Federal Agencies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Cries arose on Capitol Hill today that Federal agencies are "hoarding" surplus war goods and are ignoring priority requests of veterans. The protests were coupled with demands for prompt action by Congress when it returns Jan. 14 to speed up disposal of surplus government property.

Representative Jack Z. Anderson, Republican, of California, said in a statement that "of approximately $100,000,000,000 worth of surplus property, only about $1,500,000,000 worth actually had been sold."

He asserted that the Army, Navy and other Federal departments were "hoarding" automobiles and other scarce products. He added that "the situation is becoming scandalous."

Mr. Anderson declared he would introduce a bill calling for establishment of a special committee to investigate the property disposal program.

Representative Jack Cochran, Democrat, of Missouri, asserted in a statement that veterans "have been pushed around" by Federal agencies when they tried to secure surplus goods.

Declaring that the present act governing disposal of surplus property is "a monstrosity," Mr. Cochran urged that it be revamped as soon as possible.

Commerce Chamber to Meet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced today that its thirty-second annual meeting would be held in Atlantic City for three days, April 30-May 2. It will be the first annual meeting since the spring of 1943.

GI Mishap Deaths Policy Explained

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—Insistence of the armed forces that the military dead in plane, ship and rail accidents remain nameless until next of kin are notified is bringing a deluge of telephone calls to newspapers from anxious thousands at each disaster.

Officials agree that the policy causes worry for relatives of all military personnel known to be traveling in the area of an accident. But they say it is the obligation of the armed forces to see to it that the first word of death or injury be given a relative through official notification by telegram. Their explanation is that this avoids the shock of reading the news or hearing it broadcast.

Editors' Suggestions

Editors who have the unpleasant task of handling such news have suggested that the peace of mind of several thousand anxious relatives should be balanced against the possibility that the comparatively few next of kin would get their first information through public channels. These suggestions, however, have brought no relaxation in past procedure.

With the ending of military censorship, the press became free to report immediately accidents involving military aircraft, ships or common carriers on which military personnel were traveling.

Such reports may include identification of the carriers, departure and destination points and all other details, but military sources will not supply names or home addresses pending notification of next of kin. Names obtained from other sources may be used.

The armed forces insist that the casualty list be withheld until next of kin of all personnel killed have been notified. This frequently entails delays ranging from hours to days or weeks.

GI GETS FOUR WIVES, ALL WITH FISHHOOKS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—A bargain-driving Yank on a lonely Pacific isle tossed his headache into the lap of the Veterans Administration on New Year's Eve—what to do about his wives. He wrote:

"I got three or four by trading for fishhooks. I believe I could get a dozen or so more."

First, he said, he wanted to know if he could bring some of the wives home with him and take them to college. He continued:

"I intend to go to the University of Michigan or some other Midwest college and thought I might be able to collect extra money under the GI Bill of Rights. I've heard a married man gets $15 a month more than a bachelor going to college. Could I collect $15 for each wife?

"If I can collect, does it make any difference whether the wives work? My buddies told me housemaids are getting $5 a day back in the States and these women like to work. But not too hard. If I had a dozen and could collect around $5 each, I wouldn't worry the vets bureau about the money for school."

Stating his belief that he could bring the wives legally to the United States "because the trading was legal," he added:

"It's the way they do business in this tribe. The chief wanted fishhooks. I had fishhooks. He had too many women. I didn't. So we made a deal.

"Of course I didn't tell my sergeant yet."

TVA TOPS U. S. POWER OUTPUT

Net Income for 1946 Is $18,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The Tennessee Valley Authority reported today that in the fiscal year 1945 it produced more electric power than any other integrated system in the United States.

"The War Department," the report said, "revealed that the ability of TVA to supply abundant electric power was the major factor in locating one of the largest atomic energy plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn."

The digest of the report made available here did not say how much power was produced but said it was distributed by 130 municipal and co-operative systems to approximately 600,000 customers. Power revenues exceeded $39,000,000 and net income was nearly $18,000,000, about 27 per cent higher than the year before. About three-quarters of the power output went to war purposes.

The twelfth annual report to the President and Congress said the end of the war means less a shift in direction than a change in pace so far as the long-term objectives of resources development are concerned.

"While TVA mustered its entire energies and facilities to help win the war, its activities, more often than not, complemented the peacetime aims of river control and agricultural, forest and industrial development basic to building a stronger valley," the report said.

Produced War Maps.

The TVA produced operational and tactical military topographic maps covering more than half a million square miles of terrain in eleven countries in Europe and three in the Orient.

Two major dams, Kentucky and Fontana, were placed in operation, bringing to twenty-six the number in the integrated system to control the flow of the Tennessee.

The chemical plant at Muscle Shoals produced nearly 30,000 tons of elemental phosporus, and was a major supplier of this material to the armed forces. Amonium nitrate was produced for munitions and fertilizer and calcium carbide was produced for synthetic rubber production. The number of test-demonstration farms using TVA fertilizer increased to nearly 35,000 in eighteen States.

The report said TVA employees declined in number during the year from 21,000 to 12,350.

PRICE CEILING TO BE SET ON FRESH CITRUS FRUIT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—(AP) Ceiling prices on fresh citrus fruits "undoubtedly will be restored this week, probably Thursday," an Office of Price Administration spokesman said tonight.

Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet, the spokesman said, had given OPA "verbal authority" to reestablish ceilings on oranges, grapefruits, tangerines, lemons and limes.

It was estimated that control machinery could not be put in motion to restore ceiling before Thursday due to the New Year's holiday.

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles petitioned Collet for reinstatement of ceilings Dec. 15, after midwestern representatives complained in Congress that prices had jumped 50 to 100 per cent.

Collet declined OPA's petition on Dec. 17 but warned the industry that unless it reduced prices immediately of its own accord, ceilings [illegible] reinstated.

New Sugar Book

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—A sugar ration book consisting of a single sheet will be issued to new applicants beginning January 1, the OPA announced today.

It is only for those who do not have ration book four. Application forms will be available at army separation centers and at OPA local boards.

More Sugar Forecast For After February

New York, Dec. 31 (AP)—Sugar for the United States consumer, who got along in 1945 with the lowest supply in 40 years, should become available in progressively increasing amounts after February, trade sources predict.

Aiding the supply situation, according to Samuel Schoenfeld, statistician of Lamborn & Company, New York sugar brockers, will be reduced export demands and cuts in army and navy needs.

A probable advance in price from 5½ cents to around 6 to 7 cents a pound in March or April is indicated by B. W. Dyer, head of B. W. Dyer & Company, sugar economists and brokers. He notes that "consumers would then be paying to encourage sugar production directly rather than indirectly through taxes for Government subsidies."

Dyer foresees a continued growth in 1946 in use of liquid sugar by industrial and institutional sugar users.

UNO Delegates For U.S. Sail

New York, Dec. 31 (AP)—The British liner Queen Elizabeth sailed for England early today with 1,128 passengers, including four members of the American delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The four were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.). Stettinius is a permanent member of the Security Council with the rank of ambassador.

Alternates On Board

Alternate delegates among the passengers were Representative Sol Bloom (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee; former Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, John Foster Dulles, of New York, and former Senator John G. Townsend, of Delaware.

Also aboard were Admiral Richmond Kelley Turner, of the Navy General Board, and Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Pacific Air Forces. They are members of a United States military delegation that will confer with Russia, Britain, France and China in London on the projected United Nations armed force to preserve peace.

CIVIL LIBERTIES SEEN UNO PROBLEM

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. — (AP) The American Civil Liberties union predicted today that in 1946 "international problems of civil liberty will emerge as dominant with the development of the United Nations, with particular attention to freedom of communication

by press, radio, and motion pictures, the civil rights of natives in colonial countries, and the protection of refugees from oppression."

In its annual review of civil liberties in the United States, the union declared that "the surprisingly favorable tendencies developed during the war" to protect civil rights must be maintained in the peace years.

International problems in 1946, the union asserted, would directly involve "the liberties of the American public and of minorities under American jurisdiction."

The union cited the necessity for upholding racial equality before the law as one of the principal U. S. tasks in the coming year. Listed as measures deserving favorable congressional action were bills for equalizing women's pay; abolition of poll taxes in federal elections; transfer of censorship powers from the post office to the courts; and settlement of long-standing property claims of Indian tribes against the United States.

Jersey G. O. P. Elects Leonard House Leader

Trenton, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Leon Leonard of Atlantic City was elected majority leader of the 1946 Assembly today by the unanimous vote of its Republican members.

At the same time the Republican caucus selected Walter H. Jones of Bergen, former majority leader, as Speaker of the new House and re-elected Philip C. Wadsworth of Glen Rock as clerk.

Leonard's election climaxed a long fight for the position which brought about the first open break in the organization of Gov. Edge. He had been opposed by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, leader of the Essex County Clean Government Republicans, who supported Assemblyman J. Stanley Herbert of Sea Girt.

ARMY CONTRACTS SETTLED SPEEDILY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 31—(AP) The Rochester Army ordnance district reported today it had completed settlement of a "major share" of all Army war contracts in upstate New York.

In a year-end report Col. Merle H. Davis, district chief, said only 16 contractors holding about 60 contracts have yet to file claims in connection with contract terminations. He declared steps have been taken to expedite these settlements.

Approximately 600 prime contracts were terminated V-J day, Col. Davis said. He asserted a "large number" of these involving thousands of individual sub-contractors, were settled within 90 days.

The district also has disposed of a majority of an estimated 25,000 government-owned machine tools through purchase by contractors, transfer to the RFC for sales or storage, and through donation to educational institutions. Value of tools given schools is estimated at $2,000,000.

From a wartime peak of 2,900 the number of district employes has dropped to less than 400 persons who are engaged in contract settlement work and administration of ordnance research and development contracts in the state, Col. Davis reported.

Surgeons to Operate on Blind Italian Boy Despite Slim Hope

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31. — (AP) Although they know the chances are slim, five surgeons at Johns Hopkins hospital decided today to operate in a forlorn attempt to give a GI-befriended Italian boy a New Year's present—his sight.

The eight-year-old boy, Gianfranco Cabbia, was blinded by the kick of a German cavalryman's horse, Sept. 18, 1944. The GI's in Italy found him months later and made him their friend. Soldiers of three divisions chipped in money to bring him to Hopkins for a chance to see. He arrived in Baltimore last Friday.

Dr. Alan C. Woods, head of the Wilmer Eye institute at Hopkins, said he and Dr. J. S. Guyton had examined the boy.

"We believe," he said, "he has some light perception in his one remaining eye. An operation has been decided upon, but it is extremely doubtful that it will be successful in restoring much vision."

However, he emphasized, they feel that even the small chance of giving sight back to Gianfranco is worth taking.

The boy is so excited by everything that has happened to him, Dr. Woods said, that he did not know whether or not he would operate Thursday. If the boy is quieter, he continued, he would try then to cut a new pupil through the membrane which has grown over the right, and less injured, eye.

Otherwise, the operation will be postponed for a week.

Dr. Woods said that when Gianfranco was kicked, the left eye was knocked out and the other badly damaged.

The examination showed, Dr. Woods said that injury to the right eye included a "rupture of the globe and a crushing of some of the structures in the front of the eye." As a result, the surgeons fear the retina may be detached, a condition they could not correct by the operation.

The boy's "GI daddy," Pfc. Howard W. Gorgas, of Montpelier, Ohio, said he had sent cablegrams to Pople Pius XII and to Myron Taylor, American envoy to the Vatican, asking that the prayers of Christendom be implored for the operation's success.

ABANDON 'NIAGARA,' 219-YEAR-OLD POST

Soldiers Give Last Salute to Historic Post in Use by U. S. for Almost 130 Years

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—Historic Fort Niagara will be abandoned as a United States Army post at midnight tonight after 219 years as a military establishment and 130 years of almost constant use by United States soldiers.

Col. Herbert D. Forrest, commandant, said the property will be turned over to the custody of the Army's Engineers to await final disposition. No ceremony was arranged and the last Army salute was made when the colors were hauled down at "Retreat" tonight.

Most of the land at the fort was deeded to the Army by New York State with the stipulation that if it were ever abandoned the title to it would return to the State. What eventual use will be made of the property must be decided by State officials.

Many organizations have offered suggestions for its use. These include:

Temporary use of its buildings to relieve the housing shortage; establishment of a rest center or hospital for war veterans; creation of a State university or State park, and sale of the buildings and property so it could be turned into a residential area.

At the outbreak of the first World War Fort Niagara was headquarters of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry. Then it became, successively, a reception center for Army draftees, a replacement and refresher training center, headquarters for a military police detachment, a German prisoner-of-war camp, and a separation center.

A fort was first established at the site of Fort Niagara by the French in 1687 but later was burned and abandoned. The oldest of the buildings was erected in 1726 when the French decided to fortify the area.

The British captured it in 1759 and occupied it until 1783, when it became United States property. The fort was recaptured by the British in 1813 and turned back to the Americans in 1815.

FLIERS TOAST THE DEAD

Two of 3 Survivors of Canadian Squadron Meet in Detroit

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (AP)—The two men who are among the last survivors of a Royal Canadian Air Force squadron of fifty pilots kept a solemn rendezvous in Detroit tonight with a quiet handclasp, dinner, and a New Year's Eve toast to the others who didn't come back.

In the lobby of a hotel, garish with holiday decorations, Seth T. Parker, 26, of Richmond, Va., met Paul Forcey, 25, of Woodland, Pa., in a reunion made tragic by its size.

They, along with the rest of their comrades, had pledged in 1941 as they sailed for England to meet again in Detroit on the first New Year's Eve after the war.

"It looks like we're about the only ones left," Parker said. "We know of one Canadian boy, still in the service, who may arrive yet if he can get leave."

"But most of those we thought were alive—well, they're not."

NAVY RELEASES PIER

BOSTON, Dec. 31. — (AP) The Navy relinquished control of state-owned Commonwealth Pier, one of the largest in the country, tonight. The pier, which has been used for embarking and debarking troops since August 1941, will be taken over tomorrow by the port of Boston authority.

MODEL TO ATTEND SERVICES FOR DALE

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—(AP) Mrs. Fay Hancock Miller was granted permission today to leave New York to attend services at Enid, Okla., for Capt. Eugene Dale, 27, who died Saturday after being shot three times in her apartment.

Assistant District Attorney Alexander Herman said Mrs. Miller, an attractive model, would accompany Dale's body to his home in Enid.

She promised, according to Herman, to be available in the proceedings against her husband, Capt. Archie B. Miller, 25, who Detective John Kennedy said admitted shooting Dale.

Miller is in Tombs prison awaiting a hearing Jan. 14 on a homicide charge. Police said Mrs. Miller told them she fell in love with Dale, a flier who was a hero of the Bataan death march, while her husband was in Europe and that she had hoped to marry Dale after obtaining a divorce.

LOADED SHIPS HELD BY LACK OF CREWS

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. — (AP) About 120 loaded ships, many of them laden with relief food and coal for afflicted areas of Europe, still are tied up at Eastern ports for lack of merchant seamen and officers, the War Shipping Administration reported today.

The WSA described the situation as "extremely critical" and said it was continuing to appeal by personal telegrams and otherwise for crews to man the ships.

A spokesman for WSA said the shortage was due to insistence of the men on spending holidays at home.

Vet Jam Broken In West Ports

Los Angeles, Dec. 31 (AP)—Christmas may not have been so merry for the thousands of veterans who had to spend it far from home because transportation was unavailable to move them out of southern California, but New Year's will apparently be different.

Harassed port-of-embarkation officials discussed today that incoming vessels were being unloaded immediately upon arrival and veterans sent directly to camps for processing.

At one time shortly before Christmas, more than 30,000 vets were stranded at the processing camps of Haan and Anza, at Santa Ana Army Air Base, and aboard ships in the harbor. The 10,000 Santa Ana backlog has now been wiped out, the Army disclosed. It served for more than a week as a "hotel" for the returning vets, but did no processing.

First A. A. A. Battalion Returns

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31 (AP).—The first anti-aircraft artillery battalion to return as a unit from the western Pacific is due here Jan. 3 aboard the Jane Addams.

Artillery Observation Battalion; 28th Station Hospital; 18th Field Artillery Group.

N.Y.U. Victory, from Le Havre: 1,508 troops, including a detachment of 28th Field Hospital, 688th quartermaster laundry.

Madawaska Victory, from Antwerp: 1,547 troops, including 3,897th, 4,127th, 339th, 3,668th, 3,986th, 4,114th Truck companies, 596th Port Company.

John Walker, from Antwerp: 567 troops of 36th Field Artillery Battalion.

Miscellaneous troops on:

American Ranger, from Hull: 13.

Poland Victory: 12.

Newport News, Boston

AT NEWPORT NEWS—Mahoney City Victory: 1,487 troops, including headquarters and headquarters battery, 190th Field Artillery Group; Military Police Platoon, 26th Infantry Division; headquarters company, 3d Battalion, 328th Infantry; 114th Medical Battalion; 764th Railway Shop Battalion.

John Trumbull: 554 troops, including 716th Air Material Squadron, 900th Air Engineer Squadron.

Lambert Cadwallader: 576 troops, including 755th Railway Shop Battalion.

U.S.S. Monterey: 2,107 miscellaneous troops.

22,500 Service Men Due On Transports

[By the Asso

Thirty-five transports carrying more than 22,500 service men are scheduled to arrive today at three East Coast and four West Coast ports. Ships and units arriving:

AT NEW YORK—Howard Victory, from Antwerp: 1,554 troops, including 607th Ordnance Heavy Auto Maintenance Battalion; 353d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

M.I.T. Victory, from Le Havre: 1,514 troops, including 231st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion; 28th Medical Depot Company; 3,611th Quartermaster Heavy Truck Company.

Hood Victory, from Le Havre: 1,527 troops, including 17th Field

AT BOSTON—Miscellaneous troops on:

Henry B. Brown, from Barry: 17.

Milton Medaly, from Antwerp: 19.

Pacific Coast Ports

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on:

Birgit, from Leyte: 534 Army.

Harris, from China: 251 Navy, 1,276 Marine Corps.

Salt Lake City, from Guam: 752.

Julien Dubuque, from Luzon: 820.

Rescue, from Pearl Harbor: 571.

James B. Eads, Wendell Philips, Triangolum, LST's 628, 687: total 134 men.

AT SAN DIEGO—1,568 miscellaneous personnel on following,

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from Pearl Harbor:

Assault Cargo Woodford, escort carrier Tripoli, LST's 1,014, 903, 181, 123, LSD Belle Grove.

At Los Angeles—Willis Van Devanter, from Yokohama: 23.

Day Star, from Biak: 1,601.

At Seattle—Robin Doncaster, from Okinawa: 2,010 Army.

GAIETY IS KEYNOTE OF 1946 WELCOME

United Nations Around the World Celebrate Peacetime New Year's.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Drinking to the future, kneeling in remembrance of the fallen, kissing strangers, singing the old songs with old friends, weeping for the wounded or shouting defiant joy into the sky of a changed world, earth's millions last night saluted a new year.

They knelt in Rome's churches, danced in Rio's streets, poured champagne in Paris glasses, met with kisses and glad cries in Hong Kong and Hollywood, or gathered with family and friends in quiet homes, and everywhere men had the knowledge that the world could never be the same after the epic year of 1945.

But the war was over, so the roar of celebration that went up from the cities of the United Nations was louder and wilder than it had been since 1939. In Germany and Japan, the defeated people hoped for better days.

Barricades in Times Square

Barricades were up in New York's Times Square, and thousands of extra policemen struggled goodnaturedly to keep riotous millions moving.

Fearful of repetition of the great destruction on Market street in the V-J day celebration, San Francisco merchants boarded up their stores and hundreds of police from city forces and military patrols rode the streets.

Down in Miami, 150,000 citizens took part in the King Orange jamboree parade. Dealers said Miamians bought $3,000,000 worth of liquor in the past few days.

Film stars crowded glittering night spots in Hollywood, and hotels in Los Angeles were jammed to the doors with throngs arriving for the Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena.

Holiday in Washington

Washington civil service employes, given three-day holidays, swarmed into dance halls and clubs in the largest, loudest and gayest celebration since the roaring 1920's. President Truman spent the evening aboard his yacht, where he was preparing two radio speeches on the State of the Union.

From Europe came the sounds of revelry in the great capitals of London, Paris and Moscow, the clinking of glasses, toasts of friendship. Chorus girls pranced across night club stages and champagne corks popped. But many of the people drinking wine, singing with some gaiety and laughter, were short on food.

In England, a word of warning came from the British war leader, Winston Churchill.

"We shall only win the peace as we have won the war—by character and hard work," Churchill told his fellow Britons. "There is no easy path to prosperity."

Speaking to France, President de Gaulle broadcast a new year message of encouragement, declaring that "in 1945 we triumphed in war, occupied the Rhine, and reestablished our domestic equilibrium. It is with ardor and with courage that we commence to live in the year 1946."

Gay Events in Russia

Thousands of parties were under way in all parts of the Soviet Union, with special gay events in Moscow's big hotels.

To the Chinese, still troubled by internal strife, President Chiang Kai-shek sent a new year statement appealing again for national unity.

Germans who had houses shivered in cold rooms because fuel supplies were low. There also was a food shortage.

Bewildered and listless, the Japanese heard their emperor admit to them in a new year rescript that he was not divine and brusquely inform them that they were not destined to rule the world. There was little gaiety in their fire-wrecked cities.

From across the oceans the earth's people looked to America as the golden land of plenty. And millions of Americans, who had worked hard and fought hard, to win a bitter war, joined millions of returned veterans to celebrate.

LONDON, DEC. 31-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL TOLD THE BRITISH PEOPLE IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TODAY THAT "IN THEIR MOMENT OF TRIUMPH THEY WERE BEGUILED BY FALSE PROMISES AND NOW STAND IN DANGERS OF LOSING SOME FRUITS OF THE VICTORY."

THE MESSAGE OF THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER REFERRED TO THE LABOR PARTY'S ELECTION VICTORY LAST SUMMER. IT WAS ISSUED BY CHURCHILL AS GRAND MASTER OF THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE, A CONSERVATIVE PARTY ORGANIZATION.

"WE SHALL ONLY WIN THE PEACE AS WE HAVE WON THE WAR, BY CHARACTER AND HARD WORK," CHURCHILL SAID, "THERE IS NO EASY PATH TO PROSPERITY. EMPIRE AND LIBERTY STILL REMAIN THE CALL WHICH LEADS US ON."

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General Strike In Syria

Beyrouth, Syria, Dec. 31 (AP)—Syrian railroad and harbor workers started a general strike today to enforce demands for a 40 per cent wage increase and an eight hour day.

LONDON, DEC. 31--(AP)--LEADERS OF THE E. A. M., LEFTIST GREEK RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, IN A STATEMENT TODAY ACCUSED BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN GREECE OF "SABOTAGING" EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A DEMOCRATIC GREEK GOVERNMENT.

THEY PREDICTED THAT GREECE WAS HEADED TOWARD AN ECONOMIC CRISIS AND POSSIBLY "EVEN ANOTHER CIVIL WAR."

THE E. A. M. REPRESENTATIVES INSISTED THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS HAD "FAILED COMPLETELY" AND COULD NOT SURVIVE WITHOUT BRITISH MILITARY SUPPORT. THE E. A. M. COALITION OF FIVE LEFTIST PARTIES DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

THE E. A. M. DELEGATION HAS BEEN IN LONDON A MONTH CONFERRING WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS. THE DELEGATION SAID IT HAD RECEIVED NO POSITIVE ASSURANCES THAT E. A. M. DEMANDS FOR WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS A "PURGE OF FASCISTS" FRO

GREEK
THE [redacted] GOVERNMENT WOULD BE CARRIED OUT.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN GREECE WERE WELL INFORMED ON BRITISH POLICY, THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS ANXIOUS TO SAFEGUARD THE FREEDOM OF THE FORTHCOMING GREEK ELECTIONS AND THAT FRENCH, AMERICAN AND BRITISH OBSERVERS WOULD BE ON HAND TO JUDGE WHETHER THE ELECTIONS WERE CONDUCTED HONESTLY.

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APRA DOANES 1828 RM 1456

LONDON, DEC. 31-- (AP)--MRS. FLORENCE AMERY, WHOSE SON, JOHN, 33, WAS HANGED FOR TREASON LAST WEEK, TODAY PLEADED FOR MERCY FOR OTHER BRITONS FACING TRIAL ON SIMILAR CHARGES. IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SHE SAID: "NOW THAT MY OWN DEAR SON HAS PAID THE PENALTY FOR HIS SINCERE IF MISTAKEN BELIEFS, MAY I, AT THIS SEASON OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL, PLEAD THROUGH YOU FOR THE LIFE OF THE FEW OTHERS WHO HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR TRIAL."

APR 01315 MB/1115A

LONDON, DEC. 31-(AP)- THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR AND SOVIET VICE-COMMISSAR ANDREI J. VISHINSKY HAVE ARRIVED IN BUCHAREST

MOSCOW

TO CARRY OUT THE AGREEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS [redacted] MEETING TO

BROADEN THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

WB/9P GUINNS 00130

HASTINGS, ENGLAND, DEC. 31-(AP)-H. STINER OF LOS ANGELES AND L. PRINZ OF HOLLAND TIED WITH THREE POINTS EACH TODAY IN THE INTERNATIONAL SECTION OF THE HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS.

STINER BEAT E. G. SERGEANT IN 37 MOVES.

PRINZ, [redacted] COMPARATIVELY LITTLE KNOWN IN THE CHESS WORLD AND A FORMER RESISTANCE LEADER IN HOLLAND, WON OVER SIR GEORGE THOMAS, FORMER BRITISH CHAMPION, ON THE 13TH MOVE.

OTHER RESULTS:

JACQUES MIESES, EXILED FROM GERMANY BY THE NAZIS, DREW WITH

30.24-32765

W. A. DEVOS IN 26 MOVES.

DR. S. TARTAKOWER OF POLAND LOST TO DR. MAX EUWE IN 45 MO

ARNOLD DENKER DREW WITH W. M. CHRISTOFFEL IN 39 MOVES.

DR. J. M. AITKEN LOST TO F. EKSTROM IN 66 MOVES.

APRA FLANAGAN 01937, RM 1520

LONDON--FIRST ADD EUROPEAN NEW YEARS ROUNDUP X X X WERE LOW.
IN NUERNBERG THE ARCH NAZIS WHOSE TRIAL WILL BE RESUMED THIS W
REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING AND HIS FELLOW DEFENDANTS--BOWED TH
HEADS IN THE PRISON CHAPEL, AS CHAPLAIN HENRY F GERECKE OF ST.LOU
MO., INTONED:
"AND HE SAID UNTO HIM MY PRESENCE SHALL GO WITH THEE AND I WIL
GIVE THEE REST. AND HE SAID UNTO HIM IF THY PRESENCE GO NOT WI
CARRY US NOT UP HENCE."
BERLIN NEWSPAPERS HAILED THE NEW YE WITH HOPE THAT IT WOULD
THE TURNING POINT FOR A "BETTER GERMANY." BUT IN BERLIN, AS IN O
GAY VIENNA AND OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES, PEOPLE HUDDLED IN BOMB-RUIN
TRYING DESPERATELY TO KEEP WARM.
IN BELGIUM THE PROSPECT WAS BRIGHTER. PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACK
ENTHUSIASTICALLY PROCLAIMED A VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE IN WHAT HE C
BELGIUM'S BATTLE OF COAL--A FIGHT TO PRODUCE ENOUGH FUEL TO KEEP
POPULACE WARM. HE RALLIED THE PEOPLE TO THE "BATTLE OF EXPORTS"
1946, HOPEFUL OF RESTORING THE NATION'S ECONOMY.
PREMIER WILHELM SCHERMERHORN OF THE NETHERLANDS, SPEAKING TO H
PEOPLE, SOUNDED A SOMBER NOTE.
"THE WAR IS OVER," HE SAID, "BUT THE PEACE DOES NOT WISH TO
ARE THE CONVULSIONS WE ARE WITNESSING THE BIRTH PANGS OF A NEW WO
WHICH CAN LIVE IN PEACE, OR ARE THEY NEW EXPRESSIONS OF THE SAME
SPIRIT WHICH UNLEASHED THE SECOND WORLD WAR?"
IN ROMANIA, YOUNG KING MIHAI VOICED CONFIDENCE, TELLING HIS
PEOPLE IN A BROADCAST:
"THE NEW YEAR PROMISES BETTER TIMES TO ROMANIA."

BJ714PES

MOSCOW,DEC.31-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND THEIR LEADERS WERE
PARED TODAY FOR THE GAYEST NEW YEAR'S EVE SINCE 1940-41, WITH
THOUSANDS OF PARTIES SCHEDULED ALL OVER THE SOVIET UNION.
BIG HOTELS IN MOSCOW HAVE SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS PLANNED, WHILE
DIPLOMATIC COLONY WILL USHER IN THE NEW YEAR AT THE DUTCH EMBASSY
GUESTS OF BARONESS VAN BRUEGEL-DOUGLAS, WIFE OF THE NETHERLANDS
AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.
FOR THE RUSSIANS IT WILL BE A SORT OF JOINT CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR
EVE, FOR TONIGHT IS THE TIME THE YOUNGSTERS SEE THEIR DECORATED T
LIGHTED AND RECEIVE PRESENTS FROM GRANDFATHER FROST, THE OLD GENT
WHO LOOKS A GREAT DEAL LIKE SANTA CLAUS--AND WITH VERY MUCH THE SAME
IDEAS.

MJ907AES

NIGHT LEAD BANDITS
ROME, DEC. 31-(AP)-BANDITS USING RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS, HAND GRENADES AND DYNAMITE ATTACKED A CARIBINIERI OUTPOST AT MONREALE, NEAR PALERMO, SICILY, TODAY AND ESCAPED WITH ARMS TAKEN FRO THE POLICE STATION.
THE FIGHT WAS ANOTHER IN A SERIES IN SICILY AND ITALY, WHERE DISORDER IS RIFE AMONG THE THOUSANDS OF HUNGRY, COLD, ILL-CLOTHED AND ILL-SHELTERED PEOPLE.
SOME DISTURBANCES ARE BLAMED ON RETURNING SOLDIERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ARE DISGRUNTLED OVER THE FEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES THEY FIND.

BJ900PES

folo herford

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES
by daniel de luce

JAN 1 1946

nuernberg, dec. 31-(ap)-hitler's last testament denunciation of his successor-apparent, hermann goering, was viewed today by the better informed among the captive nazi leaders as the result of a sustained plot by paul joseph goebbels and deputy fuehrer martin bormann to topple the german air chieftain from favor.

attorneys for the 21 nazi leaders whose trial will be resumed wednesday before the international military tribunal after a 12-day recess, informed their clients of the disclosures in hitler's last documents, and the news created a sensation among them.

propaganda minister goebbels and the crafty bormann long had plotted against the air marshal, some of the leaders indicated.

but to goering himself, hitler's denunciation came as no surprise.

SS. men had arrested goering when he was waiting in berchtesgaden april 23 for a message from hitler which would make him the new fuehrer, but instead he was arrested on hitler's orders, spirited away, and four days later notified by hitler that he was to be expelled from the party and his various offices for treason. a few hours later a message came from bormann, ordering goering's execution.

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bride of 36 hours, eva braun/.

doenitz said he was notified officially of his appointment as reichspresident and supreme commander. on his own initiative he began preliminaries to seeking peace. the preliminaries were under way at flensburg when a second message from berlin, listing a cabinet for him, informed him he must carry on the war. doenitz said he simply put the message in a drawer and proceeded with his own plans.

only adm. erich raeder and former security police chief ernst

kaltenbrunner, among the defendants, still were unaware

of the hitler documents. kaltenbrunner still is under treatment for

the cranial hemorrhage which has kept him from the trial sessions, and

raeder has been in ill health and remained abed.

the others for the most part received the news with shocked surprise.

most of them have indicated they lumped himmler with bormann and goebbels

as those who retained influence with hitler to the bitter end. none

could believe it possible the cold, cruel police overlord could

fall so far from high nazi grace.

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goering himself blamed the confusion of the last battle for

his fall from hitler's favor and the long distance attempt to have

him executed.

30.24—32767

NUERNBERG, DEC. 31 - (AP) - JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, CHIEF AMERICAN PROSECUTOR OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL, AND A PARTY OF EIGHT RETURNED TODAY FROM A PLANE TRIP TO ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

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THE GROUP VISITED ROME, ATHENS, CAIRO, LUXOR, TUNIS AND PARIS AND WITNESSED THE CHRISTMAS EVE CELEBRATION IN THE CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE, BETHLEHEM, DURING THE COURT RECESS. THE TRIAL 12-DAY RESUMES TOMORROW.

#

ADD HERFORD (HITLER) XXX QUESTIONING

IN ORDER TO VERIFY THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE DOCUMENTS, BRITISH AGENTS BEGAN A SEARCH FOR THE OTHER TWO AGENTS, IDENTIFIED BY [illegible] ON DEC. 20 JOHANNMEIER WAS FOUND IN ISERLOHN IN THE RUHR. HE HAD HIDDEN THE DOCUMENTS AND REFUSED TO DISCLOSE WHERE. -Colo-mi-Th NIGHT

A203

ONE MESSENGER WAS MISSING. ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM MEMBERS OF PAUSTIN'S FAMILY, BRITISH OFFICERS WENT TO THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ZONE IN BAVARIA AND WORKED WITH AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE MEN.

THEY TRACED PAUSTIN TO A VILLAGE NEAR THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER, WHERE HE LIVED, UNDER THE ALIAS OF ZANDER, WITH A WOMAN WHO FORMERLY WAS BORMANN'S SECRETARY. PAUSTIN WAS ARRESTED DEC. 23. INTERROGATION DISCLOSED HIS SET OF DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING THE ONLY COPY OF HITLER'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT, WAS HIDDEN IN A SCHOOLHOUSE AT TEGERNSEE IN BAVARIA. THE DOCUMENTS WERE FOUND TO BE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE FOUND ON LORENZ.

ACCOUNTS GIVEN BY PAUSTIN AND LORENZ DO NOT VARY IN ANY DETAIL.

THE BRITISH OFFICER GAVE CREDIT TO THE COOPERATION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS FOR THE CAPTURE OF PAUSTIN.

PAUSTIN, AN S.S. COLONEL, IS IN THE AUTOMATIC ARREST CATEGORY. THE OTHER TWO MEN ARE BEING HELD BY THE BRITISH AND STILL ARE UNDERGOING INTENSE INTERROGATION.

RQ407PES

ADD NUERNBERG (HITLER'S will) XXX INITIATIVE DAY DeLuce

"ABOVE ALL, I ENJOIN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION AND THE PEOPLE TO UPHOLD THE RACIAL LAWS TO THE LIMIT AND RESIST MERCILESSLY THE POISONER OF ALL NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL JEWRY."

THE TESTAMENT, DATED APRIL 29, 1945, ALSO DISCLOSED THAT HITLER EXPELLED REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING AND GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER FROM THE NAZI RANKS FOR ATTEMPTING TO SEIZE CONTROL OF THE STATE, AND "NEGOTIATING WITH THE ENEMY WITHOUT MY KNOWLEDGE."

THE TEXT OF THE POLITICAL TESTAMENT--TOGETHER WITH TEXTS OF HITLER'S PERSONAL WILL, AN APPENDIX TO THE TESTAMENT BY PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND A DOCUMENT RECORDING HITLER'S MARRIAGE TO EVA BRAUN- WAS RELEASED YESTERDAY BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

HITLER'S TESTAMENT INDICATED HE PREFERRED SUICIDE IN A REICHS-CHANCELLERY BUNKER TO TRIAL BEFORE AN ALLIED COURT.

"I SHALL NOT FALL INTO THE HANDS OF AN ENEMY WHO REQUIRES A NEW SPECTACLE PRESENTED BY THE JEWS TO DIVERT THEIR HYSTERICAL MASSES," HE SAID.

URGING GERMANS TO KEEP ALIVE THE NAZI DOCTRINE, HITLER SAID THE "ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL SOCIALIST STATE REPRESENTS THE WORK OF CENTURIES TO COME AND OBLIGES EACH INDIVIDUAL PERSON ALWAYS TO SERVE THE COMMON INTEREST BEFORE HIS OWN ADVANTAGE."

"THE SEED HAS BEEN SOWN THAT WILL GROW ONE DAY IN THE HISTORY OF GERMANY TO THE GLORIOUS REBIRTH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT," THE DOCUMENT ADDED.

THROUGHOUT THE TESTAMENT, HITLER BUILT HIMSELF UP AS A MARTYR WHO WISHED TO JOIN IN DEATH THE TROOPS WHO HAD FALLEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

"I CANNOT FORESAKE THE CITY THAT IS THE CAPITAL OF THIS STATE," HE SAID. "X X X I WISH TO SHARE MY FATE WITH THAT OF MILLIONS OF OTHERS. X X X I DIE WITH A JOYFUL HEART IN MY KNOWLEDGE OF THE IMMEASURABLE DEEDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT, OF OUR WOMEN AT HOME, THE ACHIEVEMENTS ON OUR PEASANTS AND WORKERS AND OF A CONTRIBUTION UNIQUE IN HISTORY, OF OUR YOUTH THAT BEARS MY NAME."

A29

IN HIS PERSONAL WILL, ALSO DATED APRIL 29, HITLER TOLD OF PLANS FOR SUICIDE AFTER MARRYING MISS BRAUN, HIS 35-YEAR-OLD MISTRESS.

"SHE WILL GO TO HER DEATH WITH ME AT HER OWN WISH AS MY WIFE," THE WILL SAID. "THIS WILL COMPENSATE US FOR WHAT WE HAVE BOTH LOST THROUGH MY WORK IN THE SERVICE OF MY PEOPLE."

"MY WIFE AND I CHOOSE TO DIE IN ORDER TO ESCAPE THE SHAME OF OVERTHROW OR CAPITULATION," THE WILL ADDED. "IT IS OUR WISH FOR OUR BODIES TO BE CREMATED IMMEDIATELY X X X."

HITLER LEFT HIS PERSONAL POSSESSIONS "IN SO FAR AS THEY ARE WORTH" TO THE NAZI PARTY, AND SAID THAT PAINTINGS HE HAD COLLECTED SHOULD BE PLACED IN A GALLERY "IN MY HOME TOWN OF LINZ ON THE DANUBE."

MARTIN BORMANN, HITLER'S DEPUTY, WAS NAMED EXECUTOR. BORMANN, GOEBBELS AND NICOLAUS VON BELOW WITNESSED THE WILL.

THE HITLER DOCUMENTS AND THE APPENDIX BY GOEBBELS WERE RELEASED BY THE U.S.THIRD ARMY AFTER BRITISH OFFICIALS AT HERFORD HAD MADE THEM PUBLIC IN THE BRITISH ZONE.

THE DOCUMENTS WERE RECOVERED BY AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE AGENTS. THE BRITISH ALSO SEIZED A MESSENGER WHO CARRIED A DUPLICATE SET OF THE DOCUMENTS, PLUS THE GOEBBELS APPENDIX.

THIRD ARMY OFFICERS AT FIRST DECLINED TO RELEASE THE TEXTS, SAYING THEY CONTAINED "POLITICAL DYNAMITE" AND "WEEKS OF INVESTIGATION" WOULD BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE TEXTS COULD BE MADE PUBLIC.

THE GOEBBELS APPENDIX, ALSO DATED APRIL 29, SAID THE PROPAGANDA MINISTER HAD REJECTED HITLER'S COMMAND TO LEAVE BERLIN AND BECOME CHANCELLOR OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

"IN THE NIGHTMARE OF TREASON WHICH SURROUNDS THE FUEHRER IN THESE MOST CRITICAL DAYS OF WAR, THERE MUST BE SOME PEOPLE TO STAY WITH HIM UNCONDITIONALLY UNTIL DEATH," THE APPENDIX SAID.

BERLIN FELL THREE DAYS LATER, AND RED ARMY SOLDIERS IDENTIFIED THE CHARRED BODIES OF A MAN, WOMAN AND CHILDREN AS GOEBBELS AND HIS FAMILY.

JP436AES

BY LARRY ALDEN

(ADVANCE) WARSAW, DEC. 31-(AP)-MICHIGAN STATE SENATOR STANLEY NOWAK OF DETROIT SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT HE BELIEVED A LARGE PART OF POLAND'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WOULD BE SOLVED WHEN SUFFICIENT TRANSPORT BECOMES AVAILABLE.

NOWAK, A MEMBER OF A GROUP OF FIVE AMERICANS TOURING POLAND TO GET A FIRST HAND VIEW OF CONDITIONS, SAID AN ACUTE LACK OF ALL FORMS OF MECHANIZED TRANSPORT IS CONTRIBUTING TO THE NATION'S ECONOMIC ILLS AND SKYROCKETING COSTS OF LIVING.

REGARDING THE PRESENT WARSAW REGIME NOWAK COMMENTED:

"THE FACT THAT ALL POLES ARE WORKING HARD, COOPERATING WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO REORGANIZE THE COUNTRY, IS CERTAINLY AN INDICATION THAT THE PRESENT REGIME DOES HAVE THE CONFIDENCE OF A VAST NUMBER OF PEOPLE."

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT IS TRULY REPRESENTATIVE IS ONE WHICH MUST BE ANSWERED BY THE PEOPLE AT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS, NOWAK ADDED.

A TOUR OF WARSAW CONVINCED HIM THE DESTRUCTION "WAS FAR GREATER THAN I EVER VISUALIZED," ADDING THAT THE NATION'S LOSSES WERE NOT ONLY MATERIAL BUT MORAL, RESULTING IN "A LOSS OF THE SENSE OF VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE AND VIRTUES."

NOWAK SAID HE BELIEVED POLAND "HAS HAD FAR TOO LITTLE MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE ALLIES IN PROPORTION TO HER SUFFERING. THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE ARE DUE MUCH CREDIT FOR PROGRESS ALREADY MADE IN STRAIGHTENING OUT THEIR ECONOMIC LIKE."

HE DECLARED THAT MORE TRANSPORTIFACILITIES AND FOREIGN LOANS WOULD STIMULATE EMPLOYMENT AND CONTRIBUTE TOWARD A LOWERING OF THE COST OF LIVING.

NOWAK'S GROUP IS NOW COMPLETING A BROAD SWING AROUND THE COUNTRY, INCLUDING VISITS TO FACTORY AND MINING DISTRICTS.

N ACCOMPANYING HIM ARE STATE REPRESENTATIVE VINCENT KLEIN OF DETROIT, PROF. ANTHONY KARCZMARCZYK, PRESIDENT OF THE KOSCIUSZKO LEAGUE, HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; HENRY PODOLSKY, EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER GLOS LUDOWY, DETROIT; THADDEUS KANTOR, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE JOURNAL OUR WORLD, DETROIT.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

VIENNA, DEC 31-(AP)-HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS OF FOUR ALLIED ARMIES ATTENDED FUNERAL SERVICES TODAY FOR MAJ. GEN. DONALD W. BRANN, 50, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA WHO WAS KILLED SATURDAY IN A HUNTING ACCIDENT.

THE SERVICES WERE HELD IN A SMALL, FLOWER-BANKED CHAPEL AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MARK W. CLARK, COMMANDING GENERAL OF U.S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA, WHO ATTENDED ALONG WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

30.27—32769

RUSSIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMIES. ALSO PRESENT WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING PRESIDENT KARL RENNER AND CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL.

CAPT. EMERY I. MOSHIER, ARMY CHAPLAIN, CONDUCTED THE SERVICES AND T/5 LEON LISHNER OF NEW YORK SANG A HYMN. TWO MILITARY POLICEMEN, PFC PETER J. SAKER OF TORRINGTON, CONN., AND PFC ROBERT LATING OF BALTIMORE, MD., STOOD AT THE HEAD OF THE CASKET.

CLARK WILL ACCOMPANY THE BODY TO CASTELFIORENTINO, ITALY, WHERE BURIAL WILL BE IN AN AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY, NEAR BATTLEFIELDS WHICH BRANN HELPED TO CONQUER.

JAN 1946

BRANN WAS KILLED WHEN HE TOPPLED 100 FEET FROM A CLIFF WHILE HUNTING IN THE AUSTRIAN TYROL.

BRIG. GEN. RALPH TAIT, CHIEF OF STAFF OF USFA, WAS APPOINTED BY CLARK TO SUCCEED BRANN AS DEPUTY COMMANDER, AND BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. MCMAHON, FORMER ASSISTANT TO BRANN, WAS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED TAIT.

TAIT IS A FORMER RESIDENT OF MCBAIN, MICH., AND OWOSSO, MICH., AND HIS FAMILY LIVES AT (3214 RAVENSWORTH PLACE) ALEXANDRIA, VA. MCMAHON'S HOME IS AT WEST POINT.

AT THE SAME TIME, CLARK ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF WARE ADAMS, A NATIVE OF WASHINGTON WHO HAS BEEN IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT SINCE 1929 AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL FOR ALL MATTERS OTHER THAN MILITARY.

M750AES

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
AL FOR A TRUCE IN THE NATION'S
GED THE OTHER WITH MILITARY ACTION.
ED FOR FORCES OF BOTH SIDES TO
NT SOURCES HAVE STATED THE PROPOSAL
RESTORATION OF RAIL FACILITIES OR
SHEK'S GOVERNMENT YET TO REPLY TO
D LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE CONFERENCE
EEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS
K OF JANUARY.
T 225,000 GOVERNMENT TROOPS
N THE INNER MONGOLIAN BORDER IN
JEHOL PROVINCE, AN ASSERTED
HE RUSSIANS HAVE WITHDRAWN.
A DISPATCH ASSERTING THAT 50,000
E SHANTUNG PROVINCE CITY OF
OR THE PAST TWO WEEKS.
A RECENT ASSERTION BY A
ISTS PROPOSED THE TRUCE BECAUSE OF
ANTUNG PROVINCES.
EN CLEMENTS AT TIENTSIN QUOTED
LI-MING, COMMANDER OF FORCES
KDEN WITHIN TWO WEEKS.
SSERTED THE RUSSIANS WERE RESPON-
KDEN, BUT ADDED THAT ALL PARTIES
NG SOME SORT OF A DECISION.

BY SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING, DEC.31-(AP)-CHINESE GOV
STUDIED TODAY A COMMUNIST PROPOSAL F
CIVIL STRIFE, BUT EACH SIDE CHARGED
THE COMMUNIST TRUCE PLAN CALLED F
HALT WHERE THEY ARE, BUT GOVERNMENT
WAS UNACCEPTABLE SHOULD IT IMPEDE RES
DISARMAMENT OF JAPANESE TROOPS.
WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHE
THE TRUCE PROPOSAL, THERE APPEARED L
CALLED TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
WOULD START BEFORE THE SECOND WEEK O
A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID THAT 22
CHRISTMAS DAY CAPTURED KUPEHKOW ON TH
AN OFFENSIVE INTENDED TO CONQUER JEHO
COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD FROM WHICH THE R
THE GOVERNMENT COUNTERED WITH A DI
COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ATTACKING THE SH
KUFOW, BIRTHPLACE OF CONFUCIUS, FOR T
THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN DENIED A R
GOVERNMENT SOURCE THAT THE COMMUNISTS
DEFEATS SUFFERED IN SUIYUAN AND SHANTU
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT
REPORTS FROM MANCHURIA THAT GEN.TU LI-
IN THAT AREA, EXPECTED TO ENTER MUKDEN
THE DISPATCH DECLARED THAT TU ASSER
SIBLE FOR THE DELAY IN ENTERING MUKDEN
APPARENTLY WERE MARKING TIME PENDING S
UM/DS332APS

C.MARSHALL CELEBRATED HIS 65TH
EW YEAR EVE PARTY GIVEN BY GENERAL-
AT THE PRESIDENTIAL VILLA ON CHUNG-

ITERING ASSEMBLY OF CHINA'S OFFICIAL-
MATIC MISSIONS.
GG1020ACS NM

CHUNGKING, DEC 31 (AP)-GEN.GEORGE C.
BIRTHDAY TONIGHT AS A GUEST AT A NEW Y
ISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT T
KING'S OUTSKIRTS.
THE PARTY WAS ATTENDED BY A GLITTE
DOM AND THE HEADS OF VARIOUS DIPLOMATIC

THE ONLY NEW ACCOUNT OF DEVELOPMENTS ON THE SCATTERED -MOOSA
FRONTS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST FORCES CAME
FROM PEIPING, WHERE IT WAS REPORTED THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD ENTERED
JEHOL PROVINCE, NORTH OF THE GREAT WALL. IT WAS THERE THAT THE
COMMUNISTS YESTERDAY CONTENDED THE GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING AN
"OFFENSIVE."
GG214PCS ADD Chungking (Marshall) XXY ADD NIGH

HONOLULU, DEC 31-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON LANDED
AT HICKAM FIELD TONIGHT IN TIME FOR A NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION. HE WAS
GREETED BY LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDER
OF THE MID-PACIFIC, AND BY ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE, COMMANDER
IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.
HE WILL REMAIN IN HONOLULU ABOUT 24 HOURS BEFORE LEAVING FOR GUAM
ON HIS ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT TO INVESTIGATE DEMOBILIZATION AND CIVILIA
AFFAIRS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.
JAN 1 1946
MM1057PPS NM

HONOLULU, DEC.31-(AP)-THE ARMY'S SEVENTH AIRFORCE, WHICH WAS
BOMBED ALMOST OUT OF EXISTENCE WHEN THE JAPANESE STRUCK PEARL HARBOR
BUT BOUNCED BACK TO PARTICIPATE IN VIRTUALLY EVERY CENTRAL PACIFIC
CAMPAIGN, WILL BE BACK HOME IN HAWAII TOMORROW, THE MID-PACIFIC
COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE SEVENTH IS BEING MOVED FROM OKINAWA TO ITS ORIGINAL HICKAM FIEL
BASE UNDER COMMAND OF BRIG.GEN.THOMAS D.WHITE.
AFTER TAKING A BEATING IN THE JAPANESE SNEAK RAID ON PEARL HARBOR,
THE SEVENTH WAS BUILT INTO A MIGHTY STRIKING FORCE WHICH PLAYED AN
IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN.
30PCS

CANTON,CHINA,DEC.31-(AP)-CANTON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, THROUGH LT.
GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, DISPATCHED A NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO AMERICAN
TROOPS IN CHINA, EXPRESSING THE BELIEF THAT "YOUR CONTINUED STAY IN
CHINA IS NESSARY TO ASSIST US IN WINNING THE PEACE."
THE MESSAGE SAID: "YOU CAME TO CHINA TO HELP US IN DEFEATING A
FORMIDABLE ENEMY. THIS WORK WAS NOBLY ADVANCED TO A GLORIOUS CONCLUS-
ION. NEVERTHELESS, YOUR CONTINUED STAY IN CHINA IS NECESSARY TO
ASSIST US IN WINNING THE PEACE AND IN STRENGTHENING THE POSITION OF
THIS COUNTRY SO THAT CONTINUOUS PEACE MAY BE ASSURED AND YOU AND
POSTERITY MAY NOT BE CALLED AGAIN TO FIGHT IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY."
MJ903AES

LONDON, DEC 31-(AP)-JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, WAS QUOTED IN A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM
UDAIPUR, RAJPUTANA, TODAY, AS FORECASTING IN A SPEECH THAT A THIRD
WORLD WAR WOULD SPRING FROM A REVOLT OF ASIA'S MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.
SPEAKING TO AN ALL-INDIA STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE, NEHRU WAS
QUOTED AS SAYING "IT IS AS CERTAIN AS ANYTHING CAN BE CERTAIN IN THIS
UNCERTAIN WORLD, THAT THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA WILL NOT SUBMIT WILLING-
LY TO ANY EMPIRE OR DOMINATION, AND WILL REVOLT AGAINST IT."
"IT WILL BE A CONTINUING REVOLT OF MILLIONS," HE ADDED, "WITH
PASSION BEHIND IT WHICH EVEN AN ATOM BOMB WON'T SUPPRESS, AND FROM
THAT REVOLT WILL DEVELOP THAT TERRIBLE THING -- THE THIRD WORLD WAR.
"IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY CLEAR," NEHRU WAS QUOTED "THAT BRITAIN IS
FIGHTING A LOSING BATTLE, AND THAT THE SOURCES OF HER OLD IMPERIAL
STRENGTH ARE DRYING UP. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS INDICATE THAT AMERICA
IS UNDERWRITING THIS (BRITISH) EMPIRE, POSSIBLY WITH SUITABLE MINOR
CHANGES. (FOLO UDAIPUR, INDIA)
"THERE IS A PERILOUS RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE WAR OF BRITISH INTER-
VENTION IN INDONESIA AND THE OTHER WAR OF INTERVENTION WHICH FASCIST
ITALY AND NAZI GERMANY WAGED IN SPAIN, AND WHICH WAS THE PRELUDE TO
WORLD WAR TWO.
"WE HAVE WATCHED BRITISH INTERVENTION WITH GROWING ANGER, SHAME
AND HELPLESSNESS, THAT INDIAN TROOPS SHOULD BE USED TO DO BRITAIN'S
DIRTY WORK AGAINST OUR FRIENDS WHO ARE FIGHTING THE SAME FIGHT AS
WE."
LJ1017AES

WELLINGTON, (TUESDAY) JAN. 1, 1946
(AP)-IT'S 1946 IN NEW ZEALAND, AND ALREADY THE PEOPLE OF THIS
PREDOMINANTLY SCOTTISH DOMINION ARE STARTING NEW YEAR'S DAY ROUNDS
AMONG THEIR FRIENDS.
BECAUSE OF ITS PROXIMITY TO THE INTERNATIONAL DATELINE THIS IS THE
FIRST NATION TO USHER IN THE NEW YEAR. THE SUMMER DAY DAWNED WITH FOLKS
PREPARING TO GO "FIRST FOOTING"--FIRST CALLING TO THE HOMES OF
FRIENDS TO DRINK TOASTS.
BY RUSSELL BRINES MJ909AES

(ADVANCE)..TOKYO,TUESDAY,JAN.1-(AP)-AMID UNCERTAINTY AND
CONFUSION, JAPAN'S IDEALIZED NEW STATE WILL BE ACTIVATED THIS
YEAR BY A PEOPLE STILL PUZZLED OVER WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THEM.
THE RESULTS MAY NOT SATISFY A WATCHING WORLD IF THERE IS
IMPATIENCE FOR A SWIFT AND TANGIBLE REFORMATION.
YET, FUMBLINGLY, HALTINGLY -- AND DOUBTLESS AFTER MANY
MISTAKES -- PROGRESS WILL BE MADE TOWARD BRIDGING THE MARKED GAP
BETWEEN JAPAN'S MODIFIED FEUDALISM AND THE BLUEPRINT MODELS HANDED
ITS LEADERS.
THIS WILL BE DONE AGAINST A DRAMATIC BACKDROP -- MAJOR WAR
CRIMES TRIALS, SCHEDULED TO BEGIN IN FEBRUARY; THE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS
OF A MALADJUSTED FOOD SUPPLY, INFLATION AND CRIME WHICH MAY REACH
A CRISIS IN APRIL, AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF NEW, ALLIED REGULATORY
METHODS.
JAN 1 1946
JAPAN IS BY NO MEANS A DEMOCRACY NOR IS IT READY NOW TO BECOME
ONE. NEITHER IS IT THE SAME NATION IT WAS FOUR MONTHS AGO. CHANGES
HAVE BEEN GREAT AND, IN MANY INSTANCES, FUNDAMENTAL.
FOUR MONTHS AGO, THESE OBEDIENT PEOPLE WAITED APPREHENSIVELY
FOR AN IMPERIAL BROADCAST WHICH THEY THOUGHT WOULD SEND THEM INTO
A FINAL SUICIDAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALLIED FORCES.
SURRENDER STUNNED THE NATION. MOST FANATICS, THEIR
DREAMS EXPLODED, RATHER TYPICALLY CRAWLED INTO OBSCURITY. WITH
EQUAL TYPICALNESS, THE PEOPLE REPUDIATED THE LEADERS THEY ONCE
WERE WILLING TO FOLLOW AND GRAVITATED TOWARD POWER -- THAT OF THE
CONQUERING ALLIES.
INSTEAD OF THE GUERRILLA WARFARE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED,
THE OCCUPATION FORCES FOUND THEMSELVES GREETED ALMOST AS LIBERATORS.
THE EMPEROR ISSUED AN ORDER. THE JAPANESE DID ANOTHER OF THEIR
AMAZING FLIPFLOPS. THE WAR WAS OVER. THOUSANDS OF LIVES WERE SAVEX
ANOTHER OF THEIR
AMAZING FLIPFLOPS. THE WAR WAS OVER. THOUSANDS OF LIVES WERE SAVED.
THE PEOPLE REDISCOVERED THAT THEY LIKED AMERICANS AND THE
COMFORTS THEY BROUGHT. EIGHT YEARS OF DARK SEVERITY HAD MADE THEM
MORE ANXIOUS TO LAUGH AND FORGET. FRATERNIZATION WAS AND IS
COMMONPLACE.

30.24-3274

MORE FUNDAMENTALLY, THE PEOPLE HAVE CHANGED. THEY STILL ARE OPPOSED STRONGLY TO DETHRONEMENT OF THE EMPEROR BUT RECENTLY THEY ABSORBED WITHOUT A MURMUR THE ELIMINATION OF STATE SHINTOISM WITH ITS DIRECT ENCROACHMENT ON THE RULER'S POSITION. THE WAR ROLE AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE EMPEROR ARE DISCUSSED OPENLY. THE SUBJECT, ONCE INVIOLATE, HAS BECOME A POLITICAL ISSUE.

GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HIS ADVISORS TURNED THE DIRECTIVE CRANK WITH BEWILDERING RAPIDITY, STRIPPING AWAY MOST OF THE ARTIFICIAL STATE EDIFICE WHICH PERMITTED MILITARIST AND INDUSTRIAL POWER.

THE PEOPLE, ONLY HALF UNDERSTANDING, GENERALLY APPLAUDED. THEY LIKED THE THOUGHT OF FREEDOM, EVEN THOUGH THEY KNEW LITTLE ABOUT THEIR SUPPORT MADE GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION MORE CERTAIN AND GUARANTEE SWIFT LEGAL REFORMATION WITH A MINIMUM OF TROUBLE.

BUT THOSE ENTRENCHED IN POWER MOVED ONLY WHEN ORDERED TO DO SO. IN THAT, THEY UNDOUBTED

Y WILL NOT CHANGE.

DO SO. IN THAT, THEY UNDOUBTEDLY WILL NOT CHANGE. THE MERE PRINTING OF DIRECTIVES IS INSUFFICIENT TO GIVE THE PEOPLE THE POWER WHICH THE ALLIES HOPE WILL RAISE THE BULWARK AGAINST FUTURE WARS OF AGGRESSION.

POLITICALLY, THE HEADS HAVE BEEN LOPPED OFF MOST TOP MEN. STILL REMAINING UNTOUCHED ARE THOUSANDS OF FANATICAL AND ONCE DETERMINED UNDERLINGS -- THE ARMY AND KEMPEI TAI OFFICERS, BUREAUCRATS, POLITICIANS, CIVILIAN CAMP FOLLOWERS AND CAREFULLY INDOCTRINATED YOUTHS. AS YET THE PEOPLE, WORRIED BY PERSONAL PROBLEMS AND UNTUTORED IN THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES, WOULD BE ONLY A SAND LEVEE AGAINST THESE.

THE PEOPLE WILL GO TO THE POLLS EARLY THIS YEAR AT A DATE TO BE DETERMINED TO MATCH THEIR UNDIRECTED STRENGTH AGAINST THE POWERFUL POLITICIANS. THINKING JAPANESE HOPE AND EXPECT HEADQUARTERS BEFOREHAND TO EVEN THE ODDS BY DISQUALIFYING THE MACHINE-MADE POLITICIANS.

ELECTION RESULTS MOST PROBABLY WILL FURTHER THE EVIDENCE THAT INGRAINED TEACHINGS OF CENTURIES -- MINIMIZING THE INDIVIDUAL, GLORIFYING THE STATE -- CANNOT BE ELIMINATED EXCEPT BY YEARS, NOT MONTHS OF PATIENT GUIDANCE #

TOKYO,DEC.31-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE TONIGHT SENT HIS "ENDURING AFFECTION" AND ASSURANCE THAT THEY WILL NOT FAIL TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE.

THE GENERAL, WHOSE CAREER FOR SEVERAL YEARS WAS CLOSELY LINKED TO THE PHILIPPINES, SAID:

"TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE: WITH THE DAWN OF A NEW YEAR -- A YEAR O PEACE FOLLOWING THE RAVAGE OF WAR--I SEND YOU FROM TOKYO A MESSAGE OF MY ENDURING AFFECTION. I CAN NEVER FORGET THE COURAGE, DETERMINATION AND UNITY WITH WHIC YOU FOUGHT YOUR WAY TO VICTORY.

"CONFRONTED WITH THE PRESSING PROBLEMS OF BUILDING ANEW AMID THE RUINS LEFT IN WAR'S WAKE AND AT THE SAME TIME ENTERING UPON YOUR DESTINY AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, YOU FACE A TASK THE MAGNITUDE OF WHICH DEMANDS DEDICATION OF ALL OF YOUR FAITH AND ALL O YOUR STRENGTH AS A PEOPLE.

"MOVE FORWARD TO MEET THIS CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE AS MAGNIFICENTLY AS HOU MET THAT OF THE PAST. WITH THE CONTINUED HELP OF ALMIGHTY GOD IN THIS NOBLE PURPOSE, I KNOW YOU WILL NOT FAIL."

FJ631ACS

TOKYO,DEC.31-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO'S BROADCAST AUG. 15 ANNOUNCING THE END OF THE WAR TOPPED JAPAN'S 10 MAJOR NEWS STORIES OF 1945, AS COMPILED BY KYODO NEWS AGENCY.

THE BROADCAST WAS AN UNPRECEDENTED EVENT IN JAPAN'S HISTORY. THE EMPEROR'S VOICE WAS HEARD FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE RADIO BY MILLIONS OF JAPANESE.

KYODO'S LIST OF STORIES, NUMBERED CHRONOLOGICALLY AND NOT IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE, FOLLOWS:

1--THE TOKYO AIR RAID OF MARCH 3, WHEN 234,000 HOUSES WERE DESTROYED, 1,045,000 PERSONS MADE HOMELESS AND AN ESTIMATED 100,000 PERSONS KILLED. YODO SAID THIS RAID EQUALLED THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF THE 1923 EARTHQUAKE AND "DECIDED THE WAR FAE OF JAPAN."

2--THE AT

DESTRUCTIVENESS OF THE 1923 EARTHQUAKE AND "DECIDED THE WAR FATE OF JAPAN."

2--THE ATOMIC BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AUG. 6, WHICH LED JAPAN TO ASK FOR PEACE.

3--RUSSIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR AUG. 9.

4--THE EMPEROR' BROADCAST AUG. 15.

5--ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN FORCES AT ATSUGI AIRFIED TO BEGIN THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN AUG. 28.

6--SIGNING OF THE SURRENDER DOCUMENT ABOARD THE U.S.S. MISSOURI IN TOKYO BAY SEPT. 2.

7--GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF JAPANESE TO BE TRIED ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES, SEPT. 11, AND THE SUICIDE ATTEMPT THAT DAY BY GEN.HIDEKI TOJO, PREMIER WHEN PEARL HARBOR WAS ATTACKED, WHO WAS ON THE LIST.

8--RELEASE OF JAPANESE POLITICAL PRISONERS OCT. 17 BY IMPERIAL RESCRIPT AND AMNESTY.

9--DISSOLUTION OF THE ZAIBATSU (BIG FAMILY TRUSTS) NOV. 7.

10--ABOLITION OF THE OFFICIAL PRICES ON FRESH FISH AND VEGETABLES, NOV. 20.

HW517APS

TOKYO,DEC.31-(AP)-A JAPANESE REQUEST TO REMOCE PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION CONTROLS OVER 11 GROUPS OF SUNDRY ESSENTIAL ITEMS WAS DENIED TODAY BY GENERAL MACARTHUR. HEADQUARTERS SAID THE EFFECT LOULD BE INFLATIONARY AND WOULD RESULT IN CHANNELING SUCH GOODS INTO THE HANDS OF CONSUMERS "WHOSE INCOMES GREATLY EXCEED THE NATIONAL LEVEL."

BY ROBERT MYERS

SEOUL, KORE, DEC. 31-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF KOREANS JOINED IN AN ORDERLY PARADE TODAY IN A MASS PROTEST AGAINST THE HIGHLY DETESTED FOUR-POWER TRUSTEESHIP SET UP BY THE MOSCOW PACT.

THE DEMONSTRATION WAS SKILLFULLY ENGINEERED BY A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION RECENTLY RETURNED FROM EXILE IN CHUNGKING. WHETHER IT INCLUDED MUCH REPRESENTATION OF LEFTIST GROUPS WAS HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE.

AN ESTIMATED 20,000 TO 30,000 PARADED ICE-COVERED STREETS OF THIS CAPITAL CITY, SHOUTING OUTBURSTS AGAINST ANYTHING RESEMBLING A TRUSTEESHIP. THEY DEMANDED INDEPENDENCE NOW.

PARADE MARSHALS, ARMED WITH CLUBS, NUDGED LAGGING MARCHERS BACK INTO LINE AND ON OCCASION RECRUITED NEW STRENGTH FROM SIDEWALK ONLOOKERS--AGAINST WITH PERSUASIVE BUT FIRM SHOW OF CLUBS.

A115KX

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT ALL WAS NOT VOLUNTARY OR ENTHUSIASTIC. SERVANTS AT THE RESIDENCE OF LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, OCCUPATION COMMANDER FOR AMERICAN-OCCUPIED SOUTHERN KOREA, SAID THEY WERE CHASED HOME BY MEN ARMED WITH KNIVES LAST NIGHT AND WERE WARNED NOT TO WORK TODAY. THEY DID NOT SHOW UP.

OTHER KOREANS SAID THEY SIMILARLY WERE THREATENED TO STAY AWAY FROM WORK, AND TO PARADE. THESE INCLUDED EMPLOYES OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

DEMONSTRATORS TWO DAYS AGO DEMANDED THAT ALL KOREAN EMPLOYES OF OCCAPATION FORCES QUIT THEIR JOBS IN PROTEST.

(THERE STILL IS NO REPORT OF KOREAN REACTION IN THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN HALF OF THE COUNTRY.)

A115KX

AMERICAN TROOPS REMAINED OUT OF THE PICTURE, LETTING THE KOREANS MARCH AND HOPING THEY WOULD EXHAUST THEIR ENERGY WITHOUT RESORTING TO VIOLENCE. TWO DAYS AGO, DEMONSTRATORS FOUGHT IN THE STREETS AND THREW ROCKS AT SOME AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

AS A PRECAUTION, HOWEVER, HALFTRACKS AND THREE TANK DESTROYERS WERE DRAWN UP NEAR HEADQUARTERS AND TROOPS WERE ALERTED.

JQ1033PCS NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 31 -- (AP) -- MR. AND MRS. WALTER MC CONAUGHY, OF MONTEVALLO, ALA., WERE RECOVERING TODAY FROM BRUISES AND CUTS RECEIVED YESTERDAY WHEN THEIR CAR SKIDDED AND STRUCK A POST.

MC CONAUGHY IS SECOND SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY HERE.

DIEHL&PR1404/JCK1350

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 31 - (AP) - THE GOVERNMENT NEWS SERVICE AGENCIA NACIONAL SAID TODAY THAT MAJOR GENERAL OF AVIATION EDUARDO GOMES, RECENTLY-DEFEATED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, WOULD LEAVE BY PLANE TOMORROW FOR THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE WILL ATTEND THE ARMY'S GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL AT FT. LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

GEN. GOMES WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SEVEN FELLOW OFFICERS.

PREVIOUS REPORTS HAD SAID THAT HE WOULD STUDY AT FT. BENNING, GA., AND WOULD TOUR AMERICAN AVIATION INSTALLATIONS.

PW WARES 1945 HCJ 817PES

MEXICO CITY, DEC.31-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO TOLD THE NATION TONIGHT IN A RADIO ADDRESS THAT HIS ADMINISTRATION, DURING ITS REMAINING 11 MONTHS, WOULD RENEW DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES WHERE EMBASSIES WERE CLOSED BY THE WAR.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT MEXICO'S FOREIGN SERVICE WOULD BE REORGANIZED TO MAKE IT AS EFFECTIVE AS POSSIBLE.

"INTERNATIONALLY," HE SAID, "WE ARE CONVINCED THAT PEACE IS A COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, INDIVISIBLE, AND WHICH MUST GUIDE OUR FUTURE TASKS. MEXICO WILL CONTINUE TOCCONTRIBUTE TO THE SUPREME CAUSE OF THE WORLD WITH A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION THAT HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY PROVED IN INTER-AMERICAN AND WORLD AFFAIRS, AND ABOVE ALL, WITH HER NOBLE TRADITION OF FAITH IN THE PRINCIPALS OF EQUAL JUSTICE AND OF MUTUAL RESPECT OF THE STATES IN WHICH ALWAYS HAS BEEN SEEN THE ORIGIN OF PEACE AND OF UNIVERSAL ACCORD."

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BY GRAHAM HOVEY

WASHINGTON,DEC. 31-(AP)-THE ADVENT OF 1946 FINDS THE UNITED STATES, ONCE ALOOF FROM FOREIGN TROUBLES, NOW PLAYING AN ACTIVE PART IN SETTLING PROBLEMS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, GREAT AND SMALL, ALL OVER THE WORLD.

ONCE THE U.S. WENT TO WAR, MOST AMERICANS PROBABLY ASSUMED THEIR GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE INDEFINITELY ITS ALLIANCE WITH THE MAJOR ALLIES, AND HELP PROMOTE LASTING PEACE THROUGH SOME TYPE OF WORLD ORGANIZATION.

MANY REALIZED THIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE FOR A LONG PERIOD A VITAL INTEREST IN BEATEN GERMANY AND JAPAN. SOME WERE AWARE THAT THE U.S. HAD PLEDGED THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE IN 1946.

PROBABLY FEW THOUGHT, HOWEVER, THAT WITHIN MONTHS AFTER VICTORY,

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THE U.S. WOULD BE GRAPPLING WITH SUCH ONCE-REMOTE PROBLEMS AS:
SETTING UP, IN COOPERATION WITH THE RUSSIANS, A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR KOREA.
THE AMOUNT OF BRITISH REPARATIONS TO BE EXACTED FROM SIAM.
HOW BEST TO HELP RESTORE PEACE AND ORDER IN AN IRANIAN PROVINCE CALLED AZERBAIJAN.
BUT THE WAR HAD BEEN A WORLD WAR AND THE U.S. HAD BECOME TIED UP FOR KEEPS WITH THE WORLD.
ASIDE FROM INTERESTS IN GERMANY AND JAPAN--AND ITS PROBLEMS IN BOTH ENEMY COUNTRIES ARE MANY--THE U.S. FINDS ITSELF AT YEAR'S END DEALING WITH THESE SITUATIONS:

A13WX
1. THE FAR EAST:
CHINA--GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL IS TRYING TO GET CHINESE NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS TO END CIVIL STRIFE AND GET TOGETHER IN A UNIFIED, BROADLY-DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. U.S. TROOPS ARE STILL IN CHINA BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROMISED THEY WOULD BE REMOVED AS SOON AS ALL JAPANESE FORCES THERE HAD BEEN DISARMED AND REPATRIATED.
KOREA--THE U.S. AND RUSSIA ARE ABOUT TO FORM A JOINT COMMISSION TO HELP THE KOREANS SET UP A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AFTER MANY YEARS UNDER JAPANESE DOMINATION.
SIAM--THE U.S. FINALLY HAS GIVEN THE GREEN LIGHT TO A WARENDING AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SIAM AFTER PURSUADING THE BRITISH TO LOWER THEIR REPARATIONS DEMANDS ON THE COUNTRY WITH WHICH AMERICA NEVER CONSIDERED ITSELF AT WAR.
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES--THERE IS INCREASING CONCERN IN WASHINGTON OVER THE STRIFE IN JAVA BETWEEN INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS ON ONE HAND AND THE BRITISH AND DUTCH ON THE OTHER. THE U.S. SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ORIGINAL DECISION TO SEND IN BRITISH TROOPS TO DISARM THE JAPANESE, BUT IS TRYING TO MAKE CLEAR IT WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAY IN WHICH THAT OPERATION IS BEING CARRIED OUT.
2. THE MIDDLE EAST:
PALESTINE--AFTER THE BRITISH REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST THAT 100,000 HOMELESS EUROPEAN JEWS BE PERMITTED TO IMMIGRATE IMMEDIATELY TO PALESTINE, THE TWO NATIONS SET UP A COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE SUBJECT. IT MEETS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WASHINGTON JANUARY 5.

A14WX
IRAN--RUSSIA DECLINED A U.S. SUGGESTION THAT ALL SOVIET, BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS BE REMOVED FROM THE OIL-RICH COUNTRY BY JANUARY 1. AN UPRISING IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, WHICH THE U.S. BELIEVE THE RUSSIANS ASSISTED, SET UP AN AUTONOMOUS REGIME. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS TALKED AT MOSCOW ON IRANIAN PROBLEMS BUT REACHED NO AGREEMENT.
TURKEY--SOME U.S. OFFICIALS REGARD THE TURKISH-RUSSIAN SITUATION AS POTENTIALLY THE MOST CRITICAL IN THE AREA. THE U.S. IS TRYING TO BRING ABOUT A NEW PACT ON ACCESS TO THE DARDANELLED STRAITS WHICH WOULD SATISFY MOSCOW.
3. BALKANS:
THE U.S. RECOGNIZED THE NEW YOGOSLAV REPUBLIC HEADED BY MARSHAL TITO, ALTHOUGH DISAPPROVING ITS TACTICS AND THE ELECTIONS WHICH BROUGHT IT INTO EXISTENCE. THE U.S. IS PREPARING TO RECOGNIZE REGIMES IN THE FORMER ENEMY STATES OF BULGARIA AND ROMANIA WHEN THEY BROADEN THEIR REPRESENTATION.

4. THE MEDITERRANEAN:
GREECE--THE U.S. IS PREPARING TO SEND 600 OBSERVERS INTO ALL PARTS OF GREECE FOR THE MARCH ELECTIONS, HOPING FREE BALLOTING MAY RELIEVE THE EXPLOSIVE SITUATION IN THAT TRAGIC COUNTRY.
ITALY--THE U.S. IS RELAXING THE ARMISTICE TERMS IT HELPED IMPOSE ON ITALY AND SHOWING MORE SIGNS OF WANTING TO HELP THE FORMER FASCIST COUNTRY REGAIN ITS ECONOMIC FEET.

A15WX
SPAIN--THE U.S. DISAPPROVE VIGOROUSLY OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT AND SEEMS HEADED FOR A DIPLOMATIC BREAK. THERE WILL BE DISCUSSIONS ON THE SUBJECT EARLY IN 1946 WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
5. LATIN AMERICA:
WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE PERON-DOMINATED DICTATORSHIP IN ARGENTINA IS THE NUMBER 1 PROBLEM. THE U.S. IS SUPPORTING A URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL UNDER WHICH 20 AMERICAN REPUBLICS COULD COLLECTIVELY INTERVENE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE 21ST, MEANING ARGENTINA, IF THAT REGIME VIOLATED BASIC FREEDOMS AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.
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(220) NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN
WASHINGTON,DEC.31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SPENT NEW YEAR'S EVE ABOARD THE WHITE HOUSE YACHT WILLIAMSBURG, ANCHORED IN A COLD, DRIVING RAIN OFF QUANTICO, VA.
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE CALLED IN JAMES F. BYRNES SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR A FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONFERENCE AFTER A DAY IN WHICH HE:
1. SOUGHT TO PREVENT A STEEL STRIKE BY APPOINTING A FACT-FINDING BOARD AND INSTRUCTING THE OPA TO REVIEW THE POSSIBLE NEED FOR PRICE INCREASES.
2. ESTABLISHED A SIX-MEMBER NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD WITHIN THE LABOR DEPARTMENT TO SUCCEED THE WAR LABOR BOARD WHICH CEASED TO EXIST AFTER MID-NIGHT.
3. SIGNED LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING A $50,000,000 FEDERAL SPENDING PROGRAM TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY HOUSING FOR FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS.
4. WHIPPED INTO VIRTUALLY FINAL SHAPE AN APPEAL HE WILL BROADCAST TO THE NATION AT 10:00 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, THURSDAY IN BEHALF OF HIS LABOR AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS STALEMATED ON CAPITOL HILL.
5. TALKED OVER WITH TRUSTED ADVISERS THE FORM OF THE ANNUAL STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE TO BE PRESENTED CONGRESS SOON AFTER IT BEGINS A NEW SESSION JANUARY 14.
6. VETOED THREE MINOR BILLS AND SIGNED SEVERAL OTHERS.
CHARLES G. ROSS, TRUMAN'S PRESS SECRETARY, SAID THE YACHT WAS KEPT AT QUANTICO BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUANCE OF BAD WEATHER WHICH FORCED IT TO RETURN TO PORT YESTERDAY WHEN IT ENCOUNTERED FOG AND ICE FLOWS. THE PRESIDENT PLANS TO RETURN TO THE WHITE HOUSE WEDNESDAY MORNING.
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WASHINGTON,DEC.31-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES REPORTED TODAY THAT GENERALISSIMO STALIN WAS IN GOOD HEALTH AND RESTED FROM THE RECENT VACATION WHICH GAVE RISE TO VARIOUS RUMORS ABOUT HIS CONDITION.
BYRNES TOLD REPORTERS THAT STALIN ACTED LIKE A WELL MAN AND EXPRESSED

THE OPINION THAT THE STORIES OF BAD HEALTH HAD BEEN EXAGGERATED.
STALIN TOLD HIM, BYRNES SAID, THAT IT HAD BEEN HIS FIRST VACATION IN YEARS AND THE REST HAD DONE HIM A LOT OF GOOD.
FR456PES

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, DEC 31-(AP)-NINE NEWSPAPER EDITORS TONIGHT LISTED THE ATOMIC BOMB, INDUSTRIAL PEACE, REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS, AND DOMESTIC HOUSING AND COMMODITY SHORTAGES AMONG ITEMS OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS FACING THE NATION AND THE WORLD IN 1946.

IN A TALK PREPARED FOR DELIVERY ON THE ANNUAL NBC PROGRAM, "THE EDITORS SPEAK," F.W. BONFILS, BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE DENVER POST, SAID THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE PRESENTED "ALMOST AS PERPLEXING A PROBLEM AND ONE ALMOST AS FULL OF 'DYNAMITE' AS THE ATOMIC BOMB."

FRANK AHLGREN, EDITOR OF THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL, DECLARED: "THE PROBLEM OF THE ATOM AND HOW WE HANDLE IT IN 1946 MAKES ALL ELSE INSIGNIFICANT," ADDING: "THE PATTERN FOR ITS USE MUST BE MADE IN THE NEAR FUTURE OR GOD HELP US ALL."

WILLIAM S. PACKER, CHIEF EDITORIAL WRITER OF THE [illegible]ON GLOBE, DECLARED: "CAN WE WAR OFF T GRIM THREAT OF I

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DECLARED: "CAN WE WARD OFF THE GRIM THREAT OF INFLATION WHICH HAS SO OFTEN AT VARIOUS PLACES IN THE PAST TRANSFORMED A CURRENCY INTO NOTHING BUT SCRAPS OF PAPER?

"BY WHAT MEANS ARE ADJUSTMENTS TO BE MADE BETWEEN OWNERSHIP, MANAGERMENT AND LABOR, SO THAT THE FLOW OF CONSUMER GOODS SHALL MEET THE NEEDS OF 140 MILLIONS OF AMERICANS?"

CHARLES V. STANSELL, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE KANSAS CITY STAR, SAID THE MIDDLE WEST "MUST AWAIT WITH THE REST OF THE COUNTRY THE CLARIFICATION OF OFFICIAL POLICIES ON WAGES, PRICES AND RELATED MATTERS--AND AWAIT THE ASSURANCE OF LEADERSHIP IN GOVERNMENT THAT WILL MATCH THE ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY OF A PEOPLE."

ALFRED E. KIRCHHOFER, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE BUFFALO EVENING NEWS, DECLARED: "OUR STATESMEN, IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE, MUST CARRY OUT THE PLEDGES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY MUST BE DEVELOPED TO MERIT THE SUPPORT OF ALL SO THAT WE DO NOT NULLIFY OUR HOPES BY DIVISIONS AT HOME."

JOHN T.O'ROURKE, EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, SAID "NEXT YEAR'S FIRST BUSINESS FOR US ALL IS TO SUPPORT THE EFFORT TO EVOLVE A BODY OF JUST INTERNATIONAL LAW, TO GIVE A GREATER VOICE IN WORLD GOVERNANCE TO SMALLER NATIONS."

IN A PLEA FOR "AN ERA OF GOOD WILL" BASIL L.WALTERS, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, SAID: "LET'S BE DONE WITH VIOLENCE. WE HAVE LEARNED BY BITTER EXPERIENCE THAT VIOLENCE OF WORDS LEADS EVENTUALLY TO VIOLENCE OF ARMS."

OTHER PARTICIPANTS WERE NEIL MAC NEIL, ASSISTANT NIGHT MANAGING EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, AND FRANCIS P.LOCKE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE MIAMI DAILY NEWS.
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UNDATED ASIATIC (240)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MADE THREE SIGNIFICANT MOVES FOR EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CHINA'S UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR TODAY AS TROUBLES FLARED ELSEWHERE IN THE ORIENT.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN A NEW YEAR'S DAY MESSAGE MADE AN OUTRIGHT BID TO CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO ENTER A UNIFIED GOVERNMENT AND THEN CALLED THE LONG AWAITED PEACE PARLEY OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR JAN. 10.

AT THE SAME TIME A CHINESE COMMUNIST PROPOSAL FOR A TRUCE IN HOSTILITIES WAS COUNTERED WITH A PLAN CALLING FOR BOTH FACTIONS TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY, GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL.

CHIANG'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE SAID LEADERS OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES WOULD BE WELCOMED INTO THE GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETS MAY 5 TO CONSIDER A NEWW CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

ANGRY KOREANS RECEIVED THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY BY A COMMISSION AND A TRUSTEESHIP WITH RIOTS, WORK STOPPAGES AND BY THROWING STONES AT AMERICAN TROOPS IN SEOUL.

IN TOKYO GENERAL MACARTHUR DENIED HE HAD APPROVED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS PLANS FOR A JOINT ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR JAPAN AND SAID HE HAD NOT BEEN CONSULTED DURING THE MOSCOW SESSIONS.

SOURCES CLOSE TO MACARTHUR SAID CONFUSION ALREADY HAD BEEN CAUSED AMONG THE JAPANESE BY THE PROPOSAL, WHICH MAY CAUSE THE GENERAL TO LOSE FACE IN A COUNTRY WHERE FACE IS ALL IMPORTANT. FEARS WERE EXPRESSED THE JOINT CONTROL PLAN MAY RESULT IN A SLACKENING OF JAPANESE EFFORT TO PUT INTO EFFECT DIRECTIVES ALREADY ISSUED.
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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (600)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX)..PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOOK STEPS LAST NIGHT (MONDAY) TO HEAD OFF A NATION-WIDE STEEL STRIKE SET FOR JAN.14 BY APPOINTING A FACT-FINDING BOARD AND INSTRUCTING THE OPA TO REVIEW THE PRICE CEILING STRUCTURE ON STEEL PRODUCTS.

LAST NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT WAS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY A REQUEST TO THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS UNION (CIO) TO POSTPONE THE SCHEDULED STRIKE WHICH MIGHT INVOLVE 700,000 WORKERS. ALTHOUGH ONLY UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION WAS INVOLVED IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CIO WHICH BROKE UP IN DEADLOCK OCT.23, THE UNION'S SCHEDULED STRIKE WOULD AFFECT MORE THAN 700 STEEL, IRON ORE AND ALUMINUM OPERATIONS WHOSE WAGE POLICIES TRADITIONALLY FOLLOW THE U.S.STEEL PATTERN.

APPOINTED TO THE FACT-FINDING BOARD WERE ROBERT I.MCDONOUGH, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE UTAH SUPREME COURT; CHIEF JUSTICE JAMES M. DOUGLAS OF THE MISSOURI SUPREME COURT, AND NATHAN P.FEINSINGER, PUBLIC MEMBER OF THE EXPIRING WAR LABOR BOARD AND PROFESSOR OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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THE OPA WAS INSTRUCTED TO REVIEW THE PRICE CEILING STRUCTURE ON STEEL PRODUCTS WITH A VIEW TO DETERMINING BY NOT LATER THAN FEB. 1 "WHETHER ANY PRICE INCREASES WOULD BE PROPER." THE FACT-FINDING BOARD WAS REQUESTED TO REPORT BY FEB.10.

A NEW EFFORT TO AVERT A STRIKE OF 19,000 WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY EMPLOYES SET FOR THURSDAY FAILED YESTERDAY. FRANK FITZSIMMONS, PRESIDENT OF THE EMPLOYES ASSOCIATION, SAID THE WALKOUT MIGHT BE FOLLOWED BY A SYMPATHY STRIKE OF 450,000 TELEPHONE WORKERS IN AN AFFILIATED UNION, THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS.

YESTERDAY WESTERN ELECTRIC OFFICIALS MET WITH A U.S.CONCILIATOR AFTER THE EMPLOYES INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO COMPROMISE THEIR 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMAND. THE CONCILIATOR, JACOB MANDELBAUM, SAID AFTER THE MEETING THAT THE COMPANY "IS NOT WILLING TO MAKE AN ADDITIONAL OFFER OVER WHAT HAS BEEN ALREADY PROPOSED (15PER CENT)."

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A105CX

IN DETROIT YESTERDAY (MONDAY) GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND THE CIO UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS UNION EXPRESSED A WILLINGNESS TO RESUME CONFERENCES IN A DISPUTE THAT HAS KEPT 175,000 PRODUCTION WORKERS IDLE FOR NEARLY SIX WEEKS. MEANWHILE BOTH SIDES AWAITED A REPORT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE, EXPECTED THURSDAY, ON RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE UNION'S 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMAND.

WALTER P.REUTHER, UAW-CIO VICE-PRESIDENT, SAID THE UNION AND GENERAL MOTORS OFFICIALS WILL BE READY TOMORROW TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

RESUMPTION OF SERVICE WAS SET FOR THURSDAY BY GREYHOUND BUS LINES SERVING COMMUNITIES IN 13 EASTERN AND MIDWESTERN STATES AS 4,000 EMPLOYES VOTED TO END THEIR TWO-MONTH-OLD STRIKE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE STRIKERS, WHO LEFT THEIR JOBS ON NOV.1 IN A DISPUTE OVER WAGES WITH THE GREYHOUND COMPANIES, SAID, HOWEVER, ANOTHER STRIKE WOULD BE CALLED IF THE UNION DID NOT APPROVE A REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED BY A FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE STUDYING THE WAGE ISSUE.

STATES AFFECTED BY THE STOPPAGE WERE ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, OHIO, MISSOURI, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MAINE, KENTUCKY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE END OF THE GREYHOUND WALKOUT FOLLOWED A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE OF COMPANY OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYES OF AMERICA (AFL) WITH A U.S.CONCILIATOR.

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DELAY OR CANCELLATION OF A SCHEDULED STRIKE JAN.7 OF 50,000 WESTERN UNION EMPLOYES APPEARED A POSSIBILITY TODAY AS THE WAR LABOR BOARD FORMALLY DIRECTED A WAGE INCREASE AVERAGING 12 CENTS AN HOUR FOR BOTH CIO AND AFL WORKERS. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WAGE BOOST WAS ONE OF THE BOARD'S LAST ACTS BEFORE GOING OUT OF EXISTENCE LAST NIGHT.

IN NEW YORK SPOKESMEN FOR WESTERN UNION AND THE CIO-AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE BOARD'S DECISION PENDING RECEIPT OF THE TEXT OF THE RULING. PREVIOUSLY, W.L.ALLEN PRESIDENT OF THE AFL-COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS UNION, SAID THE DECISION, WHICH HAD BEEN REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY SUNDAY, WAS "VERY ENCOURAGING."

THE WESTERN UNION STRIKE HAD BEEN CALLED IN SUPPORT OF A DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

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NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (200)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX)..NATION'S IDLE BECAUSE OF LABOR DISPUTES TOTALS ABOUT 382,000.

MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:

STEEL--PRESIDENT TRUMAN STEPS INTO DISPUTE BETWEEN STEEL INDUSTRY AND STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (CIO) SEEKING TO HEAD OFF STRIKE. APPOINTS FACT-FINDING BOARD, INSTRUCTS OPA TO REVIEW PRICE CEILING STRUCTURE ON STEEL PRODUCTS. NATION-WIDE STRIKE BY UNITED STEEL WORKERS UNION, WHICH MIGHT INVOLVE 700,000 PERSONS, SET FOR JAN.14.

COMMUNICATIONS--WAR LABOR BOARD FORMALLY DIRECTS A 12-CENT AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE INCREASE FOR BOTH AFL AND CIO EMPLOYES OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. FIFTY THOUSAND AFL EMPLOYES HAD SET JAN.7 AS STRIKE DATE. UNIONS' REACTION AWAITED.

TRANSPORTATION--TWO MONTHS OLD STRIKE OF 4,000 AFL EMPLOYES OF CENTRAL AND PENNSYLVANIA GREYHOUND LINES IN 13 STATES NEARS END AS WORKERS VOTE TO GO BACK TO JOBS THURSDAY; FACT-FINDING BOARD PREPARING REPORT IN WAGE DISPUTE.

AUTOMOBILES--GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND CIO-UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS UNION EXPRESS WILLINGNESS TO RESUME CONFERENCES IN DISPUTE. REPORT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE EXPECTED THURSDAY. NEARLY 400,000 AUTOMOTIVE WORKERS CONTINUE ENFORCED VACATION BECAUSE OF PARTS SHORTAGES.

ELECTRICAL--19,000 WESTERN ELECTRIC EMPLOYES IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY SET TO STRIKE THURSDAY IN SUPPORT OF 30 PER CENT WAGE RATE INCREASE; 450,000 TELEPHONE WORKERS MAY STAGE SYMPATHY WALKOUT.

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